



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-eighth session
Geneva 20–31 January 2025

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 and the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a summary of 82 stakeholders' submissions² for 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 Egypt had introduced its first national strategy for human rights and had established a Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights. NCHR also noted improvements in the national legislative framework to uphold human rights.³

3. NCHR recommended the creation of an independent commission dedicated to combating discrimination to ensure that the provisions outlined in Article 53 of the Constitution are implemented. NCHR also urged that the deliberations within the House of Representatives would build up to an amendment to the Criminal Procedure Law to address and mitigate substantial impediments to the effective implementation of human rights.⁴

4. NCHR called for the promulgation of supplementary legislation to the Constitution to elucidate undefined concepts pertaining to counterterrorism, among other concepts. NCHR also advised a thorough review of the legal definitions pertaining to the crime of torture. Furthermore, despite that the National Strategy seeks to address all forms of torture, it recommended adopting a comprehensive approach in addressing allegations and instances of torture. It recommended Egypt to reevaluate the application of the death penalty, ensuring alignment with international agreements ratified by Egypt.⁵

5. NCHR recommended Egypt to upgrade the technological system, enhance electronic connectivity, and improve the skills of relevant stakeholders, with the aim of preventing protracted trials and minimizing restrictions on defendants' communication with the judicial

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



panel. It also recommended the Government to increase the number of judges to ensure swift and effective access to justice. Moreover, it recommended Egypt to raise public awareness of legal culture regarding citizens' rights during litigation procedures and to enact legislation to regulate the protection of witnesses and whistleblowers.⁶

6. NCHR noted that despite that the 2014 Constitution guaranteed the freedom of thought and opinion, it proposed the enactment of a national law regarding freedom of access to information aiming to enhance the institutional framework for addressing human rights.⁷

7. NCHR recommended addressing challenges in judicial prosecution of human trafficking and migrant smuggling cases to ensure effective enforcement of anti-trafficking legislation and strengthening protecting measures for victims, most notably women and children.⁸

8. NCHR called for the expeditious implementation of Universal Healthcare System Law No. 2/2018 in its entirety, to ensure the provision of healthcare services for all.⁹

9. NCHR noted that education remained the greatest challenge to the full realization of human rights for the most vulnerable families. NCHR observed the reluctance of some poor families to enroll their children in education, instead pushing them into the labor market. It recommended an expansion in the number of schools, a reduction in classroom overcrowding and efforts towards the eradication of illiteracy and draft a new Child Law.¹⁰

10. NCHR noted that Egypt faced acute financial challenges, including substantial government debt and recurring budget deficits which hindered the allocation of necessary financial resources to stimulate the economy and safeguard vulnerable populations.

11. NCHR recommended Egypt to enhance collaboration to mitigate the impacts of climate change and raise awareness by exploring alternatives to reduce environmental pollution.¹¹

12. NCHR noted that Egyptian women have attained an unprecedented level of rights in the public domain, with all public sectors now accessible to women without discrimination. It recommended increasing the allocation of international educational scholarships for women, combat the practice of female genital mutilation, and implement measures to address violence against women.¹²

13. NCHR appreciated the representation of youth in the 2019 Governors' Movement and recommended enhancing it across all sectors and increase their representation in upcoming local council elections.¹³

14. NCHR also recommended enforcing the provisions of Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 10 (2018), including streamlining access to the Integrated Services Card necessary for enjoying the rights specified by the law. It advocated for enhancing physical and technological accessibility in government buildings and public spaces.¹⁴

15. NCHR noted that there has been a significant increase in Egypt's refugee population, now reaching approximately 600,000, primarily due to escalating armed conflicts in neighboring countries. It recommended conducting an audit of refugee populations nationwide and implement measures to differentiate between refugees and migrants and register and document their residence status.¹⁵

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations¹⁶ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

16. JS33 recommended Egypt to ratify ICRMW. SHR and HRM recommended Egypt to withdraw the reservations made to the CEDAW.¹⁷ Several submissions recommended ratifying the ICPPED.¹⁸ Several stakeholders recommended acceding to the ICCPR-OP-2.¹⁹ Various stakeholders recommended acceding to OP-CAT.²⁰ JS33 and JS8 recommended acceding to OP-CEDAW; OP-ICESCR; OP-CRC-IC; and OP-CRPD.²¹ TOHR and JS13 also recommended the Government to accept the competence of the Committee on Enforced

Disappearances under Article 31 of the Convention.²² CFJ urged Egypt to ratify the remaining six ILO conventions,²³ including Conventions No. 187, 155, 156, 175, 183, and 189. Moreover, NWF recommended ratifying the ILO Convention No. 190.²⁴

17. ICAN urged Egypt to sign and ratify the TPNW as a matter of international urgency. NHRO recommended Egypt to accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.²⁵

18. Several Stakeholders recommended Egypt to cooperate with regional and international human rights mechanisms and extend a standing invitation for country visits to the Special Procedures, including the Special Rapporteur on Torture.²⁶ MAAT also recommended Egypt to engage more with international human rights mechanisms and consider hosting a regional office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights.²⁷

B. National human rights framework

19. AI noted that the NCHR acted more as a defender of Egypt's human rights record than addressing violations. Moreover, as its members were appointed by the Government, the NCHR had been unable to conduct unannounced and unhindered visits to prisons and other detention centres.²⁸

20. Stakeholders recommended that Egypt establish an independent national preventive mechanism for monitoring and inspecting places of detention.²⁹

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

21. JS1 noted that Egypt had promulgated or amended laws to transpose exceptional provisions from the Emergency Law into ordinary laws, rendering the abrogation of the State of Emergency a mere formality. They recommended Egypt to review all laws that transfer the effects of the Emergency Law into ordinary legislation, particularly on the recent amendments.³⁰

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

22. JS2 noted that the National Strategy for Human Rights represents the Egyptian State's political will to uphold citizens' dignity.³¹ They recommended Egypt to announce the executive plan of the Strategy, including a timetable, implementation details, costs, and indicators to measure progress.³² El-Hak and JS32 recommended enhancing national consultations with civil society, the private sector, and other organizations focusing on security, stability, sustainable development and environmental care.³³

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

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

23. HRW noted that in April 2022, President al-Sisi announced an end to military operations in North Sinai against the local extremist armed group and Islamic State affiliate. However, they reported that videos from July-August showed extrajudicial executions of shackled or wounded men by army-affiliated militias.³⁴ MRG and JS23 observed 386 attacks on educational facilities and the demolition of 73 schools in the governorate from 2013 to 2023.³⁵ They recommended halting abusive home demolitions and forced evictions in North Sinai.³⁶

Equality and non-discrimination

24. JS32 and JPTi noted that the Constitution asserts equality without discrimination based on religion, ethnicity, sect, gender or social position, urging greater efforts to combat discrimination and support minority groups.³⁷ Stakeholders observed that national dialogue sessions called by the President proposed establishing an independent anti-discrimination

commission and recommended submitting this initiative to Parliament's legislative agenda, enforcing it, and providing remedies for victims.³⁸

25. Stakeholders recommended spreading the culture of human rights and tolerance in schools, ministries, and various institutions.³⁹ Along with other stakeholders they suggested preparing a plan to develop an educational human rights curriculum for all educational levels, and training public officials.⁴⁰

