

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SCHOOL

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

2024



ARAB LEAGUE (EN)
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Introduction

CHAIRS WELCOME LETTER

Dear Delegates,

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to the Arab League Committee at IASMUN 2024. Your participation is a valuable contribution to the dialogue and collaborative efforts we are about to embark upon. As representatives of your nations, your insights are instrumental in addressing the challenges within the Arab world. We encourage active engagement, meaningful debates, and the establishment of alliances to formulate effective solutions. Our aim is to foster a diplomatic environment where mutual respect and open dialogue guide our discussions. The dias is here to assist you throughout the conference, so feel free to reach out with any questions at arableague.iasmun2024@gmail.com.

We extend our best wishes to each of you for a successful and enriching conference experience. Thank you for choosing the Arab League Committee. Your decision to be a part of this committee demonstrates your commitment to the shared objectives that bring us together. Best of luck, and we look forward to working collaboratively toward our common goals.

Warm regards,
Rahaf Ahmed,
Chair.
Zainab Waqass,
Co-Chair.
Arab League (EN)



Introduction

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

On 22 March 1945, six countries — Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan (later renamed Jordan), Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria — established the Arab League in Cairo. Yemen became a member on 5 May 1945. Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, the Palestinian Authority, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen are its current 22 member states. The primary objectives of the League are to strengthen diplomatic ties and facilitate cooperation among its member states, to protect their independence and self-governance, and to ensure that their affairs and interests are collectively discussed. The League has provided assistance to Arab countries in their efforts to combat crime, including drug trafficking. Additionally, it has strived to enhance the social status of women, advocate for children's welfare, and support youth and sports initiatives.



Introduction

COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

The Arab League provides a crucial forum for member state cooperation, diplomatic dialogue, and decision-making. The committee is organized into a dynamic team consisting of a Chair, Co-Chair, and Pager, each of whom fulfills a specific task to guarantee the smooth operation of the deliberative process.

CHAIR

The Chair of the Arab League plays a crucial role in promoting debate, maintaining discipline, and ensuring adherence to the agenda. They set the tone for an inclusive and respectful atmosphere, overseeing parliamentary processes, guiding discussions, and facilitating consensus on various topics. The chair also manages time effectively to ensure the committee progresses through its agenda, providing ample opportunities for all participants to contribute.

CO-CHAIR

The Co-Chair collaborates closely with the Chair to maintain the committee's efficiency, stepping in if needed. They assist in directing discussions, resolving procedural issues, and fostering a constructive environment. The Co-Chair may take the lead on agenda items, aid in resolution formulation, and actively engage with delegates to enhance overall committee performance.

PAGER

The Pager in the committee serves a crucial role in administrative and logistical support. They manage communication with external parties, facilitate document dissemination, maintain order in the committee, and ensure delegates have access to necessary resources. The Pager is responsible for timekeeping, scheduling, and overall coordination to ensure smooth proceedings.



Agenda

AGENDA 1: THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN GAZA.

The Hamas Al Qassam brigades initiated Operation (طوفان الأقصى). This operation was provoked by the expansion of Israeli settlements and the desecration of the Al Aqsa mosque, in addition to the general treatment of Palestinians by the Israeli forces. Hamas resistance militants stormed Israel on October 7th 2023 via a surprise land and air attack, paragliding into Israel and seizing several Israeli music festival attendees as hostages. Hamas has also launched more than one hundred rockets at Tel Aviv, many of which have been intercepted by the iron dome. Benjamin Netanyahu, prime minister of Israel, declared war on Hamas with the full support of the United States. Gaza has been the target of tens of thousands of airstrikes, rockets, and bombs, which have resulted in the deaths, injuries, and destruction of tens of thousands of Palestinian civilians. Israel has consistently demonstrated a blatant disregard for international law when it comes to targeting civilians. This is evident in the bombing of hospitals and refugee camps using internationally illegal white phosphorous, denying entry of medical aid into Gaza, and blocking water, food, electricity, and wifi. Additionally, Israel has issued a 24-hour notice to civilians to relocate south by distributing flyers in the sky that outline a "safe route" to the south, only to subsequently bomb that safe route. Palestinian civilians are currently trapped in Gaza with a collapsing health care system and scarcity of basic human needs as the war continues.

