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AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF SHARJAH
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Welcome Letter From the Director

Dear delegates,

I am honored to welcome you to AUSMUN 2024, where you will play an essential role in shaping global discourse about world issues. This year's conference is set to be a platform for innovation, collaboration, and meaningful dialogue. Here we will explore global issues, analyze the complexities of the same, and propose solutions that satisfy the varying perspectives of countries in the international community.

It is important to remember that you think critically, engage in constructive debate, and seek to achieve common ground with your fellow delegates. At AUSMUN, we encourage you to approach this experience with an open mind and a commitment to finding a solution. This conference is not only a simulation but also an opportunity for you to develop skills that benefit your academic, professional, and personal lives. It is a chance to form connections with individuals who share a similar passion for global issues and diplomacy. I encourage you to make the most of this unique experience and to challenge your limits by thinking beyond the ordinary. Together, we will all contribute to the legacy of excellence that AUSMUN is known for.

I look forward to meeting you all and witnessing the remarkable contributions each of you will make to our conference.

Welcome to AUSMUN 2024, and let us embark on this enriching journey together.

Warm Regards,

Sarvagya Sharma

Director of Research

AUSMUN 2024



Welcome Letter from the Moderators

Dear Delegates,

We are extremely excited to welcome you to AUSMUN 2024! It is our pleasure to welcome you to the United Nations Human Rights Council, also known as the UNHRC. We are honored to be your moderators for this debate, as we begin this journey of debating and talking about some of the most important global issues that the world is currently experiencing. Throughout this conference, we will be discussing the two topics “ *Preventing mass arbitrary and indefinite detentions in Northeastern Syria*” and “ *Addressing the growing allegations of human rights violations against Muslims in Europe*”. We can't wait to hear what each delegate has to bring to the table!

As your moderators, we will support you during the conference to ensure that you have a good time. Remember that one of your responsibilities as an official representative to the UN is to represent the interests of the country concerning the matter at hand and to work toward drafting a strong resolution. Furthermore, when speaking, debating, and dealing with other delegates, it is crucial to be respectful, competent, and diplomatic. All delegates are required to arrive well-prepared and with complete knowledge of their nation's stance, initiatives, and plans about the issues being discussed. Additionally, it is crucial to remember that the background guide is not intended to replace your independent research; rather, it is meant to serve as a guide for your investigation and serve as a brief introduction to the subject. To be completely prepared for the conference, you must conduct your own research.

You are all free to contact either of the chairs at any point in time. You may reach us by using this email (unhrc1ausmun24@gmail.com) (unhrc2ausmun24@gmail.com)
Kindly note that all position papers must be sent to the email pasted above.

Regards,

Mohammed Alghazali, Shahed Ibrahim (UNHRC)

Lana Tannir, Nour Fouani (UNHRC-2)

Chairs of UNHRC.



Hola, everyone! I'm Mohammed, and I am delighted to be your chair for this AUSMUN. Fortunately, I will be chairing you all through this AUSMUN. I'm here to encourage you all to contribute to the creation of a dynamic and lively committee, because I signed up for an enjoyable experience, and trust me it is doable.



Hello delegates, I am Shahed, your chair for this upcoming AUSMUN. I want to welcome you all to the conference, and let you know that I am looking forward to the three days we will all spend together. Each and every one of you will do a great job this year and I can't wait to meet you all.



Hello delegates, and welcome to AUS MUN 24'! I am Lana, your chair, and I can not wait to meet you all! This conference will be filled with fruitful debates and insightful thoughts, and I can't wait to see what each delegate has to bring onto the table. I have had a deep passion for MUN ever since the 9th grade, and I hope that I can make this conference memorable for all of you! I shall be looking forward to meeting you all and watching you debate.



Hello delegates and welcome to UNHRC! I am Nour Fouani and I will be your chair for this year's conference, I am very excited to be a part of your MUN experience and I am eager to see your debating skills during the conference! I am open to any and all questions, so please do not hesitate to come for help in case of any difficulties. Welcome again and I am overwhelmed with exhilaration to read your position papers and witness your fiery debates!! Looking forward to hearing your thoughts and meeting you all!

