

# AAI'26

*By the Stroke of the Gavel.*

# ALTRAIN

# UNHRC

## AGENDA ITEM:

## “BLOQUONS TOUT” PROTESTS

**UNDER SECRETARY-GENERAL:  
EFE ERTEKİN**

**ACADEMIC ASSISTANT:  
ADA ÇAKMAK**

## 1. Welcoming Letters

### 1.1 Letter From the Secretary-General

Firstly, it is with immense pride and enthusiasm that I extend my warmest welcomes to all participants of the Antalya Anatolian High School Train Model United Nations Conference 2026, taking place on April 11th-12th in Antalya.

I am Güney Deniz Ala, Secretary-General of this distinguished conference. It is both an honor and a privilege to lead this organization in this position. Model United Nations has always been far more than a simulation, it is a journey. Whether you're a more experienced delegate or a first-timer, with AALTRAIN'26 I promise unparalleled growth and inspiration.

Our Academic Team: Under-Secretary Generals, Academic Assistants, and Board Members, represent the finest minds in Antalya, each meticulously selected to deliver your committees of exceptional caliber. From beginner to advanced committees, every session has been crafted for the maximum impact.

My deepest gratitude goes to our Principal Mr. Kılıç and our dedicated advisor Mrs. Bilici, whose unwavering support made this vision reality. I extend special thanks to the AALTRAIN'26 participants, whose passion set the standard we strive to exceed, and a personal note of appreciation to my Executive Team whose brilliance knows no bounds.

As we gather, let us draw inspiration from the eternal words of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, founder of modern Turkey:

"Ey Türk gençliği! Birinci vazifen, Türk istiklâlini, Türk Cumhuriyeti'ni, ilelebet muhafaza ve müdafaa etmektir. Mevcudiyetinin ve istikbalinin yegâne temeli budur. Bu temel, senin en kıymetli hazinendir."

To delegates: embrace the challenge, defend your interests, and leave AALTRAIN'26 having elevated your voice on the world stage. I am eager to witness your brilliance.

Sincerely,

Güney Deniz Ala

Secretary-General, AALTRAIN'26

Antalya Anatolian High School

## **1.2 Letter From the Under Secretary-General**

Dearest Delegates of the UNHRC Committee,

I, as the Under Secretary General of the UNHRC committee in AALTRAIN'26, welcome you all to the committee! It is my utmost honor to serve you all in this position.

Firstly, I would like to thank the Secretariat, the rest of the executive team, the academic team, and the organization team, who made this conference possible.

While I extend my thanks, the name that I can not overrule is Ada Çakmak, who has served as the Academic Assistant of this committee during this process. It was a pleasure working with you and I hope we will have the opportunity again.

As the Under Secretary General of the committee, I can sincerely ensure that all of the participants will have a great time, and join the debate with ease. Our, as the Academic Team, one and only request from you is to read this study guide thoroughly. We highly encourage you to research upon your allocated country's policies and past actions upon the agenda item.

If you have any questions about the committee, please don't hesitate to reach me via [efe.ertekin35@gmail.com](mailto:efe.ertekin35@gmail.com)

Now the floor is yours,

Efe ERTEKİN

Under Secretary General.

United Nations Human Rights Council

### **1.3 Letter From the Academic Assistant**

Precious delegates of the United Nations Human Rights Council,

I, as the Academic Assistant of the UNHRC, am honored to welcome you all to AALTRAIN'26 and our Committee.

Firstly, I would like to thank the Secretariat for giving us the opportunity to form this committee and to be a part of this conference. I also would like to thank the rest of the executive team, academic and organization teams.

My dearest Under Secretary-General Efe Ertekin and I worked hard to prepare this committee for you and we are sure it will be a wonderful experience for all of you.

We have chosen an agenda item which is closely related with democracy and human rights. I ask for you to understand how important this topic is in today's world.

As the Academic Team, our request from you is to read this study guide as it is important for you to understand the committee purpose and contribute effectively to the debate. We encourage you to research upon your allocated countries.

