



General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 August 2019

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-fourth session
4–15 November 2019

Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Egypt*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 72 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. The National Council for Human Rights (NCHR) noted that, despite Egypt's accession to different regional instruments, it abstained from acceding to international instruments, particularly the ICPED.²

3. NCHR noted positive steps taken to strengthen the institutional structure for human rights through the creation of the National Committee on the UPR mechanism, and adding five civil society representatives to the Commission's official structure.³

4. NCHR highlighted the delay in the passing of the new criminal procedure bill, as it would allow faster trials and accelerate the pace of the completion of criminal cases.⁴ It urged to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.⁵

5. NCHR commended the Government's commitment to implementing the UPR recommendations concerning respect for human rights in the fight against terrorism, by giving priority to the protection of civilians, maintaining a monopoly on counter-terrorism operations, and preventing involvement of tribes in military action against terrorists.⁶

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.



6. NCHR informed about 484 complaints received on allegations of enforced or involuntary disappearances. They reported that the Ministry of the Interior and Public Prosecutor's Office invalidated more than half of the allegations received, their investigations revealing that some of the defendants were either in custody or on trial. NCHR suggested that the Human Rights Department in the Office of the Attorney General become a mechanism for collecting all information and for determining the whereabouts of those persons for families and lawyers.⁷

7. NCHR urged Egypt to amend article 126 of the Penal Code to comply with Article 1 of the CAT; and submit a bill to recognize the right of the civil prosecutor to directly prosecute before the Criminal Court for crimes of torture without limiting it to the Public Prosecution.⁸

8. NCHR was concerned that civilians were tried before the military courts, since they should not apply to civilians accused of terrorism, who were not classified as the military or among those subject to trial before the Emergency Supreme State Security Courts.⁹

9. NCHR observed that the Government continued to restrict freedom of expression by adopting additional laws, such as press and media laws, and establishing the Supreme Council for Media Regulation, the National Press Authority, and the National Media Authority in mid-2018, bringing protests particularly those related to limiting freedoms. In March 2019, the Supreme Council issued a list of sanctions and measures contrary to the Constitution.¹⁰

10. NCHR noted the criticism raised against the Universal Health insurance Law (2/2018), which did not end to the criticism to the previous law regarding its 13 years long gradual implementation and not providing sufficient financial resources and as defined by the Constitution.¹¹

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations¹² and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies¹³

11. JS3 and AI recommended acceding to all outstanding international conventions.¹⁴ Various Stakeholders recommended that Egypt ratify ICCPR-OP1¹⁵, ICCPR-OP2¹⁶, OP-ICESCR¹⁷, OP-CEDAW¹⁸, OP-CAT¹⁹ and ICPPED.²⁰ JS30 recommended also ratifying the Rome Statute.²¹ JS26 recommended ratifying ILO Convention 189.²² ICAN recommended ratifying the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.²³

12. JS30 recommended ratifying articles 21 and 22 of CAT.²⁴ CEWLA, ERT, JS14, JS21, JS26, JS3, JS30 Jubilee and Maat Foundation recommended withdrawing reservations to articles 2 and 16 of CEDAW.²⁵

13. Reprieve²⁶, JS3²⁷, JS21²⁸, JS26²⁹, JS29³⁰ and JS30³¹ recommended submitting late pending reports to the Treaty Bodies particularly, the overdue report since 2002 to the Human Rights Committee, to CRC and the Committee on Migrant Workers.

14. JS29 noted that Egypt has failed to respond to several communications from the Special Rapporteur on the freedom of opinion and expression.³² JS21 recommended allowing more Special Rapporteurs to visit Egypt.³³ AI, JS4, JS28 and MRG recommended that Egypt issue a standing invitation to the Special Procedures and facilitate all their visit requests.³⁴ JS1, JS28 and JS30 recommended permitting and facilitating visits from several UN Special Rapporteurs, particularly the Special Rapporteur on torture.³⁵

15. AI, Maat, JS4, JS21 and MRG recommended Egypt to cooperate with international mechanisms.³⁶

16. JS4 and MRG recommended investigating reprisals against individuals for their cooperation with the UN.³⁷

B. National human rights framework³⁸

17. FIDH and AI reported that the amendments to the Constitution adopted in 2014 effectively made the army the most powerful institution in Egypt and would further erode judicial independence and expand the trials of civilians before military courts.³⁹ HRW, Alkarama, AITAS, JS4, JS19 and JS30 noted that the Parliament in 2019 approved the amendment made to the 2014 Constitution, making the presidential term 6 years instead of 4 and enabling president Sisi to remain in power until 2034, despite article 226 restricting amendments to presidential terms, those amendment does not meet the requirements of article 266 of the Constitution. They recommended repealing the extension of presidential term limits.⁴⁰

18. AI stated that the NCHR' autonomy was in question.⁴¹ Alkarama and MRG recommended amending Law No. 197/2017 establishing the NCHR to ensure compliance with the Paris Principles.⁴² ERT recommended ensuring the independence and effectiveness of human rights institutions, including the Equality Commission.⁴³

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination⁴⁴

19. ERT noted that the Constitution did not adequately protect the right to equality, and that non-discrimination was only afforded to citizens, while not defined and classified as a criminal offence.⁴⁵

20. JS20 reported that a draft law was under review in the Parliament which would criminalize male homosexuality.⁴⁶ AI, EIPR and HRW reported that in September 2017 at least 57 individuals were arrested for their actual or perceived sexual orientation and gender identity difference.⁴⁷ HRW reported that at least 76 people were prosecuted under the "debauchery" law based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in 2018.⁴⁸

21. JS27 noted that Egypt criminalized consensual same-sex relations, despite the absence of an explicit legal statute, with Law 10/1961 on Combating prostitution mostly applied, particularly Article 9(c) on "Debauchery". JS27 recommended adopting laws protecting LGBTIQ people from discrimination.⁴⁹ A number of stakeholders recommended complying with international standards and release all persons arrested on the grounds of their sexual orientation, drop all charges against them, and put an end to the harassment campaign targeting LGBTIQ people, and addressing the media's practice of hate speech and incitement to violence against LGBTIQ.⁵⁰ CPJ reported that the Government prevented LGBTIQ individuals from making media appearances.⁵¹ EIPR recommended to stop the entrapment through LGBTIQ dating apps and websites.⁵²

Human rights and counter-terrorism⁵³

22. A number of stakeholders noted that Anti-Terrorism Law No. 94/2015 used a broad, vague definition of terrorism, and recommended its reform by narrowing the definition.⁵⁴

23. JS30 observed that a state of emergency has been renewed continuously since twin terror attacks in April 2017, in violation of the Constitution that permits renewal only once. JS30 recommended ensuring that anti-terrorism efforts do not harm respect for human rights.⁵⁵ HRW reported that authorities had been using counterterrorism, and state-of-emergency laws and courts to subvert rights defenders and unjustly prosecute bloggers, activists, and ordinary citizens for their criticism.⁵⁶

24. EOHR informed that despite the Government's efforts to combat terrorism, Egypt witnessed 751 terrorist attacks between 2015 and 2018, resulting in a large number of deaths and injuries. They demanded compensation for the victims of terrorist acts.⁵⁷ EPFDHR recommended intensifying efforts to combat all forms of terrorism and extremism.⁵⁸