Overview of the Committee

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is an international body focused on the promotion and protection of human rights across the globe. Established in 2006, it replaced the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to address perceived shortcomings in the latter's structure and effectiveness. The UNHRC operates with 47 member states elected by the United Nations General Assembly, ensuring geographic representation. These members serve three-year terms and can be re-elected for a maximum of two consecutive terms. UNHRC receives most of its funding through voluntary contributions.

The UNHRC handles several crucial tasks, such as keeping tabs on the state of human rights around the world, and evaluating the member states' human rights records regularly through the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism, while addressing specific human rights issues through resolutions. It acts as a platform for debate and cooperation between governments, non-governmental organizations, and civil society, encouraging the sharing of knowledge and leading examples in the field of human rights. Additionally, the UNHRC selects specific experts to look into and report on human rights abuses in certain nations, providing critical research and recommendations on how we may improve human rights issues.

The UNHRC puts in worldwide effort to defend and enhance human rights. Its framework and purposes aim to promote debate, tests, and awareness surrounding human rights challenges. The UNHRC works to resolve human rights violations and advance a society where everyone's basic rights and freedoms are respected and protected by actively working together with member states and other organizations. Most of its decisions are made by a simple majority vote, with each of the 47 member states having one vote. However, certain critical matters, such as the establishment of special procedures or the review of a country's human rights record, typically require a two-thirds majority for adoption.

Topic I. Preventing mass arbitrary and indefinite detentions in Northeastern Syria

Summary & History

Mass arbitrary, and indefinite detentions have negative, far-reaching effects. They constitute a serious violation of fundamental human rights since they deny detainees their freedom, security, right to a fair trial, and protection from torture and other cruel treatment without cause or due process. By enabling the state or other authorities to act without following the law, arbitrary detentions undermine the foundations of the rule of law. This creates an adverse precedent, increases the risk of a legal system failure, and erodes public confidence in the legal system.

In recent years, the widespread arbitrary and indefinite detentions in Northeastern Syria have received an immense amount of attention and concern. The complicated political and security dynamics of the area, particularly in the areas under the control or influence of Kurdish forces, as well as the global coalition against ISIS, are at the basis of this problem. Raqqa, which had been the de facto capital of the Islamic State (IS), was under attack in 2017 by the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), which the United States supports. As the city was being liberated, allegations of hundreds of children being held by the SDF and being subjected to cruel treatment started to surface. According to UNICEF, around 850 children were being kept in detention facilities all over Syria. (Nylun, 2022)

According to Human Rights Watch, many of these children were being held because of known or potential ties to terrorist organizations, including IS. These detention facilities were said to have terrible circumstances, with kids who were malnourished, sick, and without access to basic needs. The situation remained dire despite efforts from the international community for action to improve the conditions of young citizens held in prison in Syria. Syrian children going through a dire situation in prison remained a great worry in 2021 (Human Rights Watch, 2022). According to reports, young children as young as six years old were being held under suspicion of having ties to the IS through their families. These detention facilities' appalling circumstances remained and there was insufficient access to food, water, and medical care (Human Rights Watch, 2022).

Millions of Syrian citizens suffered horrendous effects as a result of the ongoing crisis, including children who have been subjected to serious abuses like forcible conscription and forced incarceration. Children who are being forcibly detained in Northeast Syria were the subject of a Human Rights Watch (HRW) report that provided insight into their situation. The report emphasizes the critical need for action to safeguard the legal rights of the more than 5,000

individuals housed in these facilities, many of whom are minors. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a legal obligation to aid the suffering, but the action taken is insufficient given that conditions in detention facilities are not getting better. There have been reports of life-threatening situations and violations of human rights for those detained in northeast Syria, including children and adults (Biden, 2023).

