



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
7 November 2014

Original: English

UNEDITED VERSION

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Twentieth session
Geneva, 27 October – 7 November 2014

Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Egypt

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its twentieth session from 27 October to 7 November 2014. The review of Egypt was held at the 15th meeting on 5 November 2014. The delegation of Egypt was headed by H.E. Judge Ibrahim El-Heneidy, Minister of Transitional Justice and Parliamentary Affairs. At its 18th meeting held on 7 November 2014, the Working Group adopted the report on Egypt.
2. On 15 January 2014, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Egypt: Côte d'Ivoire, Montenegro, Saudi Arabia.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Egypt:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/20/EGY/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/20/EGY/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/20/EGY/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Egypt through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the delegation of Egypt, H.E. Ibrahim el-Heneidi, Minister of Transitional Justice and House of Representatives, expressed appreciation for the constructive role of the Universal Periodic Review mechanism. The preparation process for Egypt's second review provided a further opportunity for communication with national and public forces and civil society.
6. Since the first review of Egypt in 2010 the country has witnessed major political and social circumstances. In the past three years, Egypt passed through two popular revolutions that have transformed the political landscape. The driving force behind those revolutions was the protection of rights of Egyptian citizens and guaranteeing their freedoms. In this light, the demands of the Egyptian people have crossed the ceiling of the recommendations Egypt received and accepted during its 1st Review.
7. On 25 January 2011, Egypt witnessed a popular peaceful revolt against a ruling authority that has led the country to an atmosphere of political and social marginalisation. The new president elected in 2012 adopted a series of exclusionary policies and authoritarian practices, disseminate hate speech and incitement to violence, thus violating the rule of law and the rights of Egyptians.

8. The Egyptian people sprang up for another revolution on 30 June 2013, with the participation of about 30 million Egyptians. Political and popular forces agreed on a national road map that encompasses constitutional reform, presidential and parliamentary elections.
9. The Committee of the Fifty, formed comprising representatives of Egyptians from all walks of life, drafted a new amended constitution passed by a popular vote of 98,1 %, with an unprecedented participation by women. Presidential elections in May 2014 appointed a new President by a popular vote of over 96%. Preparations are also underway for holding parliamentary elections, the final step in the roadmap.
10. The Ministry of Transitional Justice and House of Representatives is responsible for all aspects relevant to human rights in Egypt. It observes types of violations and marginalisation and works on ensuring accountability and reparations to victims of violations.
11. In upholding the principle of accountability, the Egyptian President formed in 2013 an independent fact finding commission to investigate the acts of violence following the 30 June revolution. The commission has finalised its work and is on its way to submit its reports to the competent authorities.
12. Among the first of the President's decisions was the formation of a high committee for legislative reform tasked with a review of the legislative edifice in order to align it with the new constitution. The Committee has already prepared a number of draft laws addressing core human rights issues.
13. The 2014 Constitution in its Article 5 listed human rights among the foundations of the State's political system. It stipulates that discrimination and incitement to hatred are crimes with no statute of limitations. It further committed the state to achieve social justice. Citizenship, equality and equal opportunity form the basis of the relationship between the individual and the State. It has stipulated rights and freedoms unprecedented in previous Egyptian constitutional systems; it stipulates the right to peaceful strike and unleashed the freedom of belief. Personal freedom is ensured as a natural right, as well as the freedoms of movement, thought, opinion, artistic and literary creativity, press and publishing. The Constitution prohibits forced arbitrary displacement. It ensures the rights to form political parties, civil associations and organisations upon notification. The Constitution further dedicates several articles to address the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons and expatriates.
14. Egypt received in 2010 a total number of 165 recommendations. It accepted 119, and 25 were under implementation at the time of the review. Despite the pressing domestic issues, steps have been taken to implement the accepted recommendations as follows:
15. Holding of a number of inter-agency governmental consultations with civil society representatives to hear their views on the human rights situation.
16. The Government issued a number of decisions and laws since 2011 during the transitional period to implement its international legal obligations in the field of human rights. The most important ones include: tightening punishments for crimes of violence against women, establishing a health insurance system for women heads of families and children under the school-age, and regulating the right to public assembly and peaceful demonstrations.
17. The law regulating political parties was amended in 2011 to allow for the establishment of political parties upon notification. Political parties are not to be dissolved except upon a court order. Those regulations led to an upsurge in the number of registered political parties to up to 96 parties.

18. The Al-Azhar and the Coptic Orthodox Church of Egypt launched the “House of the Egyptian Family” initiative to reinforce the values of citizenship for all. The House of the Egyptian Family launched, in cooperation with civil society partners, a campaign to restore 46 churches affected by acts of violence following the June 30 Revolution.

19. The Constitution and laws do not impose any limitations on the access of bloggers and the public to the internet. Presidents of national newspapers are appointed upon nominations from newspapers themselves. The ministry of information has been abolished. Steps are underway for establishing a Council for Media Regulation in accordance with the Constitution.

20. Since 2011, the Government has been involved in a review of Law no. 84 of 2002 regulating civil associations and non-governmental organizations. The total number of registered NGOs reaches around 47,000 thousand organizations, in comparison to 26,000 in 2010.

21. The Egyptian Constitution stipulates that “torture in all forms and types is a crime that is not subject to prescription...the State shall guarantee fair compensation for the victims of such violations”. The Public Prosecution investigates all cases brought to its attention on claims of torture or harsh treatment. It is also responsible for surveillance of prisons and other places of detention and regularly undertakes surprise visits.

22. Despite the scale of violence and barbaric acts committed by terrorist organisations in Egypt and the Middle East, Egypt adheres firmly to ensure the highest possible guarantees for the respect for human rights. It has opted not to apply any exceptional measure while fighting terrorism, relying on the stipulations of the penal code that provide guarantees for citizens’ rights. The draft anti-terrorism law, which encompasses all the guarantees compliant with United Nations standards, is ready for adoption.

23. The government has specified a minimum standard of living for those living in poverty and extreme poverty. The family social security pension has been raised by 50%.

24. Egypt designed a comprehensive housing strategy for the period 2012-2027 aiming to provide housing to limited-income families, women breadwinners, persons with disabilities, and others. A law on social housing has been issued.

25. A new ministry has been established responsible for civil development and slums, and another for small and medium-sized enterprises. National strategies to address unemployment and eradicate illiteracy are being implemented.

26. The law on the House of Representatives stipulates that at least 50% of electoral lists are women and that at least 50% of appointed representatives are women. Women government employees enjoy total equality with men.

27. In coordination with the National Council for Women, the government provided support to women living in poverty, with the aim of facilitating their access to state services. The government was also able to establish “women health centres” in most governorates.

28. Legal sanctions for harassment have been tightened amending the penal code in June 2014. The amendment includes, for the first time, a broad and detailed definition of sexual harassment. The Ministry of Interior provides centres for care and treatment of women victims of rape and those subjected to violence. A female police force has been assigned to deal with those cases.

29. The 2014 constitution includes unprecedented rights on the scope, level, and areas of protection for children in previous Egyptian constitutions, including for children with disabilities. The State provides all types of comprehensive care to children through care units across the country, nurseries, shelters, and alternative families.

30. The National Council for Persons with Disabilities was established in 2012, with supervisory and coordination roles. The Council was represented in the Committee of the Fifty, responsible for amending the Constitution. The new Law on the House of Representatives specified an appropriate representation of persons with disabilities in parliament. A database on persons with disabilities has been finalised in order to provide required care and services.

