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**Position Paper Compilation  
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*Delegation from: The Kingdom of Bahrain*

*Represented by: Laurel School*

*Committee: Arab League*

*Position Paper for the Arab League*

The issues before the Arab League today are preparing for a post-oil world in the Middle East/North Africa and moving towards political stability following the Arab Spring. The delegation of Bahrain looks forward to working with fellow delegates to find achievable solutions to these pressing issues.

**I. Preparing for a Post-Oil World**

The delegation of Bahrain is honored to face the committee as we face today's challenges, with one of these challenges is preparing for a post-oil world. Like every country in the world, the Arab League faces an urgent threat from climate change. However, countries in the Arab League are also faced with unique geographical threats that make climate change even more urgent for us. It is well known that fossil fuels and oil drilling contribute immensely to climate change, and as countries that are faced with such threats to our people, it is our responsibility to act quickly and efficiently.

The Kingdom of Bahrain has relied on oil and gas to fuel its economy for over 80 years, and this steady source of income is what allowed the country's economy to get through the Arab Spring. However, regardless of the benefits that oil has brought to the country, Bahrain is well aware of the reality and danger of climate change. While Bahrain's economy has been historically dependent on oil, we are also deeply committed to climate goals outlined in the 2030 Vision plan, a plan that is focused on equitability, competitiveness on the world stage, and future sustainability. Bahrain has kept up with goals outlined in this plan, and, as seen with the 2019 energy efficiency target, even sometimes exceeded them.

While setting and achieving climate goals as individual countries is incredibly important, climate change is a global crisis and needs to be treated as such. The delegation of Bahrain hopes that within this committee, delegates will be willing to take the urgent action necessary to address sustainability as well as the equity issues that arise from climate change within individual countries and globally. Both internally and internationally, Bahrain is committed to preparing for a post-oil world and the delegation of Bahrain looks forward to working with fellow delegates to make that future become a reality.

## **II. Moving Towards Political Stability Following the Arab Spring**

The delegation of Bahrain is honored to face the committee as it comes to another important issue; Moving towards political stability following the Arab Spring. Regardless of whether or not they experienced outright conflict and violence, countries in the Middle East and North Africa still faced massive and sustained protests. This type of civil unrest caused, as it often does, interference from western countries. This interference only serves to undermine countries' national sovereignty and often cripples their economy in the long term.

To address the civil unrest, humanitarian concerns, as well as the issue of Western interference, Bahrain believes that it is of the utmost importance to protect countries' national sovereignty. Doing so should not come at the cost of residents of said country, but modern-day imperialism is a serious issue that faces the Middle East and North Africa, and as such compromising national sovereignty is not an option. The best way to protect both human rights and national sovereignty is to pursue real change internally.

Bahrain wholeheartedly believes that individual countries should be working internally to fix many of the issues still plaguing us from the Arab Spring. However, as a region, MENA has many similarities, and the delegation of Bahrain is incredibly hopeful that collaboration between countries in the Arab League will yield the way to real action and results.

## **Position Paper for the Arab League Committee**

Egypt is heavily interested in a post-oil world. It has already begun taking steps to phase out oil and prepare for new ways of energy. You should use our policies and laws to help phase out oil and install a new, better way of obtaining energy.

### **Topic Background:**

Planning for a post-oil world is important, with oil on the verge of becoming obsolete in the next few decades. At least 30 countries in the world are using or beginning to use clean energy as a common or near common way to make energy.

### **Past International Actions:**

The United Nations in 2015 designed a goal called Sustainable Development goal 7 which is to “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.” The goal is to invest in cheap, clean energy as to prevent expensive prices for oil and cleaner environments.

Egypt is for planning a post-oil world. However, it will prove to be a hard feat to accomplish as :There are no funds or other financial devices and incentives to support energy efficient operations. Energy prices are below costs and do not encourage energy savings. It also would require dedication from a high government level. With the help of the UN the government of Egypt has signed a 5 year agreement to commit to Goal 7.

Egypt’s solution is for countries to pool funds together and give to the UN, and every time a country implements a new clean energy initiative and acts on it, they get the money back, plus interest. This adds a financial incentive to use more clean energy. For the countries that don’t agree, we could make adjustments to the idea of a UN fund for using clean energy. Another idea is to start individually country by country to implement plants and factories used in the process or production of renewable energy, then imposing tariffs on countries that do not implement clean energy.

In conclusion, every country needs to work together to create a green future for the planet. Our laws are newly implemented, but could help bring about change and make countries more powerful in almost any respect.

Sources:

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The topic of moving toward political stability after the Arab Spring will be discussed in this paper, and what fellow governments and ourselves should do.

First we will analyze the causes that led to the violent revolutions that caused the Arab Spring to happen so that for the future we will know how to prevent them. First of all, a main cause was social media and the use of it to organize protests, sit-ins, and a whole host of deplorable actions. 9 out of 10 Egyptians and Tunisians who use social media said they used facebook to organize protests and spread “awareness”. During the time of upheaval people created web pages and social media accounts to spread stories of alleged crimes against humanity. The use of social media has led to protests and violence throughout the middle east, and could easily turn every government in the Middle East into a perpetual warzone. This could topple governments and easily create instability in every country, if a government were to not listen to even the most radical voice and make decisions based on the threat of violence and revolutions. It is basically making the government a hostage to peoples’ threats. It could lead to the rise of political instability if hard decisions are not made about how to render it free from radical people like the people who caused the Arab Spring. It is indeed a disturbing thought that a government made for the people would be held hostage to the peoples’ demands and have to cater to the whim of radical activists who want major Western reforms. During the time governments were toppled, violent rioters killed brave police and military personnel and no government was safe.