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

26. JHR and EOHR noted that capital punishment remains a threat to the right to life, with no positive measures taken to reduce such penalties.⁴¹ JS23, JS26 and JS29 noted that over 100 offences are punishable by death.⁴² Stakeholders recommended abolishing the death penalty entirely, especially for minors, and urged a moratorium and public disclosure of death row data.⁴³ If abolishment is not possible, Stakeholders recommended reviewing the capital punishment legislation, circumscribing its scope, and ceasing its imposition in political and opinion cases.⁴⁴

27. HRM, TOHR and JS27 stated that enforced disappearances have been a longstanding issue, involving the arrest, detention, or abduction of individuals by state authorities who refuse to disclose their fate or whereabouts.⁴⁵ Stakeholders noted that political activists, journalists, human rights defenders, and minorities, including LGBTQ+ individuals and religious or ethnic minorities, are disproportionately affected, and recommended ending these practices.⁴⁶ Stakeholders recommended criminalising enforced disappearances, and ensuring detainees' registrations and their access to legal counsel.⁴⁷ Stakeholders further recommended Egypt to investigate enforced disappearances, torture and other ill-treatment, and unlawful killings, hold perpetrators accountable through fair trials, and punish them at the severity of their crimes.⁴⁸

28. Stakeholders observed that since Egypt's last UPR, no measures were adopted to amend the definition of torture in the Penal Code, or to establish an independent investigative body.⁴⁹ They recommended the alignment of the definition of torture with the Convention against Torture.⁵⁰ HRW, EFHR and JS22 recommended ending these practices and ensuring access to medical care for detainees.⁵¹ CIVAR PSD, JS21, JS26 and JS28 recommended ensuring effective, timely, and appropriate reparations to the survivors and their families.⁵²

29. EIPR, CIVAR PSD, EOHR, JS1 and JS6 observed that detention centres remain unfit and inhumane, and prisoners suffer from overcrowding, mistreatment, deliberate medical neglect, and solitary confinement.⁵³ JS1 and AC noted that solitary confinement prisoners increased, occasionally exceeding the 30-day limit stipulated by law.⁵⁴ CIVAR PSD and ERF recommended improving the conditions in detention centres, addressing overcrowding and ensuring adequate facilities to prevent deaths in detention.⁵⁵ EFHR, JS1 and JS6 recommended Egypt to provide adequate food, clean water, personal hygiene supplies, and improved healthcare services.⁵⁶

30. AOHR-HQ and JS1 recommended stronger partnerships with NGOs to monitor reforms in detention centres alongside providing protection for whistleblowers, expanding the application of conditional pardons, and prioritising the elderly and chronically ill prisoners.⁵⁷ HRW, JS1, JS6 and JS10 recommended implementing prison visits according to regulations, allowing regular visits by family and lawyers.⁵⁸ EFHR recommended ensuring effective independent and impartial investigations into the unlawful deaths of detainees/prisoners.⁵⁹ JS1 and JS8 recommended Public Prosecution to investigate complaints from prisoners, and transfer the oversight of all correctional centres to a neutral and independent body.⁶⁰

Human rights and counter-terrorism

31. LDSF and JS3 stated that Law No. 94/2015 and Law No. 8/2015 permit surveillance, travel bans, asset freezes, and the designation of individuals and organizations as terrorists.⁶¹ Stakeholder noted broadening the definition of "terrorists" and "terrorist entities" by vaguely referencing terms such as "disruption of public order" and "endangering the security of society".⁶² Stakeholders recommended revising this definition to align with international standards.⁶³ Stakeholders further reported the inclusion of human rights defenders on terrorist

lists and recommended their removal, a review of cases involving terrorism-related offences, and the release of political prisoners.⁶⁴

32. CIHRS, SHR, ACIJLP and JS21 recommended abolishing Terrorism Circuits Courts and exceptional courts such as the Emergency Supreme State Security Courts.⁶⁵ LDSF recommended Egypt to stop employing counter-terrorism measures as a pretext to target activists domestically and internationally.⁶⁶

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

33. ACIJLP noted that the independence of the judiciary suffers from legislative and regulatory problems that affect the extent of its independence, at the institutional and individual levels. It recommended Egypt to cease the intervention of the executive authority in the selection and appointment processes of members of Public Prosecution.⁶⁷

34. JS18 recommended repealing Judicial Authorities Law, and any other related legislation authorising the President to select the heads of judicial institutions.⁶⁸ ACSFT recommended establishing a committee to prevent corruption and to enforce Law No. 106/2013 on conflicts of interest among state officials.⁶⁹

35. JS5 and JS18 observed that military courts are used to try civilians, where individuals lack the safeguards available in ordinary courts.⁷⁰ Stakeholders recommended restricting military courts to military offences.⁷¹ CIHRS, JHR, JS1, JS8, JS12 and JS24 recommended an end to proceedings against defendants referred to exceptional tribunals during the state of emergency, and transferring their adjudication to ordinary courts.⁷² Stakeholders recommended upholding minimum judicial guarantees for the right to a fair trial, equality of arms, and the right to defence for lawyers, including in death penalty cases.⁷³

36. ACHPR, EIPR, JS22 and JS29 observed that pretrial detention became a punitive measure against dissenters, human rights defenders, and journalists, with authorities prolonging detention through “rotation”.⁷⁴ Stakeholders stated that this practice involves re-arresting detainees nearing the maximum pretrial detention for new cases, often on near-identical charges.⁷⁵

37. Stakeholders recommended ending arbitrary arrests, pretrial detention and “rotation” to comply with ICCPR obligations, especially in opinion cases, and to establish a maximum legal period for pretrial detention.⁷⁶ JS6, JS18 and JS26 recommended ensuring due process in trials and pretrial detention under the ICCPR and Articles 54 and 55 of the Constitution, including ending mass trials.⁷⁷ NWF and JS2 recommended amending the Penal Code to provide alternatives to pretrial detention, including the electronic criminal control system.⁷⁸ ACSFT and AOHR-HQ recommended prioritising criminal procedure reforms.⁷⁹

38. JS3, JS18 and JS29 stated that authorities have systematically targeted lawyers, obstructing their work through arrests, physical attacks, and intimidation, recommending that Egypt ensure they can work without fear of reprisal or intimidation.⁸⁰

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

39. JS32 noted that Egypt’s constitution establishes Islam as the official religion and Sharia law as the basis of legislation.⁸¹ MRG, EOHR, EIPR, BIC and JS17 noted that while the Constitution claims an “absolute” right to freedom of belief, the practice of religious rituals and establishing places of worship are restricted to Christianity, Islam, and Judaism, excluding groups such as Ahmadis, Atheists, Bahá’í, Humanists and Quranists.⁸² CAP reported death threats against Ahmadis alongside risks of persecution, torture or other human rights violations, while BIC noted discrimination and harassment of Bahá’ís.⁸³ ECLJ reported Christians facing blasphemy charges, extremists attacks and harassments, while JS7 observed restrictions on Jehovah’s Witnesses’ ability to own places of worship.⁸⁴ JS32 and JS33 recommended legal recognition and protection for religious minorities.⁸⁵ ADF and others called for effective investigation and sanctioning of all human rights violations against religious minorities to ensure accountability for perpetrators and justice for victims.⁸⁶

40. JS33 observed that several Egyptians have been arrested and detained on accusations of blasphemy, insulting religious figures, and converting from Islam to Christianity.⁸⁷ Stakeholders recommended decriminalising blasphemy and review all cases involving

charges of insulting religion or showing contempt for “divine” religions, and related charges under Article 98(f) of the Penal Code.⁸⁸