31. On 4 November 2014, Egypt submitted OHCHR a draft agreement for the establishment of a Regional Office for North Africa in Cairo.

32. Regarding cooperation with Council mechanisms, the government issued in March 2014 invitations to a number of Council mandate holders, including the special rapporteur on truth, justice, reconciliation, and guarantees of non-recurrence.

33. Education curricula include information on human rights and freedoms. International human rights law has become a standing subject in university curricula. The Government provides financial support to civil society organizations working in the field of human rights on awareness-raising and a new department on human rights and social communication has been established at the ministry of interior.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

34. During the interactive dialogue, 121 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

35. The Russian Federation welcomed the amended Constitution and efforts on interreligious dialogue.

36. Rwanda commended efforts on the rule of law and the development of a roadmap.

37. Saudi Arabia commended efforts to implement the road map.

38. Senegal welcomed the re-establishment of political stability and the amended Constitution.

39. Serbia encouraged continuing efforts for the protection of children's rights.

40. Sierra Leone encouraged ensuring free birth registration for all.

41. Singapore commended efforts to restore stability and noted steps to address violence against women.

42. Slovakia hoped for broader involvement by stakeholders in the national report of the next UPR.

43. Slovenia noted the ratification of the Palermo Protocol and the signing of the Rome Statute.

44. South Africa welcomed the enactment of legislation to meet international obligations.

45. South Sudan welcomed the implementation of the roadmap.

46. Spain recalled that terrorism should be combatted while respecting human rights.

47. Sri Lanka welcomed the bill to combat terrorism without prejudice to rights and freedoms.

48. The State of Palestine welcomed the establishment of the Ministry of Transitional Justice.

49. Sudan welcomed initiatives to strengthen the values of citizenship and spreading tolerance.
50. Sweden expressed concern about legislation targeting NGOs, human rights activists and journalists.
51. The Czech Republic welcomed the delegation.
52. Tajikistan welcomed the inclusion of a section on human rights in the amended Constitution.
53. Thailand commended recognition in the Constitution of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.
54. Togo welcomed the reinstatement of constitutional order and initiatives for national reconciliation.
55. Tunisia encouraged efforts on violence against women and to prohibit corporal punishment of children.
56. Turkey regretted that the Assembly Law was used to stifle political opposition.
57. Turkmenistan commended strategies to tackle unemployment and provide housing.
58. Ukraine welcomed cooperation with OHCHR and steps to ensure that Egyptians abroad could vote.
59. The United Arab Emirates stressed that Egypt is on the right path for consolidating the rule of law.
60. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed concern about mass trials and trial irregularities.
61. The United States of America expressed concern about violations of fundamental freedoms.
62. Uruguay encouraged Egypt to ensure that human rights defenders could work effectively.
63. Uzbekistan commended cooperation with human rights mechanisms.
64. Argentina welcomed efforts to provide decent housing.
65. Viet Nam noted efforts to empower women and combat human trafficking and terrorism.
66. Yemen commended the pursuit of a policy of transitional justice.
67. Zimbabwe commended measures to safeguard economic, social and cultural rights, particularly on illiteracy.
68. Afghanistan applauded Egypt's willingness to host an OHCHR regional office.
69. Algeria welcomed measures to support economic, social and cultural rights.
70. Angola commended progress in economic, social and cultural rights, particularly regarding housing.
71. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended improvements to social protection programmes.
72. Armenia welcomed the promotion of dialogue between religions and protection of children's rights.
73. Australia welcomed commitment to building a democratic rules-based society.

74. Austria expressed concern regarding restrictions to freedom of assembly and excessive use of force.
75. Azerbaijan commended efforts to promote dialogue between religions.
76. Bahrain commended the new Constitution and the legislation adopted in compliance with international obligations.
77. Bangladesh commended legislation ensuring gender equality and action on health care.
78. Belarus noted Egypt's success in implementing the recommendations of the first cycle.
79. Minister Tellawy of the Egyptian delegation explained that Egyptian women played a crucial role during transitional phases, noting that the Constitution of 2014 refers women rights in some 20 Articles. This includes; women rights to hold leadership positions; equality at the work place; protection from violence and provision of financial, social, health support to vulnerable and poor women. Since June 2013, additional measures have been adopted to ensure that women are protected in law and practice. Notably, Egypt is about to adopt a new law on VAW, has criminalised VAW in the penal code; is considering the adoption of a national strategy on VAW; has established a special unit at the Ministry of Interior to deal with issues related to VAW; has created a Hot line for complains and further set-up some 32 different units to ensure gender equality in the workplace. A number of national programmes were also developed to fight women illiteracy, and facilitate their integration in the work market. It has also criminalised genital mutilation. Despite these actions, women still suffer several challenges, particularly the social culture that was negatively reinforced during the time of the Muslim Brotherhood's rule where they wanted to change or to abolish many legislations in favour of women. Egyptian women expected international support during this difficult time but on the contrary several countries supported the Muslim Brotherhood.
80. Ambassador Hisham Badr noted that engagement with the civil society is a key pillar in the political and social transitional process, and that the civil society is a natural partner for the Government. There are 47000 NGOs in Egypt, working without any interference or restrictions. Freedom of Assembly and Association are enshrined in the new Constitution. It stipulates for the establishment of NGOs by notification and forbids intervention in their affairs, and confines their dissolve to a court order. A new Association law - to be adopted by the Parliament - is being discussed with civil society organisations (800 consulted so far). On 26 October, the Ministry of Social Affairs announced that it will facilitate the registration process of unregistered NGOs. The High Committee on legislative reforms is currently studying a number of laws including inter-alia; TJ law, law on the Statute of the NCHR, establishment of a high commission for equality, definition of torture in line with CAT, electoral law, draft law on syndicate etc.
81. Belgium encouraged Egypt to continue strengthening its Constitution to provide greater protection.
82. Bhutan commended parliamentary elections and measures to protect women.
83. The Plurinational State of Bolivia noted Egypt's strategies on housing and to combat unemployment.
84. Bosnia and Herzegovina commended the creation of the Ministry of Transitional Justice.
85. Botswana commended progress regarding the rights of women, human trafficking and legislative reform.

86. Brazil asked regarding Egypt's intention to ratify the Rome Statute and the optional protocols to ICCPR.
87. Brunei Darussalam commended initiatives on education, especially to eradicate illiteracy.
88. Burkina Faso commended Egypt's efforts, particularly to protect civil and political rights.
89. Burundi commended Egypt's policy to provide human rights education at all levels.
90. Cabo Verde commended the process to align legislation with the Constitution and international standards.
91. The Central African Republic welcomed Egypt's return to constitutional order and implementation of a social policy.
92. Chile was pleased that Egypt was considering withdrawing reservations to international human rights instruments.
93. China welcomed measures regarding employment, the rights of women, children, refugees and migrants.
94. The Congo commended cooperation with the different UN mechanisms and programmes on human rights.
95. Costa Rica commended efforts on illiteracy and to promote women's participation in the political sphere.
96. Côte d'Ivoire commended ratification of several international human rights instruments.
97. Croatia encouraged Egypt to implement the human rights provisions enshrined in the Constitution.
98. Cuba hailed the new Constitution as a qualitative change conducive to improving the human rights situation.
99. Cyprus welcomed measures to safeguard the rights of women, children and religious minorities.
100. Switzerland noted that Egypt had experienced a difficult period in the previous four years.
101. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended progress in the empowerment of women.
102. The Democratic Republic of the Congo welcomed the lifting of the state of emergency.
103. Denmark expressed concern regarding alleged torture and ill-treatment by security forces.
104. Djibouti appreciated the participatory process undertaken in the drafting of the National report.
105. Equatorial Guinea welcomed the adoption of the amended Constitution.
106. Eritrea noted the Egypt's efforts to protect human rights.
107. Estonia encouraged Egypt to extend a standing invitation to special procedures.
108. Ethiopia welcomed laws to combat violence against women and corruption.

