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THE ROLE OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES IN STRUCTURING THE ARAB

In the modern world, the creation of a multipolar system is becoming increasingly necessary. This trend is gradually taking over the world as a whole. At present, the leading representatives of the modern multipolar world are the USA, the European Union, China; The Russian Federation is also gradually regaining its influence, since for it the establishment of close cooperation with various players is of exceptional importance. So back in 2003, President V.V. Putin noted: "If we want the world to be safe, it must be multipolar." Other countries are also actively involved in the process of forming a multipolar world, such as Brazil, India, and South Africa. In this case, it is of interest to study the positive experience of establishing interregional contacts between the Arab East and Latin America, which contribute to the transformation of the modern system of international relations. In this context, it is interesting to consider the relations of countries that in the future will also be included in the processes of formation and development of a multipolar world, in which full-fledged equal cooperation between various international actors will be ensured. Of course, relations between West and East, North and South have changed since the establishment of the international order following World War II. East and West appeared as an industrial world, the South turned out to be a vast market for the sale of products, a source of raw materials, and also a market for free labor. Latin America and the Arab world are considered important regions with significant economic growth. The regions have common interests and have great potential for the development of bilateral relations. Migration processes, in particular, the departure of a large number of Arabs to Latin American countries and their integration into these societies, also leave their mark on the socio-cultural, religious, political, economic and other relations between the countries of these two regions.

The migration of Arabs to Latin America began with the decline of their state on the Iberian Peninsula. The first Arab migrants were those who inhabited Andalusia and were forcibly moved to the Spanish colonies in Latin America. The second wave of Arab migration to Latin America occurred in the middle of the 19th century. The Lebanese Maronites fled the genocide by the Turks and Druze. So, basically the diaspora of Christian Arabs was formed in Latin America even before the Arab-Israeli conflict began, and since 1948 the flow of refugees has not stopped [1]. The third wave of migration was associated with the discovery of oil fields in the 1950s. in Venezuela, prompting many Arabs, especially Syrians, to migrate there. According to 2012 data, approximately 5% of the population of Latin America (approx. 25-30 million people) were Arabs. Their number varies from 2% in Uruguay to 9% in Argentina. The vast majority of Arabs (about 97%, depending on the country), who arrived in Latin America mainly from the conflict zones of the Middle East, are Christians [2]. To date, many researchers estimate the size of the Arab diaspora in Latin American countries from 15 to 20 million people. The largest number is in Brazil, where the number of Brazilians of Arab origin reaches 10 million people, which is approximately 5% of the country's population. 7 million out of 10 million people have Lebanese roots. For comparison, the population of Lebanon itself is 4.3 million people, and the diaspora in Brazil is many times larger [3]. In terms of religious preferences, it should be noted that 1.5 million out of 10 million are Muslims, the rest are Christians. Arab culture and way of life had a great influence on many aspects of Brazilian culture. So, for example, in many large cities of Brazil, Lebanese cuisine restaurants are very common, and Arabic dishes are very well known among the population of the country. From 3 to 4 million Arabs live in Argentina, most of whom come from Lebanon and Syria[4]. According to their religious