*Development, the environment, and business and human rights*⁵⁹

25. Maat recommended taking measures to achieve the development of citizens in all areas, especially the border areas.⁶⁰

2. Civil and political rights*Right to life, liberty and security of person*⁶¹

26. A number of stakeholders were concerned about the extensive use of the death penalty, with at least 78 legislative texts stipulating the death penalty for over 100 offenses, allowing judges to use it as a sentence for 104 crimes, the majority of which not considered among the “most serious crimes,” thus not complying with international law.⁶² HRI noted that the death penalty was the mandatory punishment for drug offences, contrary to international standards.⁶³ AI, J11, AFCPR-Nedal and HRW reported that the number of death penalty sentences, mass trials and executions, had risen significantly in recent years, and that increasing recourse to death sentencing started with political cases, but expanded to ordinary criminal cases.⁶⁴ AI, JS24, JS6, JS17, JHR, AITAS reported that from 2013 to 2018 more than 1,500 death sentences were handed down, with executions of at least 174 persons by civilian and military courts, mostly issued by exceptional courts, known as the Terrorism Chambers or Military Justice.⁶⁵ JS24 reported that 109 death sentences had been confirmed in military courts against civilians in 2019.⁶⁶

27. NTC noted that Egypt voted against the UN General Assembly Resolution calling for a universal moratorium on capital executions.⁶⁷ A number of stakeholders recommended that Egypt impose a country-wide moratorium on the death penalty, with a view towards its complete abolition; eliminate the death penalty from its Penal Code; commute or overturn all sentences; and abolish the death penalty for all offences that do not cross the most serious crimes threshold.⁶⁸ JS11 further recommended to review the penal, terrorism, military, and drug laws to reduce the number of offences punishable by death.⁶⁹

28. Reprieve, JS2 and JS24 reported that courts sentenced to death children under 18 at the time of the alleged offence and that authorities subjected children to torture and ill-treatment, to extract confessions or as punishment. They recommended amending Article 122 of the Child Law and releasing all persons under 18 at the time of the offence.⁷⁰

29. HRW, JS6, JS16 and JS30 reported that at least 356 people had been killed extrajudicially in the last four years, among them 242 victims unidentified by the State, while AI documented 18 extrajudicial executions in 2017. They recommended repealing laws allowing the use of excessive force; ensuring that security forces act in accordance with international human rights standards on the use of force; investigating the use of lethal force and killing of demonstrators since 25 January 2011; and bringing those responsible to justice.⁷¹

30. HRW, SHR, AI, JS6 and JS17 reported that at least 1,700 persons had disappeared in the past years for periods of up to 30 days. The independent campaign “Stop Enforced Disappearance” had documented 1,530 enforced or involuntary disappearances from July 2013 to August 2018.⁷² Alkarama has documented cases of students, human rights defenders and journalists being abducted by security forces, army, or police, later appearing in courts or in detention centres.⁷³ Alkarama, HRW, JS6, and JS17 reported that disappeared persons had been subjected to severe torture and some were found deceased.⁷⁴ Alkarama, MRG, JS6, JS15 and JS17 recommended putting an end to enforced disappearances, conducting comprehensive investigations, bringing perpetrators to justice, and enacting a crime of enforced disappearance in the Criminal Code.⁷⁵

31. A number of stakeholders reported that torture was used systematically and on a widespread scale, and that authorities operated with near-absolute impunity.⁷⁶ A number of stakeholders recommended amending articles 126-129-280-282 of the Penal Code, bringing the crime of torture in conformity with the CAT, investigating all allegations, and bringing the perpetrators to account.⁷⁷ JS17 further recommended the criminalization of complicity and participation of public officials in torture.⁷⁸ MRG and JS2 recommended to prohibit the introduction of evidence obtained under duress in courts.⁷⁹

32. AI, FIDH, MRG and JS17 informed that thousands had been held in pre-trial detention for prolonged periods, and recommended amending laws and policies on arrest and detention to ensure the prohibition of arbitrary deprivation of liberty under international law, and ending the practice of incommunicado and prolonged pre-trial detention.⁸⁰

33. Alkarama and JS6 reported on dozens of documented cases of deaths inside detention facilities due to torture or denial of medical care and neglect.⁸¹ AI, JS23 and MRG reported that detainees were held in cruel and inhuman conditions, and in indefinite solitary confinement.⁸² JS6 stated that prisons operated with no independent oversight.⁸³ AI, ODVV and HRW recommended establishing a mechanism to undertake independent, unrestricted and unannounced visits to all places of detention.⁸⁴ JS10 and JS23 recommended amending the 2006 NCHR Law and repealing Articles 36, 42-44 of the Prisons Regulation Act to mandate the Council to carry out unannounced visits to prisons,⁸⁵ JS10 recommended allowing ICRC to access places of detention.⁸⁶ JS19 recommended that prison conditions comply with international standards.⁸⁷ JS30 recommended implementing the article of the Prisons Law regarding health-related and conditional release, and judicial observation of places of detention.⁸⁸ APRO recommended allowing human rights organizations to visit places of detention.⁸⁹

*Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law*⁹⁰

34. AI and HRW reported that since the 2017 state of emergency, the Cabinet passed decrees referring individuals facing protest-related charges to the Emergency State Security Courts.⁹¹ HRW and SHR reported that the 2014 Constitution and Law 136/2014 permitted military trials for crimes committed against civilian establishments, and from 2014–2017 authorities have referred more than 15,000 civilians to military prosecutions, many of the trials ending in death sentences.⁹² AI noted that, in 2018 alone, at least 384 civilians were tried before military courts.⁹³ FIDH noted that the extension of the jurisdiction of the military courts was emblematic of the pall cast over society by the military.⁹⁴ EOHR and JS19 reported that Law No. 25/1966, defining the powers of the military courts, deprived the ordinary courts of their jurisdiction.⁹⁵ AFCPR-Nedal stated that military courts had considered an increasing number of cases that included incidents of political violence, based on Law 136/2014.⁹⁶ AI reported that the judiciary had not held any police or military officer accountable for the death of at least 900 people during the dispersal of sit-ins in Rabaa or Nahda squares on 14 August 2014.⁹⁷ JS8 recommended to clearly define the jurisdiction of special courts.⁹⁸ HRI and JHR recommended to limit the jurisdiction of military courts and cease the trial of civilians before military courts.⁹⁹ JS17 and JS30 recommended that any existing proceedings before the Emergency State Security Courts, if not nullified, should be transferred to the ordinary courts.¹⁰⁰ SHR and JS17 recommended abolishing Emergency State Security Courts, including by repealing relevant provisions of the State of Emergency Law and Decree No. 2165/2017.¹⁰¹ JS2 and HRW advocated that military and state security courts comply with fair trial standards set forth in the ICCPR.¹⁰² A number of stakeholders recommended abolishing State Security Courts and repealing decrees expanding military and emergency state security courts' jurisdiction over civilians.¹⁰³

35. Several stakeholders noted that Law 13/2017, granting the president authority to select and appoint heads of judicial agencies, eroded judicial independence.¹⁰⁴ A number of stakeholders recommended repealing any legislation, or provisions thereof, constitutional amendments on the judicial selection process and expansion of military court jurisdiction.¹⁰⁵

36. ODA, MRG, and L4L recommended to guarantee a fair trial to all prosecuted persons and ensure that judges and lawyers exercise their functions with complete independence, free from reprisals.¹⁰⁶ ODA recommended strengthening the statutory guarantees of the independence of the bar and ensuring the independence of supreme courts.¹⁰⁷ MRG and JS2 recommended ceasing mass trials. JS2 recommended to nullify all convictions arising out of mass trials.¹⁰⁸