Key Terms Pertaining to the Issue:

- Arbitrary and Indefinite Detentions might be seen as violations of human rights since they infringe on rights like freedom, due process, and the right to a fair trial.
- Human Rights Violation, behaviors that violate the fundamental freedoms and rights to which everyone is entitled just by virtue of being a human being.
- ISIS, also known as the Islamic State (IS) or Daesh, is a militant extremist group that adheres to a radicalized interpretation of Islam. Due to its terrorist activities, which included mass executions, kidnappings, beheadings, and the construction of a self-declared caliphate in some areas of Syria and Iraq, ISIS became well-known throughout the world.
- Child Detainees, are people under the age of eighteen who are being held in captivity, usually by the government or other agencies, are known as child detainees. Detainees of minors may be kept for a variety of reasons, such as illegal immigration, engagement in criminal activity, or military conflicts.
- Rojava, The Autonomous Administration of North and East Syria (AANES), also referred to as Rojava is an autonomous area located in the northern and northeastern parts of Syria. The majority Kurdish region of Rojava has drawn interest from around the world for its unusual political and social experiment during the Syrian Civil War.
- International Coalitions are alliances or partnerships between several nations that unite to tackle a particular problem, accomplish a shared objective, or handle a common challenge
- Repatriation and Reintegration
 1. Repatriation is the process of sending displaced people—such as refugees or internally displaced people (IDPs)—back to their home country or place of origin. Repatriation can happen spontaneously when people decide to travel back to their own country, or it can be planned and assisted by governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, or humanitarian groups.
 2. The process through which displaced people who have returned to their hometown or nation attempt to reconstruct their lives and reintegrate into the society from which they were forced to flee is known as reintegration.

Discourse on the issue

In international relations, violating the United Nations (UN) Charter is a serious offense that can have far-reaching legal, diplomatic, and geopolitical consequences. The UN Charter, which lays out the values and guidelines guiding member states' behavior in their interactions with one another, is the fundamental document of the UN. Concerns regarding human rights, the rule of law, sovereignty, and international peace and security are raised by the issue of widespread mass arbitrary, and indefinite detentions. These issues are crucial to the principles and goals of the UN Charter.

1. Articles 1 and 2: Rule of Law, the UN Charter's Articles 1 and 2 emphasize how crucial the rule of law is to international relations. They demand the sovereign equality of all member nations, the peaceful settlement of disputes, and collective activities grounded in international law. These are essential tenets for preserving world peace and security.
2. Articles 1 and 39: Peace and Security, The primary goal of the UN is defined in Article 1 of the UN Charter, which highlights the significance of upholding global peace and security by peaceful and cooperative methods. In particular, Article 39 establishes the power and function of the UN Security Council in identifying and addressing acts of aggression, threats to the peace, and breaches of it by formulating resolutions or recommendations.
3. Articles 1 and 55: Violation of Human Rights, The UN is committed to advancing and defending fundamental freedoms and human rights for everyone, regardless of characteristics like race, sex, language, or religion, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the UN Charter.
4. Article 2: Sovereignty, key concepts regarding member states' sovereignty and their duties to uphold international peace, security, and cooperation in line with the goals and ideals of the UN Charter are enshrined in Article 2.
5. Article 55: Protection of Children, it describes the fundamental concepts and goals of global collaboration for social and economic advancement. The promotion of universal respect for everyone's freedoms and human rights, regardless of their gender, color, language, or religion. It emphasizes how crucial it is to raise well-being and living standards in order to promote world peace and security.
6. Responsibility to Protect (R2P), a concept in international relations and law known as the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) states that it is the duty of the international community to protect people from mass crimes such as genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity. The foundation of R2P is the belief that while governments have an initial duty to safeguard their own citizens, the international community also has an obligation to step in and stop such crimes when states are unable or unable to do so.

7. International Laws and Treaties, the international legal framework that regulates relations between sovereign states and other international entities is mostly composed of international laws and treaties. They offer a methodical and disciplined approach to enforcing moral standards, defining rights and responsibilities, and tackling worldwide issues.

People, groups, organizations, or other entities with a stake in a certain problem, project, company, or system are known as stakeholders. They may have an impact on the decisions, actions, and results pertaining to the issue at hand, either directly or indirectly. In many different situations, such as industry, government, non-profit organizations, and community development, stakeholders are essential. A wide range of stakeholders will be affected significantly if mass arbitrary and indefinite detentions are avoided in northeastern Syria. Different stakeholders may be more or less affected than others by the impact, which might vary.