The UN set up an organization called UNDP (United Nations Development Program) to encourage dialogue between governments and the people. In countries like Tunisia and Libya, the countries did not accept the help, unlike in Egypt, however Egypt is an example of even when the government has conversations with the people, the people still revolt and take up arms against the government. Because of the non-intervention rule the Un was only able to respond to big infringements of human rights, such as targeted killing, torture, enforced disappearances, prolonged and targeted detention, and systematic discrimination. Even though Egypt agreed to have the UN guide us to create stimulating dialogue with the people, the government had to resign. This shows that the UNDP is obsolete and ineffective at its job.

Possible Solutions:

Having the government of a country, for a time, control all aspects of social media to prevent another Arab Spring and to move towards political stability. This way, the radical activists could not form a revolution that could topple multiple governments like how it happened before.

With every country working on a united front to stop future revolutions from occurring, it could be a huge step in the long way back to idealistic political stability.

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*Delegation from: Republic of Iraq*

*Represented by: Laurel School*

*Committee: Arab League*

### ***Position Paper for the Arab League***

The issues before the Arab League today are preparing for a post-oil world in the Middle East/North Africa and moving towards political stability following the Arab Spring. The delegation of Iraq is enthusiastic about finding a solution to these issues.

#### **I. Preparing for a Post-Oil World**

The delegation of Iraq is honored to be before the Arab League to address moving Middle Eastern and North African economies away from oil, an endeavor that affects both oil-producing countries and those in the region around them. An increasingly pro-environmental global influence makes it necessary to shift away from fossil fuel exports in order to maintain and stabilize this region's economy, despite its plentiful oil resources. As oil is an unsustainable industry, it is imperative that nations begin to transition away from it as soon as possible to avoid internal and external crises.

Iraq has been one of the largest oil producers in the Middle East in the past few decades, lying on vast reserves of fossil fuel energy, though conflict within and around the country has hindered its economic success. As oil investments on a global scale have declined, so has Iraq's oil revenue, meaning that our parliament has already suffered on behalf of the faltering sector that is oil production. It has recently become a top priority in the nation to transition to more reliable and sustainable resources. Although Iraq harbors an insecure bureaucratic system and is rather new to renewable energy forms, we understand that diversifying our power supply will be extremely beneficial in the long run and is an essential step to creating a modern country and a modern world. Through new committees within our government and energy sector, we have begun to anticipate and address the task ahead.

The objective long-term solution for the Middle East and North Africa is a termination of the oil sector as a whole, as it simply cannot hold up as an industry in the coming decades. Both our country and others' need to transition away from oil production and better prepare for changes in the environment. This can be achieved by setting targets for clean energy sources (ex. 50% by 2050) as well as decreasing oil production quotas as the industry faces fiscal deficit. In order to accommodate clean energy as a part of society and the economy, Iraq urges Arab League nations to collaborate on goals for energy consumption and enact region-wide reform of our oil usage. Transition could be very difficult, especially for more economically unstable countries in the Arab League, but there is no other way for our coalition or our

nations to survive. The delegation of Iraq hereby anticipates a resolution to this issue and looks forward to collaborating with others to establish it.

## **II. Moving Towards Political Stability Following the Arab Spring**

The delegation of Iraq is honored to be before the Arab League today to discuss the political instability in the Middle East following the Arab Spring. Countries that did not suffer from direct conflict have faced mass protests, many of which were suppressed by local governments. In order to develop as a region and maintain their national sovereignty, nations in the Middle East and North Africa must find a way to manage their internal unrest and work towards more democratic systems. Iraq is eager to address and resolve such a crucial topic in the world today.

For years the lack of stable, accountable governments in the Middle East and North Africa have led to dissent across the region, and the Republic of Iraq has not been exempt from this. Religious divisions between Sunni and Shia Muslims, as well as armed groups inside the country, and interference from the United States, has made leadership in the country difficult and erratic. We face violence we are unable to manage with the current state of our nation. Failure to protect and provide for our people will only increase this unrest.

The Arab League as a whole must address its shortcomings in upholding democratic systems. We must work together to ensure regional safety and security, as well as genuine change in undemocratic systems. By working against one another, or feigning change in authoritarian systems, we are orchestrating the demise of our own nations. Chiefly, we must establish deals to better support our people and listen to their demands, as well as regulate the power of governments. The Republic of Iraq pledges to do what it can to keep the modern Middle East and North Africa stable and strong, and looks forward to a brighter future for the region.

*Delegation from: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan*

*Represented by: Laurel School*

**Arab League**

*Position Paper for the Arab League*

The issues that are currently placed before the Arab League are those of Planning for a Post-Oil World and After the Uprisings: Moving Towards Political Stability Following the Arab Spring. Jordan looks forward to hearing other perspectives and working hand-in-hand with other countries to reach a solution to these issues.

**I. Planning for a Post-Oil World**

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is greatly honored to be addressing how the committee can plan for a post-oil world. Historically, countries in the Middle East and North African region have immensely depended on oil as the basis for their economies. The region is home to most of the world's oil production and reserves, and as such, the region is largely molded around this business. As climate change becomes increasingly worrisome and the world starts to turn to alternative energy sources that are not reliant on oil, the stability of these countries is also at risk. Oil sales are already beginning to decline, making oil-exporting financially unsustainable. Moreover, continual reliance on oil production puts our region at a higher risk for climate change. It is vital that we gradually phase out oil production in order to maintain economic, and by extension, political stability. However, it is also important to respect each country's sovereignty in the matter, as well as the business rights of private oil companies. As such, Jordan is fully willing to support a resolution to accomplish these goals tangentially.