37. AI, HRW and MRG reported that the Law 161/2018 gave the president the power to grant military officers lifelong immunity for violations committed in the exercise of their functions. They recommended repealing Article 5 of the Law, conducting investigations

into all violations committed by military and security forces, and ensuring that those responsible are prosecuted and punished.¹⁰⁹

38. A number of stakeholders recommended to end impunity for violations committed by State authorities, to cease harassment and persecution of opposition activists and peaceful dissidents, and repeal Demonstration Law No. 107/2013 restricting freedom of assembly.¹¹⁰

39. PFT, JS5 and JS21 recommended combating corruption, including through legislative and administrative reforms and in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption.¹¹¹

40. JS30 recommended activating transitional justice mechanisms, and reforming the judiciary and security apparatus.¹¹²

*Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life*¹¹³

41. ADF and CSW noted that discrimination and sectarian violence against Copts has persisted at a local level, often with inadequate intervention from security services to prevent it.¹¹⁴ ADF International stated that many religious minorities lived in fear of societal persecution.¹¹⁵ HRW recommended to cease harassment and persecution of members of religious minorities.¹¹⁶

42. Jubilee reported that Christians still faced discrimination in education and workplaces, and recommended removing religion from identity cards; recognising the Bahai faith; and addressing violence against places of worship.¹¹⁷ AI and JS30 noted that Law No. 80/2016 on the Construction and Reparation of Churches placed many restrictions on Christians to restore or build new churches and defining them as a “sect”, against the right to equal citizenship.¹¹⁸ JS30 recommended issuing a unified law for the construction of the houses of worship to prevent discrimination based on religion.¹¹⁹ ADF International noted that prohibitions of “blasphemy” in law had been used to prosecute and imprison many members of religious minorities.¹²⁰

43. Several stakeholders noted that despite Egypt support to recommendations to protect freedom of expression, it expanded restrictive actions against journalists, bloggers, and dissenting voices. It passed legislation such as Law No. 180 on the Organisation of Press, Media and the Supreme Council of Media. The Council could block media websites, social media accounts, blogs or personal websites with over 5,000 followers on a wide variety of grounds.¹²¹ JS29 noted that the Cybercrime Law also legalized broad internet censorship and allowed blocking websites, with at least 500 websites already blocked.¹²² JS30 reported about restrictions on freedom of speech. According to Law No. 175/2018, any media outlet, including a social media, could be subject to government oversight.¹²³ JS29 noted that the Law of Civil Associations, the Law of Institutional Regulation of the Press and Media, and the Protest Law served to close civic space and deprive individuals of their rights to freedom of expression and association.¹²⁴ A number of stakeholders stated that at least 508 websites, including independent civil society organisations national and foreign media outlets, had been blocked without legal basis or judicial order.¹²⁵

44. Several stakeholders recommended the revision of Law No. 180 to ensure alignment with international standards and the Constitution; the reform of the 1937 Penal Code to conform to Article 19 of the ICCPR; and the repealing of the 2018 Anti-Cyber and Information Technology Crimes Law.¹²⁶ CPJ recommended to stop using emergency laws to censor media outlets, and allow the media to establish independent self-regulatory bodies.¹²⁷ SHR and MRG recommended abolishing legal provisions that restrict the freedom of expression online or offline; and putting an end to undue monitoring and censorship of the media and internet content, the blocking of websites, and the detention of writers, journalists and social media editors.¹²⁸

45. CPJ and JS6 asserted that press freedom in Egypt had significantly deteriorated since 2014, with dozens of journalists in prison and dozens fired or lost jobs and with the media effectively nationalized, enabling the State to exercise full control over content.¹²⁹ ODVV called for the media to be allowed to operate freely without fear of intimidation or

abuse.¹³⁰ Alkarama, CPJ and JS19 recommended releasing all journalists, convicted under the counterterrorism and emergency laws.¹³¹

46. L4L noted that the human rights situation and the situation of lawyers had been deteriorating, with a wider crackdown against human rights defenders and independent civil society.¹³² HRW, MFRD and JS4 informed that Law No. 70/2017 regulating NGOs, imposed criminal liability for operating or receiving funds without government approval, which undermined the independence of NGOs.¹³³ JS30 noted that more restrictions were placed on NGOs and labor unions as Law No. 84/2002 was abrogated, requiring the approval of several government organs for foreign funding.¹³⁴

47. HRW and JS6 reported that Case 173/2011, known as the “Foreign Funding” Case, resumed, after which 31 defenders were banned from travel and the operations of human rights organizations were crippled by asset freezes of ten rights defenders and seven organizations, while scores of leading rights activists and organizations were prosecuted.¹³⁵ FIDH and JS28 recommended closing Case No. 173/2011.¹³⁶ A number of stakeholders recommended immediately lifting all travel bans and police surveillance against human rights defenders and journalists, and repealing decision 1214 of the Minister of the Interior authorizing travel bans without judicial decision or legal basis.¹³⁷ JS28 and HRW also recommended lifting asset freezes and office closures of rights activists.¹³⁸ JS7 recommended to re-register those CSOs that have been de-registered and unfreeze their bank accounts.¹³⁹

48. CIHRS reported on 70/2017 and the expanded grounds on which organizations were subject to judicial dissolution and penalties. By the end of 2018, the law’s application resulted in 414 organizations banned, 814 suspended, 12,312 ceasing operations and 5,594 dissolved.¹⁴⁰ A number of stakeholders recommended repealing Law No. 70; and adopting legislation to guarantee freedom of association in conformity with international standards.¹⁴¹

49. JS8 and CIHRS were concerned of reprisals against HRDs participating in the third UPR similar to those who engaged with the second cycle.¹⁴² JS28 and HRI recommended ensuring credible investigations into allegations of torture and ill-treatment of human rights defenders; holding perpetrators accountable; and repealing all laws, policies and measures restricting the activities and rights of civil society and journalists.¹⁴³ LDI, JS14 and NFS recommended amending legal provisions allowing the persecution of women human rights defenders.¹⁴⁴

50. A number of stakeholders stated that between December 2017 and January 2019, security forces had arbitrarily detained at least 158 people solely for peacefully criticizing the authorities; or for encouraging participation in protests. They recommended the immediate unconditional release of all journalists, human rights activists and peaceful protestors and those detained on these grounds.¹⁴⁵

51. JS1 and JS30 recommended repealing Law No. 10/1910 on public meetings and peaceful protests.¹⁴⁶

52. JS30 reported that many public and political figures were excluded from the presidential race, especially in 2018.¹⁴⁷ JS30 recommended to release all detained party leaders.¹⁴⁸

53. JS30 recommended speeding up the issuance of the law on freedom of information.¹⁴⁹

54. Several stakeholders reported that the 2017 Trade Union and Protection of the Right to Association Act prohibited independent trade unions from operating outside of the state-controlled Egyptian Trade Union Federation, set unreasonably high thresholds for organising, and criminalised trade union activities outside the formal legal framework. They recommended amending the law; abstaining from interference in workers’ freedom of association; and implementing the ILO’s recommendations.¹⁵⁰

55. JS1 and JS25 recommended repealing laws and policies that infringe upon academic freedom and university autonomy.¹⁵¹ JS25 recommended releasing scholars and students currently in prison.¹⁵²

*Prohibition of all forms of slavery*¹⁵³

56. Jubilee reported that Egypt was a source, transit, and destination country for trafficking women and children for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation.¹⁵⁴ JS26 recommended enacting legislation to prevent human trafficking and amending Law No. 64/2010 to eliminate loopholes.¹⁵⁵ CEWLA recommended implementing the anti-trafficking law to ensure protection for all women and inclusion of local forms of trafficking.¹⁵⁶