Detainees and the families of detainees, the individuals who are directly subjected to arbitrary and indefinite detentions are the most affected. They endure violations of their human rights, face physical and psychological harm, and often experience prolonged suffering. Local Communities in Northeastern Syria are significantly affected by mass detentions since they disrupt social structures and undermine community cohesion, which can have long-lasting consequences for the stability of the region. In addition, NGOs and humanitarian organizations are actively engaged in providing support; therefore, they are put in a situation of experiencing a heavy burden in terms of providing assistance and raising awareness.

However, the Syrian government is less directly affected since these detentions are often carried out by authorities or non-state actors. Additionally, the International Coalition Against ISIS has less direct involvement in the detention of individuals.

Past International Organization (IO) Actions & Latest Developments

For most international organizations, “Preventing mass arbitrary and indefinite detentions in Northeastern Syria” has been a difficult and continuous struggle. The United Nations plays a significant role in this situation. The UN has often expressed its worries about the region's imprisonment policies and abuse of human rights. They have previously urged that external observers be given immediate access to detention centers so they may assess the situation and make sure the rights of the inmates are being protected. Additionally, The UN has also asked all of the participants, including the Syrian government along with other armed groups, to free

anyone who has been imprisoned unfairly and to guarantee those who are in detention receive proper treatment.

In Northeastern Syria, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been an essential supporter of humanitarian imprisonment standards. Other than just offering humanitarian aid and promoting communication between prisoners and their families, they have also worked to provide access to inmates. The involvement of the ICRC has been important in maintaining a feeling of humanity despite the harsh reality of imprisonment and in pressuring the authorities to finally live up to international standards (International Committee of The Red Cross, 2022).

Additionally, several national and international human rights organizations, including Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, have carried out extensive investigations and recorded cases of arbitrary detentions in Northeastern Syria. These organizations have called on governments and other nations to take action by calling for accountability and transparency in detention treatments, drawing awareness to the injustices occurring, and exposing them.

To address pressing human rights issues, the UNHRC can hold special meetings and investigations. Its mandate includes a broad variety of human rights challenges, including economic, social, and cultural rights in addition to civil and political rights. The UNHRC hopes to promote a world where everyone's human rights are recognized and protected by employing these initiatives.

In conclusion, a variety of measures have been taken by international organizations like the United Nations, ICRC, and human rights NGOs to address the issue of widespread arbitrary and indefinite detentions in Northeastern Syria. They have focused their efforts on promoting access to detainees, holding those responsible for rights violations accountable, and calling for the release of those who have been held without proper trial. In doing so they highlight the importance of recognizing global standards of human rights in a complicated situation.

Questions that the committee and resolutions should address

1. What long-term effects will this have on the people of Syria?
2. How does the committee plan on keeping resolutions effective in the long run?
3. How are people being treated currently as a result of the detentions or arrests?
4. What actions is the committee going to take to stop unpredictable detentions in the Northeast region of Syria?

Suggestions for further research

Factors causing the arbitrary conditions:

- The fate of former ISIS agents and their effect on the situation in Northeastern Syria (<https://www.state.gov/the-importance-of-detained-fighters-and-displaced-persons-in-northeast-syria-to-the-future-of-isis/>)
- Accountability and justice for victims of these arbitrary conditions
- Examine the lingering influence of ISIS on civilians (<https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/CHHJ8101-Justice-in-transition-%28Victims-of-ISIS%29-RP-INT-200408-WEB.pdf>)
- Crisis of refugee displacement (<https://www.worldvision.org/refugees-news-stories/syrian-refugee-crisis-facts#:~:text=War%20in%20Syria%20has%20created,need%20emergency%20aid%20in%202023.>)
- Develop possible future outcomes for the state of the country with these conditions still going on

Timeline

- **2011-2012:** Civilian protests against the Syrian government, which led to the Syrian Civil War shortly after
- **2014:** ISIS takes control of the Northeastern region of Syria and Iraq
The SDF (Syrian Democratic Forces) which is a Kurdish-based organization, is officially formed
- **2015:** The SDF allies with the United States and begins to plan to regain control in Northeastern Syria
Detentions of alleged ISIS members begin to rise
- **2017:** With the help of other international forces, the SDF took the initiative to take over the city of Raqqa
Detained civilians are taken to makeshift detention centers
- **2019:** ISIS loses the last territory it obtained in Northeastern Syria
Former ISIS secret agents and supporters remain a threat
Detention facilities still hold suspected ISIS fighters, many including innocent people
The United States took back its troops from the region
- **October 2019-present day:** Turkey launches military forces to fight against the SDF
The situation remains complex while having many parties play significant roles in the fate of the country (The government, The SDF, ISIS, Turkish military forces, and United States military forces)

