

Arab Republic of Egypt
National Standing Committee
for Reporting and Follow Up

Mid Term Report



Methodology of the report

- 1- In the context of Egypt's commitment to serious cooperation with different UN human rights mechanisms, and out of Egypt's will to comply with its obligations, The Prime Minister issued decree No.37 of the year 2015 that established a Permanent National Committee On the universal periodic review mechanism. The Committee is headed by the Minister of Parliamentary affairs, and includes 2 members from related government agencies and representatives of the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR), National Council for Women (NCW), National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), National Council for Disability Affairs (NCDA) and a number of prominent public figures.
- 2- The Committee has been tasked with drafting Egypt's UPR report and proposing the necessary policies and measures to implement UPR recommendations accepted by Egypt in accordance with Egypt's international human rights obligations and the constitution.
- 3- The Committee decided to present Egypt's UPR mid term report in compliance with the political leadership's belief in the importance of displaying Egypt's human rights achievements to the international community.
- 4- The committee was keen on consulting and including the insight of all governmental and non governmental agencies while drafting the report.
 - The committee convened and held a series of meetings with all related agencies and national institutions to discuss and review what has been achieved regarding the recommendations Egypt accepted in 2014.
 - The Committee held joint meetings with representatives of Egyptian civil society and Non Governmental Organizations to hear their insight and explore their vision regarding the human rights situation in Egypt and discuss challenges and successes in the regard basically till the end of 2017.
- 5- The Report is the cumulative outcome of these meetings and national consultations organized by the committee since its establishment in 2015. The report is divided into 13 sections that document Egypt's actual efforts. The 13 sections are: (1) Egypt's international human rights treaty obligations (2) Civil and Political Rights, (3) Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, (4) Respect, Protection and empowerment of Women, (5) Children's Rights, (6) Rights of persons with disabilities, (7) Empowerment of Youth, (8) Fighting Corruption, (9) Rights of Refugees, Migrants and Expatriates, (10) Confronting illegal Immigration, (11) Confronting Human Trafficking, (12) Upholding Human Rights while combating terrorism, (13) Cooperation with International Human Rights Mechanisms.

I : Egypt's international human rights treaty obligations

Egypt's international human rights treaty obligations	
Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(Accepted):</p> <p>(21) Continue efforts to harmonize national legislation with international norms</p> <p>(22) Harmonizing International Human Rights treaties with domestic legislation</p> <p>(36) Continue to implement voluntary pledges and commitments towards the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms</p> <p>(partially accepted):</p> <p>(14) Review and withdraw reservation to articles 2 and 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)</p> <p>(16) Withdraw its reservations to CEDAW and ratify the Optional Protocol to CEDAW</p> <p>(17) Consider withdrawing its reservations on the CEDAW articles 2 and 16, accede to the Optional Protocol to CEDAW and consider taking the requisite measures as the upper guardian of its citizens' rights, freedoms and interests by eliminating all forms of discrimination against women in decision-making and public life</p> <p>(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</p>	<p>1- The Egyptian Government is in the process of reviewing its reservations on international human rights treaties and conventions, and the House of Representatives is contemplating issuing and amending national laws in accordance with the Egyptian Constitution of 2014 and some of these laws has been approved as will be seen later.</p> <p>2- Egypt is keen on protecting children's rights and in this context the president issued decree No. 75 of 2015 that withdrew Egypt's reservation on article 21/2 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child of the year 1990. The article prohibits the marriage and betrothal of boys and girls and imposes the age 18 as the minimum age of marriage. The House of Representatives approved the president's decree and ratified it after it convened.</p> <p>3- In an effort to combat human trafficking and illegal immigration the president issued decree No. 277 of the year 2014 on August 19th, 2014. The decree approved Egypt's accession to the Arab Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.</p> <p>4- The president issued decree No. 2014 of the year 2017 that authorized Egypt's ascension to the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption of the year 2003. This comes in concert with Egypt's efforts to combat corruption as a main obstacle for development and administrative reform.</p> <p>5- As for harmonizing national legislation with international standards, article 93 of the 2014 constitution says "The state is committed to the agreements, covenants, and international convention of human rights that were ratified by Egypt. They have the force of law after publication in accordance with the specified circumstances." This reflects on the second chapter of the constitution on the basic foundations of society and the third chapter on freedoms and duties in addition to several other articles and most important among them is article 92 which reads, "Rights and freedoms of individual citizens may not be suspended or reduced. No law that regulates the exercise of rights and freedoms may restrict them in such a way as infringes upon their essence and foundation." The 2014 constitution also guaranteed the respect and protection of all human rights including basic freedoms as well as civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development. Articles 11, 80, 81, 82 and 83 guarantee and protect the rights of children, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly and dwarfs.</p>



