

The Shadow Report by the Egyptian Human Rights NGO Coalition Presented to the Human Rights Council's UPR Mechanism in the 20th Session ,2014.

1-Background :-

Since the approval of the Egyptian governmental report by the Human Rights Council's mechanism of comprehensive Periodic Review at the end of 2010, Egypt has witnessed a series of political changes especially after the 25th of January revolution. There were clashes between various political fronts trying to monopolies power which left a negative impact on the human rights condition. Chaos was also a major reason for the inability of consecutive governments to meet their commitments towards the Human Rights Council's recommendations which reached more than 119 recommendations.

2-The Legal and Constitutional Framework:-

Since the wake of 25 January, 2011, and until the present, many swift constitutional and legal changes took place. A constitutional declaration took place in March 2011 which was the basis of general and presidential elections. Then the constitutional declaration of November 2012. It particularly raised controversy because it sought to grant total immunity to the president. Then came the approval of the 2012 constitution which increased the feeling of crises in the society and led to the revolution of 30th June which in turn led to the toppling of the former president Mohamed Mursi and the announcement of another constitutional declaration on 8 July 2013 which drew the road map. The 2012 constitution was then amended and approved in January 2014.

First: Civil and Political Rights

1-The Right to Life

Hundreds of Egyptian citizens have been exposed to killing and random fire during and after the 25th of January revolution. Especially during the Mohamed Mahmoud Events (2011, 2012) ,Maspero (the TV building) 2011, the cabinet events, the Ministry of Defense, Abbasiyah, Ithadyah Palace, the Muslim Brotherhood guidance bureau in 2012, and through the sit –in at Rabea' and Nahda in 2013. Until now the perpetrators of these crimes have not been caught or held accountable.

Moreover, the government did nothing about reconsidering the crimes that are punished by the death penalty. These penalties (for more than 72 crimes) should be reconsidered as they are related to the right to life which is the right considered the basis of all human rights

The Coalition Demands:-

a-To restrict the death penalty to the most dangerous crimes.

b-Activation of the mechanisms of transitional justice and reform the judiciary and the security apparatus.

2-The Right to the Safety of the Body and the Combating of Torture.

The crime of torture is considered one of the most dangerous crimes in Egypt as it is systematically practiced by the Egyptian authorities. The Egyptian government has ratified The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 1987. Yet it still ignores the activation of this convention to conform to the constitution.

In a good gesture, for the first time the 2014 constitution contained constitutional guarantees to combat torture practiced by state officials. These guarantees came in articles 51-52-55-59-60-119. The activation of this convention will also lead Egypt to meet its commitments according to recommendations number 35-36-37-39-84-92-94 issued by the Human Rights Council in Geneva and accepted by Egypt.

The Coalition Demands:-

a-To amend the related national laws and especially the penal code articles 126-129-280-282 to conform to the international convention Against Torture and to conform to the 2014 constitution. Also the articles 63-64 of the criminal procedural law need to be amended for the same reason.

b-The necessity that the Egyptian government ratifies articles 21 and 22 from the International Convention Against Torture which are related to CAT's observance of complaints from persons and countries .

c-The amendment of the criminal procedures law in a way that gives the arrested the right to legal assistance during interrogation in police stations.

d-To permit the UN Special Reporter for torture to visit Egypt .

3-The Right to a Just and Impartial Trial and the Rights of Prisoners and Detainees.

The violation of the right to a just trial continues despite its centrality in human rights. The main features of the absence of a just trial is the referral of about 12 thousand civilians to military courts after January 25 and the expansion of the general prosecutor's resort to temporary detention.

There are constitutional guarantees in the 2014 constitution in articles 54,56,204 which approved new guarantees to the citizen and his human dignity and supported his freedom not to be restricted except if he is caught red handed; and with a judicial order . Also these articles guaranteed that civilians should never be tried before military courts . However the guarantee of the right to a just and impartial trial requires legislative amendments to activate the new constitution.

There is also a resort to detain a lot of the arrested people in illegal places such as in state security camps and security forces camps; where they are subjected to many violations

The Coalition Demands:-

a-The Activation of the article in the Egyptian prisons law with regard to health release and conditional release.

b-To reconsider the cases of some young detainees who were arbitrarily arrested without a legal justification, and release them.

c-To review the republican decision which caused law 83 for 2013 which amends some rules of criminal procedures law no 150 for the year 1950. The aim is to put a maximum time for the temporary detention period so it will not contradict with the principle of the original innocence of the accused.

d--To activate judicial observation of prisons and detention places

e-To stop the trials of civilians before military courts and refer them to their natural judges.