41. Stakeholders noted violations of freedom of expression since Egypt’s last UPR, including arbitrary arrests of journalists, opposition politicians, dissidents’ relatives abroad, protesters, trade unionists, lawyers, and critics of government.⁸⁹ Stakeholders noted increasing use of false news charges to prosecute dissent, and recommended releasing journalists, lawyers, writers, media professionals, scholars and students imprisoned for expressing their opinions and political activities.⁹⁰ Stakeholders recommended amending laws on freedom of expression to align with the ICCPR.⁹¹ AFTHER and JS15 recommended repealing censorship provisions allowing imprisonment for publishing offences, particularly those restricting freedom of opinion and expression.⁹² JS3, JS22 and JS30 recommended ending, investigating, and prosecuting threats and attacks against journalists, lawyers, and human rights defenders, while establishing an independent body to ensure accountability and transparency.⁹³

42. CIHRS, JS3 and JS22 stated that Law No. 149/2019 imposed stringent regulations on civil society organizations, limiting their formation, activities, access to resources, and interaction with international entities.⁹⁴ JS3, HRW, CIHRS, JS11, JS22 and JS23 recommended repealing the NGO law and working with independent human rights organizations to adopt a legislative framework upholding the right to freedom of association, and facilitating their registration, access to funding and operations.⁹⁵

43. Stakeholders noted that recent laws restricted freedom of expression and the press.⁹⁶ Anti-Cyber and Information Technology Crimes Law (No. 180/2018) created a media regulatory scheme granting authorities broad discretion to censor content which meets several vaguely phrased prohibitions.⁹⁷ Similarly, Law No. 175/2018 permits authorities to block websites without judicial orders on vaguely defined national security or economic grounds.⁹⁸ IKSHEF reported that authorities acquired private TV channels and newspapers.⁹⁹ JS3 and JS12 noted that Egypt’s use of transnational repression intensified by targeting families of journalists living abroad and using defamation campaigns to silence oppositions.¹⁰⁰ JS3 recommended ensuring open access to free, independent information, and stop media censorship and the blocking of websites criticizing the government.¹⁰¹ JS3 and JS24 recommended the rescission of Law No. 175/2018, and EgyptWide recommended redrafting Law No. 180/2018 to align with international standards.¹⁰²

44. Stakeholders observed that Law No. 10/1914 and Law No. 107/2013 prohibit freedom of association and peaceful assembly, potentially considering gatherings of five or more individuals illegal, and recommended repealing both laws to respect the rights to association and peaceful assembly.¹⁰³

45. JS23 noted that the 2024 presidential elections were neither free nor fair, occurring in a repressive climate with the arrests of rivals, journalists, and activists undermining legitimacy.¹⁰⁴ LDSF, JS20, JS23 and JS29 recommended free, fair and resilient elections under international supervision, respecting democratic standards and fundamental rights.¹⁰⁵ JS8 recommended granting full jurisdiction to civil society observers for referendums and elections.¹⁰⁶ AOHR-HQ and JS14 recommended initiating community dialogue to amend the electoral law and reach consensus on the optimal system for selecting members of the House of Representatives to ensure representation for vulnerable groups.¹⁰⁷

46. JS8 observed that amendments to Law No. 40/1977 made forming political parties more expensive.¹⁰⁸ Law No. 213/2017 restricts trade union formation, requiring at least 20,000 members for a public union and neglecting the rights of 6.5 million retired employees.¹⁰⁹ It recommended issuing new legislation for associations to liberate non-governmental work and guarantee unionist freedom, ensuring independence and compliance with international commitments.¹¹⁰ NWF and AI recommended empowering trade unions for organized labour, ensuring fair elections and freeing unions from undue security oversight.¹¹¹

Right to privacy

47. JS15 observed that unclear legal standards for searches in vice crime investigations often violate privacy rights under the ICCPR, and recommended strict legal procedures

prohibiting unauthorised access to private digital information and ensure digital evidence is obtained with proper judicial authorisation.¹¹²

48. JS3 noted the Government's long history of using spyware and surveillance technologies to monitor online communications and target dissidents.¹¹³ PFT observed delays in issuing executive regulations for the Personal Data Protection Law despite its enactment and recommended their prompt issuance.¹¹⁴ JS1 recommended establishing an independent regulatory body to protect data, comprising representatives from various societal segments.¹¹⁵

Right to marriage and family life

49. WDA recommended passing new family and anti-family violence laws to uphold human dignity.¹¹⁶ EIPR highlighted that outdated family laws still promote unequal family dynamics and deny women equal rights to divorce and child guardianship.¹¹⁷

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

50. JS8 stated that despite the law to combat illegal migration, human trafficking increased through so-called "death boats" launched to Europe, and recommended re-activating the victims' fund created by law and combining it with the national committee as a preventive measure.¹¹⁸ JPTi and IAPD highlighted the importance of strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies to prevent, investigate, and prosecute trafficking offences and recommended proactively identifying victims of human trafficking, especially among vulnerable groups.¹¹⁹

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

51. EgyptWide and CFJ observed that in February 2024, workers in Gharbeya Governorate announced a strike, demanding the implementation of the new minimum wage based on employee grades.¹²⁰ They highlighted challenges in occupational health and safety, noting that irregular workers lack legal and social protection for work-related accidents.¹²¹ CFJ and JS9 recommended revising labour laws to align with ILO conventions and expanding health and social insurance protections.¹²² MAAT and JS8 recommended implementing executive mechanisms to enforce minimum and maximum wages in private and public sectors alongside securing workers' rights and ending arbitrary dismissals.¹²³

52. JS15 observed that individuals suspected of immoral behaviour face discrimination and dismissal from employment due to internal bylaws and administrative laws.¹²⁴ It recommended measures protecting women, transgender people and other vulnerable groups from discrimination and arbitrary prosecution and amending laws allowing for such dismissals.¹²⁵

53. PFT reported high unemployment among young people, especially those with university qualifications, and recommended expanding job opportunities and training for the youth.¹²⁶

Right to an adequate standard of living

54. Al-Gora noted that economic challenges and population growth created a gap between housing needs and completed projects.¹²⁷ ERF and JS11 observed several positive steps since Egypt's last UPR regarding the right to social security.¹²⁸ Stakeholders observed that the austerity policies disproportionately affect people's right to an adequate standard of living, including housing, food, and social security.¹²⁹ JS8 and JS19 recommended promoting good practices in living standards, expanding social protection, and ensure housing and compensation for those forcibly evacuated.¹³⁰

55. IAPD and Al-Gora noted that in February 2022, the Government announced Egypt's entry into water poverty, recommending seawater desalination to increase water resources.¹³¹ JS8 recommended ensuring access to basic food needs in all governorates, especially in impoverished areas, and that subsidized commodities reach those in need.¹³²

Right to health

56. EgyptWide, JS8 and JS9 noted that despite Egypt's international and constitutional commitments to ensure people's right to comprehensive and quality healthcare, austerity measures and a lack of effective policies failed these commitments as budget cuts limit access to quality healthcare.¹³³ JS9 recommended increasing investment and government spending in healthcare and accelerating the implementation of the highest attainable standard of universal health insurance to cover all citizens.¹³⁴

57. JS34 observed that 20% of children born in the previous 5 years resulted from unwanted pregnancies, and 14% of previously married women reported unmet contraception needs, rising to 18% in rural Upper Egypt.¹³⁵ C-Fam and JS34 observed that Egypt's Penal Code prohibits abortion, except in cases of risks to mother's life, health risks, or rape, forcing many women into unsafe abortions.¹³⁶ JS1, JS19 and JS34 recommended decriminalising abortion and provide safe and free abortion services, improve access to family planning and sexual and reproductive health services resources, and ensure equal access to these regardless of marital status.¹³⁷

Right to education

58. BC stated that education is not accessible to all children, with children living in poverty, and children with disabilities being the most disadvantaged.¹³⁸ JS9 noted that Egypt's failure to ensure quality public education reinforces inequalities between wealthy and poor households.¹³⁹ JS8 and JS9 recommended ensuring equal access to good-quality and free education across the country.¹⁴⁰ BC and MAAT recommended adding more school-based extra-curricular activities to encourage school attendance and to give students opportunities to develop various skills.¹⁴¹

59. JS1 noted that issues arising from digital rights intersect with political, economic, and social rights, and recommended ensuring fair access to the internet for citizens, as it is needed for awareness, work, and the dissemination of digital literacy in society.