SUBTOPICS:

- Historical roots and causes of the Palestinian – Israeli conflict
- Israel's war crimes and breaches of international law in Gaza
- The united states military and financial aid of Israel
- Resistance from groups such as Hasbollah and the Houthis and the affects it has had on the war
- Israels continuous targeting of Palestinian civilians
- Contributions of Arab League countries in aid of Gaza
- Consequences of the mass displacement of Palestinian civilians



Agenda

AGENDA 2: THE SYRIAN CIVIL WAR

The Syrian Civil War started in 2011 and has become a complex conflict involving many internal and external actors. It began with protests against President Bashar al-Assad and escalated into armed opposition. The Arab Spring's influence catalyzed demands for political reforms and greater freedoms, ultimately leading to the militarization of the opposition. The involvement of foreign powers, like Russia, Iran, Turkey, the United States, and Gulf states, has made the situation more complicated. Extremist groups like ISIS have also emerged. The UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO are actively working to address the humanitarian challenges in Syria. The Arab League has played a significant role in the Syrian civil war. Some countries supported the Syrian government, while others backed opposition groups. The conflict became complex and multifaceted. The Arab League has been involved in diplomatic efforts and negotiations to find a peaceful resolution. Since 2012, they have adopted 27 resolutions on Syria and are supporting a Syrian-led political solution. Unfortunately, some countries have maintained a neutral stance. The Syrian Civil War has had severe humanitarian consequences, impacting both Syria and neighboring Arab countries. In Syria, millions of people have been displaced, leading to overcrowded living conditions and strained resources. Many Syrians have also become refugees in neighboring Arab countries, creating a regional refugee crisis. The conflict has damaged healthcare facilities, disrupted education, and caused food shortages. Neighboring countries hosting refugees have faced challenges in providing resources and services, leading to social and economic impacts. The Syrian Civil War has led to increased counter-terrorism efforts by Arab countries. They have joined international coalitions, conducted military operations, and implemented border security measures to combat extremist groups. Arab countries have also formulated national strategies, collaborated with regional partners, and focused on addressing root causes through humanitarian and development efforts. Diplomatic engagements and support for moderate opposition groups are additional ways they are working towards stability and security.



Agenda

SUBTOPICS:

- Historical and root causes of the Syrian Civil War
- Role of neighboring arab countries in the syrian civil war
- Role of ISIS in the Syrian Civil War
- Counter-terrorism by other arab countries



Resources & References

AGENDA 1: THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN GAZA.

- <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/nov/03/israel-and-palestine-a-complete-guide-to-the-crisis>
- Official Palestinian journalist Instagram pages to keep an eye on and stay up to date with the on going war:

@byplestia

@wael_eldahdouh

@motaz_azaiza

AGENDA 2: THE SYRIAN CIVIL WAR.

- <http://www.unocha.org/syria>
- <https://www.cfr.org/article/syrias-civil-war>
- <https://www.globalr2p.org/countries/syria/#:~:text=Since%20the%20start%20of%20the,High%20Commissioner%20for%20Human%20Rights.>
- <https://news.un.org/en/focus/syria>

CONTACT INFORMATION OF THE COMMITTEE:

Email us at arableague.iasmun2024@gmail.com for any concerns or queries!



Appendices

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Delegation from

The Federal Republic of
Germany

Represented by

International Academic
School

The Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) is the United Nations (UN) General Assembly First Committee that has been responsible for maintaining international peace and security since 1945. Germany is a crucial member as it participates in initiatives on disarmament, non-proliferation, and arms control. The topics discussed are 'Militarization of Outer Space and the Possibility of a Space Arms Race' and 'Gun Control Policies: Effective or a Hindrance'.

I. Militarization of Outer Space and the Possibility of a Space Arms Race

Due to dramatic technological and scientific advancements in the past decades, nations have been interested in exploring outer space and retaining superiority over other countries through outer space militarization. After the lengthy competition between USSR and the US for paramount space exploration that started in 1957, the Anti-Satellite (ASAT) test being first executed by Russia, other countries have been building and developing more advanced technologies. Thus, due to its calamitous consequences, the UN placed numerous treaties, conventions, and agreements to cease any arms race or militarization in space. The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) was established by the General Assembly in 1959 to govern the exploration and usage of space for the benefit of all humankind: peace, security, and development.