4-Combatting Terrorism

The state was subjected to a ferocious terrorist campaign in the post 30 June from armed groups which led to the killing of large numbers of victims.

The Egyptian government had announced the end of the state of emergency on the 14th of November 2013 using article 27 of the presidential constitutional declaration on the 8th of July 2013. The constitution of 2014 has also added guarantees to curb the harms of combating terrorism as stated in articles 154-99-93-92-55-54-237. However the consideration of the standards of protection of human rights while combating terrorism is a must.

The Coalition Demands:-

a-That the anti- terrorism steps does not harm the respect for human rights in Egypt especially the right to life, to freedom, and to safety of the body.

5-The right to Political Participation.

In the last four years, Egyptians voted on seven political occasions. Three of which were related to the constitution; in March 2011 then December 2012 then January 2014. In November 2010 and December 2011 Egyptians voted in parliamentary elections. The shura council elections were held in January 2012. The presidential elections were held in May and June 2012.

The large number of political events was due to the changes in the political system after the 25 of January 2011 revolution. The 2010 elections had witnessed many governmental and security interference which led the political forces to boycott the re-runs.

The aforementioned referendums and elections witnessed a high voter turnout. The May-June 2012 presidential elections saw a variety of political orientations as 12 candidates from various political parties competed. The highest voter turnout was in the parliamentary elections of December 2011 which reached

60%. The second highest was in the second round of the presidential elections of June 2012 which reached 50%. As for the referendum of 2014, the voter turnout was 38.6%.

There were many criticism with regard to the decision of rendering the decisions of the Higher Committee for Presidential Elections immune from any appeal by any other judicial authority. This continues in the present presidential elections law.

All these referendums saw fierce interference from the forces belonging to the religious current which tried to depict the votes as religious votes . In the May-June 2012 presidential elections in which Mohamed Morsi won, some villages with Coptic majority were prevented from voting. Also rigged voting cards were found.

The state-owned media pushed for approving the 2014 constitution; so did the private media which supports the road map. On the other hand some opposition individuals were arrested just for hanging posters.

The Coalition Demands:-

a-To give full jurisdiction to civil society observers in observing referendums and elections.

b-To give the right of appeal against the Higher Committee for Presidential Elections before a higher judicial authority.

c-To ban religious propaganda in all political referendums and elections.

6- Freedom of Opinion and Expression.

The Egyptian government did not keep most of its promises which were listed in the UN recommendations, which the government accepted with regard to the protection of the freedom of opinion and expression. The restriction of the freedom of speech continued. The government chased bloggers, activists and cut the public access to the internet.

On the 28th of January 2011, the Egyptian authorities totally cut the connection to the Internet from the people. This lasted five days and was meant to prevent journalists and bloggers from publishing news of the peaceful protests after January 25th.

The persecution of internet activists and bloggers continued in many forms such as: law suits, detention, and accusing them in primary cases of contempt of religion and incitement of sedition. The period when the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF) ruled has witnessed a number of violations. In January 2012, the authorities arrested a number of activists because they were hanging posters against SCAF. In February, 2012 they arrested a number of labor leaders because they called for general strike demanding the implementation of the objectives of the revolution and the handover of power from SCAF to a civil authority.

The Egyptian government did not execute its promises to protect journalists and media men which were stated in recommendations (86,100, 101). More than 20 journalists were arrested and detained for several days and were interrogated while covering the May 2012 events at the Ministry of Defense.

Moreover, more restrictions on freedom of opinion and expression were imposed such as confiscating newspapers and closing TV satellite channels. The authorities issued an order to confiscate the August 11th issue of Al Dostour newspaper in reply to claims that the newspaper incited religious sedition between Muslims and Copts. There are also claims that the newspaper insulted the president of the republic. Also in August 2012 an article by one of the journalists of the state –run newspaper of Al Akhbar was prevented because it criticized the Constitutional Declaration. Also, in October 2012 a female journalist was asked not to write her daily column because in one of her columns she criticized the Muslim Brotherhood and their Shura Council.

A court order has been issued to stop Al Fara'een channel for a month, and the channel was warned that its license will be withdrawn because of its criticism of the political administration of the country. Moreover, the government did not offer any kind of protection to the media workers in March 2013 when many members from political Islam surrounded the Media City and beat up a number of media people.

