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# AMPSMUN

# 2025



**Arab League**

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# Letter From The Chairs

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Dear Delegates,

I am glad to welcome you to the Arab League committee at AMPSMUN 2025 . My name is Yaseen Nader and I'll be the Chair of this committee. I would like to introduce my colleagues Jihad Samara and Adnan Faisal, their goal along with my goal is to make this conference worthwhile and create opportunities to engage in healthy debates and find constructive and innovative answers to the lingering issues in the Arab world.

The Arab League speaks for 22 Arab countries that join not only to address political, economic but also social and cultural issues within the region. As delegates, you will be looking for the best avenues to cut through the thick web of national and regional concerns while ensuring that the solutions offered do not contravene the League's backbone of cooperation and solidarity.

This year, our agenda will be on: "Harnessing the Legacy of Ancient Innovations for Future Technological Advancements." And "Cultural Diplomacy and Cultural Presence Strategies for Enhancing the Global Visibility of Arab Culture and History." These are undoubtedly the most, if not all, relevant topics to the region and could potentially change the course of history if implemented.

As we gear up for the conference, please make sure to research the policies, preferences, and historical relations of your assigned country with the Arab League. As it will be the case with the latter, comprehending the subtleties of Arab diplomacy will be crucial in having fruitful discussions at the conference. Also, be sure to read the rules of procedure; these are meant to ensure decorum and order during our sessions.

Do not forget AMPSMUN is not merely about diction and linguistic skill but also collaboration, education, and convergence. Embrace the process with curiosity and the readiness to embrace different points of view. From what you may understand as the norms of diplomacy, you will learn that the most sustainable resolutions are those which have been negotiated and agreed upon.

Once again, Ahlan wa Sahlan to AMPSMUN 2025 and the Arab League committee. I am then expectant of the hot debates and substantive arguments that you are going to bring to the table. Together, let us strive to ensure that this remains an unforgettable and fruitful experience for every one of us.

Warm regards,  
Your Chairs Yaseen, Jihad, and Adnan.  
Arab League Committee  
AMPSMUN 2025



# Committee Focus

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The Arab League is among the oldest and most influential regional groupings in the world, having been formed in 1945. It aims to address mutual political, economic, and cultural questions, as well as to foster the unity and cooperation of the Arab states. It has 22 member states and helps to develop dialogues, settle disputes, and promote Arab interests around the world.

As an Arab regional organization, the Arab League gives priority attention to political, economic, cultural, and social matters. It has over the years served as a place where member countries discuss issues of common concern including but not limited to conflict resolution, anti-terrorism, trade, and education. The League also tries to promote the Arab culture and protect the heritage of the region, aiming to strengthen the distinct characteristics of the Arab world.

This year, our emphasis will be on preparation and confidence. We expect each delegate to walk through the door fully equipped, having thoroughly prepared and developed a strong understanding of their stance. We want you to engage without relying on papers or devices, showcasing a deep mastery of your position. This is your opportunity to stand out—prove to us that you are not just another delegate, but one who is truly prepared, confident, and ready to contribute meaningfully. Let your preparation and self-assurance speak for themselves and set you apart from the rest.

Let us all remember the committee of the Arab League and the spirit of international cooperation it evokes at AMPSMUN 2025. The principal task our delegates face is to exercise reasoned diplomacy in a region with a number of complex issues. The committee is guided by the rules of procedure for Model United Nations suggesting that discussion should be fruitful and focused on reaching a solution and drafting a resolution. By the end of The conference delegates will be expected to present strong position papers, participate in moderated and unmoderated caucuses, and work in groups to write and edit resolutions.

Unlike other committees, the Arab League stands out with its distinct high point on the political, cultural, and historical characteristics of the Arab world. There are indeed countless topics that are both interesting and relevant for its objectives and are comfortably consistent with the culture of the region. As complex as the history and contemporary concerns of the region may be, it challenges all delegates to reason logically, act diplomatically and appreciate the depth of the Arab League's variations.