If you have any questions about our committee, please do not hesitate to contact me via my number below:

544 661 36 41  
Best Regards,  
Ada ÇAKMAK.

## **2. Introduction to the Committee**

The United Nations Human Rights Council is an United Nations body founded on March 15, 2006 whose mission is to promote and protect human rights across the world. The headquarters of the council is located in Vienna, Austria. The council has a non-permanent 47 members. The members are being chosen on a social-economic basis every 3 years. The General Assembly elects 47 members to the council every 3 years. No member can occupy a seat every 2 consecutive terms. The seats are distributed along the following lines:

- 13 for the African Group
- 13 for the Asia-Pacific Group
- 6 for the Eastern European Group
- 8 for the Latin American and Caribbean Group
- 7 for the Western European and Others Group

The council was established on March 15, 2006 by the General Assembly, in order to replace the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR).

The council has a wide spectrum of topics listed, but not limited as to: freedom of association and assembly, freedom of belief and religion, freedom of expression, freedom of the privacy of the

private life, women's rights, rights of ethnic minorities, and LGBTQIA+ rights.

The commission holds 3 regular sessions every year, but it can held a special session anytime with a one-third majority of the member states.

### **3. Introduction to the Agenda Item**

*Bloquons Tout* (Block everything) is a protest led by a grassroots movement in France that emerged on social media in a show of anger against the political class and proposed budget cuts. The demonstrations took place on the same day new Prime Minister Sébastien Lecornu was sworn in following the toppling of his predecessor, François Bayrou, in a no-confidence vote. Lecornu is a Macron loyalist and the country's fifth prime minister in under two years.

The direct cause of the protests was the proposed 2026 budget plan disclosed on 15 July 2025, which aimed to cut 43.8 billion euros from public spending. The budget included controversial measures such as the removal of two French national holidays, a freeze on pensions, and significant cuts to healthcare.

The slogan "Boycott, disobedience and solidarity" began circulating on social media platforms which ignited the protests. On September 10, hundreds of various actions against government policy took place including roadblocks and blockades. Protestors encouraged supporters to avoid work, avoid shopping at large retailers, keep children at home and engage in "peaceful occupation of symbolic locations". The aim of the protestors was to bring life to a standstill in order to force the government to accept their demands. The actions were small but disruptive. The effectiveness of the protests is a matter of debate. However, it is undeniable that they have had a significant impact, particularly on the young population of France.

#### **4. Background of the Issue**

The main reason for the protests was the 2026 budget of François Bayrou. It was speculated that Bayrou would be a candidate in the 2017 presidential election, but he decided not to run but instead supported Emmanuel Macron. Macron named him Minister of State and Minister of Justice in the government after winning the election. On 13 December 2024, he was appointed as prime minister by Emmanuel Macron after the Barnier government was brought down by a vote of no confidence.

On 3 February 2025, Bayrou passed his government's budget for the year after bypassing a vote in the National Assembly through special constitutional powers. This led to two unsuccessful no-confidence motions being launched against him on 5 February and 10 February. He survived another no-confidence motion by the Socialist Party following the failure of negotiations over pension reform on 2 July.

On 15 July 2025, Bayrou proposed discontinuing the observance of Easter Monday and Victory in Europe Day as public holidays as a part of cost-cutting measures under the proposed 2026 bill.

He made the sustainability of public finances and public debt his priority. In mid-July 2025, during a press conference, he unveiled a strict plan of 43.8 billion euros in savings to reduce the deficit to 4.6% of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) 2026.

On 8 September 2025, the National Assembly voted against confidence in Bayrou's government by a margin of 364 votes to 194. Several parties refused to support Bayrou due to his refusal to negotiate or compromise on his budgetary proposal.

The proposed budget cuts led the people to demonstrate and protest the economic conditions in the country as a show of anger to the political class and the acts of the government.

