



Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

State: The Arab Republic of Egypt

Institution: Faculty of Law Ankara University Model United Nations

Agenda: Recognition and Visibility of Transgender Women

The Arab Republic of Egypt is thankful for the opportunity of being a part of this commission to address a crucial issue. The Republic of Egypt is a country which is located between Africa and Asia and a respectable member of the United Nations since the year of 1945. Known as having the densest population in the Middle East, Egypt is a developing country that is facing many obstacles. One of the main problems in Egypt is visibility of transgender women thus, the Egyptian government is aware of the obstruction and the outcomes of this problem. Considering the process of human rights in the worldwide, currently the discussion has expanded to the topic of gender equality. Even though the controversy of sex equality between male and female has not come to an end yet, Egypt is aiming to take part in these latest discussions.

Over the last years controversial debates about the topic in question has developed and altered. Nevertheless, religious perspectives of people have not changed which caused to even further complications. Egypt thinks that solving the fundamental problems will guide the World in the way of overcoming other problems. One of the current issues of Egyptian trans women is post-surgery care. Citizens those who does not have the chance to provide nursing after their medical treatment are dealing with poor conditions which causes diseases and exclusion from society. These addressed outcomes lead trans women to avoid interaction with other people. They need to oppress and hide their identities which is causing transgender

women to deal with many mental illnesses such as post-traumatic stress disorder, major depression, and anxiety are the most common diseases. Another issue that should be addressed is hate crimes that are taking place daily, making trans women to worry about their safety. Hate crimes does not always come as physical attacks, but they are also committed as verbal assaults. Another problem that is taking place in the lives of transgender people is sexually transmitted diseases. Prostitution is a common occupation in trans community due to social pressure. To raise awareness amongst people, Egyptian government started to allow confidential Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) testing in 2005. The government aired educational films about HIV and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Considering the unsolved problems that have been mentioned, the Egyptian government is assuring people by indicating that the obstacles trans women are struggling is in their attention. According to the Sustainable Development Goals Report of Egypt prepared by United Nations Development Programme, the Social Justice Pillar of Egypt aims to provide equal rights and advantages amongst all Egyptians and the effective elimination of all sorts of socio-economic gaps. It incorporates objectives focusing on issues such as but not limited to education, access to social services, and the protection of the most marginalized populations.

To provide welfare and safety in Egypt, the local authorities are open to talk about any issue that is causing trouble. However, the Egyptian government is deeply concerned about not being able to keep up with the needs of changing World. Since Egypt is a developing country, the policies to sustain prosperity among society are focusing on well-being of cisgender women rather than trans women. Considering that most Egyptians are cisgender and heterosexual, these findings should not come as much of a confusing. Since transgender and homosexual people exist as minorities in Egypt, government officials seek to please majority of the population. Egyptian people mostly worry about the changes in public morality. These concerns are under the protection by law, Combating of Prostitution and Debauchery. By the laws of Egypt, there is lack of legislation about recognition of transgender people. Stating the fact that most of the citizens are Muslim, social biases and attitudes in Egypt are prevailed by that condition. For instance, according to the survey of Pew Research Centre, 95% of Egyptians do not want to be neighbours with homosexual people. Because this data applies to all LGBT individuals, the laws are not open to negotiate.

The Arab Republic of Egypt is concerned about any possible intervention to their internal affairs as well. The most fundamental obligation of every independent state is to create their own laws without any pressure. By recognising the needs and request of Egyptian people, the government assures that they will adapt the best suggestions for their people. With that being said, Egypt is ready to pay attention to these suggestions. The government believes that upholding human rights without discrimination is important to provide a peaceful World for the humankind.