109. Finland expressed concern about the treatment of civil society and human rights organizations.
110. France welcomed the importance afforded to fundamental freedoms in the amended Constitution.
111. Gabon commended measures to tackle illiteracy and provide adequate housing.
112. Germany asked how ill-treatment in detention was prevented and how due process was ensured.
113. Ghana commended the People's Assembly Act allocating seats in the Assembly to women.
114. Greece asked for information on the public consultation for the bill on NGOs.
115. Hungary noted developments regarding gender equality and due process.
116. Iceland welcomed the provision in the amended Constitution combating violence against women.
117. The Egyptian delegation stated, regarding arrest of protesters, that the right to protest is enshrined in Article 73 of the constitution. A protest law was adopted in November 2013 in compliance with Art 19 of the ICCPR. Decisions to arrest, detain and further convict protesters are handed over by ordinary courts in line with national legislations and after thorough investigations. Those arrested have either not notified relevant authorities of their intended demonstration or used violence. The protest law is being reviewed by the Constitutional court. Defenders were sentenced for committing offenses punishable under the penal code and are entitled to appeal. No one is detained for his/her opinion or freedom of expression. The General Prosecutor is currently investigating the events of July and August 2013. Findings will be released as soon as the investigations are over.
118. Death penalty is restricted to the very serious crimes and after consultation with the Mufti, and in all cases with referral to the Court of Cassation. The President is entitled to pardon.
119. Torture: There is no torture in prisons and the national authorities, along with the National Council for Human Rights, are overseeing places of detention and interrogation centres as to ensure the proper conditions to all prisoners. All alleged complaints of torture and ill treatment are investigated and perpetrators are brought to Justice. Torture is a punishable crime.
120. India appreciated steps towards democracy and adequate representation of women in parliament.
121. Indonesia appreciated efforts to eradicate illiteracy and strengthen links with civil society.
122. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended Egypt's participation in the UPR process.
123. Iraq commended the establishment of the Committee for institutional reform.
124. Ireland called for the implementation of the rights set out in the Constitution.
125. Israel recognized counter-terrorism efforts and expressed concern about violence in Egypt's Sinai Peninsula.
126. Italy urged Egypt to review mass death sentences and ensure defendants receive fair trials.

127. Japan noted political normalization and the Constitution's protection measures for women and children.
128. Jordan welcomed the amended Constitution, which enshrines new rights and freedoms.
129. Kazakhstan welcomed the adoption of the new Constitution and hoped it would be followed by concrete steps.
130. Kuwait commended the inclusion of human rights guarantees in the amended Constitution.
131. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended efforts with regard to unemployment and housing.
132. Latvia noted Egypt's amended Constitution that contained extensive human rights guarantees.
133. Lebanon commended the constitutional provisions concerning freedom of belief and women's rights.
134. Lesotho commended achievements in the socio-economic, civil and political spheres.
135. Lithuania commended the improved human rights guarantees in Egypt's amended Constitution.
136. Luxembourg reiterated its support for Egypt's transitional process.
137. Malaysia recognized efforts to restore political stability but was concerned by discontent.
138. Canada commended Egypt's amended Constitution and efforts to move towards democracy.
139. Mali was pleased with cooperation with procedures and mechanisms promoting human rights.
140. Mauritania welcomed Egypt's willingness to host the OHCHR North Africa Regional Office.
141. Mexico noted Egypt's adoption of a law promoting gender parity in parliament and presidential appointments.
142. Montenegro was concerned by mass death sentences and doubted that such sentences could have positive results.
143. Morocco commended harsher penalties for violence against women and promotion of dialogue between religions.
144. Mozambique commended cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons.
145. Myanmar noted legislative and administrative measures to empower women and persons with disabilities.
146. Namibia commended the implementation of recommendations made during the previous UPR.
147. The Netherlands expressed concern at the shrinking space for civil society.
148. Nicaragua welcomed changes aimed at promoting human rights and the rule of law.
149. The Niger commended strategies to promote the best interests of the child.

150. Nigeria called for continued action to guarantee freedom of expression, association and assembly.
151. Norway called for the speedy implementation of the new Constitution in law and in practice.
152. Oman welcomed the constitutional provision requiring Egypt to abide by its international obligations.
153. Pakistan noted efforts to promote women's rights through empowerment, social services and action against discrimination.
154. Paraguay requested information on action taken to eliminate forced and early marriage.
155. The Philippines recognized progress and urged Egypt to take into consideration concerns of civil society.
156. Portugal encouraged Egypt to ensure protection of fundamental rights.
157. Qatar emphasized the importance of aligning national legislation with the provisions of the Constitution.
158. The Republic of Korea commended Egypt's implementation of the road map.
159. Romania encouraged Egypt to press ahead with the major changes introduced since the 2011 revolution.
160. Maldives called for the implementation of constitutional amendments, including combating discrimination against women.
161. The Egyptian delegation stated that despite the deteriorating security situation because of terrorism (517 policemen killed so far), Egypt has not taken any exceptional measures. For instance it did not adopt a law on terrorism.
162. Accountability: The Egyptian authorities are fully committed that the principles of accountability and the rule of law. All human rights violations alleged complaints and crimes are investigated, so as to ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice. A code of conduct for police officers has been adopted.
163. All trials are undergone according to due process and international norms of fair trials.
164. Death Penalty: There is no international consensus on the abolition of DP. ICCPR does not prohibit DP but set conditions for applying. Egypt respects and complies with all restrictions on DP and ensures due process. DP is preserved in around 50 countries. Those countries send correspondence every year to the UNSG stressing their need to preserve DP given their cultural, political and legal specificities.
165. Egypt is considering ratifying additional international treaties.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

166. The following recommendations will be examined by Egypt which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 28th session of the Human Rights Council in March 2015:

Conclusions and recommendations will not be edited.