60. SAR and AFTEHR observed the authorities' nationalisation of universities, liquidating the student movement, targeting and prosecuting its leaders, and empowering student groups loyal to security services.¹⁴² They further recommended repealing laws infringing on academic freedom and autonomy, particularly policies subjecting university campuses to military jurisdiction, and ceasing interference in academic life, including travel bans on academics and arresting Egyptian researchers abroad.¹⁴³

Cultural rights

61. MRG noted that the constitutional framework for protecting cultural and linguistic rights does not explicitly prohibit discrimination based on racial, religious, or linguistic differences.¹⁴⁴ It recommended amending the Constitution to explicitly protect the rights of linguistic minorities, including their right to conduct educational activities.¹⁴⁵

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

62. JS8 and ACHPR observed an ongoing environmental deterioration harming citizens' health and recommended legislative and executive actions to combat pollution, enforce penalties for violators, and implement environmental monitoring from a human rights perspective.¹⁴⁶

63. EgyptWide noted that while the Constitution protects socio-economic rights, equality is undermined by favouring military control over key economic sectors, harming the private sector and workers' rights.¹⁴⁷ It recommended ensuring the military does not hinder development, competitiveness and prosperity.¹⁴⁸

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

64. JPTi, NWF, JS19 and JS34 noted that Egypt lacks comprehensive legislation on violence against women and that marital rape is not criminalized with the flawed definition of rape in law.¹⁴⁹ Stakeholders recommended that criminalising domestic violence, adopting a personal status law aligned with international standards, forming an independent committee to combat gender discrimination, better enforcing laws to prevent violence against women, and building women's shelters.¹⁵⁰

65. SHR, HRM and JS23 noted that following the transfer of women prisoners from Qanater Prison to the Tenth of Ramadan Rehabilitation Center, women found surveillance cameras.¹⁵¹ Women are required to always wear full clothing, including hijabs, and must alternate sleep periods, with one inmate waking another if her body becomes exposed while sleeping.¹⁵²

66. MRG and JS33 stated a trend of trafficking of Coptic Christian women and girls, who are subsequently forcibly married, and recommended monitoring and reporting on their abduction, forced marriage, and forced religious conversion.¹⁵³

67. CJF observed that women domestic workers face further challenges arising from gender discrimination, socio-economic inequalities, inadequate legal protection.¹⁵⁴ JS9 expressed concern about women's right to work, especially those from lower socio-economic backgrounds who struggle to access private sector jobs requiring higher qualifications.¹⁵⁵ ECWR, JS9 and JS14 recommended safeguarding women's labour rights in the private sector, implementing pay transparency, addressing the gender pay gap, and monitoring sex-disaggregated employment data.¹⁵⁶

68. EIPR, JS2 and JS14 noted low participation of women in certain fields and a persistent gender wage gap.¹⁵⁷ ECWR, JS10 and JS11 observed ongoing challenges for women's parliamentary and municipal representation and recommended increasing women's representation in leadership roles.¹⁵⁸

Children

69. ECP noted that corporal punishment of children remains legal in homes, alternative care, day care, and schools and recommended prohibiting it in all settings and repealing any legal defence for it.¹⁵⁹

70. SHR, HRM and JS8 observed the ongoing issues of street children and school dropouts due to economic reasons.¹⁶⁰ SHR and CFJ highlighted the prevalence of poorly regulated child labour.¹⁶¹ JS2 recommended better coordination between the National Council for Motherhood and Childhood and government agencies to protect children's rights.¹⁶² Egypt-Peace, EFDSPP, PFT and JPTi recommended expanding policies to reduce school dropout and child labour.¹⁶³

71. JS19 noted that child marriage inherently lacks informed consent, as children cannot fully comprehend the consequences of marriage and sexual relations and recommended strengthening enforcement of the Child Marriage Act, and enhancing child protection services, particularly to protect girls from harmful practices such as female genital mutilation, child marriage, and marital rape.¹⁶⁴

Older persons

72. PFT reported Egypt's focus on the elderly at the legislative and public policy levels in approving Law No. 19/2024 aimed at protecting their rights. It recommended stronger social protection and medical care programs for them.¹⁶⁵

Persons with disabilities

73. JS11 and JS31 observed notable advancements in disability rights but identified gaps, recommending mechanisms for effective participation in political and civil life.¹⁶⁶ JS2 and JS31 recommended ensuring a better infrastructure accommodating the needs of persons with

disabilities.¹⁶⁷ ERF recommended establishing a database of people with disabilities by type of disability, and strictly enforcing the 5% employment quota for them.¹⁶⁸ JS4 and Mandela-Rights observed that Egypt's education curricula are unsuitable for individuals with mental disabilities and called for systems tailored to various disabilities.¹⁶⁹

Indigenous Peoples and minorities

74. MRG observed that minority and indigenous communities living in the border zones of Sinai, Aswan and Matrouh face marginalization, resulting in poor welfare and health outcomes including anemia among children.¹⁷⁰ Health resources are highly centralized, benefiting major cities while rural and peripheral regions lack even essential care.¹⁷¹

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

75. Stakeholders stated that homosexuality, transgender identities, and consensual same-sex acts are prosecuted under Law No. 10/1961 on Combating Prostitution.¹⁷² JS34 highlighted the continued entrapment of LGBTQI+ individuals online, while ANKH noted an increase in hate speech against them on social media.¹⁷³ JS25 recommended halting forced disappearances and ensuring legal representation and equal protection for all.¹⁷⁴

76. ANKH and JS27 recommended dropping charges against those arrested for their sexual orientation, ending persecution and harassment based on sexual or gender identity, eliminating media practices that promote hate speech and incite violence against them.¹⁷⁵

77. JS25 noted that LGBTQI+ individuals often face verbal abuse and ridicule from health professionals in government hospitals when seeking HIV treatment.¹⁷⁶ JS16 and ANKH recommended ensuring access to gender-affirming and regular healthcare for intersex and transgender people, based solely on scientific medical assessments.¹⁷⁷

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

78. JS35 observed that the lack of a clear definition of "refugee" in law creates ambiguity and hinders policy implementation, while hate speech against refugees also remains undefined.¹⁷⁸ Although authorities announced a draft law on refugee status, civil society and refugee communities were excluded from discussions.¹⁷⁹

79. IAPD recommended accelerating the adoption of the draft refugee law approved by the Government but still pending in the House of Representatives.¹⁸⁰ ACSFT observed that the six month limit on residence permits for refugees and asylum seekers is insufficient.¹⁸¹ PFT, HRW and JS35 recommended public awareness campaigns to combat xenophobia and discrimination against refugees.¹⁸² Egypt-Peace recommended establishing a national body to coordinate migrant affairs.¹⁸³

