****

**Country:** Hungary

**Committee:** NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)

**Agenda Item:** Syrian Civil War

Hungary is one of the modern countries in the world today and has great respect from other countries. Hungary has a great position in global as a key member of the United Nations (UN), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), European Union (EU) and other multilateral organizations. The population of France is 9,855,745 and the country is home to many ethnic groups and religions (Hungarian, Romani, German etc.).

He had suffered difficulties with the unsuccessful, corrupt and self-serving administration that had dominated Syria for years. In his early days, Hafez Al-Essad imprisoned and suppressed opposition politicians and placed his followers in institutions and important positions in the administration. This placed people from his minority sect (Nusayris) and brought the Sunni people to the streets. After the assassination of pro-Al-Assad people and the unsuccessful assassination attempt against Al-Assad, imprisoned opposition politicians began to be hanged. Thus, the people are further provoked and they arm themselves and attack state structures. Thereupon, Al-Assad activated the soldiers, massacred the people and bombed the cities. After Hafez Al-Assad dies, his son Bashar al-Assad passes and the situation is no different. No matter how much development Bashar al-Assad tries to make in the country he rules, Syria gets worse (political problems, migrations) and the economic crisis shows its effect even more, causing the people to become extremely poor. With the influence of the Arab Spring, people took to the streets again and soon began to arm themselves. The government forces suppressed the rebellion harshly with massacres and torture, but the people continued silently. This went down in history as the Syrian Civil War.

Opposition forces received support from countries such as Turkey and as a result of the cut-off of the aid of Russia and Iran to the government forces, on December 8, 2024, the opposition forces captured the capital Damascus and overthrew the government of Bashar Assad and ended the 53-year rule of the Assad family over the country. Following the fall of the Assad regime, Assad's ninth prime minister Mohammad Ghazi al-Jalali, with support from the opposition and Ahmed al-Sharaa, remained at his post in a caretaker capacity until a transitional government led by Mohammed al-Bashir was formed the following day. Al-Jalali called for fresh elections so that the Syrian people may choose their new leaders.

After the overthrow of the Assad administration, many countries made contacts with Syria:

* In his statements, Péter Szijjártó (Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs) announced that he will reopen the embassy in Damascus in light of the stabilization of security in Syria.
* Hakan Fidan (Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs) made a visit to Syria after the downfall of Al-Assad regime and met with Ahmed Al Sharaa (new leader of the new Syrian administration). They talked about the current situation and future of Syria.

“This visit, which we are making after many years, will be the first step of a new, hopeful era for the people of Syria” he said.

Hungary can act in aid to Syria, which is trying to reconstruct after the collapse of the Assad regime, by taking into account the priorities in its foreign policy and in line with effective humanitarian approaches. Hungary knows that it is not the duty of a country, but the duty of being a human being to heal the wounds of a country that has emerged from war, from the ruins of the oppressive regime and the massacre, and to lend a helping hand, and it carries out its attitude and policy in this direction.

* It can contribute to the post-war reconstruction of Syria. This would make it easier and more effective for Hungary to realize this, especially within the framework of the EU's financial support programs.
* Can provide expertise in engineering and architectural projects for the reconstruction of destroyed cities. In this case, it will be beneficial to minimize the refugee crisis in Europe.
* Hungary contributes to the reconstruction of the post-war country's human capital and brainpower by providing university scholarships to Syrian students. Programs such as Stipendium Hungaricum can be expanded and scholarship support will be provided to Syrian students within the framework of the program
* Hospital construction may also be included among the Syrian construction works to which Hungary contributes, and medical supplies and equipment may be provided to these hospitals. General health checks, routine vaccination programs and follow-up are encouraged.
* Hungary could provide funds to ensure the security of minority Christian communities after the Al-Assad regime. Within the scope of the fund, reconstruction of religious buildings and cultural cooperation projects that will contribute to the harmony between religious communities can be carried out.
* Hungary can increase its trade volume by implementing its economic relations with Syria. It can establish partnerships especially in the agriculture (For example, olives), energy (Petrolium) and industrial sectors.
* It can contribute to peacekeeping operations within the framework of NATO and the EU, which is seen as the most correct and safe option to ensure peace.
* It can contribute to diplomatic efforts and act as a mediator to resolve border disputes with Syria's neighbours and ensure regional stability. This would involve Hungary more actively in peace processes within the framework of the UN and the EU.