- 166.1. **Sign the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Turkey);**
- 166.2. **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda);**
- 166.3. **Ratify ICCPR-OP2 and abolish the death penalty (Portugal);**
- 166.4. **Ratify OP2 of the ICCPR (Sierra Leone); (Chile);**
- 166.5. **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Gabon);**
- 166.6. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC (Chile); (Estonia); (Slovenia); (Tunisia); (Uruguay);**
- 166.7. **Ratify the OP-CAT; (Chile); (Czech Republic); (Sierra Leone); (Switzerland); (Togo); (Tunisia);**
- 166.8. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to CAT (Austria);**
- 166.9. **Withdraw its reservations to CAT (arts. 21 and 22) and ratify OP-CAT without reservations (Portugal);**
- 166.10. **Ratify ICPED (Sierra Leone); (Togo); (Tunisia);**
- 166.11. **Ratify ICPED (Portugal);**
- 166.12. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Chile); (Gabon); (Niger); (Uruguay);**
- 166.13. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Niger);**
- 166.14. **Review and withdraw reservation to articles 2 and 16 of CEDAW (Slovenia);**
- 166.15. **Withdraw its reservations to CEDAW and ratify the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (Ghana);**
- 166.16. **Consider the withdrawal of reservations to CEDAW Convention (Latvia);**
- 166.17. **Consider withdrawing its reservations on the CEDAW articles 2 and 16 , accede to the OP-CEDAW and consider taking the requisite measures as the upper guardian of its citizen's rights, freedoms and interests by eliminating all forms of discrimination against women in decision making and public life (Namibia);**
- 166.18. **Review the personal status legislation and the Penal Code in order to modify or delete articles that discriminate against women, to comply with the Constitution, as well as international law, and work to lift the reservation on article 16 of CEDAW (Sweden);**
- 166.19. **Strengthen measures, including the adoption of necessary legislation to give effect to the rights enshrined in the ICCPR (South Africa);**
- 166.20. **Continue to ensure its compliance with its human rights obligations especially those enshrined in ICCPR and other human rights agreements to which it is a state party (Philippines);**
- 166.21. **Continue efforts to harmonize national legislation with international norms (Sudan);**

- 166.22. **Adapt global human rights conventions in consonance with domestic statutes (Nigeria);**
- 166.23. **Promote the process of revising her current laws with a view to ensuring their conformity with the new Constitution and to better protecting and promoting human rights (Viet Nam);**
- 166.24. **Continue to work for the adoption of appropriate legal frameworks for the implementation of the guarantees foreseen by the new Constitution regarding human rights and fundamental freedoms (Angola);**
- 166.25. **Continue the process of legislative review to promote and protect all human rights (India);**
- 166.26. **Continue to take measures to strengthen the institutional and legal framework for the protection of human rights (Uzbekistan);**
- 166.27. **Take steps to establish a National Human Rights Institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Ghana);**
- 166.28. **Maintain its efforts towards strengthening the national institutions working in the area of the protection and promotion of human rights (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
- 166.29. **Establish a national rapporteur's office dedicated to implementing and coordinating policies and programmes (Israel);**
- 166.30. **Continue efforts to promote good governance, political dialogue and actions in favour of peace (Senegal);**
- 166.31. **Apply the roadmap on political rights through the holding of legislative elections (Sudan);**
- 166.32. **Pursue efforts to promote and protect human rights (Algeria);**
- 166.33. **Continue further improvement of the protection and promotion of human rights in the country (Azerbaijan);**
- 166.34. **Continue together finding the path back to the place where the full respect for human rights can be found (Malaysia);**
- 166.35. **Consider developing Human Rights Indicators, as suggested by OHCHR, as a fundamental tool for the realization of human rights (Portugal);**
- 166.36. **Continue to implement voluntary pledges and commitments towards the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms (Qatar);**
- 166.37. **Continuing efforts aimed at promoting awareness of the culture of human rights in the society (South Sudan);**
- 166.38. **Pursue its cooperation with national councils and civil society organizations (Equatorial Guinea);**
- 166.39. **Continue strengthening frameworks of cooperation between law enforcement apparatuses and civil society, in order to have further meaningful dialogue to address all relevant human rights challenges in the country (Indonesia);**
- 166.40. **Take further steps to ensure the promotion of the values of tolerance, dialogue and mutual understanding at the local level (Kazakhstan);**

- 166.41. Promote dialogue between all sides to foster understanding and unity (Malaysia);
- 166.42. Continue to promote and enhance interaction and dialogue between the competent national authorities and the civil society organizations; (Cyprus);
- 166.43. Continue to adopt legal and administrative measures to combat corruption (Russian Federation);
- 166.44. Continue the efforts to combat corruption in the framework of legislative, administrative and political reform programmes (Saudi Arabia);
- 166.45. Promote the right to development through, inter alia, enhancing national efforts aimed at combating corruption (South Sudan);
- 166.46. Bring domestic legislation in line with international norms in the fight against corruption (Bahrain);
- 166.47. Take measures towards greater harmonization between national legislation and the UN Convention against Corruption (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 166.48. Continue ensuring that national efforts aimed at combating corruption include the consolidation of the principles of transparency and accountability (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 166.49. Continue its efforts to combat corruption, including through a framework of legislative and administrative reforms (Cuba);
- 166.50. Continue policy to empower women and children (Algeria);
- 166.51. Continue to implement measures towards the rights of youth and encourage voluntary initiatives and charity work for the promotion of these rights (Saudi Arabia);
- 166.52. Continue the implementation of measures aimed at promoting the enjoyment of human rights by youth (Sri Lanka);
- 166.53. Expand social programs for the promotion of youth employment (Uzbekistan);
- 166.54. Make more efforts to create job opportunities for youth by taking the necessary measures (Oman);
- 166.55. Continue the promotion and protection of children's rights (Armenia);
- 166.56. Strengthen and coordinate the efforts of all institutions at the national level to ensure the protection of the Egyptian Diaspora (Iraq);
- 166.57. Submit overdue reports to the relevant Treaty Bodies (Sierra Leone);
- 166.58. Submit its reports to the Human Rights Committee and Committee against Torture (Ghana);
- 166.59. Speed up the establishment process of a regional office of the OHCHR in Cairo (Tunisia);
- 166.60. Extend a permanent invitation to all special procedures mandate holders (Tunisia); (Turkey);
- 166.61. Issue standing invitation to all Special Procedures (Ghana);

- 166.62. Facilitate the visits of all special procedures that have, to date, requested a visit (Switzerland);
- 166.63. Enhance its cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms by responding favourably to outstanding requests from Special Rapporteurs to visit the country (Hungary);
- 166.64. Strengthen cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council by responding positively to the pending visit requests and eventually consider extending a standing invitation to all the special procedures mandate holders (Latvia);
- 166.65. Invite and set dates for visits by the Special Rapporteurs on Human Rights Defenders, Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and of Association, and on the Freedom of Opinion and Expression (Norway);
- 166.66. Continue its full cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms (Burkina Faso);
- 166.67. Explain clearly relevant facts and circumstances to address concerns expressed by UN human rights mechanisms (Japan);
- 166.68. Continue its cooperation with UN and other international organizations (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 166.69. Fully cooperate with the UN special procedures mandate-holders (Lithuania);
- 166.70. Continue to work with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to set up the regional office (Qatar);
- 166.71. Step up measures to eliminate discrimination against vulnerable groups, especially women (Ghana);
- 166.72. Pursue and strengthen actions to bring to an end discrimination against women (Senegal);
- 166.73. Implement a national plan of action that would abolish traditional practices and stereotypes that consequently widen the gender gap (Serbia);
- 166.74. Intensify its efforts to ensure absolute equality of rights and opportunities of women and girls vis-à-vis men and boys, according to international norms (Uruguay);
- 166.75. Step up efforts to ensure non-discrimination and equality between men and women in all spheres of Egyptian society (Angola);
- 166.76. In compliance with international human rights law, amend, adopt and effectively implement legislation to eliminate all forms of discrimination and criminalize all forms of violence against women and girls; ensure that all cases of sexual violence and harassment faced by women protesters and human rights defenders must be promptly investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice (Finland);
- 166.77. Intensify efforts to empower and improve the status of women in society and adopt additional measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, promote their literacy, ensure equal treatment and safe environment for women in the workplace and combat gender-based violence (Thailand);