Egypt's international human rights treaty obligations

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>6- Several Laws have been issued since 2014 to enforce Egypt's International obligations under human rights treaties, and here in after the most important laws issued during this period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egypt issued law No. 7 of the year 2015 that amended the law of the child No. 12 of the year 1996 that ends criminal measures against children at the age 18 instead of 21. • Law No. 8 of the year 2015 on terrorist entities and terrorists, as well as law No. 94 of the year 2015 on counterterrorism. The 2 laws take into account and uphold the right to liberty and security of person and the right to life. They also prohibit restricting freedoms without Judicial approval. • Egypt issued law No. 78 of the year 2016 that amended the penal code to thicken and reinforce the legal penalty on female genital mutilation (FGM) in order to uphold the right to physical safety and combat violence against women. • The State issued law No.80 of the year 2016 that regulates the building of churches. the law aims at reinforcing freedom of faith. • Law No. 81 of the 2016 on civil service • Law No. 82 of 2016 on Combating Illegal Immigration and Smuggling of Migrants • Law No. 14 of the year 2017 was issued to amend law No.107 of the year 2013 that regulates public assemblies, rallies and peaceful demonstrations. The law takes into account the right to freedom of expression and the right to peaceful assembly in accordance with international standards. • Egypt issued law No. 197 of the year 2017 to amend law No.94 of the year 2003 that established the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR). The amendment aimed at expanding the powers and independence of NCHR as stipulated by the 2014 constitution



II: Civil and Political Rights

Civil and Political Rights	
Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(Accepted):</p> <p>(19) Strengthen measures, including the adoption of necessary legislation, to give effect to the rights enshrined in ICCPR</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(25) Continue the process of legislative review to promote and protect all human rights</p> <p>(26) Continue to take measures to strengthen the institutional and legal framework for the protection of human rights.</p> <p>(27) Take steps to establish a National Human Rights Institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles.</p> <p>(28) Maintain its efforts towards strengthening the national institutions working in the area of the protection and promotion of human rights.</p> <p>(30) Continue efforts to promote good governance, political dialogue and actions in favour of peace</p> <p>(31) Apply the road map on political rights through the holding of legislative elections</p> <p>(32) Pursue efforts to promote and protect human rights</p> <p>(33) Continue further improvement of the protection and promotion of human rights in the country</p>	<p>1- Egyptian legislations assured absolute respect to Egypt's obligations under ICCPR and in accordance with the 2014 constitution which stipulated that political parties are to be formed upon notification and can only be disbanded by court order. This led to a significant increase in the number of political parties to reach 92, that in addition to parties that are still under formation</p> <p>2- The final step of the political roadmap was achieved in late 2015 when free and fair parliamentary elections were held under the observation of Non Governmental Organizations, International Organizations and foreign embassies. The elections witnessed popular participation in Egypt and abroad especially from women and youth ,by those who are automatically registered into the voters database. The elections also saw significant participation by women and youth. The election results were impressive with 90 women, 39 individuals under the age 35, 9 people with disabilities and 8 representatives of Egyptians living abroad gaining seats at the house of representatives</p> <p>3- Out of the State's commitment to democratic reform and in compliance with the 2014 constitution a National Elections Commission (NEC) was established by law No.198 of the year 2017. NEC is an independent agency technically, administratively and financially and interference in its functions is prohibited. NEC is the only institution competent with holding and organizing referendums as well as presidential, municipal and parliamentary elections starting from preparing and updating the voters database to supervision of the elections to announcing the results. The NEC is also responsible for raising voter awareness, setting funding, spending and campaigning regulations, and oversight over the aforementioned. The legislator the composition of the governing board of NEC entirely judicial by that the independence of all members of the board.</p> <p>4- In compliance with articles (70, 71, 72, 211, 112 and 213) of the 2014 constitution and out of Egypt's commitment to freedom of thought, opinion expression and the media, law 92 of the year 2016 was issued. The law is concerned with the institutional regulation of the press and the media. The law stipulates the establishment of a Supreme Council for Media Regulation (SCMR) as an independent agency that enjoys financial, technical and administrative independence. Interference in the work of SCMR is prohibited and its tasked with regulating all issues relating to radio, television, journalism and the online media. SCRM is also supposed to guarantee freedom, diversity and independence of the press that is safeguarded by the constitution. In addition to that SCRM prevents media monopolies, monitors sources of funding of media outlets and puts rules and standards to assure the professionalism of the media.</p>



