

CENÁRIO PARA AVALIAÇÕES GEOPOLÍTICAS NO MUNDO ÁRABE

***EGITO & LÍBIA NA PÓS LEVANTES POPULARES INDICAM:
Instabilidade Política &
Caos Socioeconômico no Oriente Médio.***



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CREDN – SENADO FEDERAL
26-03-2012**

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A DEMOCRATIZAÇÃO DO ORIENTE MÉDIO NUM MUNDO GLOBALIZADO

Turmoil continues across the Arab world

More unrest during the weekend after popular uprisings in Tunisia and Egypt earlier this month

Morocco Thousands rally across country on Sunday, demanding political reform and limits on the King's powers.	Tunisia Second day of anti-government protests on Sunday	Syria Impromptu protest held after traffic police assault man on Friday	Iraq Protesters wounded in city of Sulaimaniyah on Sunday
Algeria Clashes during anti-government rally on Saturday			Iran Opposition leader Mehdi Karubi asks for public trial after being placed under house arrest
Libya Death toll from security force crackdown soars above 100 as anti-regime protests spread Sunday	Jordan Violence erupts on Friday for the first time since anti-regime protests began	Djibouti Opposition leaders held after unprecedented protests to demand regime change	Yemen More anti-regime protests Sunday as main opposition leader is arrested in Aden
Egypt Banks reopen as labour strikes end Sunday	Bahrain Protesters camp out in Manama amid growing pressure on Sunni ruling family to open talks with Shiite-led opposition	Kuwait Dozens of stateless Arabs held after weekend clashes	

AFP

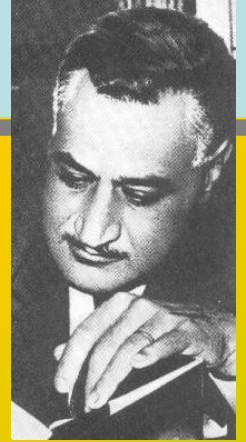




(F) 1952 Revolução do Egito - O Nascimento do nacionalismo árabe.

1954 - A independência do Egito.

1971 – morre o Nasser.