- 166.78. Enhance its efforts to support social rights for women, such as the right to education and health (Turkmenistan);
- 166.79. Continue to provide support to women in the economic sphere (United Arab Emirates);
- 166.80. Continue with the policy of promoting and protecting the rights of women, in accordance with the Constitution of 2014 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 166.81. Ensure equal access of girls and women to all levels and fields of education (Afghanistan);
- 166.82. Continue to uphold the state policies aimed at promoting and protecting women's rights in line with its 2014 Constitution (Bangladesh);
- 166.83. Strengthen legislative and administrative measures on discrimination and violence against women (Botswana);
- 166.84. Continue its efforts to ensure the empowerment of women in the economic, health and social perspectives including the integration of women as well as the establishment of women health centres to ensure the promotion and protection of women's rights in the country (Brunei Darussalam);
- 166.85. Continue its policy to empower women and respect and protect their rights, including the fight against Female Genital Mutilation (Burkina Faso);
- 166.86. Continue to strengthen the empowerment of women in all areas of public life (China);
- 166.87. Keep its attention towards the economic empowerment of women (Cuba);
- 166.88. Continue programmes and policies for the economic empowerment of women (India);
- 166.89. Continue economic empowerment of women (Mauritania);
- 166.90. Continue promoting equitable representation of women in the parliament and government (Ethiopia);
- 166.91. Enhance Parliamentary representation of women in accordance with the new Constitution (Greece);
- 166.92. Keep on its national efforts aimed at ensuring the empowerment of women (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 166.93. Continue the current policies for the promotion and protection of women's rights in accordance with human rights guarantees included in the new 2014 Constitution (Jordan);
- 166.94. Take appropriate steps to amend regulations that discriminate against women (Latvia);
- 166.95. Continue the promulgation and enactment of laws to combat discrimination against women (Lebanon);
- 166.96. Continue to update and develop strategies to combat discrimination against women (Nicaragua);
- 166.97. Continue measures for the promotion and protection of women's rights in particular in the workplace (Morocco);

- 166.98. Sustain efforts aimed at ensuring equitable work opportunities for women (Myanmar);
- 166.99. Put forward more efforts to eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and to ensure greater women's empowerment, representation and advancement in all sectors to comply with the new Constitution (Republic of Korea);
- 166.100. Abolish the death penalty for those under 18 years (Paraguay);
- 166.101. Consider establishing a formal moratorium on executions of persons sentenced to death (Argentina);
- 166.102. Consider the introduction of a moratorium on the application of the death penalty (Romania);
- 166.103. Take the necessary measures to establish a moratorium on executions (Spain);
- 166.104. Impose an immediate moratorium on all death sentences (Turkey); Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Togo); Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty in view of its abolition (France); Announce a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition. Pending abolition, its application should be limited (Germany); Re-instate a moratorium on executions with a view of abolishing the death penalty (Hungary);
- 166.105. Establish a moratorium on the death penalty (Australia);
- 166.106. Establish a moratorium on the death penalty (Luxembourg);
- 166.107. Establish a moratorium on executions (Italy);
- 166.108. Establish an official moratorium on executions with the view to abolishing the death penalty (Switzerland);
- 166.109. Declare a moratorium on the death penalty until its complete abolition (Uruguay);
- 166.110. Issue an immediate moratorium on the use of the death penalty, particularly in instances of mass trials (Montenegro);
- 166.111. Commute the sentences of persons sentenced to death and establish a moratorium on executions (Portugal);
- 166.112. Harmonize the definition of torture in their national legislation with the internationally accepted definition as outlined in the Convention against Torture (Slovenia);
- 166.113. Adopt in its Penal Code the definition of torture in Article 1(1) of the United Nations Convention against Torture (Australia);
- 166.114. Amend article 126 of the penal code in conformity with CAT (Nigeria);
- 166.115. Consider amending article 26 of the penal code to criminalize torture in line with article 52 of the New Constitution adopted in 2014 (State of Palestine);
- 166.116. Establish a mechanism making mandatory independent visits to all places where persons may be deprived of their liberty, including all military or national security facilities (Switzerland);

- 166.117. Ensure that all detained persons are protected by law and physically against torture and all other ill-treatment in accordance with its obligations under the Convention against Torture (Switzerland);
- 166.118. Ensure that all detainees are protected from torture or other ill-treatment and that detention conditions meet the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (Denmark);
- 166.119. Prosecute and punish possible crimes committed by security officers, especially the practice of torture (Spain);
- 166.120. Appropriately investigate excessive use of force by security forces, publically release findings, and prosecute those identified as being responsible (United States of America);
- 166.121. Carry out investigations, in accordance with international norms, regarding the perpetrators, police or military, of the violence which resulted in serious injuries or deaths during demonstrations and as appropriate bring those responsible to justice (Belgium);
- 166.122. Investigate allegations of torture and ensure access to effective remedy for victims (Botswana);
- 166.123. Ensure the effective respect of the constitutional prohibition of torture (France);
- 166.124. Enforce the ban that does not allow confessions obtained through torture or other unlawful methods as evidence (Uruguay);
- 166.125. Ensure that the defense and security forces act in accordance with international human rights norms regarding the use of force (Central African Republic);
- 166.126. Ensure that the security forces act in accordance with human rights laws and international norms on the use of force, and investigate allegations of abuse committed by them (Chile);
- 166.127. Ensure that the security forces act in accordance with international human rights norms on the use of force and do not carry out arbitrary detentions (Costa Rica);
- 166.128. Grant immediate release and enforceable right to compensation to remedy the arbitrary detention of Israeli citizen, Mr. Ouda Tarabin, imprisoned for over 14 years (Israel);
- 166.129. Increase the number of female police officers and consider placing them in decision-making positions (Bahrain);
- 166.130. Increase the number of women in law enforcement agencies, including the police department (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 166.131. Strengthen human rights training and awareness raising programmes for the police (United Arab Emirates);
- 166.132. Extend its human rights education and awareness programme to target more public service officials (Zimbabwe);
- 166.133. Establish trainings for police officers on children's rights to ensure that these act appropriately towards child victims or delinquents (Belgium);