affiliation, they are classified as Orthodox, Maronites and Catholics. In Colombia, there are about 200 thousand Chile is home to the largest diaspora, immigrants from Palestine, which has more than 450 thousand people. About 250,000 Palestinians live in Honduras, 200,000 in Guatemala, 120,000 in Mexico, and 70,000 in El Salvador [7]. Most of the migrants live mainly in the capital and other large cities. Industrial centers are the main places for migrants to settle, since it is there that there is an opportunity to receive a decent income, personal development, capital accumulation, and in the future, children can be educated there [8]. Migrants from the Middle East very often maintain ties with their historical homeland, help finance the publication of regional publications in Arabic, create institutions, such as The Union Libanesa Mundial (World Lebanese Union), whose goal is to unite descendants of Lebanese origin, preserve culture and heritage. At the University of Chile, the Center for Arab Studies [9]. More than 150 newspapers in Arabic are published in periodicals in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and other countries of the region [10]. Thus, the countries of the Arab East are a classic example of a region with an intense migration flow to more developed economic zones, not counting the groups of oil-producing countries, which, in turn, have become centers that attract labor migrants. The main reasons for mass migration are associated with political instability, high unemployment, lack of security, and a general feeling of hopelessness in living in this region. On the whole, Arab migrants in Latin America go through the process of adaptation to the conditions of the recipient countries rather quickly and integrate into the local community. people with Arabic roots, a little less in Ecuador and Venezuela [6]. So many of them very quickly mastered the Spanish language, entered into mixed marriages, many representatives occupy important positions in business, trade, finance, cultural and political fields. At the same time, Arab migrants are characterized by the maintenance of close cultural and economic ties, the development of a system of mutual assistance. Often, the Arabic language, customs and traditions, Arabic music and national dishes are preserved in families. Cultural and religious influence was reinforced by the creation of Arab schools and the construction of mosques and cultural centers. Representatives of the Arab diasporas in Latin America played an important role in the development of the economies of the recipient countries. So the propensity for entrepreneurship, diligence, the desire to stay in large cities, led to the fact that migrants showed an active role in the trade sector, opening shops and stores. So, in the first decades of the 20th century, craftsmen of Arab origin were engaged in the production of goods from silk, clothes and shoes, sweets and food, jewelry. They opened hotels, restaurants, pharmacies, gradually achieved great economic influence and began to control a large part of the retail trade in Latin America. So, at the end of the 20th century. Arabs owned 25% of enterprises for tailoring and selling clothes, 40% of organizations for the production of textile goods in Chile. In Brazil, 75 of silk products were produced in factories opened by Arab representatives [11]. Later, immigrants from Arab countries began to create banks, insurance companies and chambers of commerce. So, in 1925, the first bank with Arab capital was opened in Argentina – the Syrian-Lebanese Bank of Rio de la Plata. A number of chambers of commerce were opened by the Arabs in Santiago de Chile, Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo [12]. In general, many immigrants from Arab countries hold prominent political posts, hold positions in ministries and congresses in a number of Latin American countries, which will certainly affect the promotion and strengthening of ties with the Arab world. The two studied regions have similar political characteristics and historical backgrounds, in particular, the fact that most of them were victims of the colonial era, entails the need for cooperation in order to coordinate beneficial interaction in the political and economic fields, as opposed to hegemonic projects coming from the North. The countries in question were colonies for a long time, and after gaining independence, they faced serious and intractable problems: hunger, poverty, lack of water, backwardness, lack of economic infrastructure, weak capacity to solve pressing problems, but the presence of a strong desire for development [13]. Cooperation between Arab and Latin American countries at the regional and sub-regional levels has largely revived since the establishment in January 2005 of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area. The zone was formed on the basis of an agreement reached by the 17 leaders of the member states of the League of Arab States at their summit in 1997. This was followed by a series of agreements that strengthened cooperation between the Arab countries. Thus, the leaders of the Arab states of the Mediterranean, including Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia, signed in February 2004 the Agadir Cooperation Agreement [14]. The League of Arab States has prepared a strategy for the joint steps of the Arab countries in the economic sphere, including the creation of an Arab common market by 2020. The expansion of regional cooperation has contributed to the growth of interregional South-South cooperation

with countries in Asia and Latin America. The main sectors that can benefit the expansion of trade and investment relations between Arab and Latin American countries are energy, agriculture, environmental protection, mining, information technology and infrastructure development. The countries of the two regions cooperate in the field of scientific research. This co-operation is aimed at the development of biotechnology, the rational use of natural resources and the management of renewable energy sources [15]. The development of cooperation between Latin America and the Arab world in the field of education, culture and art will contribute to better understanding of the culture, languages and history of each region. In particular, student exchange programs are the basis for creating versatile ties between countries. Globally, a close partnership between the two regions can promote sustainable development, ensure global and regional stability, enhance security, fight poverty, and develop sound and coherent international financial policies. Joint action between the Arab world and Latin America can bring together individual and collective positions on a wide range of issues of common interest to international forums, organizations and multilateral cooperation. In 2006, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) held preliminary meetings to work out a free trade agreement with Japan. It also maintains a dialogue with China, the Common Market of the Southern Cone (MERCOSUR), the European Union and the countries of the Arab region to reach similar agreements [16]. Within regions, South-South cooperation has led to a significant increase in trade between countries in the Arab world. Thus, between 1998 and 2005 export trade increased from \$14 billion to \$41 billion and imports increased from \$13 billion to \$37 billion, thanks to the joint efforts of the members of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area, the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Union Arab Maghreb [17]. In 2005, Brazil hosted the first ever Arab-South American summit. The meeting was attended by leaders of 12 South American countries and delegations from 22 Arab states. Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez suggested that the summit participants create an organization that could become an alternative to OPEC, since the Arab world and South America have the largest deposits of "black gold". Chavez proposed to support the strategic goals of the Arab-South American Union with a worldwide television network, a single on the first day of the summit. In exchange for signing a final declaration that suits the South Americans, the Arabs included a clause in it that enshrines "the right of other states and peoples to resist foreign occupation" [18]. The second summit of the Arab and South American states opened in 2009 in Doha, the capital of Qatar. The summit was attended by 12 countries of South America, of which 8 were represented at the highest level, as well as 22 Arab states. The main goal of the summit was to develop economic and trade ties between the two regions, as well as to strengthen political interaction in various international organizations. According to the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, the Arab world and South America are going through similar stages of development and overcoming similar difficulties. As a result of the summit, a declaration was adopted, which touched upon both issues of trade and economic cooperation and political topics. In 2008, trade between the countries of these regions exceeded \$21 billion [19]. The next summit meeting, in which the heads of state and government of Arab and South American countries took part, was held in 2012 in the capital of Peru, Lima. The ASPA Summit (South American and Arab States Summit) in Peru was the third in a row after the first one held in 2005 in the capital of Brazil, and the second one held in 2009 in Doha, Qatar. It was originally planned for February 2011, but was postponed due to a series of revolutions that shook the Arab countries [20]. The summit was attended, along with the heads of state and government, by entrepreneurs from 32 states. Within the framework of the summit, an Arab-South American business forum was held, where issues of infrastructure development, food security, energy and natural resources were discussed and a fund to combat poverty and illiteracy. Arab leaders took Chavez's plans for the political reorganization of the world as a good opportunity to start political bargaining with the South American states. Its first signs showed themselves already