Jordan has a long history of being a pioneer in crafting policies to accommodate a post-oil world. Unlike its neighbors, Jordan neither produces nor imports oil. Without significant energy resources, we rely heavily on imports of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas. As a result, Jordan has close ties with the energy trade industry as it represents nearly 10% of the country's GDP. After the end of Saudi aid to Jordan for assistance and support, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic, Jordan is already feeling the effects of the end of the oil age and the need for the region to adapt to a new, more productive economic model. As such, Jordan has passed laws liberalizing our energy tariffs in order to maintain macroeconomic stability in face of rapidly changing oil prices. This has also resulted in the appropriate price incentives necessary for the introduction and growth of consumption of more environmentally friendly energy sources. Moreover, in 2005, Jordan released its National Energy Efficiency Strategy, which outlines strategies for navigating a post-oil world. The plan is shaped by the need to rationalize energy consumption and increase efficiency and reliance on renewable resources. Since then, we have released two consecutive strategies both focusing on reducing the reliance on, albeit imported, oil fuels in producing electricity. Lastly, as Jordan has a prime for solar energy, we have also emphasized the importance of government-funded incentives for investment of private companies. Ultimately, despite challenges present, Jordan has worked tirelessly to phase out of an oil-reliant economy, while also respecting the interests of private companies.

The transition to a post-oil economy and political sphere is inevitable. As such, the Arab League must pose concrete pathways to make this transition as smooth as possible. Jordan's past policies provide a platform that the committee would be remiss not to utilize to the region's advantage. As we approach this discussion, it will be important that our resolution touches on the three most significant considerations: (1) crude oil, electricity, and natural gas; (2) renewable and alternative energy sector and energy conservation sector; and (3) private companies, including transnational conglomerates and local sectors. Maintaining macroeconomic stability ought to be the first and foremost priority in approaching the above issues. If our economies become unstable and unsustainable, our political sphere will be at tremendous risk. Thus, crafting this resolution is of the utmost

importance to Jordan, and we hope, the other nations in the committee as well. We must look at how to overcome this issue together, countries hand-in-hand and private and public sectors. Jordan hopes to work with other like-minded nations to accomplish this goal.

## **II. After the Uprisings: Moving Towards Political Stability Following the Arab Spring**

Jordan is truly pleased to be discussing the pressing problems of moving toward collective political stability following the Arab Spring. These uprisings have impacted many Arab League members, and have embroiled them in civil unrest since the revolutions. While many of the Arab Spring protests have not been successful, they have spurred a myriad of aftereffects. Generally, many nations are vulnerable to dissent and lack political stability. It is more than likely that these nations are conducive to having following uprisings and rebellions if change is not made. Thus, Jordan believes that we, as a committee, must focus on addressing the underlying issues causing the unrest in the first place. Political corruption, tumultuous economies, social exclusion, and other structural factors have all contributed to the bubbling need to protest felt among many citizens of the Middle East and North Africa. Thus, while it is important we manage dissension and maintain stability, it is also important we address the concerns of the citizens to prevent future uprisings.

Jordan has so far avoided the massive upheavals that have toppled other Arab leaders. The demonstrations in Jordan have been largely peaceful, although we have been subject to a few violent uprisings. In response, our country has been reform-oriented. Jordan has undergone deep constitutional reforms, new elections, and new electoral laws. We have been gradually transitioning to a more democratic government; however, we also have to keep Islamist groups who resist this change in mind. For example, opposition parties led by the Muslim Brotherhood's Islamic Action Front -- boycotted polls for a parliamentary election. In forming policies, it is important that we take steps to move in a more democratic direction. We must also direct focus towards addressing the underlying issues causing the unrest. In Jordan, these issues are mainly economic, rather than political. Unrest was sparked by high unemployment rates, planned subsidy cuts, and rising food and fuel costs. Moreover, many of these protests have been triggered by external forces acting upon Jordan and our government. For example, austerity measures backed by the International Monetary Fund have resulted in tax hikes and dampened domestic consumption -- in return, sparking protests. We are now focusing on spurring economic growth through more public spending to revive consumer and business confidence. Ultimately, many of these issues tie back to underlying economic turmoil and general instability in the region.

Sustainable job creation, a stable public sector, and democratic governance will all allow our region to push through these difficult times. While tools for managing unruly and violent protests are important, it is most important for the committee to focus its time on the underlying economic and political issues. We must support each country's sovereign government in supporting its people. No outside force knows a country more than the country's government itself, and thus, we must equip these governments with the tools to succeed. The COVID-19 pandemic has put many of these countries in a tough spot, and so now, more than ever, is the time to build back, and build back stronger. We must work in conjunction with one another to overcome instability and to reach a greater solution for our region. Jordan looks forward to achieving this goal with other like-minded countries.

*Delegation from: Lebanese Republic*

*Represented by: Saint Joseph Academy*

### ***Position Paper for The Arab League***

The issues acknowledged by the Arab League are: Planning for a Post-Oil World and After the Uprisings: Moving Towards Political Stability Following the Arab Spring. Lebanon is dedicated to finding stable solutions for the following issues and is notably seeking further cooperation from willing countries.