- 166.134. Promote further human rights education and training for law enforcement agents (China);
- 166.135. Develop efficient programme designed to enhance the human rights knowledge of law enforcement officials (Ethiopia);
- 166.136. Increase education programmes and awareness-raising of police officers in the field of human rights (Morocco);
- 166.137. Develop programmes aimed at promoting the awareness of law enforcement officials on human rights values and principles (Pakistan);
- 166.138. Implement effectively the instrument of pre-trial detention on exceptional basis (Slovakia);
- 166.139. In accordance with article 54 of its Constitution, stop using the preventive detention orders by prosecutors as a measure to punish or to prolong the incarceration of activists and protestors (Netherlands);
- 166.140. Continue working on the reform and improvement of prisons and detention centres in accordance with international norms on this issue (Nicaragua);
- 166.141. Ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy their rights in detention centres (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 166.142. Guarantee the rights of detainees with disabilities by providing them with separate detention facilities (Jordan);
- 166.143. Ensure the enjoyment by people with disabilities of their rights while in detention premises (Myanmar);
- 166.144. Provide guarantees for the effective investigation and prosecution of the cases of violence against women (Russian Federation);
- 166.145. Intensify efforts to ensure gender equality and eliminate sexual and gender based violence including through considering development of a national action plan on implementation of SCR 1325 (Rwanda);
- 166.146. Establish measure to effectively address discrimination and violence against women and girls (Sierra Leone);
- 166.147. Continue to ensure the effective implementation of measures such as the establishment of telephone hotlines and care centres for victims of violence , as well as harsher penalties for violence against women and if necessary, introduce further practical policies to prevent all forms of violence against women, and to support the victims of such abuse (Singapore);
- 166.148. Adopt comprehensive measures to address violence against women including a law criminalizing all forms of violence against women (Slovenia);
- 166.149. Strengthen measures to combat sexual assault and violence against women and girls (South Africa);
- 166.150. Ensure effective accountability for perpetrators of violence against women (Sri Lanka);
- 166.151. Further intensify efforts to promote gender equality, to combat sexual harassment and gender-based violence through a comprehensive legislative reform and the adoption of a national strategy, and recognize the important work and competence of NGOs in this field (Sweden);

- 166.152. Continue efforts aimed at the elimination of all forms of violence against women (Ukraine);
- 166.153. Complete the National Strategy on Violence against Women with a clear credible implementation plan and invite the Special Rapporteur for Violence against Women to visit Egypt (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 166.154. Adopt comprehensive measures to address violence against women and girls (Afghanistan);
- 166.155. Adopt a comprehensive national strategy to fight all forms of violence against women , including women rights defenders, both on the public and the domestic level, especially sexual harassment (Brazil);
- 166.156. Adopt the draft law on the fight against violence against women (Central African Republic);
- 166.157. Continue efforts to fight against sexual harassment and violence against women, including by increasing the number of police units and personnel specialized in this fight (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 166.158. Promote its efforts to combat violence against women and realizing further equality between women and men; (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 166.159. Take legislative and enforcement measures to eliminate all forms of violence against women, including to withdraw Egypt's reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Estonia);
- 166.160. Implement the Egyptian strategy to combat violence against women (France);
- 166.161. Criminalize domestic violence against women, ratify the Optional Protocol of CEDAW (Germany);
- 166.162. Adopt comprehensive measures to address violence against women and girls, including criminalizing all forms of violence against women (Ghana);
- 166.163. Intensify its efforts to prevent violence against women, protect survivors and prosecute perpetrators (Iceland);
- 166.164. Amend Penal Code and other national laws criminalizing all forms of violence against women and domestic violence and rape in particular, and implement laws in practice (Lithuania);
- 166.165. Strengthen the measures to effectively fight violence against women (Mali);
- 166.166. Take steps to put in place legislative and enforcement measures designed to eliminate all forms of violence against women, including sexual violence against women participating in protests and demonstrations (Montenegro);
- 166.167. Continue to promote efforts exerted in the area of combating sexual harassment (Pakistan);
- 166.168. Abolish child early forced marriage, temporary commercial marriage of girls and ensure eradication of female genital mutilation (Sierra Leone);

- 166.169. In collaboration with the international community, intensify efforts to combat human trafficking (Rwanda);
- 166.170. Broaden the understanding of the definition of trafficking and to mainstream human-rights based approach in dealing with policies directed towards eliminating trafficking in persons (Slovenia);
- 166.171. Ensure the effective implementation of the National Plan of Action against Human Trafficking (Israel);
- 166.172. Continue its national efforts aimed at combating trafficking in persons, including through international and regional cooperation (Kazakhstan);
- 166.173. Ensure the establishment of a nationally integrated database on trafficking in persons (Philippines);
- 166.174. Continue to strengthen efforts to eliminate human trafficking, in accordance with the national plan of action (Maldives);
- 166.175. Strengthen measures to eradicate economic exploitation of children and to amend the national Labour Code to bring it into conformity with ILO Convention No. 182 (Serbia);
- 166.176. Elaborate a comprehensive and multidisciplinary strategy to prevent and address exploiting young citizens through illegal migration (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 166.177. Improve significantly the respect of the right to due process, in accordance with article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);
- 166.178. Guarantee the right to fair trial and ensure that civilians are tried in civilian courts at all times; (Czech Republic);
- 166.179. Ensure fair, equitable and independent judicial procedures, in accordance with international standards (France);
- 166.180. Ensure compliance with its international obligations on the right to a fair and timely trial based on clear charges and independent investigations, respecting the right of access and contact to lawyers and family (Ireland);
- 166.181. Undertake the necessary reforms to guarantee defendants a fair trial within a reasonable time, and reduce the use of remand (Luxembourg);
- 166.182. Ensure that trials and pre-trial detention comply with due process rights in the ICCPR and articles 54 and 55 of the Constitution, and end all military trials of civilians (Norway);
- 166.183. Ensure due process of law for detainees, because a fair and independent judicial system is a fundamental pillar of a future democratic and stable Egypt (Canada);
- 166.184. Take measures to ensure due process and fair trials, particularly in any proceeding that could entail the application of the death penalty (Mexico);
- 166.185. Continue the cooperation with OHCHR to receive technical assistance in the strengthening and guarantee of the independence of the judiciary, ensuring access to justice for all citizens (Mexico);

- 166.186. Urgently review the Presidential decree expanding the role of military courts with a view to ensuring fair trial guarantees and limiting the jurisdiction of military courts (Austria);
- 166.187. Investigate all cases of the use of excessive force against protestors by the security forces and hold accountable those responsible for the incidents, stop the practice of military trials of civilians (Lithuania);
- 166.188. Ensure the transparency, effectiveness, impartiality and independence in the processes of investigation of human rights violations (Uruguay);
- 166.189. Make public, so as to ensure transparency, the conclusions and recommendations of the different national fact-finding commissions (Belgium);
- 166.190. Continue efforts to combat impunity for serious violations of human rights committed during the events of 2011 and 2013 (Argentina);
- 166.191. Take necessary steps to ensure that individuals suspected of committing crimes under international law and other civil and human rights violations are thoroughly investigated and brought to justice (Lesotho);
- 166.192. Ensure thorough, independent and impartial investigations into the mass killings in Raba'a Square in 2013 and make the perpetrators accountable (Iceland);
- 166.193. Continue its efforts to ensure the success of transitional justice and national reconciliation in order to promote and protect human rights (Yemen);
- 166.194. Continue the policy on the protection and support of the family institution as a fundamental basis of society (Russian Federation);
- 166.195. Continue to pursue social policies upholding the institution of family unit in line with the traditional family values and socio-economic aspirations of its people (Bangladesh);
- 166.196. Continue, in line with the international obligations, to provide support to the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society, including by adopting, when necessary, relevant legal measures at the national level (Belarus);
- 166.197. Encourage initiatives aimed at promoting respect and religious tolerance and cultural diversity (South Sudan);
- 166.198. Continue its activities to serve a better understanding between all people and religions (Azerbaijan);
- 166.199. Strengthen protection of the rights of religious minorities, in particular the conditions for the exercise of freedom of worship, and put an end to all impunity for violations of these rights (Cabo Verde);
- 166.200. Continue to encourage and support initiatives and activities to promote religious respect and tolerance (Cuba);
- 166.201. Launch social dialogue to improve religious discourse emphasizing the positive values and bright example of the Egyptian religious heritage (Jordan);
- 166.202. Continue to encourage community initiatives for religious dialogue (Morocco);

