

**KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL PROPOSAL**

Proposal #: **45**

Assignment: **D**

Country: **Egypt**

School: **North Hardin HS** City: **Radcliff**

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Title: A proposal to receive mediation and aid from the United Nations to promote the initiation of a Constitution.

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Justification Clause: After many years of political conflict, the country of Egypt has been ravaged by the constant pull and shift of political pressure. Just over two years ago, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak resigned and left a council of esteemed military officers with all authority. This sparked an outrage and an 18 day long revolt led by young Egyptians.

Section I: It began on December 17, 2010 with the self-immolation of Tunisian street vendor, Tarek al-Tayeb Mohamed Bouazizi, who was protesting his humiliation at the hands of local government officials. His death caused an economic and political awakening that awakened many Tunisians that took to the street and demanded the removal of authoritarian leader, President Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali. In January 2011, he was finally forced out of office.

Section II: This revolution ignited the spirits of nearby North African countries, such as Egypt. The movement was named the "Arab Spring" and led to citizens demanding that their governments restore and respect their fundamental rights. After so, the authoritarian way has been removed from these lands and replaced with democracy. However, many groups within these countries, especially women and religious minorities, fear that even though the new regimes came into being through democratic means, they are likely to reject democracy as soon as they have consolidated their political positions.

Section III: On February 6, 2013, Chokri Belaid, a secularist and staunch critic of the ruling Islamist-led government of Prime Minister Hamadi Jebali, was assassinated. This event, directed towards a man who had constantly criticized the increasing Islamization of the country's revolution and had favored the retention of a secular state, only confirmed the beliefs of many Tunisians that Islamists have hijacked their revolution and are endangering their fundamental freedoms.

Section IV: In January 2013, violent revolts broke out in the cities of Port Said, Suez, and Ismailiya after a court sentenced 21 football fans to death for the February 2012 riot that resulted in the death of over 70 people. Morsi, who earlier had ignored the country's legal and judicial system and proceeded to grab power for himself, told the rioting Egyptians to respect the court ruling. In response, a state of national emergency was declared. It is difficult not to see that the once dynamic and progressive Egyptian revolution has now degenerated into a struggle by Morsi and his Muslim Brotherhood-backed Freedom and Justice Party to entrench a post-Mubarak dictatorship in the country.

Section V: Our proposal works to have the United Nations provide mediation so that a constitution can be officially written and its implementation secured. This way, the people of Egypt can be free of rioting and conflict. This does not mean total control over the country, rather a watchful eye. Stepping in will be a last resort if an uprising occurs.