#### **I. Planning for a Post-Oil World**

After the events of the COVID-19 pandemic, Lebanon is beginning to see another economic crisis. The lack of funds has called for shortages of gasoline, medicine, and lack of basic needs for food as well as power blackouts. COVID-19 has also raised oil prices now starting at \$68 a barrel. This crisis is beginning to be seen as one of the most severe globally and it has impoverished three-quarters of Lebanon's population. After the first economic crisis in 2019, politicians have considered reducing subsidies and using cash transfers for the less fortunate but this plan remains stalled. In late September, another government was formed by current president Michel Aoun and Christian Maronite. They appointed prime minister Najib Mikati. These ruling elites of Lebanon have been unwilling to renounce their power and break existing conditions and begin creating serious reforms.

As a result, Lebanon is beginning to have political instability and this could possibly threaten another civil war. Currently, none of the states west of Lebanon or international bodies have offered to help Lebanon in times of crisis. In 2018, Lebanon had a plan to dig for petroleum to create a new source of energy to replace oil and bring Lebanon 'economic independence'. Unfortunately, due to the high geopolitical risk the search posed, it was called off. Fortunately, Lebanon is actively seeking better alternatives for oil like using solar panels for energy. Lebanon asks fellow members of the Arab League to look to the future and provide resources and assistance to more suitable solutions replacing oil and resolving the current economic crisis.

#### **II. After the Uprisings: Moving Towards Political Stability Following the Arab Spring**

Rising oil prices have begun to threaten another civil war in Lebanon. With these current issues and new governments constantly being created, Lebanon's government has become unstable. In October of 2017, Lebanese protestors tried to overthrow the government using the rhetoric 'all means all.' The plan to overthrow the government has been protested and threatened since the early years of 2011. In 2013, there was an anti-extension movement after parliament extended their term, which violated Lebanon's constitution. Lebanese people resorted to the media and began campaigns to provoke the representatives into relinquishing their extension. More attempts for this were prevalent in 2015 as well, but all these protests failed. Eventually in October, the first revolution erupted in response to the government's multiple failures. Since then, such 'demonstrations' of reform have spread around Lebanon.

After the explosion in August of 2020, more and more people have begun reforms with the government allowing the incident to pass without accountability as it still leaves many without homes, jobs, and even more so family members and friends. Lebanon currently has no clear solution to further stability of the government and the correction of the many failures over the years. But Lebanon is open to help and support from other countries to support the people of Lebanon and give them peace of mind and a better way of living.

*Delegation from: the State of Libya*

*Represented by: Saint Joseph Academy*

***Position Paper for the Arab League***

The issues before the Arab League are: Planning for a Post-Oil World; and After the Uprisings: Moving Towards Political Stability Following the Arab Spring. The State of Libya supports the planning for a post-oil world and also supports moving towards political stability in the Middle East.

**I. Planning for a Post-Oil World**

Libya's economy relies very heavily on oil. With 69% of its export earnings coming from this source. However, the recent Civil War has proved that an economy that primarily relies on oil is not ideal, and Libya needs to have multiple sources of income. During the Second Civil War in Libya the Libyan National Army shut down state oil, costing Libya four billion in oil exports. While the government is still in a state of transition, and relies on oil as a source of revenue it is clear that there must be a slow move towards newer energy sources, to prevent such a situation from happening again.

While it does need a new source of energy, government officials in Libya have made it clear they don't want to move towards new energy too soon. The government is currently in a state of transition, and is not very stable. As a result Libya is not looking to move away from its main export in the near future. Rather, the previous oil minister expressed his intent to increase oil production from 1.2 million barrels a day to over 2 million barrels a day in four years. However, with the resignation of this minister Libya's future with oil remains uncertain, but it is certainly looking to use it as a stable economic export for the time being.

The State of Libya would like to see planning for a slow move towards the post-oil world. The State of Libya hopes to work with other delegates to create a resolution that supports a slow move towards new energy, and a post oil world. While new energy is the future, it is not realistic for many countries to make a large shift in the near future. A plan that allows countries to continue using oil as a main export, but includes moving towards other types of new, clean energy would be most beneficial.

**II. After the Uprisings: Moving Towards Political Stability Following the Arab Spring**

Libya has been politically unstable since the civil war began in 2011. Political power has been split between two rival governments, the Government of National Accord and the Libyan National Army. The civil war these governments caused has recently ended in a ceasefire, but has left the country in shambles. The government is currently in a transitional phase and is moving towards elections in December. However, there is still major political and economic instability.

Multiple United Nations backed plans have failed to create change in Libya. As a result the government is looking for real change to end the political instability. In addition to holding elections in December to create a unified government, Libya is also looking to reestablish economic ties lost during the civil war period.

The State of Libya would like to see more countries moving towards stability after the tumultuous Arab Spring. Libya hopes to work with other delegates to create a resolution that supports moving toward politically stable and unified governments. While Libya itself is still working towards a unified government, it believes that this form is best for stability, and would like to see a fitting resolution. A plan that supports unification and politically stable governments would be most beneficial.

*Delegation from: Kingdom of Morocco*

*Represented by: Laurel School*

**Arab League**

*Position Paper for the Arab League*

The Arab League is tasked with discussing two pertinent issues today: Planning for a Post-Oil world and After the Uprisings: Moving towards Political Stability following the Arab Spring. The delegation of Morocco looks forward to reaching common ground and working alongside other nations to craft solutions to these issues.

**I. Planning for a Post-Oil World**

The Delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco is honored to be discussing the prospect of a post-oil world. As is, the Middle East and African region (MENA) is hugely dependent on oil extraction, production and reserves for the thriving of their economies. The top ten oil producing Middle Eastern countries cover only 3.4% of the Earth's land surface, but contain 48% of the world's oil reserves, according to BP's 2012 Statistical Review of World Energy. Fossil fuel expenditure and utilization is also at an all-time high in the MENA area. Oil sales are declining, making the industry less profitable, which in turn destabilizes oil-dependent nations. It is of vital importance for nations in the Middle East to make a switch to more renewable energy sources and decrease oil-reliance. MENA nations ought to adopt a three-pronged approach to a post-oil world: one that accounts for environmental issues, economic and political constraints, and the sovereignty of countries.