Libya's Oil Exports by Destination

Libya oil exports

80% of daily crude production is exported

Thousand Barrels per Day

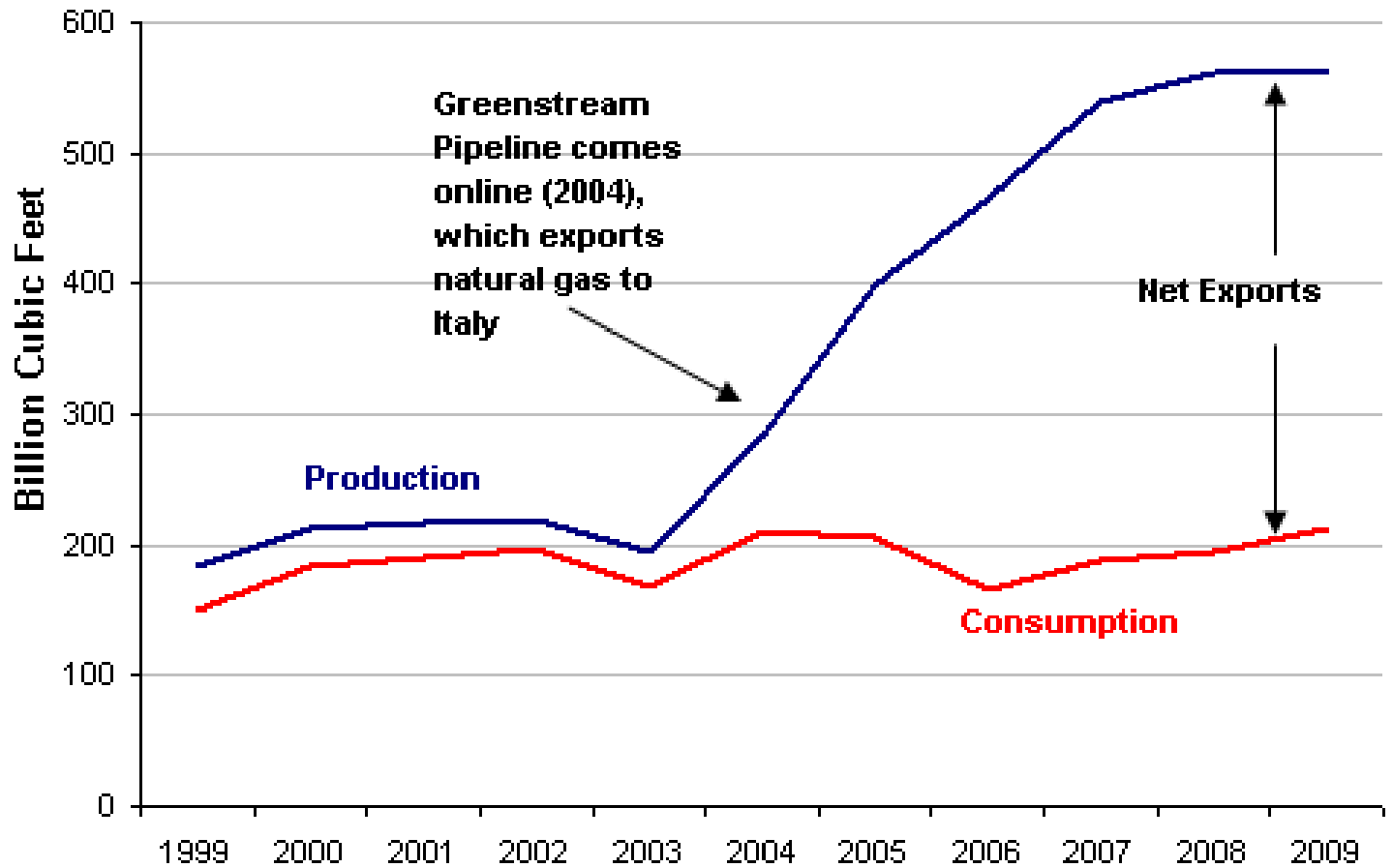


* Serbia, U
Ireland, Gr

Source: IEA

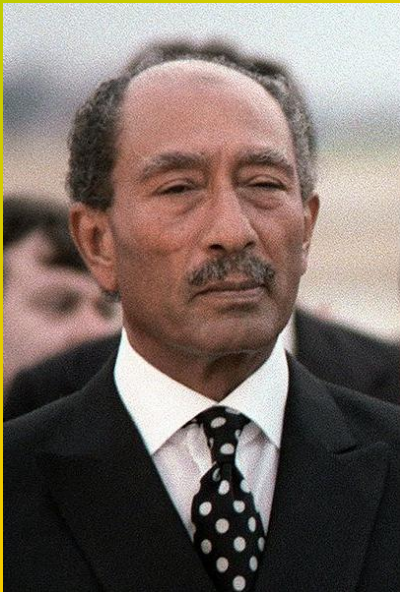
EIA,

Libya's Production and Consumption of Natural Gas, 1999-2009



Source: Energy Information Administration

INÍCIO DA ALIANÇA COM OS EUA



1971 a 1981: SADAT COM 2 IMAGENS

(H) INÍCIO DAS PIORES 3 DÉCADAS NA HISTÓRIA DO EGITO (Ditadura & miséria)

**MUBARAK 1981 a 2011:
FORTE ALIANÇA COM OS
EUA E COM O OCIDENTE -
E GRANDE CORRUPÇÃO.**



A MORTE DO SADAT 06-10-1981

GRANDES OBRAS DE MUBARAK

- **42% da população abaixo da linha de pobreza.**
- **Maiores índices de desemprego desde 1952.**
- **Deterioração em todas as políticas públicas.**
- **Altos índices de corrupção e nepotismo.**
- **Acúmulo indevido de riquezas.**
- **Estado de emergência & opressão política.**

Revolta no Egito

25 de Janeiro de 2011



Plebiscito 19/03

77,2% & 22,8%

- **28-03 Cons. Sup. Das FA:**
- **Formação de partidos livres;**
- **Leis de estado de emergência serão revogados antes das eleições;**
- **Eleições legislativas em setembro;**
- **Eleições para presidente logo após e no ano de 2011.**

FALTAM AINDA:

- 1- Revogar o Estado de Emergência;**
- 2- Libertação de todos presos políticos;**
- 3- Nova & Definitiva Constituição;**
- 4- Concluir a formação de partidos políticos;**
- 5- Liberdade sindical e organização social;**
- 6- Liberdade da imprensa e da expressão;**
- 7- Revogar os efeitos de todos os julgamentos dos tribunais militares;**
- 8- Eleições diretas livres e transparentes para Presidente e para o Parlamento.**