Germany is firmly devoted to terminating the arms race and establishing peace and security in outer space. To accomplish that, Germany has ratified The Partial Test Ban Treaty, the Outer Space Treaty, the Rescue Agreement, the Liability Convention, and the Launch Registration Convention to ensure concord. Forbye, Germany actively contributed to the work of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space (GGE PAROS). Germany is wholly supportive of a resumption of the substantive endeavours of the Geneva Disarmament Conference. It persists in actively contributing to the discussions and negotiations under the PAROS working group in multiple fora within the UN system.

Germany is open to initiatives to substantially advance arms control policy concerning menaces to space systems. During the forum of the draft resolutions on outer space in the First Committee (DISEC) on 29 October 2019, Germany was concerned about the increasing development of various counter-space capabilities. Germany then abstained due to the inadequate response to the long-term objective, ambiguities, and shortcomings which could raise the risk of conflict in space. Furthermore, a German representative stated, "Germany emphasizes that a future framework for arms control concerning outer space should involve comprehensive, practical, and verifiable legally binding instruments designed to eventually cover all relevant threats [...]." Thus, there ought to be more than the current normative framework for outer space.

Further, Germany voted against the draft resolution L.58/Rev.1 because it was inadequate and restricted. Germany is seeking an approach that principally excludes the militarization of outer space, which is flawless, sufficient, and time-independent.

Germany calls for the continuation and strengthening of the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 to prohibit placing nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction in outer space and for all nations to ratify and adhere to the treaty. The UN should create a space confidence-building



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The Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

the mishandling of weapons. Following all these measures being integrated successfully will lead to a reduction in gun violence across the world.

In conclusion, the Federal Republic of Germany strongly believes that strict gun control policies can reduce gun crime and protect citizens' safety through the initiatives mentioned.

References:

I. Militarization of Outer Space and the Possibility of a Space Arms Race:

<https://gpil.jura.uni-bonn.de/2020/02/preventing-an-arms-race-in-outer-space-and-political-game-play-at-the-united-nations/>

<https://scholarship.law.unc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=&httpsredir=1&article=2011&context=ncilj>

<https://unidir.org/sites/default/files/publication/pdfs/prevention-of-an-arms-race-in-outer-space-a-guide-to-the-discussions-in-the-cd-en-451.pdf>

<https://www.nti.org/education-center/treaties-and-regimes/proposed-prevention-arms-race-space-paros-treaty/>

<https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/copuos/index.html>

II. Gun Control Policies: Effective or a Hindrance:

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-executions/international-standards>

<https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/gun-deaths-by-country>

https://www.gunpolicy.org/firearms/compareyears/69/total_number_of_gun_deaths

<https://www.iamexpat.de/expat-info/german-expat-news/germany-poised-introduce-new-law-aimed-limiting-arms-exports>

<https://www.gunpolicy.org/firearms/region/germany>



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SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER

AUSMUN/2023/GA1

General Assembly First Committee (Disarmament and International Security)

Main submitters: Russian Federation, Japan

Sponsors: Germany, Iran, Iceland

Signatories: Palestine, Libya, Algeria, Syria, Jordan, Bulgaria, Egypt, Nigeria, Iraq, Sweden, United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Luxembourg, Hungary, Kuwait, Tunisia, Pakistan, France, Cuba, Poland, Colombia, South Africa, India, Bangladesh, Yemen, Turkey, Paraguay, Switzerland, New Zealand, Central Africa, United Arab Emirates, Bulgaria

Agenda: "Gun Control Policies: Effective or a Hindrance"

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the increasing gun violence across the world,

Bearing in mind every citizen has the right to their safety, security and self defense and that their right to live is their most important right,

Recognizing the need for effective gun control policies in order to prevent tragedies and mass shootings,