In comparison to its Middle Eastern counterparts, Morocco is fairly moderate in oil consumption and imports, ranking 123rd for national oil production, and importing 25% of the oil burned within Morocco. Moroccan policy is one of the only national energy policies that has met and exceeded its nationally determined contributions as per the Paris Agreement. However, Moroccan oil consumption has tripled in the past two decades, a trend indicative of higher oil consumption rates across Arab League member states. Historically, Morocco was a former colony of the French and Spanish, a fact which lends itself to the primary modern trade partners of Morocco being France and Spain. The geopolitics of energy often lend themselves to exploitation by dominating world powers, as much of the oil industry in Morocco is privatized by foreign corporations, such as British Petroleum (BP). Despite being the largest energy importer in northern Africa, Moroccan energy is largely focused on hydrocarbons and solar energy, with marginal amounts of oil and renewable energy plants cultivated within the nation. Despite this, the monopolization of energy industries by former industrial powers and neighboring oil powerhouses is a growing issue. The drilling of Moroccan land by China Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) and Norway's Norsk Hydro and other foreign nations results in a dependent economy which is unable to liberalize, despite a historic alignment with and emphasis on United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs). The government has a two pronged approach to energy with one economic domain and one environmental, both of which are codified into the World Energy Council's documentation. Thus, it is the Moroccan stance that upholding sovereignty is critical to safe and bountiful energy practices.

Despite a past of international coercion and an uncertain future, Morocco looks favourably upon plans to incorporate sovereignty into the energy discussion, and hopes to collaborate with other Member States in writing legislation towards a more environmentally-conscious and economically-stable future for Arab nations.

## **II. After the Uprisings: Moving Towards Political Stability Following the Arab Spring**

The Kingdom of Morocco looks forward to discussing and debating on the topic of moving forward from the Arab Spring. The Arab Spring was a revolutionary wave of demonstrations and protests, often of a violent nature, riddling the MENA region. Such pro-Democratic protesting was particularly prominent in the nations of Morocco, Tunisia, Syria, Egypt and Bahrain, among other nations. Counter-government initiatives further destabilized the Arab world, but they also proved an important point: that the people of the Islamic World seek reforms and national improvements. Morocco perceives this issue as one of balance, in which nations must seek equilibrium between sovereignty and strength of government alongside the interests of the people.

Historically, Morocco was embroiled in Arab Springs protests. These uprisings were quelled through compromise. Of all Arab nations polled in 2020, Morocco has the highest number of individuals supporting rapid political change on the domestic front, at 49%. In response, governmental reforms have already occurred to develop greater judicial independence from influence and political impartiality, which is often sought by Arab revolters as a pro-democratic change. As a leader in compromise stemming from Arab Spring conflicts, Morocco supports the sovereign exploration of granting increased rights and privileges to its citizens, while still retaining our national identity as a monarchy. In this fashion, despite being established as an Islamic State, Morocco constitutionally established freedom of religion as a right of all Moroccan people.

Morocco sees several future avenues for this topic in the Arab World. Firstly, national blocs and coalitions are powerful insofar as they do not squander the rights of other member states and allow for national growth on an economic and political level, especially for states without the prominent influence of those such as Morocco. Domestic instability is best addressed through aid and amicable bilateral interactions between nations. For example, Morocco offered significant aid to other Arab States and yielded partially to the interests of the people. For this reason, although Morocco experienced Arab Springs conflicts at the same levels as the most-badly afflicted nations, Morocco withstood the tumult of protests while authoritarian regimes in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya were toppled, leading to far more instability. Although Tunisian revolt was instigated by the intentional immolation of Mohammed Bouazizi in Tunisia and 20 more similar incidents occurred in Morocco, Moroccan damages were minimal compared to its Tunisian counterparts. This was due in part to an ear towards the people's interests: The Moroccan king promptly held referendums to come to a consensus and compromise between the disseenter's radical pro-democratic slant, and the monarchy they resided within. In that tactical manner, Moroccan GDP grew a total 3 billion dollars (USD) at a time in which almost all other Arab nations had economies on the slight or staggering decline. Morocco supports similar initiatives in other Islamic nations that dispel tensions without uprooting governmental or political process, and finds external funds, NGO partnerships, compromise, and prompt predictive action to be the most vital steps in moving forward from the Arab Spring revolts.

*Delegation from: the Sultanate of Oman*

*Represented by: Saint Joseph Academy*

## **Position Paper for the Arab League**

The issues before the Arab League are: Planning for a Post-Oil World; and After the Uprisings: Moving Towards Political Stability Following the Arab Spring. Oman remains in its position of regulating and monitoring all people and hopes these issues can be resolved while still preserving the beliefs and values of every country.

### **I. Planning for a Post-Oil World.**

Oil has always been a high-demand natural resource that is essential to everyday living. As time is changing, the want and need for oil have amplified.

Withholding national respect, Oman stays supporting their economy with income from oil. Sharing this resource would crumble society, which is why it is crucial we strive to build individual oil empires. Giving materials and help to other countries takes away vital resources that are needed in the homelands.

Oman has 5,306,000,000 barrels of preserved oil and only hopes to increase that number. With supplying about .3% of the world's oil supply, it is important Oman is supported and protected from other countries that wish to harm their oil income.