As for the freedom of thought and creativity; in July 2013 a Bani Suef court sentenced a novelist to a five years in prison for his collection of stories which the court deemed blasphemous and which was published in 2011.

The author appealed but the court rejected the appeal and supported the initial verdict on the 11th of march 2014. This verdict was preceded by two verdicts from the court of Asyut; one was sentencing the lawyer

Romani Murad Saa'd for contempt of religions. The second verdict was related to Demiana Ebeid Abdel Nour who was fined 100000 Pounds also for contempt of religions.

In January 2014 the police assaulted 11 journalists and photographers in various areas of the country while they were covering the referendum on the new constitution.

The Coalition Demands:-

a-To speed up the issuance of the law of the freedom of the circulation of information

b-To abolish the punishment of imprisonment in all the publishing crimes and to replace it by fines.

c-The support of freedom of opinion and expression so that it would conform to international conventions and the constitution.

d-The activation of the Media Code of Honor so as to consider the international standards and principles approved by the Article 19 Organization.

e-To speed up the formation of the National Council to Organize the Media with stressing its independence according to the 2014 constitution.

f- Not to close media outlets without a court order.

7- The Right to Organization

There is one law that regulates the work of NGOs in Egypt; that is law 84 for the year 2002. This law continues to organize the work of Egyptian NGOs despite Egypt's approval to implement recommendation 88 which urges the reform of the law under consideration. The law gives the administrative authority almost absolute rights starting from approval of the NGO, freezing its activities " Articles: 6, 8, 11, 41", the right to approve or disapprove foreign funding, and the right to approve or disapprove the joining of international networks, and international coalition. The law also approves that the administrative authority dissolves the NGO and liquidates its money.

Moreover, the authorities broke in a number of human rights NGOs in the end of December 2011. This assault came in the context of a campaign against Egyptian and international Human Rights NGOs accusing them of receiving foreign funds which is not prohibited by the law.

The authorities also broke in the premises of international organization that were 17 premises in five different governorates. On the 4th of June 2013 the Cairo Criminal Court passed a verdict in the case which came to be known the "Cases of Foreign Funding." Out of 43 Egyptian and foreign activists (19 out of them Americans) .

As for the right to **organization of trade unions**, the new 2014 Constitution states in article 76 that it is permitted to form trade unions based on democratic basis. It is regarded as a right guaranteed by the law which also sanctions the independence of trade unions and labor unions, and prohibits dissolving their board of directors unless with a judicial verdict. In article 77 the constitution regulates the formation of trade unions but restricts it by the necessity of a law of associations to pass through the parliament. The Constitution also prohibits more than one trade union for the same profession. The law no 35 for the year 1976 with regard to labor unions is still valid and subdues all labor unions to the observance of the Labor Ministry which totally curbs freedom.

With regard to the **formation of Political Parties**, the state has made a number of amendments to the political parties law no 40 for the year 1977. The amendments were made according to decree no 12 for the year 2011. The amendments made the components of The Political Parties Committee totally from judges; the notion of public figures was excluded. The amendments however, increased the number of authorization to form a political party from 1000 to 5000 which made the formation of the party more expensive in addition to the expenses of publishing the names of the founders in national newspapers to be paid by the founders.

The Coalition Demands:-

a-The Issuance of a new law of associations to liberate non-governmental work. This new law_would not permit the dissolution of the organization or the interference of the administrative authority. The civil society should also take a part in the draft of the new law.

b-To issue a new law for unionist freedom that will ensure their independence and conforms to Egypt's international commitments.

c-the facilitation of the formation of political parties ; especially with regard to fees on the required authorizations and with regard to publishing the names of the authorized on the website of the Political parties' committee and not national newspapers which costs a lot. -

8-The Right to Peaceful Association

The Egyptian government issued the Protest Law in the interim period following the 30th June revolution which toppled the rule of the Muslim Brotherhood. The law was issued under the number 107 for the year 2013.

There are indeed several comments about this law that undermines the right to protest. The law made it imperative to leave a long distance (safe haven) between the protesters and the sites they are protesting at especially government buildings. The law also required the security approval before the protest or public meeting by three days. The Protest Law is full of vague and loose terms which may enable the security forces to prohibit the protest anytime they wish to do so. For example , it prohibits any protest if it hinders production, calls for hindering production, sabotages public order, hinders the interests of citizens, hurts citizens, exposes them to danger, prevents citizens from practicing their rights, prevents citizens from doing their work, affects the proceeding of justice, affects public utilities, and affects transportation.