*Right to privacy and family life*¹⁵⁷

57. JS29 noted that the Law on Combating Cybercrimes will provide new authority for online surveillance, blocking of websites, and monitoring the use of the internet and communications services. JS29 recommended reviewing laws for consistency with international human rights obligations, repealing the Cybercrimes Law, and abolishing all security service practices related to control of communications and the internet.¹⁵⁸

58. Several stakeholders noted that Egyptian women continued to face discrimination despite amendments to the Personal Status Law, including inheritance, the requirement for a guardian's, regarding marriage, divorce or child custody, and recommended amending this Law, including article 17 of the Penal Code, in accordance with Egypt's constitution and international obligations.¹⁵⁹

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

*Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work*¹⁶⁰

59. JS5 recommended that Egypt ensure the realization of the right to work, and to just and favorable working conditions; protect women against discrimination in the workplace; and amend relevant legislation to prohibit child labor in agriculture.¹⁶¹

*Right to social security*¹⁶²

60. Maat and JS22 recommended expanding social protection programs, particularly to the poorest, and supporting national dialogues on appropriate solutions.¹⁶³ JS30 recommended reviewing laws and taxation policies from a social justice and human rights' perspective.¹⁶⁴ JS5 and JS13 recommended making income tax more progressive.¹⁶⁵ JS5 recommended advancing a more equitable distribution of resources.¹⁶⁶

*Right to an adequate standard of living*¹⁶⁷

61. JS5 stated that Egypt suffered from staggering levels of socioeconomic inequality, a stagnant labor market and increasing poverty.¹⁶⁸ JS13 reported on the human rights implications of the 2016 International Monetary Fund loan and related economic reforms, including skyrocketing inflation, which adversely impacted the standard of living.¹⁶⁹ JS5 recommended strengthening rights-centered efforts to eradicate poverty and realize the right to an adequate standard of living.¹⁷⁰

62. JS22 reported that 7.3 million people were deprived of access to safe water, and 50 million suffered from overflowing sewage. They recommended developing a national plan to ensure access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation.¹⁷¹

*Right to health*¹⁷²

63. JS5 recommended to improve the accessibility, availability, and quality of public health, including by increasing expenditure and efforts to eradicate FGM.¹⁷³ JS30 recommended increasing the allocation on healthcare to 3% of the gross national product, in accordance with the 2014 Constitution.¹⁷⁴

64. EFPA recommended integrating comprehensive education on sexual and reproductive health into national curricula.¹⁷⁵

65. HRI recommended addressing stigma and discrimination against drugs users, and decriminalising drug possession for personal use.¹⁷⁶

*Right to education*¹⁷⁷

66. JS30 recommended to ensure free and quality education at all stages, with equitable geographical distribution.¹⁷⁸

67. JS5 recommended to meet the constitutionally mandated minimum budget allocation.¹⁷⁹ Maat recommended to strengthen efforts and provide an adequate budget for the education and health sectors.¹⁸⁰

4. Rights of specific persons or groups*Women*¹⁸¹

68. A number of stakeholders reported that sexual harassment and violence against women remained endemic. Egypt did not yet issue a law to criminalize all forms of violence against women contrary to UPR accepted recommendation.¹⁸² A number of stakeholders recommended amending and effectively implementing legislation to eliminate and criminalise all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, and establishing a commission to combat discrimination against women.¹⁸³ **ODVV recommended policies to empower women and to eliminate discrimination against women and girls.**¹⁸⁴ JS14 and JS26 recommended to effectively review and implement the National Strategy to Combat Violence against Women.¹⁸⁵ CEWLA noted that safe shelters remained inadequate.¹⁸⁶

69. JS26 noted that Egypt had the highest prevalence of female genital mutilation (FGM) in the world and recommended to strictly enforce its criminalisation and repeal Article 61 of the Penal Code.¹⁸⁷ HRW recommended to actively prosecute perpetrators of FGM.¹⁸⁸ La Manif Pour Tous expressed concern over the practice of surrogacy and recommended its prohibition in line with the SDGs.¹⁸⁹

70. JS21 recommended to continue working for the economic, social and political empowerment of women.¹⁹⁰ JS3 noted remaining gaps for women in the realization of the right to participate in political processes, and continued societal, cultural, capacity, and public policy challenges.¹⁹¹

71. JS26 recommended to amend the Penal Code to ensure women's equal access to justice and equality before the law, particularly in procedural and evidential matters.¹⁹²

*Children*¹⁹³

72. JS9 documented 1176 incidents of children arrested in political cases between 2014 and 2018, and recommended Egypt to immediately release all children in pre-trial detention, replace pre-trial detention with alternative child-friendly measures, investigate all cases of children reportedly subjected to enforced disappearance, and remove all children's names from terrorist lists.¹⁹⁴

73. GIECPC noted that since the second UPR cycle there has been no change in the legality of corporate punishment, as it remained lawful in different settings, and recommended enacting legislation to prohibit corporal punishment in all settings.¹⁹⁵

74. JS30 recommended implementing the Child Law to ensure protection of children from economic and sexual exploitation.¹⁹⁶

75. JS26 recommended preventing and eliminating child marriage including by effectively implement Child Law 126/2008 that increased the age of legal marriage to 18, by ensuring the prosecution of all individuals performing and facilitating it.¹⁹⁷

*Persons with disabilities*¹⁹⁸

76. PNI reported the adoption of the law guaranteeing the rights of persons with disabilities. PNI recommended to establish branches of the National Council for Disability Affairs in each governorate; and ensure accessibility in all state public utilities.¹⁹⁹

*Minorities and indigenous peoples*²⁰⁰

77. ADF International, EBF and JS6 noted that since September 2017, only 508 out of 3,730 building permits for churches had been granted, and recommended that Egypt expedite approvals of applications.²⁰¹ HRW recommended amending Law 80/2016 to remove restrictions on building and renovating churches.²⁰²

78. ADF International, and CSW reported that the Government had failed to provide legal recognition for non-Abrahamic religious or belief communities, who suffered significant levels of discrimination by state and non-state actors.²⁰³ JS6 noted that Baha'is faced particular difficulties in authenticating marriage contracts and obtaining identity cards.²⁰⁴ ECLJ and MRGI recommended to amend the 2014 Constitution to recognize the rights of persons belonging to all communities and beliefs as full and equal citizens.²⁰⁵ EBF recommended recognizing all religious faiths.²⁰⁶

79. EAJW reported that property could not be bought or owned in the name of Jehovah's Witnesses. They urged ending surveillance, and cancelling the directives that prohibit registering a title to their property.²⁰⁷

80. Several stakeholders noted that, while the 2014 Constitution determined the rights of the Nubians as indigenous residents, the Parliament in 2018 completely ignored the return to their homeland, and Resolution no. 355 excluded Nubians from any consultations on the development of their lands.²⁰⁸ JS18 recommended ensuring the representation of Nubians in political life and public service, and supporting the resettlement of the Nubian population in their ancestral territory.²⁰⁹

81. AITAS noted that Bedouin Sinai residents were not allowed to occupy senior positions in the state, nor could they work in the army, police, judiciary or the diplomatic corps. AITAS noted a long neglect of development projects in North Sinai in the past 40 years.²¹⁰ JS6 reported that the rights of the majority-Bedouin residents of North Sinai were systematically violated by the military in the context of the war on terrorism.²¹¹ MRGI, JS6 and JS12 reported that military and police had carried out systematic violations through widespread arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, torture, extrajudicial killings of hundreds of suspects, destruction of homes and force evictions in North Sinai and to create a border buffer zone. From July 2014 to August 2015, some 3,222 homes were demolished in the Sinai Peninsula.²¹² JS8 and JS12 recommended that military and law enforcement operations in the Sinai comply with international humanitarian law and civilians are protected; investigate all abuses; and to end the state of emergency in North Sinai.²¹³ MRGI recommended addressing the underlying issues of injustice, marginalization and lack of development opportunities in Sinai.²¹⁴