### **II. After the Uprisings: Moving Towards Political Stability Following the Arab Spring.**

Protests pursue every day all around the world. The Arab Spring protests are a testament to how freedom of speech and action can be abused.

Oman has recovered from the Arab Spring and is moving forward in its society.

Oman suggests taking advice from neighboring countries that have resolved their protests and uprisings.

*Delegation from: Palestine*  
*Represented by: North Olmsted High School*

## **Position Paper for The Arab League**

The issues before the Arab League are: planning for a Post-Oil World, and After the Uprisings: Moving Toward Political Stability Following the Arab Spring. The Palestinian delegation dedicates itself to confronting these issues and proposing solutions.

### **I. Planning for a Post-Oil World**

The Middle East produces around 80% of the world's oil and houses over half of the world's oil reserves. Many countries within the region are economically dependent entirely on oil, such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Iran, which are the main producers of oil in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). The problem emerges when one considers the future of crude oil and fossil fuels. The rapidly increasing concern for the environment and climate change has introduced a movement against such harmful materials. Globally, countries are restricting the use of fossil fuels and moving toward sustainable energy sources. For a region so wholly dependent on oil, nations of the Arab League must begin considering a shift away from oil production and towards a more sustainable economy.

Palestine is seemingly one of the only countries within the Middle East not producing any oil. Upon discovering crude oil in the nation initially, Palestine became one of the nations to attract the attention of European and western petroleum corporations. Several projects began between 1913 and 1948 involving American and British corporations. The final unsuccessful attempt was in 1948, by which time security concerns had begun to rise, and work was abandoned at a drilling site where crude oil was nowhere to be found after substantial digging. Since then, attempts for Palestine to begin capitalizing off crude oil have been stagnant due to the Israeli occupation. Israeli forces have prohibited Palestinian people from accessing the few oil reserves on their land for the past few decades and the United Nations has confirmed that there is untapped oil potential lying beneath Palestine that could be economically beneficial. However, given the direction that oil is going in currently, this possibility may be unsustainable and therefore unwise to follow.

At this point, Palestine is not deeply reliant on the production of oil. To reduce oil exports or attempt to shift to more sustainable sources of energy are not viable alternatives for Palestine given the current state of the country and Israel's constant colonization and approach on the land. What Palestine believes is essential now is to receive continuous support from its allies. The Ad-Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLC) has been providing financial assistance to Palestinians and the Palestinian Authority for many years. This should continue to be the case and offer funding for sustainable energy in Palestine considering not only the oil crisis but also the inaccessibility of oil reserves on Palestinian land. Palestine seeks to cooperate with other members of the League to strengthen not only Palestine's forces but also its allies.

## **II. After the Uprisings: Moving Towards Political Stability Following the Arab Spring**

The Arab Spring only increased the instability that was already present in the Middle East and North Africa. Although not every country experienced uprisings, the impact was felt across the region. Many rulers felt it necessary to suppress the protests rather than address the problems and move towards change. Since the Arab Spring in the early 2010s, tensions have been high between activists and governments in the Arab world. Although many of the uprisings did not achieve their original goals, they still managed to cause a major rift that was not seen before. The question now is how to continue from this point and aim for political stability.

Palestine experienced a fair amount of protesting during the Arab Spring but did not see as much change as some neighboring countries. Palestinian youth and activists were inspired by the uprisings occurring in countries such as Tunisia and Egypt and organized several demonstrations in 2011. As protests were carried out, a number of questions were raised for Palestine concerning Palestine's recognition as a state in the UN, Israel's standing on the matter, and the needs of the Palestinian people. The United Nations determined that Palestine would not be admitted as a member state of the organization, but was to be promoted from an 'observer entity' to a 'non-member observer state' in 2012. While this does not grant full membership in the UN, it was a step forward for Palestinian statehood. The Arab Spring allowed this opening for change but otherwise did not produce significant results for Palestine. However, from this point onward, Palestine can continue and make better attempts to establish a certain level of political stability.

Ultimately, to begin the move towards political stability in Palestine and within MENA, other members of the Arab League and the UN must be willing to support Palestine whenever necessary. More severe uprising or political chaos negatively affects not only Palestine but also its surrounding nations and its allies. To prevent this, there must be some agreement to ensure that other forces will be willing to step in to preserve political stability. This could potentially mean admitting Palestine as a member of the United Nations, although this would be difficult to achieve considering it currently does not accurately meet all the requirements of an official state in the eyes of the UN. In any case, alliances must be made between Palestine and other nations willing to do so, whether that be within the Arab League or beyond it, to prevent more drastic political upheaving.

*Delegation from: Saudi Arabia*

*Represented by: North Olmsted High School*

### Position Paper for the Arab League

The issues Arab League faces is preparing for a post-oil world and moving towards political stability following the Arab Spring. The delegate of Saudi Arabia is committed to find a solution to benefit all parties involved regarding the issues stated below.

#### **I. Preparing for a post-oil world**

In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries oil is a very valuable resource. In 2020 alone they produced approximately 27.7 million barrels and it is home to over half of the world's known oil reserves. The MENA region is experiencing a near dependency on oil. If the oil prices were to drop they would be significantly effected. Lot's of countries face this issues, if the oil prices keep dropping and the country cannot adapt to the change or find a solution they could potentially become a failed state. Globally oil sales are decreasing, and they need to move away from oil into a more eco friendly environment. This is a very important situation that climate change now plays a part in as a motivator. The excessive use of fossil fuels could cause a regional climate disaster.