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Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(38) Pursue its cooperation with national councils and civil society organizations</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(40) Take further steps to ensure the promotion of the values of tolerance, dialogue and mutual understanding at the local level</p> <p>(41) Promote dialogue between all sides to foster understanding and unity</p> <p>(42) Continue to promote and enhance interaction and dialogue between the competent national authorities and the civil society organizations</p> <p>(100) Abolish the death penalty for those under 18 years</p> <p>(112) Harmonize the definition of torture in their national legislation with the internationally accepted definition as outlined in the Convention against Torture</p> <p>(113) Adopt in its Penal Code the definition of torture in article 1 (1) of the United Nations Convention against Torture</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(118) Ensure that all detainees are protected from torture or other ill treatment and that detention conditions meet the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners</p> <p>(119) Prosecute and punish possible crimes committed by security officers, especially the practice of torture.</p> <p>(120) Properly investigate excessive use of force by security forces, publicize the results of investigations and prosecute persons whose investigations show their involvement in such acts.</p>	<p>5- Law 92 of the year 2016 also ordered the establishment of the National Agency for the Press (NAP) and the National Agency for the Media (NAM) as independent agencies responsible for administering all Newspapers and Media outlets belonging to the state.</p> <p>6- In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the laws and the Code of Media Honor, Law No. 93 of 2016 establishes the Media Syndicate as an independent syndicate to guarantee the freedom of the media. The syndicate will protect the rights of its members especially in cases of expulsion, sickness and disability in accordance with the Code of Media Honor which is issued by the General Assembly of the syndicate to set standards of professional conduct, principles and obligations that govern the work of the media, ensuring the right of society to a professional and responsible media</p> <p>7- The Constitution of 2014 provided a more advanced approach in comparison to previous constitutions in safeguarding the right to peaceful assembly. Article 73 of the Constitution stipulates the right of citizens to organize public meetings, processions and demonstrations, and all forms of peaceful protest, thus the Legislator deprived the pre-licensing option as a condition for exercising these rights. The Law No. 14 of 2017 amending the Law on the Right to Public Meetings, and Peaceful Demonstrations promulgated by Law No. 107 of 2013, came in compliance with the ruling of the Supreme Constitutional Court that deemed article 10 of the law as unconstitutional. The amendment canceled the ministry of the interior the right to prevent, postpone or modify the demonstration and grant this right to the judiciary only. The amendment created equality between the executive authorities and citizens before courts meaning that the executive cannot arbitrarily cancel a planned legal rally of demonstration.</p> <p>8- The Constitution of 2014 guaranteed in articles 3, 64 and 235 freedom of belief and freedom to practice religious rites and the establishment of houses of worship, and obliged the House of Representatives to pass a law to regulate the construction and restoration of churches. Law No. 80 of 2016 has already been promulgated, affirming the right of Egyptian Christian citizens to build and renovate churches to ensure freedom of practicing religious rituals through the establishment of a legal framework that guarantees for the first time specific rules and procedures to be followed for obtaining a permit for any construction work related to the church. The law also seeks to end previous violations by legalizing existing unofficial Christian places of worship that existed before the law on the condition that religious rituals are actually held in those buildings and that they meet construction safety standards.</p>

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<p>(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</p> <p>(122) Investigate allegations of torture and ensure access to effective remedy for victims</p> <p>(123) Ensure the effective respect of the constitutional prohibition of torture</p> <p>(124) Enforce the ban that does not allow confessions obtained through torture or other unlawful methods to be used as evidence</p> <p>(125) Ensure that the defence and security forces act in accordance with international human rights norms regarding the use of force</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(131) Strengthen human rights training and awareness-raising programmes for the police</p> <p>(133) Establish trainings for police officers on children's rights, to ensure that these act appropriately towards child victims or delinquents</p> <p>(134) Promote further human rights education and training for law enforcement agents</p> <p>(135) Develop efficient programmes designed to enhance the human rights knowledge of law enforcement officials</p> <p>(136) Increase education programmes and awareness-raising of police officers in the field of human rights</p>	<p>9- In order To promote interfaith dialogue and spread the principles of tolerance and understanding, many practical steps have been taken to combat intolerance, discrimination and incitement to violence based on religion or belief and among them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the establishment of the Moderate Tolerance Forum at the Supreme Council of Islamic Affairs of the ministry of endowments. The forum seeks to spread the culture of dialogue, and to confront radicalism, terrorism hatred and violence and enhance human rights. This is pursued through forum, and religious courses that reaffirm freedom of expression and respect of human rights • The Ministry of Endowments plays an active role by introducing human rights, citizenship rights, peaceful coexistence and combating extremist and extremist ideas locally and internationally through its publications in Arabic and its translation in various languages. These include the book Protecting Churches in Islam and Concepts that must be corrected. • Al-Azhar Al-Sharif has reformed curriculums in the various stages of Azhar education, through the study of the canonical origins of the values of the Islamic religion and its practical applications and the guarantees that protect those rights in order to achieve a better life for individuals in religious and cultural pluralism. That in addition to spreading the principles of a tolerant Islam and the acceptance of others in Egypt and abroad. • The efforts of Al-Azhar and the Egyptian Orthodox Church continue to work together under the umbrella of the "Egyptian Family House" initiative to affirm the values and principles of citizenship for all and to combat incitement, discrimination and incitement to violence based on religion and to promote a culture of tolerance among citizens. A project for the exchange of relations between imams and priests, where a number of preachers and priests were trained for three years on moderate religious discourse, which is tolerant and accepting of others and confronts extremism and intolerance and deepens the culture of citizenship. • Al-Azhar Al-Sharif was founded by the World Observatory in 2015 to monitor all the ideas, opinions and suspicions of the groups of Takfirism and violence through social networking sites, correcting misconceptions in a modern manner that suits the minds of young people, as well as providing replies and messages in several languages such as English, French, German, Italian, And a number of African languages, to reflect the highest human values, human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for others, etc., which contributes to correcting misconceptions based on racism, intolerance and hatred.