At the final session of the heads of foreign affairs departments of the participating countries, the parties decided on mutual assistance in the political and economic spheres between the countries of Latin America and the Arab states, as well as on the desire to resolve conflicts peacefully. Separately, the topic of settling the Syrian crisis was touched upon. As the Arab League Secretary General Nabil al-Arabi said in his speech, "we must find a way out of the crisis as quickly as possible" [21]. The issue of tourism development was among the key issues of the summit of South America and the Arab States. "A large group of important businessmen from the Arab countries arrived to see the opportunities for investment in the tourism sector of Peru and other countries in our

region,” said Industry Minister José Luis Silva Martinot [22]. As part of the summit, the third ASPA business forum was held in parallel, dedicated to trade and exchange issues, as well as investment opportunities in various sectors of the economy. At the meeting in Lima, there were delegations from 11 South American countries, excluding Paraguay, and 21 countries from the Arab world, except Syria. Lebanese President Michel Suleiman said at a meeting of businessmen that financial transactions between the regions amount to almost 30 billion dollars annually, to which we can add the growth of investments and the strengthening of air traffic between South America and the Arab countries. He pointed to the efforts of the governments of both regions aimed at developing tourism, for which visa facilitation is important [23]. Representatives of Emirates Airways have shown their readiness to start flights to Peru in the coming years. Khalil Abdullah Al Khonkhi, president of the Omani Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who attended the Lima summit, said that Gulf entrepreneurs are interested in investing in Peru's tourism industry, according to the Andean News Agency. As a result of the third ASPA summit, the Lima Chamber of Commerce At the end of the third summit of South America – the Arab countries, the participants adopted the final document – the Lima Declaration. The Union of South American Nations /UNASUR/ and the League of Arab States /LAS/ spoke out for the independence of Palestine. The document noted that, for their part, they express support for the Palestinian people, stand for its independence and sovereignty. The parties also called on all countries of the Middle East to maintain peace in the region and live in accordance with the borders recognized by all [25]. The declaration also noted that the parties support the position of Argentina in the dispute over the Falkland/Malvinas/Islands with Great Britain. The document strictly emphasizes that the parties do not accept all types of violations of international law and the UN Charter. It also confirmed the basic principle predicted an increase in Peruvian exports to Arab countries up to \$225 million in 2013 [24].

of world politics, that is, the principle of inviolability of diplomatic missions. The President of Peru, Ollanta Humala, noted that the declaration "embodied the expectations and hopes of the peoples of both regions for maintaining the regime of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction / WMD /, respect for humanitarian law and rejection of all forms of terrorism and the fight against it [26]. The participating countries expressed support for peace processes, national revival and the creation of democratic institutions. As a result of the summit, it became clear that many problems of an economic, social and cultural nature unite the two regions. On the joint agenda were such issues as the fight against inequality, poverty in the regions, problems of efficient use of funds, problems of development infrastructures in countries, issues of economic growth, strengthening the institution of the family. Thus, the adopted Declaration, which consisted of 70 points, reflected issues related to cooperation between the countries of these two regions. The main areas of cooperation were proclaimed the sphere of education, health, trade, energy, investment and tourism [27]. The fourth Arab-South American summit took place in Saudi Arabia in November 2015 in Riyadh. The event coincided with the 10th anniversary of the creation of this integration format. The summit aims to expand dialogue and cooperation between South American countries and the League of Arab States. The action plan, which was ratified during the meetings, included cooperation in the fields of energy, health, education and culture. Topics on the international political agenda included the Syrian crisis and the situation in Palestine [28]. The Fifth South American-Arab Summit will be held in Venezuela in 2018. Economic and trade relations are developing between the countries of the two regions. For example, Mercedes-Benz Trucks Brazil began to expand into the Middle East at the end of 2015, when parent company Mercedes-Benz decided to allow its Brazilian subsidiary to supply medium-weight trucks to Arab countries. In 2016, Mercedes-Benz Brazil supplied vehicles and components to the Arab countries worth \$295 million, up 153% from 2015. The main consumers of Brazilian-made trucks are Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates and Algeria [29]. Trade between Arab countries and Brazil in 2000 – 2016 has grown significantly. However, exchanges between the parties were not stable during this period. Brazil is the leading supplier of products from Latin America to the UAE market. Relations between Brazil and Morocco are developing rapidly and multilaterally. Morocco and Brazil demonstrate the similarity of positions on topical international issues. Morocco supports Brazil's claim to world power status. In turn, Brazil

takes a pro-Moroccan position on the issue of Western Sahara. It also supports the efforts of the United Nations to find a joint political solution. [30] Brazil is an important trading partner for Morocco.

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