In Saudi Arabia, oil dependency is a major issue. Oil revenues make up 80% of its government budget. In 2018 Saudi Arabia was the number one distributor and consumer of oil. Saudi Arabia have not taken a few steps to solve this problem and don't quite believe it is a problem that needs to be solved.. They are trying to sell as much oil as possible to accompany the growths of tourist and technology. Saudi Arabia lack of motivation towards an oil free economy has had a benefit on it's neighbor the U.A.E. The U.A.E took this as a opportunity to move itself away from oil dependency. Saudi Arabia's oil dependency has led to high rates of unemployment among its citizens. Since lots of countries are now taking step to move away from oil dependency, Saudi Arabia is having hard times selling oil to accommodate the growths of other growing economies. There have been no laws or treaties prohibiting oil selling or consumption. They have however had plans such as the 2030 plan to fight off the growing oil dependency and build new industries. We have yet to figure out if their plan actually works but we haven't have high hopes.

It would be in Saudi Arabia's best interest to find a replacement for oil. As SA is a very oil dependent country and if we could find a new source of income it would benefit the economy and the political environment. I feel we should address this topic head on instead of putting it to later and think more of the economy than the political stance we have on this topic. Surrounding countries have been moving away from oil and into more eco friendly power sources like wind generated electricity coming from wind farms, and some have been using solar and hydraulic power. If we were to start having wind farms on open land then this would highly benefit the 2030 plan of building new industries without becoming even more dependent. If Saudi Arabia had nuclear plants instead of oil revenues it would benefit the global economy as well. Saudi Arabia's excessive use of oil is contributing to the global issue of climate change. If we keep leading down this road of oil use then a climate disaster is in our future. If we move to nuclear plants this disaster could be prevented. Saudi Arabia could use its neighbors as an example of clean

energy sources and could stand to benefit from creating treaties and laws with other states that would help them move away from oil dependency.

## **II. Moving towards political stability**

The MENA region is considered to be one of the most unstable region in the world, its instability increasing after the Arab Spring. Ever since the uprising many countries have been in civil wars, other has been fighting off protests. The government have been choosing to suppress them rather than listening to them/hearing them out. These uprisings have begun after the arab spring forced migration started to increase. Tension began to increase between government and activists. MENA has a long history of struggling to establish legitimacy, and many rulers in MENA have been struggling to gain acceptance from their people. They resorted to using military force to maintain sovereignty and control. It's impacting people in a negative way and breaking apart trust and loyalty between government and its people. It is affecting mostly the people involved in these countries but it is a very serious issue that could potentially lead to separated countries.

As of now In Saudi Arabia, it is a very unravel environment that is prone to protest and scarcely immune to dissent. Saudi Arabia has yet to see many uprisings like other MENA countries. In an effort to stop any uprisings and protest before they begin they are using military forces to coerce and force the people of its country to submit either for or against their will. This however may create a bigger problem with bottling the citizens emotions up until they burst. The government of Saudi Arabia are in the works of including their people in more politics and giving them a bigger say in the country. This would reunite the people with its government and work towards political stability. According to Al-Qa'ida, with the threat of terrorism and miitancy, Saudi Arabia's political system has not been as bad as the country has seen neither has it been threatened seriously. Studies show Saudi Arabia's political has been improving steadily over the years. We should not vanish the possibility entirely. Saudi Arabia and failing neighboring countries share similar features and could possibly share the same fate. Saudi Arabia has been effected in ways that could have been prevented. Had the government listened to the people and given them more power then people would not have been upset and revolted. The hights of unemployed youth who have nothing more to do could begin getting aggressive resulting in even more protests.

One of Saudi Arabia biggest problems is the government not listening to its people. It would benefit Saudi Arabia to involve more people in decision making regarding themselves and the country. The protests would die down if the government held elections and publicly announced that they do indeed care for their people and their opinion. The government of Saudi Arabia needs to come out and say that they value their peoples opinions. This would calm the people down and restore trust between them. Saudi Arabia isn't yet a failed stat based on restoration of trust in the government but could be headed their if they don't fix the relationship between their people.

*Delegation From: The State of Qatar*

*Represented by: Saint Joseph Academy*

### ***Position Paper for The Arab League***

The issues before The Arab League are: planning for a post oil world; and after the uprisings: moving towards political stability following the Arab Spring. The delegation of the State of Qatar is committed to reducing its dependence on oil, and is dedicated to supporting countries that are in a transition of power because of the Arab Spring, in order to achieve stability in the Middle East and North Africa.

#### **I. Planning for a Post Oil World**

The world is trying to become less reliant on oil. The foreseeable future is that the global oil industry will increase. Long-term, however, countries are committing themselves to alternative energy sources because oil is unsustainable and will not be profitable. Peak oil production will occur in 2035, and will have a steady decline as countries will be switching to alternative energy. Without oil, the world's economy would collapse.

The State of Qatar is very reliant on the exportation of oil. We have one of the largest deposits of petroleum and natural gas in the world. Oil is a major source of economic growth for the State of Qatar. However, oil is a finite resource, so the State of Qatar is shifting from reliance on petroleum exports to mainly focusing on 'smart cities' and liquid natural gas.

The State of Qatar hopes to achieve great strides in the reduction of dependency on oil. First, we will be facilitating the building of 'smart cities' that will include a sustainable direct cooling system. We will be building the city of Lusail, and it is projected to be finished by 2022. Also, the State of Qatar will be increasing the export of natural gas. We will be expanding the amount of tons of natural gas per year from 77 million tons, to 126 million tons. This projected boost in natural gas will be achieved by 2027.