# Background Topic

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## Agenda 1: Harnessing the Legacy of Ancient Innovations for Future Technological Advancements

The Arab League region, which embraces Mesopotamia, Egypt, and the Levant (Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan, and Syria), is one of the world's birthplaces of innovation and a major formative influence on human science, art, and technology. Arab world In the past, Arab countries made significant development during the period known as the Islamic Golden era in which the civilization made development in algebra, astronomy, medicine and engineering among other things. Such accomplishments represent historical prowess of the society, and are still inspiring and contain teachings with regard to coping with today's issues.

With the Arab League reflecting back on this resourceful past and applying it to present day technology, the nations have the chance to revive a tradition of creativity. The first is to apply the modern technology in addressing current challenges while drawing from other systems of knowledge and practices by drawing from the past. For example, historical water management techniques, such as the qanat irrigation systems could be used to design water solutions in water scarce regions. Likewise, the application of lessons from wind towers and the mud construction that characterizes early Middle Eastern settlements for energy-efficient cities could be useful. These innovations could hence be revived through interdisciplinary cooperation among historians, practitioners in science, and technology engineering professionals through utilizing modern technologies such as artificial intelligence, renewable energy sources and smart materials.

Education and intense research are some of the main avenues that help close the existing gap between the ancient smart solutions and future adaptations. Setting up research institutes that would involve research on historical technologies accompanied with the modern counterparts may help the development of knowledge in areas like agriculture, medicine and environment. Moreover, Arab League members' partnership with other institutes around the world will enhance the sharing of ideas and other materials. Special emphasis on STEM programs that promote scientific development of the region could help young people bring innovative solutions to the most significant challenges of the region.

Last but not the least, incorporating the strategic application of both the ancient wisdom and the modern concepts, Arab League can blend a successful strategy useful to develop the knowledge economy for everyone with sustainability high on the agenda. In this way, too many approaches can be made by Member states for the technological development, which is suitable for the area with its focus on cultural characteristics. Thus this integration of past and future underlines that innovation might be a force that can unite the Arab League to become a world science and technical superpower early in the 21st century and beyond.



# Key Issues

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## **1- Modernizing Ancient Nile Irrigation for Sustainability.**

Restoration of the Egyptian traditional techniques of irrigation such as the basin irrigation along the Nile can go a long way in tackling water shortage and enhancing the viability of agricultural practices in Egypt and other arid lands. These conventional techniques which take a long time to convey water from the floods experienced seasonally can be supplemented with modern techniques like automation and use of solar energy for pumping water. This blend of the time-tested and the new-age could help save water, increase yields and set an example for water-scarce nations in the region.

## **2-Promoting Mesopotamian Innovations in Astronomy.**

The findings in Mesopotamian astronomy and mathematics may be applied to the current day space research and data analysis. These fields were pioneered with knowledge of stars and math from the ancients. When combined with the modern technology, the region should be able to advance progress in space, satellite and data analysis.

## **3-Blending Desert Wisdom with Green Technologies**

Combining the conventional techniques of desert survival with the contemporary green technologies can develop sustainable urban environments in Riyadh and Neom. These cities can save energy, water and decrease the negative impact on the environment by using passive cooling and water management, solar power, and green architecture that will help to create sustainable urban environment for desert climate.



# Major Parties Involved

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**Saudi Arabia:** Saudi Arabia is the most equipped state in terms of finance and technology as well as Vision 2030 as a post-oil economy development plan. The kingdom is moving aggressively into renewable energy, artificial intelligence and sustainable city, for example, NEOM built in the desert with modern green technologies but following principles similar to those of traditional Arabic architecture that is accrued to a desert environment. Historically, Saudi Arabia can always point to the fact that it is a guardian of centuries of Islamic culture and as such is in a prime position to link the ancient past with the twenty first century.

**Egypt:** Egypt is a basic foundation of several ancient innovations, some of which include; pyramids, ancient means of water conservation, and some of the earliest forms of medical practices. This position placed the country at a vantage point as a bridge between Africa and the Middle East being a commercial as well as a research hub. The new Egypt is capitalising on Egypt's tradition in a number of specializations including the engineering and water management disciplines in what can be seen in mega projects including the Grand Egyptian Museum and the new Administrative Capital. Here, Egypt has crystal clear visions as it connects its hundreds of thousands of years of history to modernity in the form of renewable energy and AI.

