

1. *Kingdom of Saudi Arabia v. Qatar*

Regarding the stripping of citizenship of the Ghufuran clan in Qatar

Recent reports out of the region have detailed the arbitrary expirations and denials of passports to a Qatari ethnic group, the Ghufuran clan. According to a report from the Human Rights Watch, many of the Ghufuran people whose citizenship has been stripped have settled in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in an effort to find work and live more freely. Clan representatives believe that the Qatari government's refusal to issue them passports and other documentation may be a form of collective punishment related to the possible involvement of some Ghufuran clan members in a 1996 attempted coup. As many clan members hold second nationalities in the Kingdom, Saudi Arabia is seeking to hold Qatar accountable for the mass influx of Ghufuran refugees settling in their country and alleged human rights abuses. The court shall determine whether Qatar has violated the rights of the Ghufuran ethnic minority and if Qatar is within its legal rights to deny Ghufuran clan members passports and citizenship.

2. *Sultanate of Oman v. Iran (represented by Kuwait)*

Regarding the explosion of oil tankers off the coast of Oman

In June 2019, four oil tankers sailing in the Arabian Sea off the coast of Oman exploded, due to an attack by an explosive drone that flew into the vessels. Two crew members were killed and the vessel had to be escorted back to safety by the United States Navy. The attack came amid ongoing hostilities between the US and Iran surrounding an agreement on nuclear power. The US publicly accused Iran of planting mines on the Omani vessels, which Iran denied. As Iran is not a member of the League of Arab States, Kuwait will represent their interests in the proceedings. The court shall investigate the evidence surrounding the incident and decide whether Iran is responsible for the explosions and, if so, dictate repercussions.

3. *Qatar v. the United Arab Emirates*

Regarding the controversy surrounding Qatar hosting the 2022 World Cup

Qatar is set to host the 2022 World Cup, the first country in the region to do so. The United Arab Emirates (the UAE), according to the Federation of African Journalists (FAJ), encouraged African journalists to speak out against Qatar hosting the World Cup. The FAJ released a statement, exposing the UAE's efforts to impede the success of the

2022 World Cup which came after a decades-long contentious relationship between Qatar and the UAE. Qatar brings this case under the claim that the FAJ's report proves that the UAE sought to sabotage their potential economic and sociopolitical gains from hosting the World Cup. The court shall evaluate whether the UAE violated Qatar's state sovereignty and outline possible repercussions.

4. ***The League of Arab States (represented by Egypt) v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia***
Regarding the assassination of journalist Jamal Khashoggi

Jamal Khashoggi was a Saudi Arabian journalist assassinated in 2018 inside the Saudi consulate in Turkey. Khashoggi moved to the United States in 2017 and began writing for *The Washington Post*, often publishing articles critical of the Saudi government's alleged human rights abuses. Only two weeks after Khashoggi was strangled in the consulate, Saudi Arabia publicly claimed that Khashoggi had been killed in a fight, denying any involvement in his death. However, senior Saudi officials were fired for their possible involvement in the assassination, though the Crown Prince denied any advance knowledge of the incident. Represented by Egypt, the League of Arab States brings this case in an effort to hold Saudi Arabia accountable for its purported involvement in Khashoggi's murder. The court shall determine whether the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is responsible for the assassination of Jamal Khashoggi on Turkish soil.

5. ***The League of Arab States (represented by Tunisia) v. Libya***
Regarding free and fair elections in Libya post-Arab Spring

Since the Arab Spring in 2010, Libya has struggled to hold free and fair elections to democratically elect its leaders. Tunisia represents the interests of the League here, as a neighboring state to Libya and one in pursuit of democracy as the catalyst to the Arab Spring. Libya's relative peace following the Arab Spring is widely seen as tenuous at best, endangered by violence related to elections and unstable, corrupt government. The United Nations appointed the Government of National Unity (GNU) in 2021 in an attempt to provide more stability to the electoral process in Libya. The court shall decide whether Libya is adequately upholding the principles of the League, particularly as they relate to free and fair elections.