80. JS1 noted uncertainty regarding the official number of refugees in Egypt and recommended conducting a census of refugees, migrants, and asylum seekers to uphold their rights. It also recommended authorities to cease harassment, withholding of documents, arbitrary targeting based on skin colour, adopt the principle of non-refoulement, and cease forcing migrants to sign voluntary return forms.¹⁸⁴ JS35 highlighted strict border controls severely limiting movement, while JS15 and JPTi reported arbitrary detention and deportation without due process, particularly affecting Eritrean and Sudanese refugees who endure inhumane conditions and forced deportations without legal support.¹⁸⁵

81. HRW, AI, JS1 and JS35 recommended stopping forced deportations, ensuring refugees are not returned to places where their safety is at risk, and providing safe entry for those fleeing the conflict in Sudan, along with unrestricted access to asylum procedures.¹⁸⁶ JS15 recommended judicial reviews for all deportation and entry ban decisions, while JS8 recommended the immediate release of refugees and compensation for their suffering.¹⁸⁷

82. JS35 observed that search and rescue operations for refugees at borders are not mandated, leading to many deaths.¹⁸⁸ It recommended mandating and implementing search and rescue operations at borders to prevent fatalities.¹⁸⁹

83. Additionally, JS35 noted that refugee children face challenges in accessing education due to bureaucratic hurdles, discrimination, and lack of documentation, such as residence

permits or birth certificates.¹⁹⁰ Refugees also face significant barriers to healthcare. JS35 and JS8 recommended ensuring non-discriminatory access to education and health services for refugees, noting that women and girls experience compounded discrimination and violence.¹⁹¹

84. JS1 recommended legal protection for migrant workers, particularly those exploited in informal and unregulated sectors, and monitor and combat all forms of labour exploitation.¹⁹²

Stateless persons

85. BIC and MRG noted that newborns whose parents lack IDs specifying their religion often cannot obtain birth certificates, putting many Bahá'í children at risk of statelessness.¹⁹³ MRG stated that similar documentation challenges affect children from the Beja community and Sinai Bedouin children.¹⁹⁴

Notes

¹ A/HRC/43/16, A/HRC/43/16/Add.1, and A/HRC/43/2.

² The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AC	The Arab Council Foundation, Geneva (Switzerland);
ACIJLP	The Arab Center for Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession, Cairo (Egypt);
ACSFT	Arab Council Supporting Fair Trial & Human Rights, Cairo (Egypt);
ADF	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
AFTEHR	Association for Freedom of Thought and Expression for Human Rights, Cairo (Egypt);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
Al-Gora	Al-Gora Community Development Association, North Sinai (Egypt);
AOHR-HQ	Arab Organization for Human Rights, Cairo (Egypt);
ANKH	Arab Network for Knowledge about Human Rights, Paris (France);
BIC	Bahá'í International Community, Grand Saconnex (Switzerland);
BC	Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
CIJ	The Committee for Justice, Geneva, (Switzerland);
CAP	Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, Paris (France);
CIHRS	Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Geneva (Switzerland);
CIVAR PSD	Jewar Association for Psychological Support, Social Rights, Freedoms, Assistance, and Solidarity, Istanbul, (Türkiye);
C-Fam	The Center for Family and Human Rights, New York (United States of America);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
ECP	End of Corporal Punishment, Geneva, (Switzerland);
ECWR	The Egyptian Center for Women's Rights, Cairo (Egypt);
EFDSPP	Egyptian Federation for Development and Social Protection Policies, Hadayek Al Ahram (Egypt);
EFHR	Egyptian Front for Human Rights, Brno.(Czechia);
Egypt-Peace	Egypt Peace Foundation for Development and Human Rights, Ramada (Egypt);
EgyptWide	EgyptWide for Human Rights, Bologna (Italy);
EIPR	Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights, Cairo (Egypt);
El-Hak	El Hak Foundation for Freedom of Expression and Human Rights (Egypt);

EOHR	Egyptian Organization for Human Rights, Cairo (Egypt);
ERF	Elizka Relief Foundation, Ashanti Region (Ghana);
HRM	Human Rights Monitor, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
IAPD	International Alliance for Peace and Development, Geneva, (Switzerland);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
IKSHEF	Arab Media Freedom Monitor, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JHR	Justice For Human Rights, Istanbul (Türkiye);
LDSF	Law and Democracy Support Foundation, Berlin (Germany);
JPTi	Justice pour Tous Internationale, Geneva, (Switzerland);
MAAT	Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Cairo (Egypt);
Mandela-Rights	Mandela for Rights and Democracy Foundation, Giza (Egypt);
MRG	Minority Rights Group International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
NHRO	Najda Human Rights Organisation, Istanbul (Türkiye);
NWF	New Woman Foundation, Giza (Egypt);
PFT	Partners for Transparency, Cairo (Egypt);
SAR	Scholars at Risk, New York (United States of America);
SHR	El-Shehab For Human Rights, Birmingham (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
TOHR	Tawasol Organization for Human Rights, Rijswijk (Netherlands);
WDA	Women and Development Association, Alexandria (Egypt).
<i>Joint submissions:</i>	
JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Development, Advocacy, and Media center (DAM), and Masr360 Platform, Cairo (Egypt);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue, and Tamkeen for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Community Development and Training in Sohag, Cairo (Egypt);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Committee for Justice, and Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights (RFKHR), Washington (United States of America);
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Women and Development Association, and Social Association of the Media Profession, Alexandria (Egypt);
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Planète Réfugiés-Droits de l'Homme (PRDH), and La Clinique en droits des libertés de l'Université Grenoble-Alpes, Port-Vendres (France);
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: Committee for Justice, El Shehab for Human Rights, Arab Foundation for Civil and Political Rights, Nedal, and We Record Egyptian Network for Human Rights, Geneva (Switzerland);
JS7	Joint submission 7 submitted by: The African Association of Jehovah's Witnesses, and The European Association of Jehovah's Witnesses, Selters (Germany);
JS8	Joint submission 8 submitted by: The Arab Penal Reform Organization (APRO), The Human Rights Center for the Assistance of Prisoners, and Promising voices foundation for human rights and participatory development, Bernex (Switzerland);
JS9	Joint submission 9 submitted by: The Center for Egyptian Women's Legal Assistance (CEWLA), MENA Fem Movement for Economic, Development and Ecological Justice, The Egyptian Commission for Rights and Freedoms (ECRF), Egyptian Human Rights Forum (EHRF), and The Tahrir