Concerned that illicit trafficking and diversion of arms and related material of all types undermine the rule of law and human rights, and has the potential to undermine the respect for international humanitarian law, can impede the provision of humanitarian assistance and have wide ranging negative humanitarian and socioeconomic consequences,

Emphasizing the need for proper implementation of measures to curb arms trafficking,

Noting with deep concern that the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in many regions of the world continue to pose threats to international peace and security, cause significant loss of life,

Emphasizing the need for international cooperation on this issue,

1. *Recommends* for the establishment of rules and regulations internationally over the eligibility for obtaining firearm licenses of all kinds;
 - a. These include a thorough testing process which includes;
 - i. Background checks including mental health evaluations;
 - ii. Must be over the age of Twenty-One;
 - iii. Physical tests to make sure the person is capable of being responsible;



Appendices

SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER

- b. These tests must be done every two years to renew one's license;
 - c. Must have a rational reason or motive to own the firearm;
 - i. hunting;
 - ii. sport shooting;
 - iii. collection;
 - iv. tradition;
 - d. Only one firearm is allowed for each license;
- 2. *Further recommends* alternative government initiatives such as buyback programs for illicit firearms;
- 3. *Condemns* the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons;
 - a. Small arms refer to weapons designed for individual use, and light weapons are designed for use by several people serving as a crew;
- 4. *Calls for* mandatory gun safety education programmes for any who would like to wield a firearm;
 - a. This teaches the responsibilities and consequences of using a firearm;
 - b. Both physically and psychologically prepares citizens for the usage of a firearm;
 - c. Furthermore, raises awareness by showing gun violence related statistics;
- 5. *Encourages* the use of lengthier punishments against transgressors of gun laws;
 - a. Illegal gun ownership will entail a sentence of at least 5 years;
 - b. Crimes committed with a firearm will entail a sentence of 7 years;
 - c. Gun related homicides will result in 30 years in prison;
- 6. *Emphasizing* the creation and maintenance of a National Firearms Registry for each nation;



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SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER

- a. Every citizen with ownership of a firearm must officially register it with the government;
 - b. Any illicit ownership of firearms will face harsh punishment;
- 7. *Requests* the researching and implementing of smart gun technology;
 - a. Includes features such as;
 - i. Biometric recognition;
 - ii. Personalized locks;
 - iii. Gps tracking;
 - b. This will help reduce:
 - i. the number of accidental shootings;
 - ii. theft-related gun violence;
 - iii. unauthorized use of firearms;
 - iv. reduce illicit firearm trafficking;
- 8. *Authorizing* the implementing of stricter regulations on the legal import and export of firearms;
 - a. Working with trusted manufacturers that use high quality materials to prevent accidental malfunctions;
 - b. Limiting a country's amount of firearm importing and exporting based on the impact of the limitation on the national economy;
 - i. Special exceptions such as countries being at war will be considered;
- 9. *Requests* the prevention of 3d printed firearms;
 - a. Regulating the sale and distribution of 3D printers capable of printing firearms;
 - b. Enforcing laws that prohibit the production and possession of 3D printed guns;
 - c. Tracking and removing illegal files used for printing firearms from the internet;
 - d. Implementing background checks and licensing requirements for those who own or operate 3D printers;
 - e. Incorporating technology such as radio-frequency identification (RFID) or fingerprint recognition to ensure that only authorized users can access 3D printers;



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SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER

10. *Solemnly affirms* modifications to the following treaties;

a. The UN Arms Trade Treaty;

- i. Ammunition needs to appear included in the Arms Trade Treaty;
- ii. The recording of weapons should be under a central authority;

b. The UN Firearm Protocol;

- i. Adopting this protocol universally and implementing all provisions;
- ii. Including enforcement mechanisms;
- iii. Modifying the protocols to track the movement of firearms and to identify their origin;
- iv. Criminalizing the illicit trade of firearm;



