

## **Draft resolution 1.1**

**Sponsors:** Yemen, Oman, Libya, Syria, Tunisia, Mauritania, Sudan, Lebanon, Qatar, Algeria,

**Signatories:** Bahrain, Somalia, Djibouti, Iraq

*The Council of the League of Arab States,*

*Expressing* its appreciation for the great diplomatic effort made by all the participant countries to achieve agreement on the very controversial problem of the conflict in Egypt,

*Supporting* efforts to end the Egyptian crisis whilst preserving the sovereignty of Egypt,

*Expressing* its support for the political roadmap comprised into the Constitutional Declaration adopted by the Egyptian government on July 8, 2013,

*Noting* with deep concern the spread of terrorism as a major problem in the entire region,

*Recognizing* the progress made by the Egyptian Government in implementing reforms,

*Confident* that the League of Arab States can learn from previous experiences and achieve success in the international mediation of the Egyptian crisis,

*Emphasising* the existing economic cooperation, Article 26 within Arab League Charter regarding adoption of budget in the League,

*Taking into account* the *Report on the Prevention of Armed Conflict* (June 2001) which emphasises that "primary responsibility for conflict prevention rests with national Governments and other local actors",

*Considering* that the prevention of a natural resources disaster is needed for avoiding the escalation of the crisis,

*Recognizing* that the crisis management has to have a clear definition of measures undertaken from a preventive, immediate and post-crisis perspective,

1. *Encourages* the peaceful settlement of the Egypt crisis without military or violent means;
2. *Proposes* three types of measures: for the de-escalation of the existing conflict (*crisis management measures*), for the mediation in the long run and prevention of future conflicts (*post-crisis measures*) and for achieving *economic prosperity*;

3. *Calls upon* the current government of Egypt and the Muslim Brotherhood to start negotiating a compromise under the supervision of a Committee of the Arab League as an international mediator responsible for carrying out this specific task. This Committee - named Egyptian Crisis Committee - shall be established:

- (a) according to the aim of cooperation stated by articles II and VII of the Charter of the League of Arab States,
- (b) as a group of independent mediation experts in international law and the peaceful settlement of disputes;

4. *Recommends the* Egyptian Crisis Committee to suggest the following points of compromise in order to solve the crisis:

- (a) verify that the Muslim Brotherhood meets democratic principles and that they renounce to all violent means of achieving political goals as a condition to be met in order to earn political reinstallation,
- (b) abstain from participating in the upcoming elections due to the difficulty of determining which fractions of the Muslim Brotherhood are non-violent and moderate since the investigation is impossible to have clarified the facts by the time of the elections;
- (c) ask the Egyptian government to release the political prisoners and offer a fair trial to all the other prisoners,
- (d) further debate on the implementation of the newly adopted Constitution, especially in the matters of freedom of speech and creed,
- (e) promotes equal socio-economic and political rights, treatment and protection of religious minorities;

5. *Strongly encourages* the Muslim Brotherhood,

- (a) to recognize the legitimacy of the current government in Egypt,
- (b) to accept the Constitution adopted in January 2014 under the commitment of its revision by all factions of the political spectrum,
- (c) to ask the ousted president Morsi to resign formally;

6. With regard to the status of the Muslim Brotherhood,

- (a) *acknowledges* that there are some extremist factions of Muslim Brotherhood that advocate terrorism or destructive measures, which sow fear in Egypt,
- (b) *stresses* that the several sections which are violent are not representative of the entire organization and the Muslim Brotherhood as a whole should not be labelled a terrorist organization;

7. *Calls upon* the Muslim Brotherhood to monitor their own factions so as to determine which ones are extremist and to withdraw the support of the Muslim Brotherhood as a whole for these factions;

8. *Reminds* the current Egyptian government that the democracy cannot be established without a major stakeholder;
9. *Recommends* the presence of international observers, including from the Arab League, for the upcoming elections in Egypt;
10. *Condemns* the proliferation of small arms inside Egypt and suggests the disarmament of political groups and the youth involved in the violence;
11. *Encourages* the idea of reaching the Egyptian people directly by,
  - (a) seeking the support of neutral public figures, for example respected Egyptian scholars outside the political and the religious institutions,
  - (b) organizing local community programs (for example, sport competitions) that would bring together members of different religious and political orientations;
12. *Suggests* to establish a politically unaffiliated post-conflict Truth Commission that would:
  - (a) have the power to investigate and to report crimes by all parties involved in the conflict, but not the power to punish perpetrators,
  - (b) operate under the mandate of a Permanent Committee and learn from the activity of similar bodies in UN member states such as South Africa and will follow the UN guidelines comprised in the report "Rule-of-Law. Tools for post-conflict states. Truth commissions".
  - (c) be funded from the budget of the League of Arab States;
13. *Calls* for the liberalisation of Egyptian economy under the guidance of the Economic and Social Council of the Arab League and *calls for* a greater transparency of the privatization process;
14. *Stresses* the urgency for Egypt to find a solution to the planned construction of the Ethiopian Renaissance Dam on the river Nile that will cut off the water supply to Egypt to avoid a humanitarian a water crisis,
15. *Further invites* the Arab Fund for Assistance to Arab and African Countries to set up a new project for a duration of 2.5 years to support Egyptian families in poverty, as defined by the Arab Monetary Fund in terms of total family income, by offering microfinance for family businesses;
16. *Promotes* trade in Council of Arab Economic Unity and the expansion of the Greater Arab Free Trade Agreement;
17. *Recommends* Egypt to consider accepting development loans from Arab Monetary Fund before other financial institutions;

18. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to appoint a special envoy to monitor the transition processes and to publish a monthly report on it.