- JS10 Institute for Middle East Policy (TIMEP), Brno (Czechia);
Joint submission 10 submitted by: National Association for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms, The Association of Egyptian Female Lawyers, The Middle East Foundation for Development and Human Rights, Arab House Foundation for Human Rights Hagar Foundation for Community Development, Giza (Egypt);
- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** Oyoun Center Foundation for Studying, and Developing Human Rights and Democracy in Assiut, Assiut (Egypt);
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** Egyptian Human Rights Forum, and Egyptian Front for Human Rights Organization, Paris (France);
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** Justice for Human Rights Foundation (JHR) and AFD International (AFD), Istanbul (Türkiye);
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Partners for Transparency, Supportive Homeland, Association for Development (SHAD), Qawasim Al-Khair Foundation for Aid and Care, Merit Net Foundation for Sustainable Development Mandela for Rights and Democracy, Leaders Egyptian Association for Development (LEAD) Women for Development Foundation, Imad Misr Future Foundation for Development, Social Association for Media Profession, Women and Development Foundation, Little Fingers Foundation, the Egyptian Gesr foundation for media and development, Human Rights Association for Community Development, Oyoun Center Foundation for the study and development of human Rights and Democracy, Women's and Children's Rights Association for community development, Ayadi for Development and Training, Justice and Peace Foundation for Human Rights in the Red Sea, Egyptian Association for Tourism Development, Youth Al Khair Association for Development and Services, Al-Amin Foundation for Social Services, Advancement and Development of Women Foundation, Al Gora Community Development Association, Sinai Foundation for Youth and Development, Foundation of Community Development and Children With Special Needs, shabab Elsharkia for development, Community development in Asalouji, Delta Center for Human Rights and Sustainable Development, Tanweer Association, Our Children Charitable Association, Egypt Peace for Development and Human Rights, Egyptian Association for Awareness and Comprehensive Development, Ahl Baladi Organization in Gragos, Protection Association for Human Rights and Development, Al Amal Association for Comprehensive Development, Sellers of Happiness Association, Arab Center for Human Rights Foundation, and The Egyptian association for youth and community Development, Cairo (Egypt);
- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** Cairo 52 Legal Research Institute (Cairo52), Middle East Democracy Center (MEDC), and International Service for Human Rights (ISHR), Washington (United States of America);
- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** Cairo 52 Legal Research Institute (Cairo 52), The Tahrir Institute for Middle East Policy (TIMEP), and Global Action for Trans Equality (GATE), Giza (Egypt);
- JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by:** Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW), and CSW-Nigeria, New Malden (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** The Law Society of England and Wales, Lawyers for Lawyers, and The Tahrir Institute for Middle East Policy, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by:** Abnaa Al Mahrousa Foundation For Development And Participation (Almahrousa), Direction Association For Rehabilitation And Community Integration, Egypt Bank Of Ideas Bank Of New Ideas Association (BNIA), Elhadaf Association for Human Rights, Farah Foundaton for Development, Horas Association For Development and Training, Mashreq Foundation For Development and Population, Partnership Network International (PNI), Participatory Development Solutions (PDS), Qadroun Foundation for Comprehensive Development, The Egyptian Group for Parliamentarian Studies, Women for Development Association, and Youth 2030 Foundation for Development, Cairo (Egypt);
- JS20 **Joint submission 20 submitted by:** Abnaa Al Mahrousa Foundation for Development And Participation (Almahrousa), Participatory Development Solutions (PADS), The Egyptian Group For Parliamentarian Studies, Mashreq Foundation For Development And Population, Partnership Network International (PNI), Women For Development Association, Farah Foundaton For Development, Youth 2030 Foundation for Development, Horas Association For Development And Training, Qadroun Foundation For Comprehensive Development, Egypt Bank Of Ideas Bank Of New Ideas Association, and Elhadaf Association For Human Rights, Cairo (Egypt);
- JS21 **Joint submission 21 submitted by:** Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Committee for Justice, DIGNITY, The Egyptian Commission for Rights and Freedoms, Egyptian Front for Human Rights, Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights, El Nadeem Center against Violence and Torture, Middle East Democracy Center, and REDRESS, Copenhagen (Denmark);
- JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by:** International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights, Paris (France);
- JS23 **Joint submission 23 submitted by:** ANKH Association, The Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Committee for Justice, The Egyptian Commission for Rights and Freedoms, El Nadeem Center, The Egyptian Front for Human Rights, Sinai Foundation for Human Right, The Egyptian Human Rights Forum, EgyptWide for Human Right, Law and Democracy Support Foundation, Refugees Platform in Egypt (RPE), Geneva (Switzerland);
- JS24 **Joint submission 24 submitted by:** Access Now, Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights, and Article 19, New York (United States of America);
- JS25 **Joint submission 25 submitted by:** Queer Action Collective, Johannesburg (South Africa); Pan-Africa ILGA;
- JS26 **Joint submission 26 submitted by:** Reprieve Middle East Democracy Center (MEDC) The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty (WCADP), and The Advocates for Human Rights (The Advocates), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- JS27 **Joint submission 27 submitted by:** The Egyptian Commission for Rights and Freedoms (ECRF), and Euro Mediterranean Federation against Enforced Disappearances (FEMED) Montreuil (France);
- JS28 **Joint submission 28 submitted by:** REDRESS, International Commission of Jurists, London (United Kingdom of Great

- JS29 Britain and Northern Ireland);
Joint submission 29 submitted by: International Commission of Jurists and the Egyptian Commission for Rights and Freedoms, Geneva (Switzerland);
- JS30 **Joint submission 30 submitted by:** PEN International, English PEN, and PEN America, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- JS31 **Joint submission 31 submitted by:** Farah Foundation For Development, Abnaa Al Mahrousa Foundation For Development And Participation (Almahrousa), Direction Association For Rehabilitation And Community Integration, Mashreq Foundation For Development And Population, Participatory Development Solutions (PDS), Partnership Network International (PNI) / Homena, Qadrour Foundation For Comprehensive Development, The Egyptian Group For Parliamentarian Studies, Youth 2030 Foundation For Development, Alexandria (Egypt);
- JS32 **Joint submission 32 submitted by:** Partnership Network International (PNI), The Egyptian Group For Parliamentarian Studies, Abnaa Al Mahrousa Foundation For Development And Participation (Almahrousa), Participatory Development Solutions (PDS); Mashreq Foundation For Development And Population, Elhadaf Association For Human Rights, Horas Association For Development and Training, Egypt Bank of Ideas bank of New Ideas Association (BNIA), Corsier (Switzerland);
- JS33 **Joint submission 33 submitted by:** Jubilee Campaign, and Set My People Free, Fairfax (United States of America);
- JS34 **Joint submission 34 submitted by:** The Center for Egyptian Women's Legal Assistance, The Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights, Bar Aman, Barah Amen, Edraak Foundation for Development, Egyptians Without Borders, Ganoubia Hora, New Woman Foundation, Superwomen, Tadwein for Gender Studies, Transat, and The Regional Coalition for Women Human Rights Defenders in South West Asia and North Africa, Giza (Egypt);
- JS35 **Joint submission 35 submitted by:** Migration and Human Rights Platform (MHRP), and Refugees Platform in Egypt (RPE), Châtelaine (Switzerland).

National human rights institution:

NHRC

National Council for Human Rights, New Cairo (Egypt).

Regional intergovernmental organization:

ACHPR

The African Commission for Human and Peoples' Rights (Ethiopia).

³ NCHR, p. 1–2.

⁴ NCHR, p. 3.

⁵ NCHR, p. 3.

⁶ NCHR, p. 3.

⁷ NCHR, p. 4.

⁸ NCHR, p. 5.

⁹ NCHR, p. 6.

¹⁰ NCHR, p. 6.

¹¹ NCHR, p. 8.

¹² NCHR, p. 6–7.

¹³ NCHR, p. 7.

¹⁴ NCHR, p. 7.

¹⁵ NCHR, p. 5.