- 166.203. Continue to encourage the initiatives aimed at disseminating the values of respect and religious tolerance in the community (Oman);
- 166.204. Promote societal dialogue aimed at developing religious discourse supportive of the values of tolerance, social cohesion, and mutual understanding (Pakistan);
- 166.205. Ensure the respect for freedom of religion or belief for all its citizens (Romania);
- 166.206. Strengthen the freedom of expression and the media so that all journalists can carry out their activities freely and without intimidation and those imprisoned in connection with their work can be released without delay; (Czech Republic);
- 166.207. Stop limits on Constitutional rights of peaceful assembly and freedom of expression and release all those imprisoned for exercising their constitutional rights, including media representatives (Estonia);
- 166.208. Amend the Penal Code to implement the guarantees of freedom of thought, of the press and of publication enshrined in the 2014 Constitution (Australia);
- 166.209. Take necessary measures to enhance the enjoyment of the freedom of expression (Brazil);
- 166.210. Effectively guarantee the exercise of freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly and, in this context, ensure that the law regulating demonstrations in Egypt complies with its commitments under the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Luxembourg);
- 166.211. Review penal code restricting freedom of opinion, enact legislation and recognize independent unions as well as remove restrictions to peaceful demonstrations (Lithuania);
- 166.212. Guarantee an environment conducive to the work of journalists, human rights defenders and civil society organizations (Tunisia);
- 166.213. Respect freedom of opinion and expression, in particular for journalists, and freedom of peaceful demonstration, without recourse to the excessive use of force (France);
- 166.214. Revise the penal code in order to guarantee the freedom of expression and protect journalists from violence and harassment (Germany);
- 166.215. Release those detained solely for exercising rights to freedom of expression or for membership in a political group, and ensure remaining detainees full fair trial guarantees on an individual level (United States of America);
- 166.216. Release and drop charges against all journalists and media workers arrested in the context of performing their duties (Austria);
- 166.217. Immediately release all imprisoned journalists, prisoners of conscience and human rights defenders (Norway);
- 166.218. Take all the necessary measures to protect journalists and human rights defenders from threats and attacks, and ensure that the perpetrators of such violence are brought to justice (Luxembourg);

- 166.219. Ensure that freedom of expression be safeguarded in all its forms, including artistic expressions (Norway);
- 166.220. Respect the freedom of association and assembly of its citizens (Romania);
- 166.221. Ensure that the legislative framework guarantees the full enjoyment of freedom of expression and association (Mexico);
- 166.222. Amend the Act No. 107/2013 on the Right to Public Meetings and Peaceful Assemblies (Slovakia); Review all laws on public assemblies including the Law n° 10 of 1914 on gatherings and the Law n° 107 of 2013 on public meetings to align them with Egypt's international human rights obligations; (Canada);
- 166.223. Repeal or amend the Demonstration law (Law 107 of 2013), and the civil society law (Law 84 of 2002), which restrict freedom of assembly, association and expression, to be consistent with Egypt's international obligations (United States of America);
- 166.224. Protect freedom of assembly by immediately repealing the Protest law, or amending it so that it is in accordance with article 73 of the 2014 Constitution and with the ICCPR (Australia);
- 166.225. Review the Law on Associations and the Protest law, in order to comply with the Constitution, as well as international law, and immediately release persons detained or imprisoned for exercising their freedom of expression through participating in peaceful protests (Sweden);
- 166.226. Repeal or amend without delay the Assembly Law of November 2013, with a view to guarantee the right to free assembly and freedom of expression (Turkey);
- 166.227. Modify Law 107 on the Rights to Public Meetings, bring it in line with international standards (Austria);
- 166.228. Revise the law regulating the right of public assembly, inter alia, by specifying the prohibited conduct and repealing excessive sanctions to ensure better compliance with international standards (Italy);
- 166.229. Protect the freedom of assembly, enshrined in the Constitution, by modifying the protest law to allow public assemblies through a simple notification process (Germany);
- 166.230. Amend the protest law on the Right to Public Meeting, Processions and Peaceful Demonstrations in accordance with article 73 of the Constitution guaranteeing freedom of assembly (Netherlands);
- 166.231. Protect freedom of assembly and association by revising the Protest Law, eliminating all interference with the registration and work of NGOs and guaranteeing their right to seek and receive funding, and halting the ultimatum for unregistered NGOs (Norway);
- 166.232. Prepare and adopt the law affirming the right to establish non-governmental organisations merely upon notification (Slovakia);
- 166.233. Reorient the new NGO law to allow the full exercise of the right to freedom of association for both domestic and international organizations, with autonomy and without risk for their continuity (Spain);

- 166.234. Adopt the new law on NGOs to fully guarantee to the civil society a set of rights in conformity with international standards (Italy);
- 166.235. Facilitate the work of civil society actors through removing excessive requirements for their registration, operation and funding and aligning the Law on Associations with the Constitution; (Czech Republic);
- 166.236. Ensure full implementation of the Constitution's provisions for the free operation of civil society, including through a revised NGO law that conforms to international standards and protects freedom of expression (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 166.237. Enact an NGO Law that allows international and national human rights NGOs to operate without interference in line with international standards (Austria);
- 166.238. Lift the restrictions hindering the work of civil society organizations, in particular the reception of funding to effectively carry out their work in defence of human rights (Chile);
- 166.239. Implement actions to facilitate the work of civil society, including through legislative measures (Costa Rica);
- 166.240. Adopt the legislation facilitating the work of NGO's in a way that will promote human rights and benefit the overall political process in Egypt; (Croatia);
- 166.241. Bring the draft bill on NGOs into line with international norms and the Egyptian Constitution (Iceland);
- 166.242. Retract the draft legislation on civil society organizations, which threatens their independence by enabling the government to dissolve them without a court order or refuse to license new organizations on grounds, including "national unity" (Ireland);
- 166.243. Amend the law of association in compliance with international standards, including allowing NGOs to function without impediments such as prior authorization, funding control and administrative dissolution (Denmark);
- 166.244. Expeditiously enact a new NGO law in line with the new Constitution which will grant legal personality to NGOs upon notification (Republic of Korea);
- 166.245. Fully implement its international obligations to ensure the protection of human rights defenders and other civil society actors while exercising their human rights, including the freedoms of expression, association and assembly (Finland);
- 166.246. Respect the free exercise of the associations defending human rights, ensure that the Egyptian legislation complies with the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and guarantee the right to freedom of association (France);
- 166.247. Protect the freedom of association, in accordance with the Egyptian Constitution, by adopting a new NGO law fully in line with international standards and best practices, including on foreign funding (Germany);
- 166.248. Ensure amendments to the Law 84 of 2002 are consistent with Egypt's Constitution and Egypt's international obligations (Canada);
- 166.249. Refrain from stigmatizing and criminalizing the work of NGOs, human rights defenders, and journalists (Norway);