**COMANDO POPULAR
PERMANENTE DA REVOLUÇÃO**



POSSÍVEIS CANDIDATOS

**Eram 2 nomes cotados:
Um sai e vários entram**

MOHAMED BARADEIY & AMR MUSSA

**Amr Moussa foi secretário
geral da Liga Árabe entre
2001 e 2011. Antes foi
ministro de exterior de
Mubarak entre 1991 e 2001.**



ELEIÇÃO PARA PRESIDENTE 2012



- Data: 23/24 de maio 2012 (1º turno & 16/17 Junho 2012, sé precisar).
- Será a 2ª campanha na história The second presidential election in Egypt's history with more than one candidate, following that of 2005.
- **CANDIDATOE DECLARADOS:**
- Amr Moussa – Hazem Abu Ismail – Abdel Moneim Aboul Fotouh – Mohamed Al-Awa – Bothaina Kamel - Ahmed Shafik - Khaled Ali - Nabil Elaraby - Ayman Nour .

Pesquisa de Opinião 11/2001

2.400 pessoas

- **Amr Moussa: 38.9%**
- **Ahmed Shafik: 8.5%**
- **Omar Soleiman: 6.6%**
- **Hazem Abu Ismail: 5.7%**
- **Mohamed Al-Awa: 5.7%**
- **Ayman Nour: 3.2%**

**Ahmed Shafik: Último
Primeiro Ministro de
Mubarak**



UM CANDIDATO FUNDAMENTALISTA

- Hazem Salah Abou Ismail recebe apoio de grupos fundamentalistas



INSCRIÇÃO DE CANDIDATOS

- *De 10 março a 8 de abril. Os candidatos independentes precisam coletar no mínimo 30.000 assinaturas de apoio das 15 “Estados” do País.*



Eleições: 23/24/05 & 16/17/06.

O Novo Presidente assume no dia 21 de junho.

A Junta Militar transfere o poder no final de junho de 2012.

OS MUÇULMANOS MODERADOS NÃO LANÇAM CANDIDATOS

- **Abdel-Moneim Abul-Fotouh, pertencia a Irmandade Muçulmana. Foi afastado em junho de 2011, quando mostrou intenção de se candidatar, contrariando a posição do partido de não ter candidato à presidência.**



A irmandade muçulmana ameaça expulsar os membros que apóiam ou votam em candidato que não seja apoiado formalmente pelo partido.

**Khaled Ali, 40 anos:
Advogado defensor
trabalhista.**



“ Minha candidatura não é para marcar presença, e sim representar a nova geração, com práticas e discursos mais corretas. ”

Foi o responsável pela aprovação da Lei da renda mínima. O Movimento sindical reconhece ele como defensor dos trabalhadores.

Como independente, terá alguma dificuldade para juntar 30.000 assinaturas para se inscrever como candidato.

**Líbia após uma ditadura de 42 anos e total ausência de democracia:
Revolução ou guerra civil? É 100%
popular como Tunísia e Egito?**





Foreign military intervention

Main article: 2011 military intervention in Libya

FUNDS SPENT BY FOREIGN POWERS ON WAR IN LIBYA.

Country	Funds Spent	By
UNITED KINGDOM	up to \$1500 million USD	September 2011 (estimate)
USA	\$896 million USD	31 July 2011
France	\$450 million USD	September 2011

FUNDS SPENT BY FOREIGN POWERS ON WAR IN LIBYA.

Turky	\$300 million USD	July 2011
Denmark	\$120 million USD	November 2011
Belgium	\$58 million USD	October 2011
Spain	\$50 million USD	September 2011
Sweden	\$50 million USD	October 2011
Canada	\$26 million USD	June 2011

Kadafi e filho: Final humilhante e comportamento selvagem dos rebeldes – Terra sem lei.