Appendices

RULES OF PROCEDURES CHEAT SHEET

POINTS & MOTIONS

- ***Point of Information:*** Ask a question to the committee or chair.
- ***Point of Order:*** Raise to address a rules violation.
- ***Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:*** Seek clarification on rules or procedures.
- ***Point of Personal Privilege:*** Used to address matters affecting a delegate personally, such as discomfort, technical issues, or other urgent concerns.
- ***Motion to Set the Agenda:*** A proposal made by a delegate to determine the order in which topics or issues will be discussed during the committee sessions.
- ***Motion to Open the General Speakers' List (GSL):*** It proposes to allow delegates to add their names to the speakers' list, indicating their desire to speak on a topic. Once approved, the GSL provides an orderly way for delegates to express their views during the discussion.
- ***Motion for a Moderated Caucus:*** Proposal to initiate a focused and time-limited discussion, allowing delegates to speak in an organized manner on a specific topic within the committee.
- ***Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus:*** Proposes a period of informal discussion without a chairperson, allowing delegates to collaborate freely on specific topics.
- ***Motion to Move into Voting Procedure:*** Proposal to transition from discussion or debate to the formal voting phase, signaling the conclusion of discussions and the initiation of the decision-making process.
- ***Motion to Recess:*** A motion to recess is a parliamentary procedure seeking a temporary break or pause in a session.
- ***Motion to Adjourn the Meeting:*** Propose to end the session.



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RULES OF PROCEDURES CHEAT SHEET

SPEAKING TIME

- **Standard Speech:** Usually 1-2 minutes.
- **Moderated Caucus Speech:** Short, focused speech during a moderated caucus.
- **Unmoderated Caucus:** No speaking time limit; used for informal discussion.

VOTING

- **Voice Vote:** Chair asks for approval; delegates respond verbally.
- **Division of the House:** Delegates physically stand for or against a motion.
- **Roll Call Vote:** Individual vote by each delegation.

RESOLUTIONS

- Resolution is the finalized and officially adopted document.
- Draft Resolution is a preliminary version that is subject to refinement and approval before it becomes a resolution.
- **Sponsor:** Delegates responsible for a draft resolution.
- **Signatory:** Delegates supporting a draft resolution.

AMENDMENTS

- **Friendly Amendment:** Accepted by the sponsors without a vote.
- **Unfriendly Amendment:** Requires a majority vote to pass.

GENERAL ETIQUETTE



Appendices

RULES OF PROCEDURES CHEAT SHEET

- **Addressing Others:** Always use formal titles ("Delegate of Country X"), and refrain from using personal pronouns.
- **Respectful Language:** Maintain professionalism and courtesy.
- **Cell Phones:** Keep them on silent; use discreetly during unmoderated caucuses.
- **Position Papers:** Submit before the conference for preparation.

CODE OF CONDUCT

- **Respect:** Treat all delegates and chairs with respect.
- **Inclusivity:** Encourage diverse perspectives and participation.
- **Professionalism:** Uphold the integrity of the committee.

ADDITIONAL TIPS

- **Research:** Be well-prepared on your country and the agenda items.
- **Collaboration:** Work with others to build consensus.
- **Listening:** Actively listen to other delegates' perspectives.



Conclusion

THIS HANDBOOK SERVES AS A GUIDE FOR DELEGATES OF THE ARAB LEAGUE. WHILE WE TRUST THAT IT OFFERS VALUABLE INFORMATION TO ASSIST YOU IN NAVIGATING DEBATES, IT IS CRUCIAL THAT YOU NOT EXCLUSIVELY DEPEND ON THE INFORMATION CONTAINED WITHIN. INSTEAD, CONDUCT EXTENSIVE INDEPENDENT RESEARCH. WE HIGHLY REGARD AND APPRECIATE YOUR ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT IN THE COMMITTEE SESSIONS, AND WE STRIVE TO ENSURE THAT YOUR MUN EXPERIENCE IS BOTH ENJOYABLE AND EDUCATIONAL. AT IASMUN, WE WOULD LIKE TO EXTEND OUR HEARTFELT GRATITUDE TO EVERY DELEGATE WHO SELECTED THE ARAB LEAGUE. YOUR DEDICATION TO EFFECTIVELY MANAGING THE COMPLEXITIES IS SINCERELY VALUED.

SINCERE REGARDS,
THE ARAB LEAGUE DIAS

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SCHOOL

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GOOD LUCK!
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