82. JS18 recommended establishing a national council for the development of non-Arabic languages.²¹⁵

*Refugees and asylum seekers*²¹⁶

83. AI and JS30 reported that dozens of refugees had been deported to countries where their life and safety were at risk, in violation of the principle of *non-refoulement*.²¹⁷ JS30 recommended to immediately release refugees detained in Egyptian prisons.²¹⁸ Jubilee recommended that asylum seekers are not returned to their home countries unwillingly; ensure due process for those arrested; and ameliorate the visa process for refugees with the UNHCR card.²¹⁹

*Stateless persons*²²⁰

84. Jubilee Campaign noted that Egypt was a party to neither the 1954 or 1961 statelessness conventions.²²¹ JS14 recommended amending the Nationality Law to regain citizenship on the termination of marriage to a non-citizen.²²²

Notes

- ¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

*Civil society**Individual submissions:*

ADF	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
AFCPR-Nedal	The Arab Foundation for Civil and Political Rights-Nedal (AFCPR-Nedal), Giza (Egypt);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
Alkarama	Alkarama Foundation, Geneva (Switzerland);
AITAS	Andalus Institute for Tolerance and Anti-Violence Studies (AITAS), Cairo (Egypt);
APRO	Arab Penal Reform Organization (APRO), Bernex (Switzerland);
CEWLA	Center for Egyptian Women's Legal Assistance (CEWLA), Cairo (Egypt);
CIHRS	Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS), Geneva (Switzerland);
CPJ	Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), New York (United States of America);
CSW	Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW), New Malden (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
EAJW	European Association of Jehovah's Witnesses (EAJW), Brussels (Belgium);
EBF	European Baptist Federation (EBF), Amsterdam (Netherlands);
ECLJ	European Center for Law and Justice (ECLJ), Strasbourg (France);
EFPA	Egyptian Family Planning Association (EFPA), Cairo (Egypt);
EPFDHR	Egypt Peace for Development and Human Rights (EPFDHR), Qalyubia Governorate (Egypt);
EIPR	Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR), Cairo (Egypt);
EOHR	Egyptian Organization for Human Rights (EOHR), Cairo (Egypt);
ERT	Equal Rights Trust (ERT), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
FIDH	International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), Paris (France);
GIECPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIECPC), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
NTC/HOC	Nessuno Tocchi Caino (NTC), Hands Off Cain (HOC), Rome (Italy);
HRI	Harm Reduction International (HRI), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
HRW	Human Rights Watch (HRW), Geneva (Switzerland);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), Geneva (Switzerland);
ICTUR	International Center for Trade Union Rights (ICTUR), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JHR	Justice for Human Rights (JHR), Istanbul (Turkey);
Jubilee	Jubilee Campaign, Fairfax, Virginia, (United States of America);
L4L	Lawyers for Lawyers (L4L), Amsterdam (Netherlands);
LDI	Liberal Democracy Institute (LDI), Cairo (Egypt);
LMPT	La Manif Pour Tous (LMPT), Paris (France);
Maat	Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights (Maat), Cairo (Egypt);
MFRD	Mandela Foundation for Rights and Democracy, Giza (Egypt);
MRG	MENA Rights Group (MRG), Chatelaine, Geneva (Switzerland);
MRGI	Minority Rights Group International (MRGI), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
NFS	Nazra for Feminist Studies (NFS) Cairo (Egypt);
ODA	Barreau de Paris (ODA), Paris (France);
ODVV	Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (ODVV), Tehran (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
PFT	Partners for Transparency (PFT), Cairo (Egypt);
PNI	Partnership Network International (PNI), Corsier (Switzerland);
Reprieve	Reprieve, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
SHR	El Shehab for human rights (SHR), Birmingham (London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Joint submissions:

- JS1 **Joint submission 1 submitted by:** The Association for Freedom of Thought and Expression (AFTE), Cairo (Egypt) and Adalah Center for Rights and Freedoms (Adalah), Cairo (Egypt);
- JS2 **Joint submission 2 submitted by:** The Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis (United States of America), and The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, Rome (Italy);
- JS3 **Joint submission 3 submitted by:** Mashreq Foundation For Development And Population; Abnaa El-Mahrousa for Development and Participation (El-Mahrousa); CEDAW Association For Development And Human Rights; DOING; Egyptians Without Borders foundation for development; (EWB); Herak Association For Development; Mehna Mostakbal Association For Development; Participatory Development Solutions (PDS); Partnership Network International (PNI); Qadroun For Comprehensive Development; Shabab Alkheir Association For Development And Services; The Egyptian Youth Council; Women For Development Association, Cairo (Egypt);
- JS4 **Joint submission 4 submitted by:** ARTICLE 19, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), The Association for Freedom of Thought and Expression (AFTE), Cairo (Egypt), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Geneva (Switzerland), Democratic Transition and Human Rights Support Center (DAAM), Tunis (Tunisia), Egyptian Observatory for Journalism and Media Cairo (Egypt);
- JS5 **Joint submission 5 submitted by:** Center for Economic and Social Rights, New York (United States of America) and Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR) Cairo (Egypt);
- JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by:** Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS), Geneva (Switzerland), The Freedom Initiative, Nadeem Center, Cairo (Egypt), Egyptian Front for Human Rights, Belady Center for Rights and Freedoms, Adalah Center for Rights and Freedoms (ADALAH), Cairo (Egypt), Committee for Justice (CFJ), Egyptian Commission for Rights and Freedoms (ECRF), Association of Freedom of Thought and Expression (AFTE), Arab Network for Human Rights Information (ANHRI), with contribution from the Alliance of Queer Egyptian Organizations (AQEO); and Arab Penal Reform Organization (APRO);
- JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by:** CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg (South Africa), and Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND), Beirut (Lebanon);
- JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by:** Committee for Justice (CFJ), Geneva (Switzerland), Adalah Center for Rights and Freedoms (Adalah), Cairo (Egypt), Arab Foundation for Civil and Political Rights-Nedal (AFCPR-Nedal), Giza (Egypt), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS), Geneva (Switzerland), Egyptian Front for Human Rights (EFHR), Humena for Human Rights and Civic Engagement (Humena), The Regional Center for Rights and Liberties (RCRL);
- JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by:** Adalah for Rights and Freedoms, Cairo (Egypt) and Belady Centre for Rights and Freedoms;
- JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by:** DIGNITY – Danish Institute Against Torture (DIGNITY), Copenhagen (Denmark), Adalah Center for Rights & Freedoms, Cairo (Egypt), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Geneva (Switzerland), Committee for Justice, Geneva (Switzerland), El Nadeem Center for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence, Cairo (Egypt), Egyptian Commission for Rights and Freedoms – Europe;
- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR), Cairo (Egypt), and Adalah Center for Rights and Freedoms, Cairo (Egypt);
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** Egyptian Front for Human Rights, Berlin (Germany), and Human Rights Watch (HRW), Geneva (Switzerland);
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR) and Adalah Center for Rights and Freedoms, Cairo (Egypt);
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Equality Now, New York (United States of America), Center for Egyptian Women's Legal Assistance (CEWLA), Cairo (Egypt), and the Global Campaign for Equal Nationality Rights, New

