

STUDY GUIDE

THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES



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Welcome to the League of Arab States! This committee is a different one, not only because of the limited countries but also the special regulations. The delegates of this committee are going to learn different countries' policy and habits and have fun with the new rules. Please, read this study guide carefully and be ready for a journey in the Arab world!

Anna Papacharisi- Vice President of the Executives



The League of Arab States (Arab League) is an intergovernmental organization (IGO), a voluntary association of independent African and Middle East countries. The league was founded in Cairo in 1945 by Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Yemen.

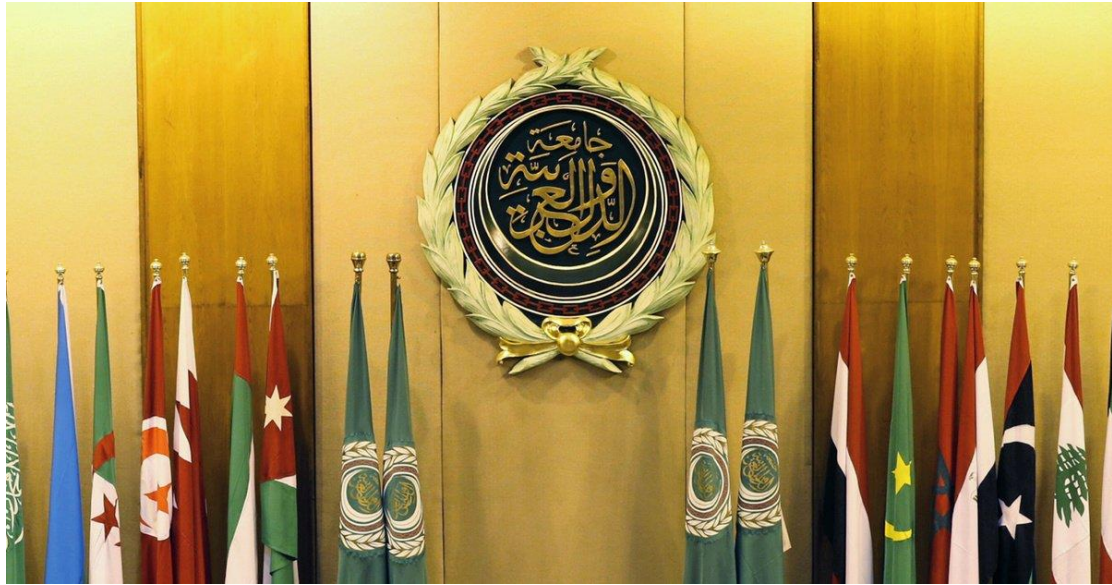


Arab League Members' map (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_League#History)

The League's main goal is to strengthen the relations between member states and co-ordinate safe collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and to take into consideration the affairs and interests of the Member states. Also, its purpose is to help integrate its members economically and commit themselves solving any possible future disputes within the League via diplomacy. It possesses elements of a state representative parliament while foreign affairs are often conducted under UN supervision.

The League has played an important role in structuring school curricula, launching literacy campaigns, translating modern technical terminology and preserving Arabic manuscripts. It has been instrumental in preserving Arab cultural heritage and fostering cultural exchanges between member states.

The League has supported measures against crime in Arab countries, such as drug trafficking. It has also worked on improving the social manifestation for women, promoting the welfare of children and encouraging youth and sport programs. It deals with labor issues – particularly among the emigrant Arab workforce through the Arab Expatriates Department – and has helped to create a regional telecommunications union.



<https://www.cfr.org/background/arab-league>

It is highly recommended to do further research for the league's history and policy, for the conflicts that may be between the members and their problems. Don't forget to study the background papers as well.

MSKMUN COMMITTEE RULES

This is a non-GA committee. Each delegate has to prepare resolutions for both topics before the conference. During the conference, the resolutions should be printed (1-2 copies) and also have it in a USB stick.

The delegates will begin lobbying and merging on the first topic and after that, the final resolution on the first topic will be debated straight after. When the debate on the first topic ends, the committee repeats lobbying and merging for the second topic and the final resolution will be debated straight after. The difference with other committees is that lobbying and merging occurs for all topics and then the debating is held.

In this committee all delegations are an alliance, so they have to make only **one final resolution** during the lobbying and merging. The resolution is going to be debated **clause by clause**, so the debate procedure (speeches, amendments, voting procedure) will be done for each clause, separately.

In this committee, the delegates have a special right; they can start a crisis situation! At any point of the debate, they can send crisis-notes to the chairs. These notes may be about an event, which can be irrelevant to the main topics, but it has to concern the Arab states. For example, *Kuwait wants to assassinate the Minister of Justice in Yemen*. The chairs are going to decide if the proposed crisis will be entertained or not. In case of being accepted and entertained the chairs will announce the event, set the time for statements

and ask the submitter of the crisis to make a statement for the situation. If other states are involved, they have to make a statement as well. The rest of the delegates can make their statements, if they wish to and if the time allows it. Then, the chairs will set the lobbying and merging time. During the crisis the delegates can make more than one alliance- resolution and each resolution is going to be debated as a whole.

CRISIS EXAMPLES

- Economical issues
- Spy detection
- Transport of troops
- New military bases
- Assassinations
- Trade's problems

In order to be able all the delegates to participate in the crisis, they have to know their country's policy in every sector very well.

CHAIRS AS... DELEGATES

Each chair in this committee has a role to play. One chair can also be the delegation of Eretria, which is an observer in Arab league's sessions. In MSKMUN conference this delegation has to inform the committee about the advantages and the disadvantages of the crisis that are going to be entertained. Also, the delegate of Eretria has the right to deliver speeches during the conference, but without the right to vote.

The other chair has "many faces"... They have the right to represent any country which is not an Arab league member. Their purpose is to inform the delegates about the effects and the policies of the countries according to the occurred crisis or resolutions. For example, if a crisis is about a war or a change in trade, this delegate explains the consequences and how these actions are going to affect the Arab league members. The delegates have to take into consideration that information in order to continue with the right actions based on the information given.

Both chairs have the right to start a crisis.

In the case of three chairs, the third chair has the right to represent any country which is not an Arab league member too.

MEMBERS

 Algeria
 Bahrain
 Comoros

 Morocco
 Oman
 Palestine

 Djibouti
 Egypt
 Iraq
 Jordan
 Kuwait
 Lebanon
 Libya
 Mauritania

 Qatar
 Saudi Arabia
 Somalia
 Sudan
 Syria
 Tunisia
 United Arab Emirates
 Yemen

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