¹⁶ The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

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 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the

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|-----------|---|
| | death penalty |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women |
| OP-CEDAW | Optional Protocol to CEDAW |
| OP-CAT | Optional Protocol to CAT |
| 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 |
| OP-CRPD | Optional Protocol to CRPD |
| ICPPED | International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance |
- 17 HRM, para. 7, JS13, paras. 90–91, JS33, para. 3 and SHR, p. 13.
- 18 AI, para. 50, EOHR, p. 7, HRW, p. 4, JS5, p. 9, JS8, p. 20, JS13, para. 89, JS33, p. 1, NHRO, p. 10, SHR, p. 12 and TOHR, p. 7.
- 19 JHF, para. 30, JS1, p. 6, JS8, p. 3 and 20, JS13, para. 84, JS26, p. 21, JS29 para. 8, JS33, para. 3, NHRO, p. 10 and SHR, p. 12.
- 20 AI, para. 50, EFHR, p. 10, HRW, p. 4, JS1, p. 5, JS6, p. 13, JS21, p. 13, JS23, p. 18, JS26, p. 21, JS28 p. 9 and SHR, p. 12.
- 21 JS8, p. 20 and JS33, para. 3.
- 22 JS5, p. 9 and TOHR, p. 8.
- 23 International Labour Organization Convention No. 155 concerning Occupational Safety and Health, Convention No. 156 concerning Workers with Family Responsibilities, Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, Convention No. 175 concerning Part-Time Work, Convention No. 183 concerning Maternity Protection, Convention No. 187 concerning Occupational Safety and Health, Convention No. 189 concerning Domestic Workers, and Convention No. 190 concerning Violence and Harassment.
- 24 CFJ, p. 8 and NWF, p. 7.
- 25 ICAN, p. 1.
- 26 AC, p. 9, El-Hak, p. 9, JS3, p.15, JS14, p.13, JS21, p.13, JS24, p.2, JS28, p.9, MAAT, p. 5 and SHR, p.13.
- 27 MAAT, p. 5.
- 28 AI, para. 12.
- 29 AI, para. 50, EFHR, p. 10, HRW, p. 4, JS1, p. 5, JS6, p. 13, JS21, p. 13, JS23, p. 18, JS26, p. 21, JS28 p. 9 and SHR, p. 12.
- 30 JS1, p. 2-3.
- 31 JS2, p. 7.
- 32 JS2, para. 12.
- 33 El-Hak, p. 9 and JS32, p. 7 and para. 12.
- 34 HRW, p. 9.
- 35 MRG, p. 5 and JS23, para. 70.
- 36 HRW, p. 9 and MRG, p. 5–6.
- 37 JS32, para. 1 and JPTi, p. 1–2.
- 38 ACSFT, p. 8, EOHR, p. 4, JPTi, p. 2 and 5, JS14, p. 13 and JS32, para 1 and p. 3.
- 39 IAPD, p. 2 and JS2, p. 12.
- 40 CAP, p. 4, IAPD, p. 2 and 5, JS1, p. 4–5, JS2, p. 12–13, JS8, p. 19 and JS17, paras. 57–58.
- 41 EOHR, p. 5 and JHR, para. 2.
- 42 JS23, para. 1, JS26, para. 6 and JS29, p. 5.
- 43 AI, para. 51, EFDSPP, p. 5, HRW, p. 8, JHR, para. 26, JS5, p. 6, JS8, p. 3, JS13, para. 87, JS23, para. 1, JS26, para. 6 and JS29, p. 5 and para. 8.
- 44 ACIJLP, p. 5, ACSFT, p. 8–9, AOHR, p. 2–3, JS1, p. 3, JS5 para. 18, JS8, p. 3, JS26, p. 14 and Mandela-Rights, p. 7.
- 45 HRM, p. 3–4, JS27, para. 6 and TOHR, p. 2.
- 46 HRM, paras. 4–7, JS21, para. 15, JS27, para. 6 and 14, NHRO, p. 10 and TOHR, p. 2.
- 47 JS13, p. 24, JS27, p. 9 and TOHR, p. 8.
- 48 EFHR, p. 9–10, HRM, para. 7–8, HRW, p. 4, JS1, p. 8, JS6, p. 13, JS10, para. 91 and 93, JS26, p. 20, JS27 para. 7, 14 and p. 9, JS28 p. 8–9, JS30, p. 9 and TOHR, p. 2 and 8.
- 49 ACSFT, p. 3, EFDSPP, p. 3, EOHR, p. 1, JS8, p. 3, JS10, p. 5, JS20, p. 8, JS28, p. 9 and Mandela-Rights, p. 2.
- 50 ACSFT, p. 3, EFDSPP, p. 3, EOHR, p. 1, JS8, p. 3, JS10, p. 5, JS20, p. 8 and JS28, p. 9.
- 51 EFHR, p. 9, HRW, p. 4 and JS22, para. 56.
- 52 CIVAR PSD, para. 54, JS21, p. 13, JS26, p. 20 and JS28, p. 10.
- 53 CIVAR PSD, para. 31, EIPR, para. 10, EOHR, p. 7, JS1, p. 20 and JS6, para 2.

- 54 AC, para. 12–13 and JS1, p. 20.
- 55 CIVAR PSD, para. 53 and ERF, p. 8.
- 56 EFHR, p. 10, JS1 p. 23 and JS6, p. 13.
- 57 AOHR-HQ, p. 5 and JS1, p. 23.
- 58 HRW, p.5, JS1, p. 23, JS6, p. 13 and JS10, p. 5.
- 59 EFHR, p. 10.
- 60 JS1, p. 24 and JS8, p. 5.
- 61 JS3, para. 39 and LDSF, p. 5–6.
- 62 El-Hak, para. 34, JS3, para. 3 and LDSF, para. 7.
- 63 AC, p. 8, ACIJLP, p. 5, ADF, p. 8, CIHRS, para. 44, El-Hak, p. 9, JS10, p. 1, JS22, para. 54 and JS23, p. 18.
- 64 AC, p. 7, ACHPR, p. 5, ADF, p. 8, AFTEHR, p. 7 and JS1, p. 4–5.
- 65 ACIJLP, p. 5, CIHRS, para. 46, JS21, p. 13 and SHR, p. 12.
- 66 LDSF, p. 11.
- 67 ACIJLP, p. 2 and 5.
- 68 JS18, p. 13.
- 69 ACFST, p. 8.
- 70 JS5, para. 18 and JS18, para. 15.
- 71 ACIJLP, p. 6, HRW, p. 7-8, JS1, p. 3–4 and JS5 p. 5–6.
- 72 CIHRS, p. 6, JHR, paras. 28 and 31, JS1, p. 3, JS8, p. 5, JS12 p. 9 and JS24, p. 16.
- 73 AC, p. 8, ACIJLP, p. 6, CIVAR PSD, p. 11 and JS5, p. 6 and 9.
- 74 ACHPR, p. 5, EIPR, para. 8, JS22, paras. 38–41 and JS29, para 23–24.
- 75 AC, p. 2-3, CIVAR PSD, para. 3, JS18, para. 47 and JS21, para. 23.
- 76 AC, p. 1, Al-Gora, p. 1, JS1, p. 8, JS6, p. 13, JS18, p. 13, JS28 p. 8-9, JS30, p. 9 and NHRO, p. 10.
- 77 JS6, p. 13, JS18, p. 14 and JS26, p. 12.
- 78 JS2, p. 5-6. and NWF, p. 7.
- 79 ACSFT, p. 4 and AOHR-HQ, p. 2.
- 80 JS3, p. 14, JS18, para. 38 and p. 13 and JS29, p. 20.
- 81 JS32, para. 7.
- 82 BIC, para. 5, EOHR, p. 4, EIPR, para. 28, JS17, para. 3 and MRG, p. 3–4.
- 83 BIC, para. 21 and CAP, p. 1 and 4.
- 84 ECLJ, para. 2, JS7, paras. 16 and 27.
- 85 JS32, p. 4 and JS33, para. 16.
- 86 ECLJ, para. 24, ADF, p. 9–10 and JS17, para. 56.
- 87 JS32, p. 4 and JS33, para. 8.
- 88 ADF, para. 8 and JS17, paras. 30-31.
- 89 ACHPR, p. 6, AI, para. 13, JS10, p. 6–7, JS29, para. 11 and LDSF, p. 2. 6
- 90 EOHR, p. 3, JS6, p. 13, JS17, para. 71, JS22, para. 52, JS30, p. 8 and SAR, p. 7.
- 91 AI, para. 41, EFDSPP, p. 2, EOHR, p. 3, JS8, p. 9 and JS30, p. 5.
- 92 AFTEHR, p. 7 and JS15, para. 36.
- 93 JS3, p. 14, JS22, para. 55 and JS30, p. 18.
- 94 CIHR, para. 1, JS3, para. 31 and JS22, para. 8.
- 95 CIHRS, para. 44, HRW, p. 3, JS3, p. 14, JS11, p. 6-8 and 17-18, JS22, para. 53 and JS23, p. 19.
- 96 El-Hak, para. 29 and JS3, para. 11.
- 97 El-Hak, para. 29 and JS3, para. 11.
- 98 JS3, para. 12.
- 99 IKSHEF, para. 14.
- 100 JS3, paras. 11–12 and 20 and JS12, paras. 18 and 25.
- 101 JS3, p. 14.
- 102 EgyptWide, para. 20, JS3, p. 15 and JS24, p. 9.
- 103 HRW, p. 3, JS3, paras. 28-29, JS8, p. 12 and JS23, p. 18.
- 104 JS23, para. 50.
- 105 JS20, p. 3, JS23, p. 18, JS29, p. 13 and LSDF, p. 12.
- 106 JS8, p. 7.
- 107 AOHR-HQ, p. 3 and JS14, p. 13.
- 108 JS8, p. 10.
- 109 JS8, p. 10.
- 110 JS8, p. 11.
- 111 AI, para. 59 and NWF, p. 7.
- 112 JS15, para. 9 and 41.
- 113 JS3, paras. 25.
- 114 PFT, p. 3.