HOW THE MAD DOG WAS CORNERED

1 Gaddafi and his entourage try to flee the beleaguered city of Sirte in a small convoy. The convoy is spotted by British Tornado, fitted with raptor reconnaissance equipment



2 Tornado calls in American unmanned Predator drone, which shoots Hellfire missile at the line of vehicles



3 French Rafale jet joins the attack, firing rockets into the convoy and killing several loyalists



4 Survivors of the attack scatter. Gaddafi takes refuge in a drainage pipe under the road. He is armed with a golden gun

5 Rebel fighters converge on the scene and after a brief skirmish the wounded Gaddafi is dragged out



6 He pleads for his life, saying: 'Don't shoot, Don't shoot.' After being beaten by the angry crowd with fists and shoes, he is executed by a shot to the head and another to the abdomen. The body is driven to Misrata and paraded through the streets





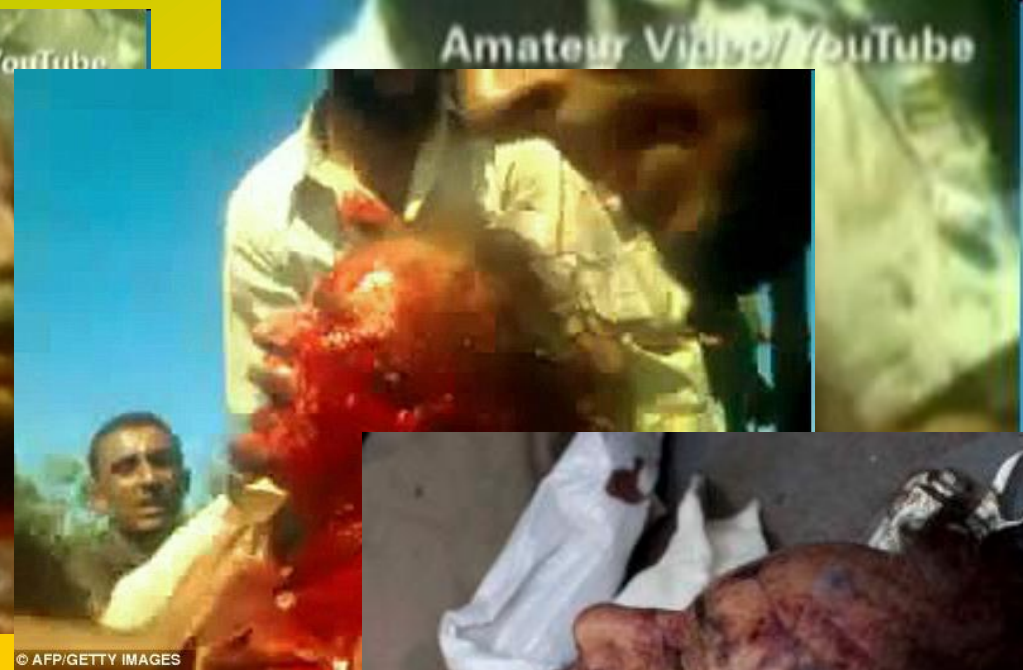


© AFP/GETTY IMAGES



© AP

Mutassim hiding with his father in a drainage hole when they were captured by rebel fighters.



**Gaddafi's last words were
"Don't shoot";
'What did I do to you?'
'Do you know right from wrong?'**

**Uncertainty over burial as wife calls for UN
inquiry into husband's death**

CRIANDO FANTASIAS



© AFP/GETTY IMAGES



Trophy: Teenage fighter Mohammed al-Bibi claimed to have confronted Gaddafi

HELD ALOFT, THE BOY WITH THE GOLDEN GUN

By Tom Kelly

WAVING a golden gun seized from Gaddafi, this is the teenage fighter who claimed to have brought the tyrant's 42-year reign of terror to an end.

Mohammed al-Bibi was one of several rebels keen to take credit for the death of the dictator, with others claiming to have beaten him with their shoes or watched as the fatal shots entered his body.

Wearing a back-to-front baseball cap and a T-shirt emblazoned with a heart and the slogan 'I love you', al-Bibi was hoisted on to the shoulders of his comrades after the attack, amid chants of 'God is great' and celebratory gunfire.

The boy, thought to be only 18, claimed that he had confronted Gaddafi and then snatched his prized gold-plated 9mm Browning Hi-Power pistol from him as he lay fatally wounded.

The weapon was said to be one of a number of golden guns that the dictator owned. Rebels seized a gilded Kalashnikov from his Bab al-Azizya compound when it fell in August.

Another fighter claimed he had slapped Gaddafi with his shoe after his capture, and demonstrated how the former Libyan leader was shot in the stomach.

A rebel with him who claimed to have witnessed the attack said: 'This man hit Muammar Gaddafi by his shoes.'

'Muammar Gaddafi was not in car - he was sleeping with some bodyguards around the place.'

