

# UDEMUN



2021 | RISE FOR PEACE. UNITE FOR HUMANITY



**AL**  
**Arab League**

# CRISIS

## League: Arab League (AL)

### Member States:

1. Algeria
2. Bahrain
3. Comoros
4. Djibouti
5. Egypt
6. Iraq
7. Jordan
8. Kuwait
9. Lebanon
10. Libya
11. Mauritania
12. Morocco
13. Oman
14. Palestine
15. Qatar
16. Saudi Arabia
17. Somalia
18. Sudan
19. Syria
20. Tunisia
21. United Arab Emirates
22. Yemen

### I. Council Background

The League of Arab States, or Arab League, was formed in Cairo on 22 March 1945 to enhance coordination, increment in the constitution of education, provide effective financial assistance, impulse law trade, guarantee security, and apply foreign policy. According to its charter, its purpose is to promote relations in topics of economic, cultural, social, and health affairs, communications, nationality, passports, visas, execution of judgments, and extradition of criminals. By uniting member states and keeping dialogue, the Arab League manages conflicts and issues in the common region peacefully.

The considered political alliance council is organized in the main council, their special committees and agencies, and the permanent secretariat. The Arab League insists that neither religion nor ethnicity is a factor taken into consideration when a member is included in the council. Rather, the council ties among states that either have Arabic as their official language or it is widely spoken in the country.

Initially, the league had six members: Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan (renamed Jordan in 1949), Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria. Nowadays, the league is made up of twenty-two member states from Arab North Africa, the Greater Levant, the Arab Gulf, and the Horn of Africa, this with the addition of four member states that act as observers and do not interfere in the decisions of the league, forthwith these are Venezuela, Brazil, India, and Eritrea.

Throughout history, there have been three nations that were suspended from the league: After the 1979 signing of the Egypt–Israel Peace Treaty, Egypt was suspended from the Arab League, which lasted until 1989 when it was readmitted. Then, Libya was suspended from the Arab League on 22 February 2011, following the start of the Libyan Civil War and the use of military force against civilians, even though it was readmitted in August of that same year with the support of the National Transitional Council (NTC). Finally, the member states of the league agreed to exclude Syria and impose sanctions over its failure to end a government crackdown on protests, therefore Syria's participation has been suspended since November 2011.

The League of Arab States keeps close collaboration with the United Nations by being part of its bodies to represent the consensus that the countries have reached and enlighten the organization on its challenges. Still, representatives in the UN have stated that dialogue among the two should be sustained for support to be strengthened.

Several of the most important achievements from the league are the following: In 1959 it held the first Arab petroleum congress and in 1964 established the Arab League Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (ALECSO). Additionally, in 1964, notwithstanding objections by Jordan, the league granted the PLO observer status as the representative of all Palestinians. Ultimately, according to BBC (2017), the Arab League has succeeded in shaping school curricula and creating a telecommunications union.

Some of the challenges the league is currently facing are the differences that can emerge between the countries, due to their different ideas and perspectives. These differences between the members have produced conflicts during the process of discussion and resolution of some topics. Likewise, though the unity of the countries has aided in monitoring conflicts, communicating cultural and social affairs, or issuing economic boycotts, the council rarely exceeds from declaring its agreements.

## **II. How it works (in UDEMUN)**

### **a. Representatives**

The students participating in the Arab League will not be referred to as delegates. Rather, they will be representatives of their country. This is an imperative change for the League to keep its flow of the debate. In this way, instead of saying "The delegate of Qatar", the proper vocabulary would be "the representative/country of Qatar".

### **b. Parliamentary Procedure**

The parliamentary procedure that will be used by the Arab League in UDEMUN 2021 is specified on its webpage. If questions arise on the day of the event, the Point of Inquiry can be applied to ask the chair specific questions regarding the parliamentary procedure followed in this Special Committee.

### **c. Working in session**

The discussion and work of solutions and the resolution paper will be limited to the sessions. Because of this, it is forbidden for the representatives to work outside the session in the crisis.

### **d. Peaceful debate**

Following the vision of UDEMUN 2021 and the Charter of Arab League, it is forbidden the use of force to settle disputes among members. The established systems of government of each state in the council must be respected, for they are of concern to that state alone.

### **e. Regulations of the league**

In UDEMUN 2021 the session will rigorously follow the regulations and protocol that is carried in the Arab League located in Cairo. For the same reason, the league will count on three members from the secretariat, the council as well as the support from the specialized sub-committees and agencies that the league possesses. Also, the vision and objective from the same league always must be followed to achieve pertinent solutions that will be further analyzed.

#### **f. Guidance**

In the Arab League of UDEMUN 2021, the Secretary-General of the Arab League and its Secretariat will be present to guide the representatives during the caucus, as well as limit certain actions in the case that they are not a possibility for the League in terms of the political or economic threshold.

#### **g. Outlook**

We expect that the students represent the official posture of their given nation while collaborating to overcome the problems that are discussed in the sessions. In the same way, we expect skills such as critical thinking, leadership, and trading to be present at all times.

### **III. Conclusion**

Though the Arab League is separated into subcommittees that range in different topics, representatives of UDEMUN 2021's Arab League will be expected to analyze, discuss, and reach a successful and realistic resolution paper that encompasses a wide range of matters discussed in Article II of the Charter of Arab League. Still, we advise representatives to have a political focus during the debate. In the committee's session, representatives must look into the role of their country inside of the Arab League, as well as its values and past actions inside of the association.

### **IV. Guiding Questions**

1. Historically, what role has your country played in the league?
2. Recently, what relation has your respective country had with the league?

3. How is your country's interrelation with the other league members?
4. What impact has the Arab League had in your country?
5. What resolutions passed and/or discussed in the council have directly affected your country?
6. What political advantages and limitations does your country have that may impact the formation of the resolution paper?

## **V. References**

Arab Org. (2020). League of Arab States. Retrieved on July 8, 2020, from <https://arab.org/directory/league-of-arab-states/>

BBC News. (2017). Profile: Arab League. Retrieved on July 8, 2020, from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-15747941#:~:text=The%20League%20of%20Arab%20States,them%20towards%20a%20common%20good.>

CNN. (2020). Arab League Fast Facts. Retrieved on July 8, 2020, from <https://edition.cnn.com/2013/07/30/world/meast/arab-league-fast-facts/index.html>

Delattre, F. (2019). Cooperation between the Arab League and the United Nations. Retrieved on July 8, 2020, from <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Close-Collaboration-between-the-Arab-League-and-the-United-Nations-is-Necessary>

League of Arab States. (1945). Charter of Arab League. Retrieved on July 8, 2020, from <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b3ab18.html>

One World. (2020). Arab League. Retrieved on July 8, 2020, from [https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/arab\\_league.htm](https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/arab_league.htm)

Robinson, K. (2020). The Arab League. Retrieved on July 8, 2020, from <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/arab-league>