The Coalition Demands:-

a-The abolition of law 107 for the year 2013 which is related to public meetings and peaceful protests. And instead issue a new law that conforms to the 2014 constitution and international human rights standards.

9- Freedom of Religion and Belief.

The government of Egypt did not abide by the recommendations concerning the freedom of religion and freedom of belief. The government did not yet issue a Unified Law for the Construction of Muslim and Christian Worship Houses yet.

Sectarian violence's incidents continued and so did hatred crimes between Muslims and Copts. On the first of January 2011, an explosion occurred in a big church in Alexandria and killed 33 peoples. No culprits caught until now.

The government –contrary to recommendation (40)-did not put enough effort to prevent the occurrence of similar violent crimes. The Christians protested in Moqatam East of Cairo for the burning of Atfeeh church southern Cairo in January 2011. There were clashes with Muslims that claimed the lives of 12 people. The authorities did not investigate the event.

In May 2011. in the district of Embaba , Giza, violence and crimes led to the killing of 15 people and the injury of 242. This incident once more reveals the failure of the security in dealing with sectarian crises.. In September 2011 citizens burned down Mar Gerges Church in Marinab, Aswan. The prosecution failed to investigate the case and focused only on settling the case.

On the first of February of the year 2012, the police and local political and religious leadership in a village near Alexandria ordered eight Coptic families to leave the village.. The expulsion order was cancelled after two weeks when parliament members visited the area. The police failed in capturing any of the perpetrators of violence despite the availability of a police report that identifies suspects.

In continuation to the status of non-guaranteeing the freedom of religion and the freedom of belief as well as the non-interference to protect the religious and racial minorities, in June 2013 the governorate of Giza witnessed a massacre. Four Shi'as were beaten by sticks and sharp tools. The police just received the bodies and did not interfere since the siege began as it was , according to eyewitnesses , was present throughout the crime.

The Egyptian authorities failed to secure the safety of churches all around the country. At least Forty Five churches were subjected to attacks almost simultaneously in various governorates once it was announced that the sit in Rab'a and Al Nahda will be dispersed by force in August 2013. The results of the church assaults ended by the killing of seven citizens and burning twenty five churches.

The Coalition Demands:-

a-The issuance of a unified law for the construction of the houses of worship

b-To issue a law against the discrimination on religious basis, color, race or sex . And to speed up the formation of an anti discrimination commission, and to issue a legislation for a harsher punishment for incitement of hatred based on religion according to the 2014 constitution.

d-To review the educational curricula in order to entrench the principle of citizenship and religious tolerance.

10- Women's Rights

Sixteen recommendations from the UPR were directed to Egypt concerning women's rights. Yet, the government did not implement most of these recommendations. The state still did not lift up its reservations on some articles of the CEDAW which are articles 2-16-29.

The 2014 constitution obliged the state to protect women from all forms of violence. It ensured the empowering of women in a way that enables them to balance between the duties of the family and the requirements of work. The constitution also was committed to offering protection and care for motherhood and childhood. Yet all this needs to be activated practically whether we talk about the cultural climate against the participation of women in the political and economic life, or if we talk about amendment of some local laws.

The governors reshuffle in August 2013 did not include any women in 25 posts. It only included one woman as deputy governor out of 9 posts as deputy governor

Many challenges still face the Egyptian woman when it comes to parliamentary representation and municipal councils. In the history of parliamentary life in Egypt the percentage of women in the parliament never exceeded 3%.

Despite the approval by the constitution that women could be appointed in judicial posts, there is a continuous rejection by the State Council, the Administrative Judiciary and the Supreme Administrative court.

Consequently item 60 of the recommendations which urges the increase of the representation of women in the judiciary has been ignored.

Violence against women continues whether domestic violence or sexual. Domestic violence in particular is being spread extensively. Ninety seven of Egyptian Women are circumcised and the law could not protect them from this form of violence. Also the phenomenon of sexual harassment of women by men of different ages is spreading quickly. The state never really put any serious efforts to protect women from sexual harassment.

As for working women, the unified 2003 labor law includes some provisions that entrench inequality between men and women in rulings related to the work of women in the night, dangerous labor, harmful labor, or some rulings related to motherhood.