#### **5. Structure and Main Actors of the Protests**

Many people think the "Bloquons Tout" protests and "Yellow Vests" protests are the two sides of the same coin. Understanding the structure of Yellow Vest protests enables us to better understand the structure of Bloquons Tout protests. Yellow Vests or "Gilets Jaunes" protests began on 17 November

2018 and ended on 28 June 2020 in France. The movement was initially caused by the rising crude oil and fuel prices, high costs of living, and economic inequalities between the upper class and the bourgeoisie, and the working and middle classes. The protesters called for lower fuel taxes, a reintroduction of the solidarity tax on wealth, and a minimum wage increase. Drawing support among the working class, pensioners and those most affected by precarity, it highlighted France's divide between its rural, peripheral areas and its major urban centres. Seven years after the Yellow Vests protests, Bloquons Tout which is another citizen-based movement shook France drawing comparisons to the 2018 events.

Both movements emerged on social media and united people nationwide through social media channels. The Yellow Vests protests were primarily on Facebook, with groups boasting up to 1 million active members. The visible expression of Bloquons Tout was primarily on X. Both groups were united by hostility towards Macron. Both movements called for direct democracy.

Yellow Vests was revealing a popular mobilisation fueled by massive, emotional, and viral expression while Bloquons Tout corresponds to a more militant, event-driven mobilisation. Bloquons Tout is considered a "leaderless" movement. 27% of the supporters of Bloquons Tout said they had taken place in Yellow Vests, and another 61% said they had supported it.

The movements mainly differ from their supporters' political opinions.

Unlike the Yellow Vests, who claimed to be apolitical, the supporters of Bloquons Tout lean heavily to the left. According to a research published by Jean Jaurés Foundation, nearly three-quarter of the supporters are seen to be very interested in politics. More than half of the respondents of the study placed themselves at the far left of the political spectrum. When we broaden the scope 86% describe themselves as belonging to the radical left. A confidential police intelligence report described the movement's momentum as "mainly driven by political and civil-society activists from the far-left milieu and some union factions". Telegram chat groups linked to the movement were filled with calls for a general strike and attacks on "ultra-rich capitalists". The study showed that 54% of the supporters cited the rising inequality as the top concern. 91% of the supporters agreed with the statement "To establish social justice, the rich should give to the poor". Only 11% agreed that "Unemployed people could find work if they really wanted

to" , and only 15% supported the idea that "There are too many foreigners in France".

The profile of the supporters also differ from Yellow Vests, who had a strong base among retirees and rural workers. A quarter of the supporters of Bloquons Tout protests are aged 25 to 34, and only 4% are over 70. The Bloquons Tout movement is primarily structured by younger generations often at the heart of left-wing social mobilisation while retirees, who played a significant role among the Yellow Vests are largely absent here.

Another marker of the Bloquons Tout is education. More than half of the supporters hold university degrees at bachelor level or higher. Students and professionals are over-represented while blue-collar workers and pensioners are under-represented.

On the whole, the base of the Bloquons Tout movement is more politicised, younger and from a broader social spectrum than that of the Yellow Vests.

The protests, which began with the unification of the public through social media, primarily Telegram channels, gradually expanded in scope. Many unions announced their support for the actions. All the health sector unions called for general assemblies to be held in the hospitals to prepare a strike. The CGT in the commercial sector has called shopworkers out. It called for a strike of public sector workers , as did SUD(Solidaires Unitaires Démocratiques), a group of trade unions, which often puts forward more radical demands. Some teachers' unions have decided to go on strike. Student unions expressed their support for the movement and participated in the protests. In a short time, the interest of left-wing leaders in the actions increased, and over time the movement came to be supported by all left-wing parties. With politicians also getting involved, the movement grew significantly and spread nationwide.

## **6. Legal and Democratic Dimensions of the Protests**

The government had a strict non-tolerance policy for the protesters, on the major blockade day, the September 10, 2025; approximately 470-500 protestors were arrested nationwide. Opposite to the constitution, the river blockades (noticeable in Paris, Lyon, and Bordeaux) were not specified as a protest but a public vandalism and were punished according to those laws.

