

ARAB COURT OF JUSTICE

2021 Docket

1. *The League of Arab States (represented by the Republic of Tunisia) v. the Arab Republic of Egypt:* Regarding Egyptian Security Forces' acts of abuse and torture in detention centers

In the past decade, reports of torture and abuse in Egyptian detention centers have risen dramatically. Accusations involve Egyptian military, police, and prison officials, with incidents occurring against migrants, protesters, political opponents, human rights activists, and children. Moreover, concerns have been raised that the incidents of torture are closely linked to inhumane conditions in detention centers, arbitrary arrest, and unfair trials. In January 2014, and again in 2016, the government of Egypt responded to accusations of systematic and widespread torture made by the United Nations Committee against Torture, claiming that any such occurrences were isolated, not systematic. The State party has also defended their legislation prohibiting torture. The court shall investigate the nature and prevalence of reports of torture in Egypt, as well as any efforts of the State to prevent such actions, to determine if Egypt's failure to combat these incidents validates a charge of violation against international law.

2. *The League of Arab States (represented by the Islamic Republic of Mauritania) v. the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria:* Regarding the mass expulsion of migrants from Algeria

As the European Union has increased pressure on North African countries to reduce and prevent migration across the Mediterranean, the refugee crisis in these countries has become increasingly severe. Algeria's response to a buildup of migrants in their country has, in some cases, been one of expulsion. Algerian authorities have been known to raid the homes of migrants, make arrests, and transport the migrants, often without food, water, or personal possessions, to the border of Mali or Niger. Left in the Sahara desert, usually miles from a town or city, many migrants do not survive the journey. Considering the circumstances of the refugee crisis, the thousands of migrants that are regularly removed from Algeria, and the abuses surrounding their removal, it is in the interest of the League for the court to examine international and national laws concerning the rights of refugees. The court shall determine if these reports are true and if Algeria is within their legal rights to deport migrants in this manner.

3. *The League of Arab States (represented by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan) v. the State of Kuwait*: Regarding the lack of citizenship, discrimination against, and repression of the Bidun people in Kuwait

There are over 106,000 Bidun people who are long-term residents of Kuwait. Although the Bidun's history in Kuwait can be traced back generations, even to Kuwait's independence in 1961, the State considers them to be illegal residents. Their lack of citizenship has restricted their access to education, employment, health care, state support, and documentation. The Bidun people have responded with protests, yet their demands have largely been ignored or repressed by the Kuwaiti government. Acknowledging the international laws affirming the right to nationality for all people, the court is called upon to judge if the Bidun people have a right to Kuwaiti citizenship, and what Kuwait's responsibility may be in carrying this out.

4. *The Republic of Turkey (represented by the State of Qatar) v. the United Arab Emirates*: Regarding the accusations of UAE involvement in the attempted 2016 military coup in Turkey

In July 2016, the government of Turkey survived an attempted coup. The clashes in the streets resulted in hundreds of deaths and thousands injured. Most notably, the failed attempt succeeded in significantly impacting the social, economic, and political structure of the country. In the wake of the coup, reports surfaced claiming that the UAE had assisted in funding the attempt, providing billions of dollars to the faction plotting the coup. The State of Qatar is called upon to represent the Republic of Turkey in presenting this case and mediating between Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. The court must examine all evidence in order to determine if hostility between the States has exceeded acceptable bounds, specifically concluding if the UAE's possible interferences are in violation of international law.

5. *The Sultanate of Oman v. the United Arab Emirates*: Regarding the uncovered spy network operated by the UAE

In March 2019, the government of Oman announced that it had discovered that spies working for the UAE were operating in the country and attempting to electronically monitor the phones of Omani officials, diplomats, and military leaders. The UAE denies these claims, but it is worth noting that this is not the first time these accusations have been leveled against the UAE, as they were accused of running a similar spy network in early 2011. This time, however, it was alleged that the network was being directed by the Prime Minister of the UAE, leading to further tensions between the neighboring and otherwise allied nations. Some think that the purpose of the network was to also spy on Iran, an ally of Oman. This relationship makes Oman rather unique within the League. This League was

created largely in order to foster cooperation amongst Arab nations, and neighbors spying on neighbors would seem to run against that purpose. Therefore, this Court shall consider if the claims that the UAE has been spying on Oman are legitimate and if violations of relevant laws have occurred.