- York (United States of America);
- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** Salam International Organization for Protection of Human Rights and Human Rights Monitor, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** Human Rights Monitor, and Salam International Organization, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by:** International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) (Geneva, Switzerland), and Adalah for Rights and Freedoms, Cairo (Egypt);
- JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** Adalah Center for Rights and Freedoms Cairo (Egypt), and Border Center for Support and Consulting, Aswan (Egypt);
- JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by:** The Law Society of England and Wales, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), and The Tahrir Institute for Middle East Policy (TIMEP), Washington, DC (United States of America);
- JS20 **Joint submission 20 submitted by:** Nazra for Feminist Studies (NFS), Cairo (Egypt), The Alliance of Queer Egyptian Organizations (AQEO), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS), Cairo (Egypt);
- JS21 **Joint submission 21 submitted by:** The Egyptian Civil Society Coalition: Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association:
 مؤسسة ماعت للسلام والتنمية وحقوق الإنسان. مؤسسة العدل لحقوق الإنسان والتنمية بالبحر الأحمر. مؤسسة القيادات المصرية للتنمية. جمعية بنك الأفكار الجديدة. جمعية حقى للأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة. الجمعية المصرية للتوعية والتنمية الشاملة. جمعية المركز العربي لحقوق الإنسان. جمعية شباب الشرقية للتنمية. الاتحاد النوعي للمرأة للجمعيات الأهلية. الجمعية العامة لحقوق الإنسان بالمنوفية. الجمعية الاجتماعية للإعلاميين. جمعية تنمية المجتمع ورعاية ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة. جمعية حماية لحقوق الإنسان والتنمية. جمعية تمكين لحقوق الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة وتنمية المجتمع والتدريب. جمعية الفيروز للخدمات البيئية، الاجتماعية والاقتصادية. الجمعية المصرية لتنمية المجتمع. الجمعية الوطنية المصرية لتنمية حقوق الإنسان. جمعية الوادي الأخضر. جمعية ام المصريين لتنمية المرأة والمجتمع. جمعية شئون المرأة الريفية بالكشج. جمعية صحوة لدعم الفرص والحقوق الذاتية المتكافئة للأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة. جمعية عباد الله للسكان وتنمية المجتمع. جمعية الخير والنماء للتنمية بابو تيج. مؤسسة سيناء للشباب والتنمية. الجمعية المصرية للتنمية السياحية. جمعية حدوته للتنمية الجمعية المصرية لحقوق الإنسان. مؤسسة إنسان للتنمية. جمعية العدالة الاجتماعية للتنمية وحقوق الإنسان. مؤسسة تكافؤ للتنمية بالمنيا. شركاء من أجل الشفافية. مؤسسة مصر السلام للتنمية وحقوق الإنسان.
- JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by:** Partnership Network International (PNI), HOMENA, Participatory Development Solutions (PDS), Abnaa El-Mahrousa For Development And Participation (El-MAHROUSA), Mashreq Foundation for Development and Population, DOING. In collaboration with: Egyptians Without Borders Foundation for Development; Al-Galala Association for Development; Justice Association for Development and Human Rights; Qadroun for Comprehensive Development; The Arab Centre for Human Rights; The Egyptian Youth Council; CEDAW Association For Development and Human Rights; Women for Development Association; Elhadaf Association for Human Rights; Al-Farah Foundation for Development; The Egyptian Arab Association for Cooperation and Sustainable Development; The Social Association for Media Professionals; Upper Egypt Development Association; Ehsebha Sah Association for Inclusive Development; Voice of Youth for Training and Development; Alsalam Association for Community Development; Shabab Alkheir Association for Development and Services; Mehna Mostakbal Association for Development; Herak Association for Development; Horas Association for Development and Training; Local Community Development Association, Corsier (Switzerland);
- JS23 **Joint submission 23 submitted by:** Adalah Center for Rights and Freedoms, Cairo (Egypt), Committee for Justice (CFJ), El Nadeem Center for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence (El Nadeem), Cairo (Egypt);
- JS24 **Joint submission 24 submitted by:** Reprieve, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and the Egyptian Commission for the Rights and Freedoms, Cairo (Egypt);
- JS25 **Joint submission 25 submitted by:** Scholars at Risk Network, New York (United States of America), Association for Freedom of Thought and Expression in Egypt, Cairo (Egypt);
- JS26 **Joint submission 26 submitted by:** Center for Egyptian Women's Legal Assistance (CEWLA), Cairo (Egypt), El Nadeem Center for the Treatment

and Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence and Torture, Cairo (Egypt), and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), (Geneva, Switzerland);

JS27 **Joint submission 27 submitted by:** Alliance of Queer Egyptian Organizations (AQEO), Geneva (Switzerland), and the Arab Foundation for Freedom and Equality (AFE), Beirut (Lebanon);

JS28 **Joint submission 28 submitted by:** International Service for Human Rights (ISHR), Geneva (Switzerland), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS), Geneva (Switzerland) and Committee for Justice, Geneva (Switzerland);

JS29 **Joint submission 29 submitted by:** Association of Freedom of Thought and Expression (AFTE), Cairo (Egypt), Access Now, New York (United States of America); Small Media, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

JS30 **Joint submission 30 submitted by:** Arab program For Human Rights Activists, Ottawa (Canada), The Arab Penal Reform Organization (APRO), Bernex (Switzerland); Arab Foundation for Civil Society and Human Rights Support, Cairo (Egypt) and Promising voices foundation for human rights and participatory development, Cairo, (Egypt).

National human rights institution:

NCHR

National Council for Human Rights, Cairo (Egypt).

² NCHR, page 1.

³ NCHR, page 1.

⁴ NCHR, page 2.

⁵ NCHR, page 3.

⁶ NCHR, page 2.

⁷ NCHR, page 2.

⁸ NCHR, page 3.

⁹ NCHR, page 3.

¹⁰ NCHR, page 3.

¹¹ NCHR, page 5.

¹² The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

ICESCR

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

OP-ICESCR

Optional Protocol to ICESCR;

ICCPR

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

ICCPR-OP 1

Optional Protocol to ICCPR;

ICCPR-OP 2

Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;

CEDAW

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

OP-CEDAW

Optional Protocol to CEDAW;

CAT

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

OP-CAT

Optional Protocol to CAT;

CRC

Convention on the Rights of the Child;

OP-CRC-AC

Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;

OP-CRC-SC

Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;

OP-CRC-IC

Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;

ICRMW

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;

CRPD

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;

OP-CRPD

Optional Protocol to CRPD;

ICPPED

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

¹³ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/16, paras 166.1-166.17, 166.36, 166.57-166.70 and 166.100.

¹⁴ AI, page 10 and JS3, pages 2 and 16.