Women also suffer the absence of penal equality with men in some articles related to the crime of adultery.

The Coalition Demands:-

A-Activation of the texts in the Egyptian constitution related to equality between men and women in civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

b-Lifting up the reservations of the Egyptian government on CEDAW.

c-Putting harsh punishment on violence against women whether sexual or domestic violence.

d-Amendment of the judicial law and law of the State Council in a way that ensures the appointment of women in judicial posts.

e-Support the role of women in political posts especially as governors.

11- Child's Rights:-

At the level of the respect of children's rights, there is a noted increase in arbitrary arrest and detention of children for long periods during the political events between 2011 and 2013. Moreover, the phenomenon of exploiting children in political activism has increased especially from the Muslim Brotherhood which used children in their protests and made them hold banners supporting the group which is banned by the Children's Rights Agreement which is ratified by the Egyptian government.

Also, a number of children were killed in the engagements between the security forces and the protesters. Some children were also tortured in various police stations.

The Coalition Demands:-

a-To emphasize the protection of children especially during political violence . They should not be detained with adults and they should be treated in a way that ensures the protection of their right to safety of their bodies.

12- Combating Human Trafficking

In May 2010 the government decreed law 64 for the year 2010 with regard to human trafficking. Also, this was followed by articles 60 and 89 in the constitution of 2014 which ban human trafficking. Yet, the trafficking still goes on especially with human organs and the exploitation of children in political battles,

The government did not abide by recommendations 44-45 which it accepted before the Human Rights council especially with regard to spreading awareness of the dimensions of the crimes of human trafficking, informing the public of their dangers and educating the targeted groups.

The Coalition Demands:-

a-To re-activate the fund for the victims of human trafficking which is created by the law, to coordinate between the fund and the national committee to combat and prevent human trafficking , Include NGOs and international organizations into the coordination , and to cooperate with the media.

13- Rights of Refugees.

The refugees in Egypt are subjected to violations and bad social and human conditions. There is a constitutional provision that ensures the protection of refugees which is represented by article 91 in the 2014 constitution which states: "the state has the right to give asylum rights to any foreigner who has been persecuted for the defense of people's interests, human rights, peace or justice. Handing political refugees over to their countries is prohibited. "Yet reality reflects something else. The Egyptian authorities detained hundreds of refugees including children in December 2013 in Alexandria. It sent them back to Syria which may endanger them.

According to recommendations number 76-110-111 accepted by the Egyptian government, the Coalition Demands:-

a-To reconsider the Egyptian reservations on the 1951 agreement in a way that conforms principles of human rights.

b-To establish cooperation between institutions, organization and ministries working with refugees in order to offer them social care

c-To immediately release the refugees detained in Egyptian prisons and to re-compensate them for the harm

d-According the 1951 International Agreement for Refugees which Egypt ratified , the refugees in Egypt should receive travel documents especially those who hold blue cards and have been residing in Egypt for more than three years.

e-To put a legislation that grants the refugees free education and free healthcare as they are basic human rights.

Second : Social , Economic and Cultural Rights :-

1-The Right To Work and Combat of Unemployment.

Since the nineties of the 20th century the Egyptian state opted for the policy of privatization which led to an increase in unemployment. The state continued in the same policies until the 25 of January revolution which called for bread and social justice. But until now this slogan has not been achieved yet. In fact the number of the unemployed increases due to the transitional stage. During the third quarter of 2013 the rate of unemployment rose to 13.4% while it was 8.9% in 2010. This is because 1500 factories have stopped work since 2011. The rate of unemployment among women is four times higher than among men.

In 2013 the government issued the decision by law regulating the minimum and maximum wages. But it was not applied in the right way.

The Coalition Demands:-

a-To create job opportunities in an effective way and in consultation with the civil society and in cooperation between the public and private sectors. The plan would also aim at combating unemployment and poverty.

b-To combat unemployment including the attempt to reform the gap between education and the job market.

c-To apply minimum and maximum wages with regard to both the private and the public sectors without exceptions.

d-To make legal amendments to the labor law and the law workers' unions to secure the workers 's rights and guarantee the end of arbitrary release from work.

e-To review laws and taxation policies from the perspective social justice and human rights.

2-The Right to Education and Combating illiteracy.