Civil and Political Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(137) Develop programmes aimed at promoting the awareness of law enforcement officials on human rights values and principles</p> <p>(140) Continue working on the reform and improvement of prisons and detention centres in accordance with international norms on this issue</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(179) Ensure fair, equitable and independent judicial procedures, in accordance with international standards</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(184) Take measures to ensure due process and fair trials, particularly in any proceeding that could entail the application of the death penalty</p> <p>(188) Ensure the transparency, effectiveness, impartiality and independence in the processes of investigation of human rights violations</p> <p>(197) Encourage initiatives aimed at promoting respect and religious tolerance and cultural diversity</p> <p>(198) Continue its activities to serve a better understanding between all people and religions</p> <p>(200) Launch social dialogue to improve religious discourse emphasizing the positive values and bright example of the Egyptian religious heritage</p> <p>(201) Launching a social dialogue to improve religious discourse by emphasizing the Positive values and brightmodel of Egyptian religious heritage.</p>	<p>10- All consecutive Egyptian constitutions have guaranteed personal freedom in accordance with international norms and standards. Article 54 of the 2014 constitution states that: Personal freedom is a natural right which is safeguarded and cannot be infringed upon. Except in cases of in flagrante delicto, citizens may only be apprehended, searched, arrested, or have their freedoms restricted by a causal judicial warrant necessitated by an investigation. All those whose freedoms have been restricted shall be immediately informed of the causes therefor, notified of their rights in writing, be allowed to immediately contact their family and lawyer, and be brought before the investigating authority within twenty-four hours of their freedoms having been restricted. Questioning of the person may only begin once his lawyer is present. If he has no lawyer, a lawyer will be appointed for him. Those with disabilities shall be provided all necessary aid, according to procedures stipulated in the law. Those who have their freedom restricted and others possess the right of recourse before the judiciary. Judgment must be rendered within a week from such recourse, otherwise the petitioner shall be immediately released. The law shall regulate preventive detention, its duration, causes, and which cases are eligible for compensation that the state shall discharge for preventative detention or for execution of a penalty that had been executed by virtue of a judgment that is overruled by a final judgment. In all cases, the accused may be brought to criminal trial for crimes that he may be detained for only in the presence of an authorized or appointed lawyer. Article 55 also stipulates the necessity of treating anyone who is arrested, imprisoned, or deprived of his liberty in a manner that preserves his dignity. He can not be tortured, intimidated, forced, physically or mentally abused, and any offense is punishable by law, And the accused has the right to remain silent and any statement proved to have been issued by a detainee under the weight of any threat is invalid. This was reflected in the Penal Code, which, in article 126, made torture a crime. The legislator also criminalized torture in article 129 with the penalty of misdemeanor. This criminalization of torture existed in Egypt since 1883.</p>

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Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(202) Continue to encourage community initiatives for religious dialogue</p> <p>(203) Continue to encourage the initiatives aimed at disseminating the values of respect and religious tolerance in the community</p> <p>(204) Promote societal dialogue aimed at developing religious discourse supportive of the values of tolerance, social cohesion and mutual understanding</p> <p>(205) Ensure the respect for freedom of religion or belief for all its citizens</p> <p>(208) Amend the Penal Code to implement the guarantees of freedom of thought, of the press and of publication enshrined in the 2014 Constitution</p> <p>(209) Take necessary measures to enhance the enjoyment of the freedom of expression</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(212) Guarantee an environment conducive to the work of journalists, human rights defenders and civil society organizations</p> <p>(213) Respect freedom of opinion and expression, in particular for journalists, and freedom of peaceful demonstration, without recourse to the excessive use of force</p> <p>(214) Revise the penal code in order to guarantee the freedom of expression and protect journalists from violence and harassment</p>	<p>11- Both the Public Prosecution and the Ministry of the Interior are looking to activate the mechanisms of monitoring and accountability, as well as serious examination of the complaints raised regarding individual violations by some police officers including torture. Offenders who committed those violations will be referred to criminal and disciplinary trials in accordance with the gravity of the case and the evidence of the seriousness and validity of its occurrence. The statistics from 2014 to 2017 document the trial of 72 policemen charged with torture of ill treatment and the conviction of many of them with final sentences of imprisonment and the latest verdict at the time of the release of the report was Case No. 11663/2015 where 6 policemen have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from 4-7 years. The Ministry is also responsible for the prosecution of 31 policemen for individual offenses that did not amount to criminal accountability. This confirms the state's keenness to face these abuses, which are very limited compared to the size of the police force and the huge amount of their daily dealings with thousands of citizens across Egypt.</p> <p>12- The legislator has established many guarantees that conform to international standards of fair trials contained in the international conventions and treaties to which Egypt has acceded, including the provisions of articles 55, 95, 96, 97, 186 and 189 of the Constitution stipulating the jurisdiction of the judiciary to adjudicate all disputes and crimes. The public prosecution is part of the judiciary and it has the authority to launch investigations and initiate criminal proceedings, and its members have to enjoy integrity, independence and impartiality in initiating the investigation and referral procedures. The court disregards any confession that was a result of torture, and that penalties can only be applied by court verdicts, and a person may only be tried on offenses committed after the law criminalized them. This legislator also reaffirms the principle of innocent until proven guilty in a fair trial where the defendant can defend his or her self. Court rulings are issued in public sessions.</p>