#### **II. After the Uprisings: Moving Towards Political Stability Following the Arab Spring**

In 2010, a merchant in Tunisia immolated himself in response to state and police corruption. His act sparked a series of protests around the Middle East and North Africa known as the Arab Spring. While the Arab Spring has taken down authoritative regimes, it has also brought political instability to the region. The Arab Spring has most severely affected countries like Tunisia, Libya, Yemen, and Egypt.

During the Arab Spring, the State of Qatar's neighbors have imposed an economic blockade on Qatar. The blockade has limited our ability to facilitate controlled change within the region. The blockade has allowed us to further develop our resources, which has stabilized our economy and has established a foundation for growth.

The State of Qatar hopes to help its neighboring countries achieve political stability. First, we will act as a facilitator to effect growth and a sustainable economy to allow political stability. Also, we ask financially stable states to help establish stable regimes in countries that are in political turmoil.

*Delegation from: United Arab Emirates*

*Represented by: Saint Joseph Academy*

### ***Position Paper for the Arab League***

The issues before the Arab League are: Planning for a Post-Oil World; and After the Uprisings: Moving Towards Political Stability Following the Arab Spring. The United Arab Emirates is committed to addressing these issues efficiently for the benefit of the global community.

#### **I. Planning for a Post-Oil World**

The need and desire for fossil fuels such as oil has historically been immense, but as the impacts of climate change have begun to be more visible it is evident that new energy sources must be utilized. The United Arab Emirates recognizes the strain this conflict places on many member nations in the Arab League, as their economies are currently largely dependent on oil due to their large oil reserves. The United Arab Emirates itself has 97,800 million barrels of crude oil reserves and its GDP is currently 30% based upon oil and gas exports. On the other hand, the United Arab Emirates like many other member nations is also grappling with dire effects of climate change such as rising sea levels, drought, and increased aridity which is linked to carbon emissions. Therefore, the United Arab Emirates recognizes the importance of oil to many members of the Arab League and supports a staggered approach to turning away from reliance on oil production in order to counteract the impact of climate change.

The United Arab Emirates is deeply impacted by the process of turning away from oil and towards more sustainable energy sources, but is committed to making sustainable changes for the well being of the world. Historically, our country has been dependent on oil for a majority of our revenue and economic stability, but in recent years we have turned towards diversifying into markets such as finance, logistics, and tourism. In addition, the United Arab Emirates has also pledged to have zero net carbon emissions by 2050 and pledged to put 163 million dollars over three decades towards reducing emissions from power plants. Moreover, the United Arab Emirates has also turned towards more sustainable energy sources in order to reduce its carbon footprint such as solar farms and a multibillion dollar state backed company that invests in renewable energy sources. The United Arab Emirates urges other nations in the Arab league to take similar actions in order to diversify their economy and turn to new energy sources to adapt to the changing world.

The United Arab Emirates desires a resolution that takes into account the current need and dependency for oil among members of the league while also creating steps towards a more sustainable future. Our country believes that currently oil revenue is necessary and can be used to fund research on more sustainable energy sources, but also supports taking steps away from oil reliance. The United Arab Emirates believes the league must set up a team to help nations strategize on how to maximize other revenue opportunities as well as encourage pathways to begin implementing renewable energy sources within the member nations.

## **II. After the Uprisings: Moving Towards Political Stability Following the Arab Spring**

The Arab Spring was a series of pro-democracy political uprisings and violent rebellions beginning in 2010 across much of the Arab region due to economic decline and political corruption. The Arab Spring began with protests in Tunisia and Egypt that successfully toppled their governments inspiring later uprisings across the Arab region in countries such as Yemen, Bahrain, Libya, and Syria. Although, not all of these uprisings were as successful as the priors resulting in strict government crackdowns and eventually civil wars. These conflicts created significant political instability across the region impacting many member countries. The United Arab Emirates recognizes the devastating impact of the Arab Spring as well as the dire conditions that led to its occurrence. Although not directly a part of the Arab Spring the United Arab Emirates is impacted due to an influx of refugees as a result of the outbreaks of civil wars, as well as economic strain resulting from the political instability of the region. The United Arab Emirates seeks a resolution that creates solutions to the issues at the core of the uprisings, and also sets the stage for institutional security and government in impacted nations.

The United Arab Emirates has participated in efforts to re-establish stability within the Arab region during and following the Arab Spring such as sending soldiers to aid in quelling the rebellion in Bahrain. In addition, the United Arab Emirates has taken inward action to prevent events of political instability and uprising from occurring within its own nation by allowing for increased freedom and opportunities among our population. This includes creating 6,000 jobs for unemployed workers following protests from citizens, as well as offering the opportunity for women to receive an education and participate in all job markets. These as well as many other policies have created general satisfaction and well-being among our citizens leading to less political dissent. Our country urges other nations to take similar steps to avoid future conflicts.

The United Arab Emirates is seeking a resolution that reconciles what is best for the citizens of the affected countries as well as movement towards political stability for the region. Our nation believes that the UN must create a task force to directly speak with protestors in order to ascertain what needs they are seeking solutions for, and find feasible solutions to meet these needs. In addition, the United Arab Emirates urges impacted governments to work with the UN following these interviews to find ways to enact lasting policies that help to improve the quality of life of their citizens and meet the demands of said rebellions in order to cease and prevent further conflict. Moreover, the United Arab Emirates believes the UN must send in Peace Corps troops in order to meet the dire needs of citizens and prevent increased cost of life due to these conflicts. Then, nations must work towards establishing fair and strong governments in order to regain stability for all members of the league. Overall, the United Arab Emirates believes nations should take an inward look at their government in order to recognize issues and create solutions, as well as establish strong and stable governments that can reintegrate and draw back combatants for the security of the Arab region as a whole.