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- <https://www.icrc.org/en/where-we-work/middle-east/syria>

Topic II. Addressing the growing allegations of human rights violations against Muslims in Europe

Summary & History of the Issue

Roughly 44 million Muslims reside across the 44 Member States of Europe (Kettani, 2010). A plethora of these individuals came along for the sake of refuge or better life circumstances. A majority of those people contribute to challenging, perilous, and dirty work environments. However, in the late 90s, Muslims initiated a shift towards more esteemed roles in society, namely inducing that they were not merely refugees and immigrants. European citizens grew doubtful perceptions about social cohesion with European-Muslims and perceived the Muslim community growth as a possible threat to a healthy society. Additionally, acts of terrorism conducted by Islamist extremists and the radicalization of European Muslims increased the intensity of anti-Muslim movements in Europe. Unless there are active efforts from immigrants to smoothly integrate into European societies, and for Europeans to exhibit openness for Muslims, tensions could rise significantly.

It is difficult to pinpoint the exact origin of Islamophobia, as there are several factors that Europeans use to stigmatize Islam. As Tavkheldize (2021) stated, "There are factors such as Muslim-Christian wars, colonialism, labor migration from Muslim countries, terrorism, and the refugee crisis, which at different times have contributed to the rise of European Islamophobia... but in the end, it constitutes a perpetual 'living' phenomenon" (p. 144). However, after the infamous September 11, 2001, attack, scholars such as Tahir Abbas, a professor of radicalization studies, agree that this is where Europeans drew the line. The fear of terrorist attacks was directly correlated with the changing perspectives of Europeans on Muslims, essentially claiming that there are no humane Muslims and that all are terrorists.

Concluding that 9/11 is the main driver of religious discrimination is a common trend in scholarly journals in Europe, which neglects the relevant impact of colonialism and religious wars. This facilitates total blame on Muslim actions and fails to shed light on European colonialism. It is assumed that if terrorist attacks never occurred then Muslims would have been welcomed by Western societies, but there has been constant battle between the two communities from medieval times and post-colonial times, ultimately causing Muslims to be demonized and portrayed as a dangerous religious group.

Key Terms Pertaining to the Issue:

1. Islamophobia: Islamophobia represents a global concern as it not only affects individuals or communities but also has broader implications for international relations and peace. It

can lead to tensions between different countries or regions, hinder global efforts for interfaith dialogue and cooperation, and potentially fuel conflicts and extremism.

2. **Allegations:** Allegations, when made at a global level, can influence diplomatic relations and international politics. Unsubstantiated or false allegations can lead to tensions between countries, disrupt international agreements, and even provoke disputes or conflicts among nations.
3. **Terrorism:** Terrorism is a global threat with far-reaching implications. Acts of terrorism have the potential to destabilize entire regions, disrupt global economies, and necessitate international cooperation to combat this threat. Global terrorism also highlights the importance of addressing root causes and promoting counterterrorism efforts worldwide.
4. **Human Rights Violation:** The recognition and protection of human rights on a global scale are essential for fostering peace, stability, and cooperation among nations. Violations of human rights can strain international relations, and the promotion of human rights on a global scale is a common objective for many international organizations.
5. **Discrimination:** Discrimination, when it occurs on a global level, can hinder cooperation and diplomacy among countries. Addressing global discrimination is essential for promoting inclusive and equitable international relations, contributing to a more peaceful and just global society.

Discourse on the issue

How does the issue violate the UN Charter?

Respect and tolerance are vital pillars of the UN Charter, discriminating against Muslims violates several articles that are important not only nationally, but internationally. The articles and declarations violated are the following:

- **Article 1 (3): Promoting and Encouraging Respect for Human Rights**
- **Article 2 (1): Equality and Non-Discrimination**
- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)**
- **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)**
- **The Convention on the Rights of the Child**

Islamophobia is a large-scale phenomenon because Islam is the fastest-growing religion in modern times. People with different backgrounds face a variety of issues due to the increasing hate towards Muslims. The articles and declarations above are violated the moment any public expression of discrimination is presented. Additionally, they are violated, because they strip away Muslim's right to exercise their religion freely.