- 115 JS1, p. 31.
 116 WDA, p. 2.
 117 EIPR, para. 24.
 118 JS8, p. 15–16.
 119 IAPD, p. 5 and JPTi, p. 6.
 120 CFJ, p. 5-6 and EgyptWide, para. 9.
 121 CFJ, p. 5-6 and EgyptWide, para. 9.
 122 CFJ, p. 8 and JS9, p. 11.
 123 JS8, p. 17 and MAAT, p. 5.
 124 JS15, para. 25.
 125 JS15, paras. 25, 43 and 45.
 126 PFT, p. 3 and 5.
 127 Al-Gora, p. 2.
 128 ERF, p. 9 and JS11, p. 5.
 129 EIPR, p. 4, JS9, para. 26 and Mandela-Rights, p. 4.
 130 JS8, p. 18 and JS19 p. 4.
 131 Al-Gora, p. 3 and IAPD, p. 2.
 132 JS8, p. 18.
 133 EgyptWide, paras. 12–13, JS8, p. 10 and JS9, p. 5.
 134 JS9, p. 10–11.
 135 JS34, para. 22.
 136 C-Fam, para. 5 and JS34, para. 24.
 137 JS1, p. 29, JS19, p. 12 and JS34, paras. 22 and 24.
 138 BC, para. 26.
 139 JS9, para. 19.
 140 JS8, p. 17 and JS9, p. 11.
 141 BC, para. 35 and MAAT, p. 5.
 142 AFTEHR, p. 2 and 7 and SAR, paras. 12–14 and p. 7–8.
 143 AFTEHR, p. 2 and 7 and SAR, paras. 12–14 and p. 7–8.
 144 MRG, p. 6.
 145 MRG, p. 6.
 146 ACHPR, p. 5 and JS8, p. 19.
 147 EgyptWide, p. 1–2.
 148 EgyptWide, paras. 2, 5 and 10.
 149 JS19, para. 27, JS34, paras. 3, 5 and 7, JPTi, p. 3 and NFW, p. 3.
 150 AI, para. 55, ECWR, p. 7, Egypt-Peace, p. 11, HRW, p. 7, IAPD, p. 5, JS2, p. 12, JS23, p. 19 and NFW, p. 7.
 151 HRM, para. 17, JS23, para. 14 and SHR, para. 55.
 152 HRM, para. 17, JS23, para. 14 and SHR, para. 55.
 153 JS33, paras. 8, 15, 29 and 31 and MRG, p. 4.
 154 CFJ, p. 7.
 155 JS9, p. 20–22.
 156 ECWR, p. 7, JS9, paras. 20 and 22, and p. 11 and JS14, para 11 and p. 13.
 157 EIPR, para. 20, JS2, p. 12 and JS14, para. 11.
 158 ECWR, p. 2 and 6, J10, p. 10 and JS11, p. 10.
 159 ECP, p. 1-3.
 160 HRM, para. 24, JS8, p. 15 and SHR, para. 59.
 161 CFJ, p. 2 and 7 and SHR, para. 58.
 162 JS2, p. 12.
 163 EFDSPP, p. 9, Egypt-Peace, p. 17, JPTi, p. 5-6, PFT, p. 5 and SHR, para. 59.
 164 JS19, paras. 21, 25 and p. 12.
 165 PFT, p. 5.
 166 JS11, p. 4 and JS31, p. 2.
 167 JS2 p. 12 and JS31 p. 4.
 168 ERF, p. 8.
 169 JS4, p. 1-2 and Mandela-Rights, p. 6.
 170 MRG, p. 5.
 171 MRG, p. 5.
 172 ANKH, para. 1, HRW, p. 7, JS21, para. 11 and JS25, para. 18.
 173 ANKH, para. 10 and JS34, para. 36.
 174 JS25, p. 18.
 175 ANKH, p. 6 and JS27, para. 27 and p. 9.

- ¹⁷⁶ JS25, para. 38.
¹⁷⁷ ANKH, p. 7 and JS16, paras. 33, 27 and p. 8.
¹⁷⁸ JS35, p. 3.
¹⁷⁹ JS35, p. 2.
¹⁸⁰ IAPD, p. 5.
¹⁸¹ ACSFT, p. 6.
¹⁸² HRW, p. 6, JS35, p. 2, 3 and 8 and PFT, p. 5.
¹⁸³ Egypt-Peace, p. 11.
¹⁸⁴ JS1, p. 26–27.
¹⁸⁵ JS15, para. 19, JS35, p. 2 and JPTi, p. 4.
¹⁸⁶ AI, para. 46–47, HRW, p. 6, JS1, p. 27 and JS35, p. 6.
¹⁸⁷ JS15 para. 31 and 43 and JS8, p. 16.
¹⁸⁸ JS35, p. 3 and 7.
¹⁸⁹ JS35, p. 3 and 7.
¹⁹⁰ JS35, p. 4.
¹⁹¹ JS8, p. 16 and JS35, p. 3, 4 and 7.
¹⁹² JS1, p. 26–27.
¹⁹³ BIC, para. 7 and MRG, p. 4–5.
¹⁹⁴ MRG, p. 4–5.
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