- 166.250. Give due consideration to ensuring a safe and enabling environment for civil society (Japan);
- 166.251. Improve the quality of the electoral process and ensure implementation of recommendations of Election Observation Missions, especially with regard to equal political participation of women, participation of independent election observers, respect for freedom of assembly and expression and revision of campaign finance regulations; (Czech Republic);
- 166.252. Hold parliamentary elections as early as possible (India);
- 166.253. Increase monitoring and regulate domestic work (Senegal);
- 166.254. Consider amendments to its Labour Code to cover and protect domestic workers and prohibit exploitative form of domestic work (Philippines);
- 166.255. Strengthen professional training to promote the rapid integration of young graduates into the labour force (Senegal);
- 166.256. Effectively implement the comprehensive national strategy to combat short and long-term unemployment, including investment in skills development (South Africa);
- 166.257. Strengthen the efforts to ensure equal labour opportunities for women (State of Palestine);
- 166.258. Continue to work to ensure equal rights for women in the workplace through its institutions, norms and public policies (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 166.259. Take measures to reduce unemployment, especially among young people; and promote their integration into the social and political life of the country, with the goal of maintaining and enhancing its stability and security (Tajikistan);
- 166.260. Continue with its efforts to combat short and long-term unemployment, in consultation with the private sector and the providers of education (Bhutan);
- 166.261. Continue implementing its comprehensive national strategy aimed at combating short and long term unemployment (Equatorial Guinea);
- 166.262. Strengthen the national legislative framework to fight illiteracy; reach the integral development of all segments of the population and regions; improve the standard of living of its citizens, including vulnerable groups of the population; and provide housing and other economic and social rights (Tajikistan);
- 166.263. Ensure the participation of all stakeholders, particularly women, youth and vulnerable groups, in the country's economic development, so as to foster an inclusive long-term economic growth and well-being for all (Thailand);
- 166.264. Continue the practice of implementing socially-orientated programs (Turkmenistan);
- 166.265. Intensify programmes to enhance economic, social and cultural rights (Algeria);

- 166.266. Continue to promote the right to social security and adequate standard of living for its people (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 166.267. Intensify its efforts towards the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, including in relation to the right to health (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 166.268. Continue with its efforts to reduce poverty, in particular, to increase its focus on anti-poverty programmes in rural areas (Bhutan);
- 166.269. Exert further efforts towards the realisation of economic, social and cultural rights, including through strengthening its social protection measures (Kazakhstan);
- 166.270. Continue to devote efforts to the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights (Nicaragua);
- 166.271. Continue and strengthen the actions for the improvement of the living condition of its population (Mali);
- 166.272. Intensify its efforts to ensure the establishment of the housing strategy 2012-2027 (Equatorial Guinea);
- 166.273. Take concrete measures to guarantee access to safe drinking water and sanitation for all, particularly for those in rural areas (Maldives);
- 166.274. Continue efforts to ensure universal access to quality education and health care (Uzbekistan);
- 166.275. Continue its various programmes to enhance the people's right to education especially in the eradication of illiteracy by cooperating with the specific governorates, CSOs as well as other international organisations; (Brunei Darussalam);
- 166.276. Continue its efforts to ensure the realization of the right to education for all with a special emphasis on the promotion of women (Eritrea);
- 166.277. Make further efforts to eradicate illiteracy for all, including through, inter alia, sufficient budget allocation (Indonesia);
- 166.278. Continue efforts in the educational system to ensure access to education for all segments of the society (Oman);
- 166.279. Further expand human rights education and training programs in the country (Armenia);
- 166.280. Continue to support people with disabilities to participate in decisions about their fundamental rights (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 166.281. Continue creating conditions for the participation of persons with disabilities in the country's public life and in decision making regarding matters concerning the implementation of their rights (Belarus);
- 166.282. Strengthen national bodies responsible for ensuring the protection of persons with disabilities against all forms of violations and to promote their full integration into society (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 166.283. Increase the opportunities for persons with disabilities to express their opinion (Kuwait);
- 166.284. Continue efforts to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities, and improve their social integration (Lebanon);

166.285. Promote tolerance and protect minorities and vulnerable groups (Senegal);

166.286. Address gaps in the protection of migrants rights (Nigeria);

166.287. Intensify and carry forward its efforts for combating illegal migration and effectively addressing its dangerous ramification; (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

166.288. Further strengthen efforts in the area of preventing and combatting illegal migration, including through high sea risk boats (Greece);

166.289. Address legal gaps regarding illegal migration (Kuwait);

166.290. Enact laws and measures necessary to complement the Government's efforts concerning migration (Myanmar);

166.291. Urge business enterprises and private sector to participate in the process of comprehensive human development, based on the principle of corporate social responsibility including through voluntary and philanthropy initiatives (Sri Lanka);

166.292. Disseminate and expand the understanding of the concept of social responsibility of the capital and encourage businessmen and the private sector to contribute to a comprehensive human development process, including through voluntary initiatives and charity work (United Arab Emirates);

166.293. Exert greater efforts to promote corporative social responsibility of private enterprise, encouraging them to promote voluntary initiatives that contribute to human development of the Egyptian people (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

166.294. Encourage the private capital to contribute to the national development process through the funding of charity work (Iraq);

166.295. Step up the efforts to combat all forms and manifestations of terrorism and extremism (Russian Federation);

166.296. Step up the efforts to combat terrorism in all its forms (Saudi Arabia);

166.297. Accelerate the adoption of the bill on the respect of human rights in the fight against terrorism (Burkina Faso);

166.298. Make all possible efforts to speed up the adoption process of the law to combat all forms of terrorism (Burundi);

166.299. Pursue the fight against terrorism in compliance with human rights (France);

166.300. Ensure the anti-terrorism measures in line with full respect for fundamental human rights while combating terrorism (Republic of Korea);

167 All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Egypt was headed by H.E. Judge Ibrahim El-Heneidy, Minister of Transitional Justice and Parliamentary Affairs and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Amabassador Hesham Mohamed Mustafa Badr, Assistant Foreign Minister for Multilateral Affairs and Secretary General of the National Committee for the UPR.
- H.E. Ambassador Amr Ramadan, Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations Office at Geneva, the World Trade Organization, and Other International Organizations in Geneva.
- H.E. Mervat Mehanna Ahmed Tallawy, President of the National Council for Women.
- Major-General Abu Bakr Abdel Karim, Assistant Minister of Interior for Human Rights.
- Judge Medhat Salah El Din Bassiouny, Assistant Minister of Justice for Human Rights.
- H.E. Ambassador Dr. Mahy Hassan Abdel-Latif, Deputy Assistant Foreign Minister for Human Rights and NGOs.
- Judge Ashraf Abdel Wahab Kamal Eldeen, Advisor to the Minister of Transitional Justice.
- Judge Yasser Mahmoud Safwat Othman, Legal Advisor to the Minister of Transitional Justice.
- Judge Mahmoud Mahmoud Khalaf, Representative of the Public Prosecutor Office.
- Counselor Mahmoud Afifi, Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations Office at Geneva, the World Trade Organization, and Other International Organizations in Geneva.
- Counselor Mohamed El-Molla, Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations Office at Geneva, the World Trade Organization, and Other International Organizations in Geneva .
- First Secretary Mohamed El-Shahed, Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations Office at Geneva, the World Trade Organization, and Other International Organizations in Geneva.
- Second Secretary Amr Essam El-Din, Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations Office at Geneva, the World Trade Organization, and Other International Organizations in Geneva.
- Second Secretary Haitham Fathi Mabrouk, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.