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Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(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</p> <p>(219) Ensure that freedom of expression is safeguarded in all its forms, including artistic expressions</p> <p>(221) Ensure that the legislative framework guarantees the full enjoyment of freedom of expression and association</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(252) Hold parliamentary elections as early as possible</p>	<p>13- Article 204 of the Constitution stipulates that the military judiciary is an independent judicial body, and is competent exclusively to adjudicate all crimes related to the armed forces and its personnel and crimes committed by members of the General Intelligence during when on duty. Civilians can not be prosecuted before military courts except in cases specifically specified in cases of direct attack on military installations or direct assault on members of the armed forces while performing their duties. The criterion of jurisdiction of the military judiciary in accordance with the Egyptian judicial system is an objective criterion that is not related to the persons who committed the crimes, but rather to the nature of the crimes committed and the same laws and rules applied by the ordinary judiciary are applied to them. This is confirmed by Law No. 21 of 2012 amending some provisions of the Military Justice Law No. 25 of 1966 , With a view to achieving greater legal security, so as not to subject those who are not subject to the law to its provisions.</p> <p>14- Article I of Law No. 136 of 2014 on the Protection of Public Institutions, makes the jurisdiction of the military judiciary limited to the attacks on installation protected by the armed forces with the assistance of the police. This situation is only temporary due to Egypt being subjected to terrorist attacks on its citizens and public installations. This law has been extended for five years, ending in October 2021.</p> <p>15- The defendant shall have before the military judiciary the same guarantees of fair trial before the ordinary courts of the right to defense, access to papers, public hearings, the right to appeal against a sentence before a higher court, The Military Judges enjoy the guarantees guaranteed by the Constitution in article 204, which states in its last paragraph that the members of the military judiciary are independent and non-derogable and have all the guarantees, rights and duties of the members of the civil Judicial Authority. The constitutional immunity of military judges has been confirmed in article 3 of the Military Justice Law No. 25 of 1966.</p>



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Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(partially accepted):</p> <p>(178) Guarantee the right to fair trial and ensure that civilians are tried in civilian courts at all times</p> <p>(182) 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</p> <p>(187) Investigate all cases of the use of excessive force by the security forces against demonstrators, hold accountable those responsible for these incidents, and stop the practice of military prosecution of civilians.</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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 ICCPR</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(228) Revise the law regulating the right of public assembly by, inter alia, specifying the prohibited conduct and repealing excessive sanctions to ensure better compliance with international standards</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(285) Promote tolerance and protect minorities and vulnerable groups</p>	<p>16- Article 56 of the constitution put prison and places of detention under the supervision of the judiciary to assure the dignity, safety and wellbeing of all prisoners and this was reaffirmed by national legislation in article 42 of the criminal procedures code and article 85 of the prison organization law of 1956, and article 46 of the judicial authority law of 1972 which gave judges and prosecutors the right to supervise prisons and detention centers to make sure that the law is upheld properly. Article 3 of law 197 of the year 2017 amended the NCHR law which gave it the right to inspect prisons, places of detention and prison hospitals. The NCHR is also granted the right to visit detainees and listen to their grievances and make sure that they enjoy their legal rights. NCHR drafts a report on each prison visit that includes their observation and recommendations to enhance detention conditions of prisoners.</p> <p>17- NCHR has undertaken a number of prison inspections in 2016 to the prisons of Tora, Al Minya, Port Said and Banha. NCHR members met with prisoners who informed to them the availability of adequate living conditions, and that they are allowed visits and are treated well by the prison authorities. The National Council for Women also visited Al Qanater's women's prison. The human rights committee of the house of representatives also conducted visits to police stations in Cairo and Giza.</p> <p>18- In November 2016 a cultural forum was held at Al Marj prison that discussed the principles of punitive treatment in Egyptian prisons and its modernization. The forum was attended by senior officials from the ministry of interior as well representatives from civil society and the the human rights committee of the House of Representatives and public figures under the coverage of both the local and international media.</p> <p>19- The Ministry of the Interior has taken a number of measures, including: the enhancement of the detention rooms to reduce the health hazards on detainees, providing adequate medical care both preventive and therapeutic to the prisoners through establishing a hospital for each prison, that include clinics of all specialties, as well as a central hospital in each prison district, and vaccinations against epidemics and diseases for prisoners. Prisoners with chronic life threatening diseases are brought before forensic committees for early release on health grounds. Also 5 advanced X Ray machines were installed in the prisons of Port Said, Asyut, Wadi Al Natrun, Al Minay Al Jadid and Tora as well as mechanically ventilated child incubators at Al Qanater women's prison, and internal medicine and dental clinics and a pharmacy were established at the maximum security prison 2 of Tora. An operating room was prepared at Asyut prison as well as kidney dialysis units at the prisons of Tora, Burj Al Arab and Asyut. In cooperation with the Ministry of health a general inspection of prisons nationwide was launched to detect prisoners infected with hepatitis C virus.</p>