- 15 JS30, page 19.
- 16 JS11, para. 26.
- 17 JS30, page 19.
- 18 JS30, page 19.
- 19 Alkarama, page 1, SHR, para. 50 (I), JS10, page 18 and JS18, page 2, JS23, para. 31, JS30, page 19.
- 20 SHR, para. 17 (I), JS11, para. 26, JS17, page 5, JS19, page 11 and JS30, page 19.
- 21 JS30, page 19.
- 22 JS26, page 12.
- 23 ICAN, page 1.
- 24 JS30, page 3.
- 25 CEWLA, pages 4 and 6, ERT, page 7, JS14, page 5, JS21, page 16, JS26, page 9, Jubilee Campaign, para. 33 and Maat Foundation, page 7, JS3, pages 2 and 16 and JS30, pages 13-14.
- 26 Reprieve, page 10.
- 27 Reprieve, page 10.
- 28 JS21, pages 2 and 17.
- 29 JS26, page 12.
- 30 JS21, pages 2 and 17 and JS30, page 19.
- 31 JS30, page 19.
- 32 JS29, para. 6.
- 33 JS21, pages 2 and 17.
- 34 AI, page 10, JS28, page 4 and MRG, page 4.
- 35 JS1, page 2, JS28, page 4 and JS30, pages 3 and 18.
- 36 AI, page 10, MRG, page 4, Maat, page 7, JS3, pages 2 and 16, and JS21, pages, 4-5 and 17 and JS4, page 2.
- 37 MRG, page 4 and JS4, page 2.
- 38 For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/16, paras. 166.18, 166.19-166.35, 166.37-166.44, 166.47-166.52, 166.116, 166.12, 166.127, 166.131-166.140, 166.164, 166.166, 166.170-166.171, 166.174, 166.153-166.154, 166.160, 166.165, 166.174, 166.176, 166.193, 166.237, 166.211, 166.221-166.231, 166.239-166.244, 166.247, 166.156, 166.159, 166.248, 166.252, 166.279, 166.282, 166.290 and 166.297-166.298.
- 39 AI, page 3 and FIDH, page 1.
- 40 Alkarama, page 2, AITAS page 4, HRW, page 2, JS4, page 1, JS19, page 12 and JS30, page 1.
- 41 AI, page 5.
- 42 Alkarama, page and 3 MRG, page 5.
- 43 ERT, page 7.
- 44 For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/16, paras. 166.71.
- 45 ERT, page 3.
- 46 JS20, page 2.
- 47 AI, page 9, HRW, pages 4-5 and EIPR, para. 3 and 6.
- 48 HRW, page 5.
- 49 JS27, pages 12-13.
- 50 EIPR, paras. 23-24, ERT, page 7, FIDH, page 7, HRW, page 5, JS20 page 14 and JS27, page 5-9 and 13.
- 51 CSJ, para. 26.
- 52 EIPR, paras. 23-24.
- 53 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/16, paras. 166.295-166.300.
- 54 Alkarama, page 2-3 and 9, CIHRS, para. 23, CPJ, para. 13, paras. 36 - 40, MRG, page 5, EPDHR, page 6, JS4, page 3, JS7, page 16 and JS8, page 2-3.
- 55 JS30, pages 5-6.
- 56 HRW, page 1.
- 57 EOHR, page 3.
- 58 EPDHR, page 6.
- 59 For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/16, paras. 166.45, 166.263-166.265 and 166.291-166.294.
- 60 Maat Foundation, page 7.
- 61 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/16, paras. 166. 101-166.118, 166.122-166.124, 166.128, 166.140.
- 62 AFCPF Nedal, page 1-2 and 4, HRW, page 3, JHR, paras. 2-3, EOHR, page 3, JS6, page 4, JS30, page 2 and 3, and JS11, paras. 4-9 and 21. See also AFCPF Nedal, para.4, case no. 34150/2015 Madeenat Nasr Criminal First police Station & 2985/2015 Entirely East Cairo saw 75 defendants sentenced to death.
- 63 HRI, pages 2, 4 and 5.

- 64 JS11, para. 1, AI, page 8 and HRW, page 3.
- 65 JS6, page 3, JS17, page 6, JHR, paras. 2-3, 6 and 13-14 and AITAS, page 4.
- 66 JS24, pages 2-3.
- 67 Nessuno Tocchi Caino, paras. 14–15
- 68 AFCF Nedal, page 4, AI, page 12, FIDH, page 7, HRW, page 3, HRI, page 5, MRG, page 8, NTC, paras. 14–15, JHR, page 6, JS2, page 8, JS11, paras. 23-25, JS15, paras. 23-24, JS17, page 8 and JS24, page 12.
- 69 JS11, paras. 21-25.
- 70 Reprieve, pages 3,7 and 10, JS2, page 9, and JS24, pages 2-3 and 12.
- 71 HRW, pages 2-3, JS6, page 4, JS16, page 5, AI, page 9 and JS30, pages 2 and 3.
- 72 HRW, page 2, SHR, paras. 10-17, AI, page 8, JS6, page 4 and JS17, page 4.
- 73 Alkarama, page 4.
- 74 JS6, page 4, AI, page 8, HRW, page 2 and Alkarama, page 4.
- 75 Alkarama, page 5, MRG, page 8, JS6, page 5, JS15, paras. 25–27 and JS17, page 5.
- 76 Alkarama, page 4, AI, page 7, APRO, page 2, HRW, page 2, ODVV, para. 9, JS6, page 6, JS23, paras. 6-7 and JS30, page 3.
- 77 Alkarama, page 5, APRO, page 5, EPDHR, page 6, HRW, page 3, MRG, page 8, JS17, page 5 and JS21, page 17 and JS30, page 3.
- 78 JS17, page 5.
- 79 MRG, page 8 and JS2, page 9.
- 80 AI, page 7, FIDH, pages 6-7, MRG, page 8 and JS17, page 3.
- 81 JS6, page 6 and Alkarama, page 4.
- 82 AI, page 8, JS23 paras.7-12 and MRG, page 8.
- 83 JS6, page 6-7.
- 84 AI, page 11, ODVV, para. 9 and HRW, page 3.
- 85 JS10, pages 8 and 17 and JS23, paras. 1, 3, 38 and 41.
- 86 JS10, pages 8 and 17.
- 87 JS19, page 12.
- 88 JS30, page 5.
- 89 APRO, page 6.
- 90 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/16, paras. 166.119-166.122, 166.124–166.126, 166.177-166.191.
- 91 AI, page 7 and HRW, pages 1 and 3.
- 92 HRW, page 3 and SHR, paras. 51-57.
- 93 AI, page 7.
- 94 FIDH, page 1.
- 95 EOHR, page 8 and JS19, page 12.
- 96 AFCPF Nedal, para.7.
- 97 AI, page 4.
- 98 JS8, page 7.
- 99 HRI, page 5 and JHR, page 6.
- 100 JS17, page 10 and JS30, page 5.
- 101 SHR, para. 9 (IV) and JS17, page 10.
- 102 HRW, page 3 and JS2, page 9.
- 103 HRW, page 3, HRI, page 3 and 5, MRG, page 8, JS2, page 9, JS15, paras. 31–32, JS16, page 5, JS17, page 10 and JS19, page 12.
- 104 AI, pages 7-8, AITAS page 4, JS4, page 1 and JS6, page 8.
- 105 FIDH, page 1, Alkarama, page 2, AITAS page 4, HRW, page 2, JS4, page 1 and JS19, page 12.
- 106 ODA, page 4, MRG, page 8 and Lawyers for Lawyers, page 6.
- 107 ODA, pages 4-5.
- 108 MRG, page 8 and JS2, page 9.
- 109 AI, page 9, MRG, pages 8-9 and HRW, pages 1 and 3.
- 110 AI, page 4, FIDH, page 7, HRW, pages 3-4, MRG, page 11, JS1, page 9, JS4, page 6, and JS30, page 10.
- 111 PFT, page 5, JS5, page 8 and JS21, pages 10 and 17.
- 112 JS30, pages 2 and 3.
- 113 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/16, paras. 166.197-166.205, 166.206–166.221, 166.249, 166.248, 166.232-166.233, 166.234-166.236, 166.238, 166.245 and 166.249-166.250.
- 114 CSW, para. 17 and ADF, page 2.
- 115 ADF, page 2.
- 116 HRW, page 4.
- 117 Jubilee Campaign, paras. 3–7