**Jordan:** Despite being a smaller country, Jordan has become a pioneer in the research and practice of ancient technologies. Petra which is a UNESCO world heritage site; lays great evidence of complicated water conservation and city design that are still in use by contemporary sustainability. The issue of resources has made Jordan transcend into an environmentally and technologically innovative country, especially in water and energy resources. Many higher learning institutions and research focal points across the country are innovative in their use of ancient solutions in modern society.

**United Arab Emirates:** The UAE is considered one of the leading countries in terms of introducing new technologies, and preserving the traditions of the country. A project like Masdar City, which is a city with sustainable features and investments in renewable energy, space technology, and artificial intelligence makes the UAE pioneer of sustainable principles of the ancients with modern technology. Because of its mission for the continuation and strengthening of the Arabian culture and identity on the international level, it is a valuable agent for technological progress in the region.

**Iraq:** Being one of the first states in the world where the first civilizations – Mesopotamia – originated, Iraq can be considered an innovative nation. Ancient Iraqis made the first appearance of the wheel, a writing system that is named cuneiform, and great inventions in farming. However, today, the country has the opportunity to turn to its historical experience in order to solve more or less contemporary problems, such as the lack of water and the growth of cities. This potential can be unlocked and Iraq once again be connected to its glorious intellectual heritage by reviving Iraq's educational and research establishments.

**Algeria:** Algeria as a country with a large area and an exceptionally developed natural and cultural background offers promising opportunities to study the application of ancient innovations. The country learns more about sustainable architecture through its desert ancient dwellings, as well as the traditional architecture in the urban areas to reduce climate change impact. Major nonrenewable resources and huge investments in renewable technology especially in Algerian solar systems pull the country ahead in developing sustainable technologies based on historical facts in alliances with modern world science.



# Focus Questions

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- What ancient innovations or technological achievements is your country historically known for, and how have they influenced regional or global advancements?
- Have your country adopted history and traditions in contemporary aspects such as technology or science?
- Which national policies or programs are performed in your country to support the use of ancient discoveries from the past in the modern world?
- In what ways can information sharing and innovations in the Arab League be helped and reinvented through cooperation within the Arab League?
- In your country, what obstacles can prevent maximal utilization of ancient innovations, and what measures can the Arab League recommend?



# Background Topic

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## **Agenda 2 : Cultural Diplomacy and Cultural Presence Strategies for Enhancing the Global Visibility of Arab Culture and History**

The Arab world has left a permanent imprint on global civilization via its rich tapestry of culture, history, and customs. From the significant contributions of the Islamic Golden Age to the long-lasting legacy of literature, art, music, and architecture, the Arab world remains a cornerstone of human heritage. However, in an increasingly globalized and linked world, the visibility and appreciation of Arab culture confront several problems, including misrepresentation, cultural stereotyping, and a lack of platforms to demonstrate its genuine complexity and diversity.

Addressing the need to expand cultural diplomacy and improve techniques for promoting Arab culture and heritage across the globe is critical. Cultural diplomacy is a potent instrument for promoting mutual understanding, overcoming cultural boundaries, and developing positive international connections. It provides a chance to dispel misconceptions, showcase common cultural treasures, and increase the influence of Arab heritage on the global stage.

Unified and fresh approaches to cultural presence strategies are essential. These tactics may include measures like increasing international cultural exchanges, assisting Arab artists and researchers, utilizing internet platforms for cultural transmission, and building relationships with global organizations. Advancing these initiatives assures that the Arab world's cultural legacy survives and thrives in the modern era. Education, media, and tourism all play crucial parts in amplifying cultural diplomacy initiatives, providing opportunities to develop a complete framework that honors Arab nations' rich heritage while ensuring their cultural narratives resonate internationally.



# Key Issues

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## **1. Challenging Misconceptions:**

Limited or biased narratives contribute to widespread misconceptions and prejudices regarding Arab culture. These misrepresentations undermine worldwide recognition of the region's genuine diversity and complexity. Cultural diplomacy is an approach that addresses these perceptions by highlighting legitimate elements of Arab society, promoting respect, and bridging cultural divides through dialogue and exchange.