Since the protests did not have a leader, or a center; the application usually used to organize the protests, Telegram, had legal pressure among France. The participants argued that the parliamentary system of France was not running the way it should, and that the government should not cut the budget of public expenses.

The movement was actually the outcome of a political instability which was happening for a long time. This led to the toppling of the Prime Minister in France. Even after the change, his successor faced protests when he took the office. The protests led to a “constitutional overhaul” or a forming of a Sixth Republic. Unlike previous movements, "Bloquons Tout" successfully unified disparate ideological groups (from radical ecologists to the far-right) under a shared rejection of the current political system.

The National Law Enforcement Plan, a document from 2021, was the primary legal reference to these protests. It guarantees the rights of journalists to cover law enforcement operations and wear protective equipment, regardless of whether the protest is officially declared, undeclared, or banned. The protests resulted in a request of the constitutional amendment package.

## **7. The Impact of Social Media and Public Opinion on the Protests**

With the recent development of the Internet and the rising usage of social media, every action on life actually has an impact caused by the social media or the internet. The Bloquons Tout protests not just had a “public protest” leg but it had a strong social media leg too.

The ideas of these protests were firstly formed in a Telegram group in May, 2025. After these, on September 10, 2025 a nationwide shutdown was called to oppose austerity, economic inequality, and political elites. The movement advocates for blocking transportation, fuel depots, and schools.

The social media made the ideas formed grow rapidly and turn into a snowball effect by using TikTok, X -formerly Twitter-, and Instagram. For example, in May 2025 when the ideas for these protests were just being

formed a small Telegram group. By August, 2025 millions of hashtags were being used on X, and on September, 2025 a nationwide shutdown were called by the social media.

The social media led the protests not having and being controlled by a center which made the protests even bigger. Using platforms like Telegram, people planned their assemblies. The social media was used for nationwide campaigns such as boycotts too. During the protests many big retailers such as CarrefourSa and Amazon were boycotted on specific days to pressure the government.

In early September, 2025 the polls by many nongovernmental organizations showed that %45-47 of French people were supporting or feeling sympathy for the protests. The high approval in the public increased the time and the outcomes of the protests.

## **8. The Consequences of the Protests**

While Bloquons Tout protests shook France, it had both negative and positive outcomes for the state itself and for the society. Facing human rights problems and upgrading them, damaging the economy and improving the economic conditions of the people, Bloquons Tout movements had undeniably important consequences for the country.

### **8.1 Human Rights Implications**

One of the main reasons for the Bloquons Tout movement was the weakening of human rights in France. Laws that only benefit the elite, a decline in living standards, and the increasing difficulty of living a decent life fueled public anger and led to protests. Protesters have broader concerns about poverty and inequality. The protesters said they can no longer live under a system that only benefits the elite and asked for a different government. The majority of the driving force of the protests were young people with a vision of a fairer world and a new political system that works for the benefit of the people. The movement claims that mainstream democratic processes, such as voting and parliamentary debate, have become ineffective, forcing them to use blockades and strikes to voice their

opposition and participate in public life. While the protesters fought for human rights, they were being violated during the protests.

The government has deployed at least 80.000 police officers to quell the protests. French media reported that at least 540 people were arrested across France amid a series of demonstrations. Videos have circulated showing police using violence against protestors. Police also fired tear gas and smoke bombs at protestors. Authorities also used water cannons to disperse crowds at several locations in Paris.

Although the government claims that some radical left-wing groups deliberately attacked the police in order to sabotage the protests, field reports indicate that the majority of the crowd consisted of students who were conducting peaceful demonstrations before the police fired tear gas.

The excessive use of force against protestors, mass arrests, and extensive security measures implemented by the government have raised concerns about the practical applicability of the right to assembly and protest.