Stakeholders

First and foremost, the Muslim community faces numerous human rights violations, primarily because they are the main victims of this issue. Muslims encounter religious discrimination in employment, housing, and education, which forces them to become minorities in Europe.

Secondly, European government authorities have significant shortcomings as they play a crucial role in perpetuating discrimination. Their failure to protect minority communities creates insecurity within the Muslim community.

Thirdly, educational institutions must adopt new approaches to combat discrimination in their societies. This can be achieved by instilling respect in children and developing new programs that promote a proper attitude towards Muslims.

Fourthly, and lastly, organizations, media outlets, and the legal community grapple with the backlash from online and offline sources due to their substantial influential power. They seek methods to counter contradictory information circulating in the public to better align with their standard beliefs about the Muslim community.

The duties and responsibilities of these stakeholders can vary in terms of prejudicial actions depending on the country and region in Europe, whether they opt for collaborative efforts or individual initiatives. Their endeavors are crucial for fostering diversity, inclusion, and unity in European societies

Past International Organization (IO) Actions & Latest Developments:

International Organizations (IOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) currently hold significant influence as opinion leaders in 2023. Millions rely on them for news and information. Their actions are eagerly anticipated by many due to their successful endeavors. They have issued numerous bills and resolutions concerning discrimination, specifically towards Muslims. The United Nations, the world's largest international organization, has taken precautionary measures to promote respect for Muslims in Europe in various ways. A few of these measures include the following: the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) approved a resolution on religious hatred and bigotry in response to the 'Quran Burning Stunt' in Sweden, the UN initiated an international day to combat Islamophobia, and lastly, the UN appointed a special rapporteur on freedom of religion and belief to identify and address discriminatory

obstacles. Furthermore, on October 10, 2022, the Council of Europe passed a resolution against Islamophobia with the goal of eliminating any racist politicians in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. Despite various efforts to eradicate Islamophobia in Europe, it still persists and disturbs European societies.

Questions that the resolutions should address

- What are the actions the committee is going to take to ensure the safety of Muslims all around Europe?
- How does the prejudice against Muslims affect the lives of civilians?
- What views and experiences do Muslim youth in Europe have in relation to Islamophobia?
- How would these Muslims gain the right to have their voices heard?
- How can awareness campaigns be used to change prejudiced stereotypes about Muslims in Europe?

Suggestions for Further Research:

Islamophobia grows in Europe the more Muslim civilians continue to grow in numbers there as well, and many of the issues they faced that challenged their religious identity while living there include:

- The French ban on the hijab
(<https://www.aa.com.tr/en/europe/france-s-hijab-ban-for-its-athletes-at-2024-olympics-draws-international-condemnation/3008976>)
- The attacks on innocent Muslim civilians
(<https://www.aa.com.tr/en/europe/-islamophobia-in-germany-underreported-because-muslims-distrust-authorities-/2925913>)
- The Anders Behring Breivik attack
(<https://www.aa.com.tr/en/europe/over-a-decade-since-islamophobic-terrorist-killed-77-people-in-oslo/2642319>)

Timeline

- **1990:** The deterioration of the country of Yugoslavia caused the Bosnian war, this led to more ethnic and religious conflicts to arise, specifically prejudice against Bosnian Muslims.
- **2001:** The September 11 attacks unfolded in the United States, which later caused worldwide misconception and judgment toward Muslims



- **2004:** The French government's ban on the hijab
- **2005:** London bombings further led people to associate terrorism with Islam
- **2019:** Although not in Europe, the shootings at the mosque in Christchurch, New Zealand, had a significant worldwide impact and highlighted how widespread Islamophobia is.
- **2020-2021:** With a growing number of Muslim refugees seeking comfort in Europe, COVID-19 was an eminent factor of declining health at the time, and the refugees were falsely accused of mass spreading the virus
- **2022:** German police recorded at least 600 different Islamophobic crimes, 62 of them being acted out against mosques

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