Despite the increase of public expenditure on education in 2013 to reach 11.9% from the general expenditure, the Egyptian educational system still faces many impediments. Among these are the jammed classes as the average of students in a class in the primary level reached 43 students in 2013. In addition the quality of educational services has dropped. The gap between the contents of the curricula and the requirements of the job market increased which in turn contributes to the weakness of the output of the educational process , the increase in illiteracy, poverty and unemployment. Combating illiteracy remains the most important objective of the state as illiteracy reached 29.6% (37.7 women and 23.3 men).

The Coalition Demands:-

a-To allocate a percentage from government expenditure in accordance to international standards to education and scientific research to be taken from the gross national product as mentioned in the 2014 constitution.

b-The state should ensure the free education at all stages and in the same time consider the quality of education and the justice of the geographical spread.

3-The right to housing:-

The right to housing is considered one of the major social problems in Egypt. The crisis of housing is essentially a crisis caused by the absence of social justice in planning and implementation. More than fifteen million people still live in slums that lack the basic conditions for life and that do not match the minimum standard of human rights despite government efforts. Thousand live in tents due to the collapse of their buildings.

The Coalition Demands:-

a-To support the state's housing plan in consideration of social justice and economic conditions.

b-To ensure housing for those harmed from forced evacuation and compensate them.

4- The Right to Healthcare

There was an increase on healthcare in 2013 to reach 5.14 from the public expenditure. Also the rate of child mortality dropped. Yet there are still several problems facing healthcare in Egypt. There is a discrepancy in the public benefit of the healthcare between urban and rural areas. Also there are many problems facing healthcare providers. Finally the current healthcare network leaves out 58.2% from the population.

The Coalition Demands:-

a-To apply quality systems according to international hospital standards

b-To adopt a new law for healthcare that considers the financial situation of the subscriber. Also the state should fully cover those who are unable to pay

c-To put down a plan to confront Hepatitis c, kidney failure and endemic illnesses in general.

d-To increase the rate allocated from public expenditure on healthcare in a way that matches world rates.

The minimum should be 3% from the gross national product according to the 2014 constitution.

5- The right to nutrition

The government spends efforts to ensure the provision of food and basic commodities by registering people in government lists. However, the government still faces a number of challenges regarding the provision of food to the Egyptians citizen in high quality and reasonable prices. The prices are soaring, the population is rising, and the demand on food is increasing.

The Coalition Demands:-

a-to provide the basic food needs all over the governorates and specially in the most impoverished areas, ensure that the subsidized commodities reach to those who deserve it , and to offer free meals to students in the schools at impoverished areas.

b-To apply the guided pricing in the markets.

6-The Right to a Clean environment

Egypt suffers from a continuous deterioration in the environment which negatively impacts the citizens' health. This includes air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution and audio pollution. The state spent a lot of effort to conserve the agricultural lands and combat pollution yet it could not overcome the problems that threaten the health of human's fish, and animals due to the fact that pollution reached the sea and the river.

The Coalition Demands:-

a-To take legislative and executive measures to end environmental pollution . Also to put a strict mechanism to punish the violators and to make a periodic monitoring to the status of the environment in Egypt. .

7-The Dissemination of the Culture of Human rights

The dissemination of the human rights culture in the Egyptian society requires following new and creative mechanisms to achieve the wished objectives through the media, art and culture. The human rights culture should reach every citizen especially in Upper Egypt and marginal areas. All state institutions especially the educational and religious should contribute in implementing a national strategy to disseminate human rights culture, respect citizenship, cultural differences, acceptance of the other's opinion, and peaceful resolution of conflicts.

The Coalition Demands:-

a-To include the subject of human rights in all stages of education from primary to university.

b-To allocate large spaces for human rights concepts in the radio, TV and newspapers especially those owned by the state.

8-The Position from Human Rights Agreements.

There are still many aspects of failure with regard to the signature and ratification of the Egyptian government of international human rights agreements. The government still refuses to accept many of these agreements and added protocols including the two optional protocols added to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The government also does not accept the optional protocol added to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the additional protocol to the anti torture agreement.

The Coalition Demands

a-To permit the visits of the UN Special Reporters to Egypt in coordination with the concerned parties.

b-The government has to hand in the late reports to the contractual committees

c-To join the optional protocols added to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant for Economic, Social and Cultural rights, the optional protocol added to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment , and the International Agreement to End all Forms of Discrimination Against Women,

d-To look into joining the Forced Disappearance Agreement

e-To look into ratifying the basic statute of the International Criminal Court