Furthermore, media reports indicated that police violence and arrests were discriminatory. Protestors from different races were seen to be subjected to more intense violence and more arrests. This situation has raised questions not only about whether the right to demonstrate is protected, but also about the extent to which this right is equally available to everyone.

According to the Borderless Reporter, the police also attacked journalists in addition to protestors. This claim reveals that the freedom of the press, as well as the right to assembly and protest, is under threat.

While the French government views such blockades as a threat to public order, transportation, economy and security; human rights organizations emphasize that interventions must be proportionate, non-discriminatory, and not infringe upon the right to protest.

As a summary, the Bloquons Tout protests arising from concerns about human rights, brought to light the issues upon the freedom of the press, the right to assembly and protest, public equality and judicial justice. The movement made human rights an important topic of discussion by raising awareness upon it among the country.

## 8.2 Economic Outcomes

The Bloquons Tout movement was fueled by the economic problems in France. The protests were motivated by a rejection of the 44€ billion austerity plan, planned pension freezes, cuts to public spending, and the proposal for the increment in the retirement age. The outrage which fueled the protests was from the low welfare level of the people, while the elite was quite rich. The people were asking for a better economy and a more decent living.

Nationwide motorway blockades, refinery occupations, fuel depot seizures, and targeted strikes to cripple logistics hubs were implemented. A boycott of bank cards was urged.

The government authorities view the blockades as a threat to public peace and economy, a potential paralysis risk, and chaos nationwide. On the other hand, this was the exact aim of the protestors. The aim was to show the elite that life cannot progress properly without the working class. The purpose of the blockade is to ensure that the working class receives the respect it deserves and to make the implementation of its demands mandatory. It can be said that they achieved their goals, at least partially, by causing disruptions in many areas of life.

Logistical Disruptions: As logistics are extremely important for a normal life to progress, protestors targeted key transport infrastructure. Motorways, bridges and logistic hubs were largely blocked. Large strikes by railway workers paralysed transportation. Oil refinery blockades and occupation of fuel depots led to fuel shortages nationwide and turned into a crisis for the government. According to French media channels 1/3 of France's petrol stations were running dry forcing the government to use strategic reserves.

Business Impact: Protestors started a boycott on bank cards and credit cards. The aim was to create a cash-only economy to reduce transaction fees. It affected business owners more than the people. If this action had proceeded on a larger scale, it had the potential to impact the industry. If it affected the industry, it could put pressure on business owners to act on the government. Being subjected to pressure not only from the working class but also from the upper classes could force the state to meet the demands of the people. Although this was the main aim of the boycott, in practice it did not work as planned. Because it was implemented on a small scale during the Bloquons Tout boycott, it had a symbolic effect rather than a systemic one.

Energy Sector: Nuclear power plant workers went on widespread strikes resulting in power outages at a minimum of 11 plants. These strikes, which disrupted the energy sector, caused financial losses for energy companies.

Political Consequences: The main political consequence of the protests was the collapse of the Prime Minister François Bayrou's government by a no-confidence vote. The main goal of the protests was to bring about a change in government and the establishment of a more populist government. The fall of the government was a significant victory for the protesters. However, whether the collapse of the government is a lasting solution, and whether the protests have fully achieved their goals, is a matter of debate.

### **8.3 Current Status**

The call to "block everything" came after former Prime Minister François Bayrou's downfall happened by losing a no confidence vote in the National Assembly, as a result of failing to win support for proposed spending cuts and tax rises in the national 2026 budget.

Macron responded to the no confidence vote by appointing Defence Minister Sebastien Lecornu as Bayrou's replacement. Lecornu, a longtime Macron ally and defense minister happened to be France's fifth prime minister in less than two years. He has been put in charge of a fragile minority government prone to challenges, demands and upheaval from parties on both the far left and right. And the ousting of Bayrou and his predecessor, Michel Barnier, less than a year ago, has proven it. Lecornu had to steer a budget through France's completely fractured parliament.