- 118 AI, page 8 and JS30, pages 11-12.
 119 JS30, page 12.
 120 ADF, page 3.
 121 CPJ, page 1, EOHR, page 6, MFRD, pages 1-2 and 6, JS4, page 2, and JS6, page 11-12. See A/HRC/28/16, for 25 recommendations paras. 206-230.
 122 JS29, paras. 8 and 44.
 123 JS30, pages 7-8.
 124 JS29, paras. 8 and 43-49.
 125 Alkarama, para. 34, AI, page 6, CPJ, page 1, JS4, page 3, JS8, page 8-9 and JS30, page 7-8.
 126 CPJ, paras. 36-40, HRW, page 2, MRG, page 11, JS2, page 4, JS4, page 4, JS4, page 3 and 5, JS7, paras. 4.3-4.11, JS19, para. 52, JS28, page 4, JS29, paras. 5, 8-16 and 45-51 and JS30, pages 7-8.
 127 CPJ, paras. 36-40.
 128 MRG, page 11 and SHR, para 26(I).
 129 CPJ, paras. 1 and 8 and JS6, pages 1, 8 and 12.
 130 ODVV, page 4.
 131 CPJ, paras. 36 – 40, Alkarama, page 8 and JS19, page 12.
 132 L4L, para. 9.
 133 HRW, pages 3-4, MFRD, pages 3-4 and 6, and JS4, page 6.
 134 JS30, page 8.
 135 HRW, pages 1 and 5 and 3-4 and JS6, page 11.
 136 FIDH, page 7 and JS28, page 4.
 137 FIDH, page 7, EOHR, page 5, JS7, page 16 and JS8, page 5.
 138 HRW, pages 1 and 5 and 3-4 and JS6, page 11.
 139 JS7, page 15.
 140 CIHRS, paras. 7-9 and 18.
 141 Alkarama, page 2, FIDH, page 7, HRW, page 4, LDI, page 6, MFRD, pages 1-2, and 6, JS4, page 6, JS7, page 16, JS19, page 11, JS21, page 17 and JS28, page 4.
 142 JS8, page 5, CIHRS, paras. 3-6.
 143 JS7, page 15 and JS28, page 4.
 144 LDI, page 6, NFS, paras. 1-13 and JS14, page 4.
 145 AI, page 6 and 10, Alkarama, page 8, CPJ, paras. 36-40, HRW, pages 3-4, ODVV, page 4, JS4, page 6, JS7, page 16, and JS19, page 12 and JS28, page 4.
 146 JS1, page 9 and JS30, page 10.
 147 JS30, page 6.
 148 JS30, pages 8-10.
 149 JS30, pages 7-8.
 150 AI, page 3, HRW, page 5, ICTUR, pages 3 and 9, JS5, page 9 and JS30, pages 8-9.
 151 JS1, pages 1, 3 and 9 and JS25, paras. 16, 19, 21, 42 and 51.
 152 JS25, para. 51.
 153 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/16, paras. 166.120, 166.125, 166.169, 166.172–166.173.
 154 Jubilee, page 4.
 155 JS26, pages 11-12.
 156 CEWLA, pages 5 and 6.
 157 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/16, paras. 166.194–166.196.
 158 JS29, paras. 8 and 43-49.
 159 CEWLA, pages 1-4, HRW, page 4, JS14, page 5 and JS26, pages 4-6.
 160 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/16, paras. 166.53-166.54, 166.175, 166.253–166.261.
 161 JS5, page 9.
 162 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/16, paras. 166.266, 166.268.
 163 Maat Foundation, page 7 and JS22, pages 9–10.
 164 JS30, page 16.
 165 JS5, page 8 and JS13, paras. 18-20.
 166 JS5, page 8.
 167 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/16, paras. 166.262, 166.266–166.273.
 168 Centre for Economic and Social Rights, page 1.
 169 JS13, para. 9.
 170 JS5, page 8.
 171 JS22, pages 13-15.
 172 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/16, para. 166.274.
 173 JS5, page 9.
 174 JS30, page 16.

- ¹⁷⁵ EFPA, page 5.
- ¹⁷⁶ HRI, pages 2, 4 and 5.
- ¹⁷⁷ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/16, paras. 166.275–166.278.
- ¹⁷⁸ JS30, page 16.
- ¹⁷⁹ JS5, page 9.
- ¹⁸⁰ Maat Foundation, page 7.
- ¹⁸¹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/16, paras. 166.72–166.98, 166.129–166.130, 166.146–166.168, 166.251, 166.257–166.258.
- ¹⁸² CEWLA, pages 3–4, HRW, page 4, NFS, paras. 20–22 and pages 9–10, JS3, pages 6–7 and 9, JS14, page 5, JS21, page 17 and JS26, page 8.
- ¹⁸³ CEWLA, pages 3–4, HRW, page 4, NFS, paras. 20–22 and pages 9–10, JS3, pages 6–7 and 9, JS14, page 5, JS21, page 17 and JS26, page 8.
- ¹⁸⁴ ODVV, page 5.
- ¹⁸⁵ JS21, page 17 and JS26, pages 9 and 14.
- ¹⁸⁶ CEWLA, page 5 and 7.
- ¹⁸⁷ JS26, page 13.
- ¹⁸⁸ HRW, page 5.
- ¹⁸⁹ La Manif Pour Tous, paras. 18–19 and 26.
- ¹⁹⁰ JS21, page 17.
- ¹⁹¹ JS3, pages 6–7 and 9.
- ¹⁹² JS26, page 8.
- ¹⁹³ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/16, paras. 166.55, 166.100, 166.168.
- ¹⁹⁴ JS9, paras. 6–7, 8–13 and 18.
- ¹⁹⁵ GIECPC, page 2.
- ¹⁹⁶ JS30, page 14.
- ¹⁹⁷ JS26, pages 10–11.
- ¹⁹⁸ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/16, paras. 166.141–166.143, 166.280–166.284.
- ¹⁹⁹ PNI, pages 6–7.
- ²⁰⁰ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/16, paras. 166.285.
- ²⁰¹ JS6, page 17, para. 73, ADF, page 3 and EBF, para. 14.
- ²⁰² HRW, page 4.
- ²⁰³ CSW, paras. 24–25 and ADF, page 3.
- ²⁰⁴ ADF, page 2–3.
- ²⁰⁵ ECLJ, pages 2 and 4 and MRGI, page 8.
- ²⁰⁶ EBF, paras. 16–17.
- ²⁰⁷ EAJW, paras. 2 and 11–13.
- ²⁰⁸ AITAS, page 6, MRGI, page 8, JS6, page 9, JS18, page 3.
- ²⁰⁹ MRGI, page 8, AITAS, page 5, JS18, pages 3–4, 6 and 8–10.
- ²¹⁰ AITAS, page 6.
- ²¹¹ JS6, page 9.
- ²¹² MRGI, page 6, JS12, pages 1–2 and JS6, page 9.
- ²¹³ JS8, page 12 and JS12, page 4.
- ²¹⁴ MRGI, page 9.
- ²¹⁵ MRGI, page 8, AITAS, page 5, JS18, pages 3–4, 6 and 8–10.
- ²¹⁶ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/16, paras. 166.56, 166.286–166.288.
- ²¹⁷ AI, page 10 and JS30, page 15.
- ²¹⁸ JS30, page 15.
- ²¹⁹ Jubilee Campaign, pages 4–5.
- ²²⁰ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/16, paras. 166.
- ²²¹ Jubilee Campaign, pages 4–5.
- ²²² JS14, pages 4–5.