

# 2013-2014 Docket of the Arab Court of Justice

PLEASE NOTE: The Arab Court of Justice is only held at select models.

1. League of Arab States (as represented by Jordan) vs. Qatar: Regarding Qatar's treatment of expatriate laborers under the kefala system, and timely implementation of proposed labor law reforms

*The League of Arab States has brought suit against the State of Qatar over Qatar's treatment of foreign laborers under the kefala system. Qatar's treatment of immigrant laborers has long been a focus of pro-labor and human rights groups in Qatar and abroad, but it has recently drawn worldwide attention after information about the treatment of workers constructing the stadiums which will be used for the upcoming World Cup was released. Qatar has allegedly been a party to numerous abuses including the seizure of passports, strict policies regarding the internal movement of immigrants, and employer vetoes of exit visas for immigrant workers. Recently, Qatar has stated it will reform its labor laws, but some have called the reforms anemic at best and are not being implemented. This case will likely involve the conventions of the ILO as well as treaties and customary international law dealing with the treatment of workers and foreign nationals. It also might include reference to the Joint Defense and Economic Cooperation Treaty.*

2. Egypt vs. Sudan: Regarding the Sudanese government's support for the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam

*The Arab Republic of Egypt has brought suit against the Republic of Sudan over Sudanese support of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam. Egypt has repeatedly claimed that the dam, located on the Blue Nile River in Ethiopia, will decrease water flow to Egypt. Meanwhile, President Omar Al-Bashir of Sudan has publicly expressed his support for the dam. Egypt's opposition has been strong and consistent, the most famous incident thereof being when deposed Egyptian President Mohammad Morsi, not realizing a meeting he was attending was being televised live, proposed strategies for the destruction of the dam, including support for anti-government rebels in Ethiopia. The case might turn heavily on the Nile River Treaty and its successors as well as the Joint Defense and Economic Cooperation Treaty, as well as other treaties and customary international law dealing with Water Rights across international boundaries.*

3. League of Arab States (as represented by Palestine) vs. Lebanon: Regarding Lebanon's unilateral creation of refugee registration standards and attempts to limit refugees from entering or re-entering Lebanon

*The League (as represented by Palestine) has brought suit against the Lebanese Republic over the recent refugee registrations standards. The League alleges that these standards are designed to limit refugees from entering Lebanon and to prevent*

*border crossings in both directions by refugees from the Syrian conflict. This has raised concern among human rights groups who claim it is a breach of international law. This case might involve the UN Convention on the Status of Refugees, rulings of the UN High Commissioner on Refugees, as well as other treaties and customary international law dealing with the treatment of refugees.*

4. Iraq v. Saudi Arabia: Regarding Saudi Arabia's responsibilities vis-a-vis funding for terrorist entities provided by Saudi Arabian nationals

*The State of Iraq has brought suit against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia regarding the responsibility of Saudi Arabia to police its citizens. In light of the grave threat to Iraqi sovereignty posed by the Islamic State militants (aka ISIS/ISIL), which has allegedly received significant funding from wealthy individuals in Saudi Arabia. This case is not about whether the Saudi government itself financially supports IS and similar groups, but rather whether Saudi Arabia does enough to police the actions of its nationals in supporting these groups, especially as Saudi Arabia is a signatory to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, as well as the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism.*

5. Libya vs. the United Arab Emirates: Regarding the United Arab Emirates use of air strikes in Libya in August 2014 and its responsibility to uphold the Joint Defense and Economic Cooperation Treaty of 1950

*The State of Libya is bringing suit against the United Arab Emirates for the Emirati violation of its sovereign territory and airspace when the UAE launched airstrikes in late August 2014 on Islamist militias within Libya without the permission or approval of the government of Libya. This case may involve the Joint Defense and Economic Cooperation Treaty, the Charter of the Arab League, as well as the voluminous set of treaties and precedents dealing with military acts within another state and the sovereignty of airspace and borders.*