France's budget deficit stands at 5.8% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2024, while its debt pile amounted to 113% of GDP in 2024. Both levels are far above EU rules demanding that individual members' deficits should not exceed 3% of GDP, while their public debt should not surpass 60% of economic output. Financial markets are on edge over France's long-term trajectory, although investors cheered the quick installation of a new PM, with France's CAC 40 index 0.6% higher. The yield on France's 10-year government bond was meanwhile 2 basis points lower, at 3.4728%. The protestors are opposed to spending cuts and reforms — such as raising the retirement age and reforming the pension system — that economists see as necessary to balance the books as it lowers the life quality of the people.

The demonstrations – organised under the grassroots slogan “Bloquons Tout” – combined work stoppages, road blockades and acts of civil disobedience in opposition to what protesters denounced as years of austerity. The unrest was driven by widespread anger over proposed austerity cuts, deepening economic inequality, and growing perceptions of democratic backsliding, grievances.

The wave of protests in France reflects not only discontent with individual policies such as pension reforms or austerity budgets but also a broader crisis of confidence in the country’s political institutions. Many protesters view the political system as increasingly unresponsive, elitist, and structurally incapable of representing ordinary citizens. This has been reinforced by Macron's recent governance choices, most notably, the appointment of three prime ministers in less than one year, a rapid turnover that signals chronic instability at the heart of the executive.

Protests erupted across France, and traffic disruptions happened on major roads around Marseille, Montpellier, Nantes and Lyon. Interior Minister Bruno Retailleau said a bus had been set ablaze in Rennes, while damage to a power line disrupted train services in the southwest.

The government deployed some 80,000 police nationwide as protesters in and around Paris built barricades from rubbish bins and blocked schools and roads. In Paris, police fired tear gas at youths blocking the entrance to a high school, while firefighters cleared burned debris from a barricade. Officers also stopped about 1,000 protesters from entering the Gare du Nord train station. Images have emerged of disorder erupting in the capital.

In Montpellier, police used tear gas to clear a roundabout blocked by protesters, some of whom threw objects back.

In Bordeaux, about 50 hooded protesters attempted to set up a blockade, while in Toulouse, a fire that disrupted train traffic was quickly extinguished, according to Interior Minister Retailleau.

During Bloquons Tout, there were very large groups taking action, and the movement received support from a large majority of the public. However, the structure of the activists was fragmented and heterogeneous. The movement lacked a single leader; it was a resistance of the people, not of individuals. Therefore, it was able to gather support from all segments of the population and from all political viewpoints. However, this situation led to the actions

proceeding without a plan. The lack of strategy and a long-term program was a significant reason why the movement did not fully achieve its goals. The fact that the protests are leaderless, spontaneous, and uncontrolled is an indication that trade unions and political parties are weak in representing the people.

As of 2026, the movement has completed its active mass mobilization phase. However, groups at the local level remain active, and the public appears ready to rise up again if necessary. However, the lack of leadership and planning raises the question of how it will proceed if the protests flare up again. Today, the Bloquons Tout movement is seen as dormant, but with the potential to re-emerge.

Emmanuel Macron is still the president of France, and Sébastien Lecornu is the prime minister. It seems they still hold the power. However, Macron faces rivals from the far right, the far left, and the center.

No bloc holds a majority in parliament. This hinders parliamentary decision-making processes and constantly leads to no-confidence vote crises. Therefore, there is still a lack of representation in the country.

The political system in France is still in crisis, and many of the problems that Bloquons Tout aimed to address remain unresolved.

## **9. Questions to Be Addressed**

1) What measures can be taken in order to prevent police violence against protesters and the press, while creating a safe environment for all?

2) How can the line be drawn between democratic, peaceful protests and actions that provoke the public? What criteria should the Member States adopt in making this distinction?

3) What role do trade unions and political parties play in democratic protest movements?

4) To what extent can the state restrict the right to assembly while maintaining public order?

5) How can the government's approach to the protests be evaluated in terms of legitimacy?

6) What is the impact of social media on protest movements, and how should states respond to its influence?

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