## **2. Promoting Arabic Heritage:**

The Arab world has fostered innovation in sectors such as science, mathematics, art, and philosophy. However, their contributions are frequently overlooked in global narratives. Arab culture may be promoted as a key element of humanity's common legacy through cultural displays, academic programs, and international collaborations, highlighting its long-term importance and influence.

## **3. Preservation of Cultural Heritage:**

Arab cultural heritage, including historical monuments, traditional crafts, and oral histories, is at risk due to factors like war, modernization, and environmental threats. Safeguarding these treasures requires coordinated preservation initiatives and investments in education and restoration. Protecting this heritage ensures that the identity and legacy of Arab cultures are preserved for future generations.

## **4. Digital and Technological Gaps:**

As the world grows increasingly digital, the capacity to promote culture online has never been more vital. Arab cultural projects frequently have difficulties in adapting to digital platforms, limiting their reach and influence. Closing this gap by improving access to technology, educating content producers, and creating appealing online tools would help Arab culture achieve a firmer foothold in the global digital space.



# Major Parties Involved

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1. **Saudi Arabia:** As one of the Arab world's wealthiest and most prominent nations, has made great progress in cultural diplomacy, notably through its Vision 2030 project. This national development strategy emphasizes cultural identity and global prominence. Saudi Arabia has made significant investments in worldwide cultural festivals, museums, and arts programs, such as the Red Sea International Film Festival, which strives to introduce Arab talent to a global audience. Furthermore, its attempts to protect historical monuments such as Al-Ula and market them as worldwide tourism attractions demonstrate the country's dedication to sharing its rich cultural legacy.
2. **Egypt:** known for its ancient history and cultural legacy, plays an important role in promoting Arab heritage. The country has long been a cultural hotspot in the Arab world, influencing literature, film, and the arts. It also actively participates in global efforts to conserve and promote its ancient sites and relics, notably as the Giza Pyramids and its extensive collection of antiquities.
3. **United Arab Emirates (UAE):** The country has established itself as a worldwide cultural powerhouse, taking advantage of its strategic location and resources to promote Arab culture on a global scale. The Louvre Abu Dhabi and Dubai's cultural areas, such as Alserkal Avenue, draw visitors from all over the world and serve as showcases of Arab art and history. Furthermore, the UAE sponsors globally famous events such as Expo 2020, the Abu Dhabi Book Fair, and Art Dubai, which allow Arab artists, authors, and thinkers to connect with a worldwide audience. The country's emphasis on innovation and modernization complements its attempts to conserve and promote traditional Arab culture.
4. **Morocco:** Known for its vibrant traditions and unique blend of Arab, Berber, and Andalusian cultures, Morocco actively promotes its heritage on the international stage. Through initiatives such as the Fes Festival of World Sacred Music and efforts to preserve UNESCO World Heritage Sites, The country contributes significantly to enhancing the visibility of Arab culture worldwide.



# Focus Questions

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1. How can Arab countries effectively combat stereotypes and misconceptions about their culture through cultural diplomacy?
2. What role do international cultural festivals, exhibitions, and events play in promoting Arab heritage on a global scale?
3. How can Arab countries balance the preservation of traditional cultural practices with the adoption of modern forms of cultural expression to appeal to global audiences?
4. In what ways can emerging technologies and digital platforms be leveraged to enhance the global visibility of Arab culture and history?
5. What are the most effective strategies for fostering cross-cultural collaborations between Arab countries and other regions to promote shared cultural understanding?
6. How can Arab nations address the underrepresentation of their culture in global educational curricula, museums, and international media?
7. What steps can be taken to ensure the protection and preservation of cultural heritage sites across the Arab world, especially in regions affected by conflict or urbanization?



# Recommended Sources

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<http://www.lasportal.org>

<https://www.gcc-sg.org>

<https://www.atf.org.jo>

<https://studies.aljazeera.net>

<https://www.dohainstitute.org>

<https://uac-org.org>

<https://parliament.arableague.org>

As a delegate you'll need credible, diverse, and authorized sources to ensure your research's quality and accuracy is done well. Those sources given will help you achieve that objective.