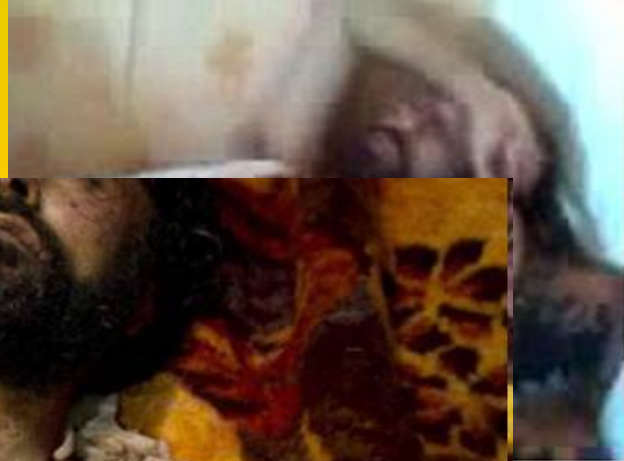
'We catch him in there and we shoot him by gun, 9mm.'

Asked where Gaddafi had been shot, the other rebel indicated the right hand side of his stomach. He also waved his shoe to demonstrate what he had done to the dictator.

Hitting someone with a shoe is a sign of huge disrespect in the Middle East. When Saddam Hussein's statue was toppled in Baghdad in April 2003, Iraqis swarmed around it, striking it with their footwear.

Iraqi journalist Muntadar al-Zeidi hurled his shoe at George W. Bush during a press conference, but the then president of the U.S. managed to duck out of its way.

**um filho
capturado
e morto**

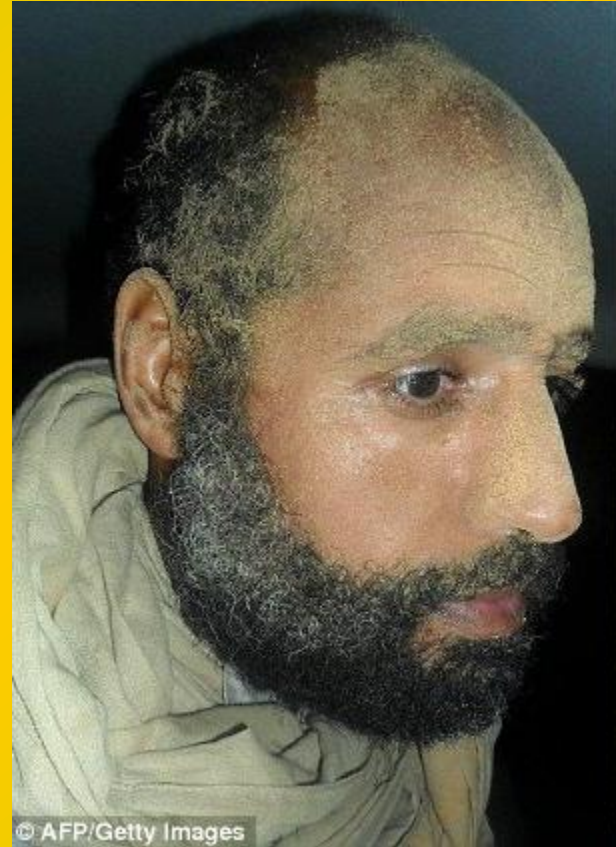


Outro filho capturado



**Gaddafi son: 'We will
eradicate them all'**

**Blair will have cause to worry
what secrets Saif might disclose**



A Líbia viveu uma das revoltas mais sangrentas no mundo árabe e agora é um caos total.

DEZENAS DE MILHARES DE MORTOS E INFRAESTRUTURA TOTALMENTE DESTRUIDA



**O CONSELHO NACIONAL DE TRANSIÇÃO:
LENTIDÃO NO JULGAMENTO NOS
CRIMES CONTRA A HUMANIDADE**



**RECONSTRUÇÃO DO SISTEMA DE SAÚDE: APELO
A OMS**

13 de março de 2012:

**Denúncias de financiamento de campanha 2007 de
Sarkozy por Kaddafi.**

Todos os alvos atingidos pelos ataques da Otan eram militares. Afirmção é contrária o Painel apresentado pela ONU, nele há dezenas de mortos de civis.

- **HOJE: Milícias armadas fora de controle.**

Mustafa Abdel-Jalil, Presidente do CNT não pode usar a força contra os líderes tribais que buscam autonomia sobre as suas terras ricas em petróleo no leste da Líbia (10/03/2012).

OBRIGADO

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