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Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>20- As part of the social welfare of prisoners and their families, the Government disbursed pensions and assistance to 22,956 prisoners' families and provided 16,188 scholarships to offsprings of imprisoned children. A number of initiatives have been taken with a view to improving the conditions of prison inmates, including signing cooperation protocols with Misr Al-Kheir Foundation, the Association for the Care of Child Prisoners and the Lions Club to establish productive projects to rehabilitate prisoners and secure them financial returns. The initiative also seeks to secure the release of indebted prisoners through repaying their debts, as well the establishment of bazaars to display the products of prisoners, as well as the holding of theater and film performances, concerts and seminars, and filling libraries with books totaling 95947 books. 2826 television sets were provided for prison cells. The initiative also supports celebrations for inmates like weddings and so on, enhances craft training programs and offers stipends to prisoners to help them establish businesses. The initiative provided different educational care for prisoners studying at different stages of education (literacy, pre-university education, university education) with a total of 6416 inmates in all educational stages during 2016.</p> <p>21- The Ministry of the Interior has taken a series of measures to ensure that law enforcement forces comply with international standards for the use of force: Adopting a gradual enforcement method starting with extending the warning period for water-sprayers in repeated batches to allow for the greatest number of departures, and to avoid escalation without higher clearance from senior leadership in the ministry of interior. This in addition to special treatment of women, children and the elderly in such situations. Also the ministry provides training to police forces in the protection of public facilities, and in developing riot control methods such as using fumes and pepper spray, as well as circulating periodical books and standing instructions related to legal procedures for the protection of human rights while performing security functions. The ministry also Organizes seminars for officers, including strengthening their legal knowledge in relation to their duties and legitimate use of force within the framework of international human rights standards; and enhancing training at the police academy to observe human rights during security engagements by simulating a number of security situations witnessed by the actual security reality - Inspection - deportation - Treatment of prisoners). The training at the police academy also includes training content for police cadets on mechanisms to secure peaceful demonstrations, deal with riots, sit-ins, and disruption of public facilities , taking into account the principles of human rights. The ministry also updated the police academy curricula to include expanded training in the use of modern technology in investigation and collection of evidence. Allegations of abuse of power while using force are referred to the prosecutor and the ministry also takes necessary disciplinary measures in these cases.</p>



Civil and Political Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>22- The Egyptian legislator has decided to impose the death penalty, like many countries in the world, for the most serious crimes, such as premeditated murder, terrorism, and espionage. The legislator took into account articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child while applying the death penalty. In this regard the death penalty has to be issued by the consensus of all 3 members of the court and the Mufti has to be consulted as well as a mandatory appeal by the Public Prosecution Office within 60 days. Article 111 of the law of the Child No. 12 of the year 1996 prohibited the application of the death penalty on any individual who committed a crime while below the age 18. The same law also postpones the execution of pregnant women for 2 years after giving birth in accordance with article 68 of the prison's law No.396 of the year 1956. The law prohibits executions on public holidays and religious occasions.</p> <p>23- The president pardoned 1072 prisoners between 2014 and mid 2017 in accordance with article 23 of the constitution.</p>



III: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	
Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(Accepted):</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(25) Continue the process of legislative review to promote and protect all human rights</p> <p>(26) Continue to take measures to strengthen the institutional and legal framework for the protection of human rights</p> <p>(32) Pursue efforts to promote and protect human rights</p> <p>(33) Continue further improvement of the protection and promotion of human rights in the country</p> <p>(37) Continuing efforts aimed at promoting awareness of the culture of human rights in the society</p> <p>(132) Extend its human rights education and awareness programme to target more public service officials</p> <p>(194) Continue the policy on the protection and support of the family institution as a fundamental basis of society</p> <p>(195) Continue to pursue social policies upholding the institution of family unit in line with the traditional family values and socioeconomic aspirations of its people</p> <p>(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</p>	<p>1- The Government adopted a comprehensive economic reform plan aimed at providing a decent life for all citizens. This is reflected in the Constitution of 2014, which stipulates that the state needs to guarantee, respect and protect the economic, social and cultural rights of all Egyptian citizens. The Constitution also protects these rights under Articles 92 and 93 in line with Egypt's international obligations under the two International Covenants.</p> <p>2- A new Investment Law No. 72 of 2017 was issued to encourage more cash flows needed for the development process, to reduce unemployment rates, to emphasize gender equality in investment opportunities, and to encourage the social responsibility of investors by allowing them to allocate no more than 10% Of their net annual profit for use in establishing a community development system outside their investment project that should include the following fields: (A) Protecting and improving the environment (b) Providing services or programs in health, social, cultural or other areas of development;(c) Supporting technical education and funding research, studies and awareness campaigns aimed at developing and improving production</p> <p>3- The government took a series of measures aimed at achieving comprehensive development in all sectors. The decision to liberalize the exchange rate was necessary to complete the economic reforms. The continued presence of two exchange rates negatively affected attracting investments and foreign exchange. This led to an improvement of economic growth rates. Investments rose to LE 407.7 billion during the fiscal year 2015/2016 and amounted to 530 billion pounds during the fiscal year 2016/2017. The government's fiscal and monetary policy had a major impact that led to a rise in US dollar reserves to reach 36.147 billion dollars for the first time since 2013. The balance of payments secured a surplus of about \$ 7 billion during the first half of the fiscal year 2016/2017, marking the best performance in six years. The unemployment rate fell to 12.4% in the first quarter of 2017, achieving the lowest rate of unemployment compared to the previous five years.</p>



Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(256) Effectively implement the comprehensive national strategy to combat short- and long-term unemployment, including investment in skills development.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(260) Continue with its efforts to combat short- and long-term unemployment, in consultation with the private sector and the providers of education.</p> <p>(261) Continue implementing its comprehensive national strategy aimed at combating short- and long-term unemployment</p> <p>(262) 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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(264) Continue the practice of implementing socially oriented programmes</p> <p>(265) Intensify programmes to enhance economic, social and cultural rights</p> <p>(266) Continue to promote the right to social security and adequate standard of living for its people</p> <p>(267) Intensify its efforts towards the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, including in relation to the right to health</p> <p>(268) Continue with its efforts to reduce poverty, in particular, to increase its focus on anti-poverty programmes in rural areas</p>	<p>4- Launching the “Financial Inclusion Initiative in the Arab Region” document from Cairo in September 2017, signed by the International Alliance for Financial Inclusion, the Arab Monetary Fund and the German International Cooperation Agency (GIZ). Considering financial inclusion as a priority for achieving economic growth, especially with regard to transforming the informal economy into a formal economy, which will lead to an increase in GNP and support growth rates in light of the fact that about 80% of SMEs operate in the informal financial sector. Financial inclusion supports the development of a non-monetary economy, which offers many advantages, the most important of which are the reduction of costs and financial burdens, as well as its positive effects on the development of the community, by focusing on marginalized groups such as the poor and low-income groups and taking care of women’s economic empowerment by overcoming all obstacles in order to enable them to access services at fair, transparent and acceptable prices in order to achieve the principle of equality, and in this context measures to activate the financial inclusion: (A) The Central Bank issued a real estate finance initiative for low- and middle-income investors at reduced interest rates. (B) Initiating initiatives to enable SMEs to obtain the necessary funding. (C) Completion of the draft financial education strategy at the Institute of Banking.</p> <p>5- A number of laws have been proposed by the government to the House of Representatives. Laws No. 77, 78, 79 and 80 of 2017 aim to increase the income of the most needy families. The government has also initiated a number of major national projects aimed at achieving comprehensive economic development in all sectors among them: (A) The establishment of the new administrative capital on an area of 170 thousand acres, accommodating 6.5 million citizens. (B) Working on the creation of integrated development in the Suez Canal region: The new Suez Canal was dug within one year, in parallel with the beginning of construction of a global logistics center. (C) In cooperation with Siemens, plans to establish three power plants in Beni Suef, Al-Burlus and the new administrative capital to add 14,400 MW to the national electricity network. The first phase was implemented in 18 months. (D) The construction of 2405 km of roads until April 2017 within the framework of a plan to establish a new network of roads with a length of 5415.5 km, representing an addition up to 22% of existing roads. (E) Launching of a grand fish farming project on an area of 7,500 acres to establish 4,000 fish farming ponds to achieve self-sufficiency and export surplus production. The first phase was completed with an area of 1900 acres. (F) Connecting fresh water beneath the new Suez Canal to transport water to Suez, the lakes and New Ismailia to contribute to the cultivation of 400,000 acres in the heart of Sinai, as well as the establishment of three tunnels south of Port Said, and three other tunnels near Ismailia to link the Sinai to Delta and the Nile Valley. (G) Launching of the Golden Triangle project in the south of the country to establish four industrial, mining and logistics areas. (H) Launching of a 4 million acres cultivation project to increase agricultural land, close the food gap, establish many industries related to agricultural activity and livestock, and increase Egyptian agricultural exports.</p>



Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(269) Exert further efforts towards the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, including through strengthening its social protection measures</p> <p>(270) Continue to devote efforts to the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights</p> <p>(271) Continue and strengthen the actions for the improvement of the living condition of its population</p> <p>(272) Intensify its efforts to ensure the establishment of the housing strategy 2012-2027</p> <p>(273) Take concrete measures to guarantee access to safe drinking water and sanitation for all, particularly for those in rural areas</p> <p>(274) Continue efforts to ensure universal access to quality education and health care</p> <p>(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, civil society organizations as well as other international organizations</p> <p>(276) Continue its efforts to ensure the realization of the right to education for all with a special emphasis on the promotion of women</p> <p>(277) Make further efforts to eradicate illiteracy for all, including through, inter alia, sufficient budget allocation</p> <p>(278) Continue efforts in the education system to ensure access to education for all segments of the society</p> <p>(279) Further expand human rights education and training programmes in the country</p> <p>(291) Urge business enterprises and the 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</p>	<p>6- As a result of the adoption of the right to work by the 2014 Constitution, all governmental and communal efforts have to be combined to create an atmosphere conducive to the exercise of this right. Among those efforts: (A) The Decree of the Minister Labour and Immigration No. 397 for the year 2015 concerning the rules and procedures governing professional gradation, which stipulated that the vocational training agreement shall include the duration of the training period of not less than one year and not more than three years, and obligate the employer who implements the gradation agreement to submit the names of trainees Training hours and rest periods. (B) A number of vocational training programs were held during 2016, with a total of 4704 men and women enrolled in 22 governorates. A total of 4133 young men and women were trained in various trades and disciplines. (C) Implementing a number of programs and initiatives to develop the skills of professional planning for the future among young people and support the idea of self-employment to achieve the best rates of employment and creating new jobs, including: - "Community Entrepreneurship" and "How to Start Your Project" in cooperation with Microsoft, Through the establishment of programs and seminars for more than 10,000 young men and women. (D) Launching the "Professional Development and Planning" initiative in collaboration with UNICEF and the implementation of the "I do" initiative to rehabilitate and provide about 100,000 young men and women with the important information required by the labor market for various jobs. (E) The Meshwari project was implemented in cooperation with UNICEF and Barclays Bank in 10 governorates, with the aim of setting up model professional counseling centers to provide guidance and support services to young people to determine their career path. (F) The launch of the "Training and Rehabilitation of the Youth of Slums" project, which benefited 1200 young people from several random areas and the implementation of a labor-intensive project for more than 200,000 young people during 2016/2017 through the employment of young people with small contractors in the infrastructure development project for youth centers. (G) Launching Egypt works Website in cooperation with Microsoft, providing more than 63,000 jobs in the private sector and providing many job opportunities for young people. (H) The establishment of Egypt's employment Bank to provide training and employment services for young people, and the launch of the "employ yourself" initiative in cooperation with private sector companies. (I) The establishment of "job search clubs" in 12 governorates in cooperation with the International Labor Organization to spread the culture of self-employment and career guidance, in addition to the organization of Egyptian universities and institutes a number of scientific activities in order to maximize the</p>



Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(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</p> <p>(293) Exert greater efforts to promote corporate social responsibility of private enterprise, encouraging them to promote voluntary initiatives that contribute to human development of the Egyptian people</p> <p>(294) Encourage the private capital to contribute to the national development process through the funding of charity work</p>	<p>employment of graduates to local and international market requirements, To monitor actual labor market needs for the purpose of providing appropriate employment. (J) Implementing a number of developmental projects in the area of unemployment control and job creation with a total funding of \$ 190 million, including: “decent jobs for young people” in cooperation with the International Labor Organization from March 2011 to March 2016, supporting 500 new companies and benefiting 40927 And the project of “Developing the Commercial Franchise Sector” with the financing of the African Development Bank, the “Skills Development Project in Aswan” and the establishment of three advanced centers for the wood industry in Alexandria, Giza and 10th of Ramadan. (K) The establishment of “Misr for Entrepreneurship and Investment” in cooperation with the Saudi Fund for Development and “Ann Capital” with an initial investment of \$ 24.7 million to encourage start-ups, entrepreneurship and training programs, and the implementation of the project “Support to SMEs” in cooperation with France.</p> <p>7- Based on the commitment of the State in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution to achieve social justice and social solidarity, so as to ensure a decent life for all citizens, the State has implemented a package of projects and programs: (A) The Takaful and Karama program was launched in order to provide a fair and effective social protection network for the needy in cooperation with NGOs..the number of beneficiaries of this program has reached almost 10 million (B) The number of beneficiaries of monthly social security assistance under Law No. 137 of 2010 was 1,753,000 at the end of 2016 at a cost of 8.875 billion EGP, as well as scholarships for the children of the families benefiting from this assistance in order to prevent dropping out of education (C) Determining the minimum pension of 500 EGP to be paid in accordance with social insurance laws, as of July 2016, as well as granting an exceptional pension to the families of martyrs of terrorist acts, and every civilian who has suffered a total or partial disability due to terrorist acts. (D) Increasing pensions under social insurance laws by about 35% during the period from 2015 to 2017. The total amount of public and private sector employees’ pensions was 144 billion EGP for a total of 8.1 million beneficiaries. (E) Working on poverty reduction through the launching of several programs in cooperation with private sector companies and non-governmental organizations, including the program “care for the employment of children of institutions deprived of family care”(F) Implementation of the system to provide subsidized bread and goods to 70 million citizens benefiting from ration cards, and the establishment of several marketing outlets to provide basic commodities for the citizen, as well as the distribution of food to the most-favored families in Upper Egypt. (G) 929 million \$ in funding for development projects to reduce poverty in poorer areas. (H) Providing 3882 million \$ in funding to support efforts to improve the standards of living through development projects in the areas of drinking water, sanitation and electricity infrastructure, improved health services and pollution control. (I) 550 million USD from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to finance social housing programs</p>



Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	
Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>8- A number of housing projects have been implemented covering different sectors of the community. Housing units have been allocated with a nominal monthly rent for low-income citizens, as well as the development and improvement of housing for the most favored families. The housing units were also provided with a symbolic rent for urgent cases. The Ministry of Housing, in collaboration with Misr Al-Khair Foundation, is improving the housing environment for some low-income citizens through the demolition and re-building of housing units. The State also provides through the Social Housing Fund housing units to citizens whose income does not exceed 2,500 EGP if single and LE 3500 if married. The state is also providing 74651 Social housing units for the middle income citizens, while taking into consideration the citizens of the border provinces through constructing Bedouin homes, and housing units in the governorates of Sinai, Red Sea and the New Valley. A total of 19700 units are planned to be constructed by 2024 at the aforementioned areas.</p> <p>9- The Constitution of 2014 for the first time stipulates the obligation of the State to develop a comprehensive national plan to address the problem of slums, including replanning, providing infrastructure and facilities, improving the quality of life and public health, and ensuring that resources are provided for implementation within a specified period of time. The post of Deputy Minister Housing for Urban Development and the Slums was created as part of carrying out the constitutionally mandated efforts. The Slum Development Fund has clear vision for “an urban society that is developed and safe for all” and its mission is to develop slums on the urban, economic and social levels together in cooperation with development partners.</p> <p>10- A number of projects have been implemented to improve the standard of living in partnership with civil society, local and international development agencies and the private sector. The State has adopted a grand social housing project to create one million housing units in all governorates and new cities at a total cost of 150 billion EGP. 13000 housing units have been completed as an alternative to the units located in the hazardous areas within the frame of the project for developing the unsafe and slum areas, and the implementation of the development of the Maspero Triangle and the voluntary transfer of residents to the neighborhood of Al Asmarat which has a comprehensive area of facilities, services, schools and a hospital. Gheit Al-Enab has also been developed and transformed from a Slum area to a neighbourhood with decent living conditions. 56 districts are being developed in various governorates and by the end of 2017 Alexandria, Port Said, The Red Sea and the Suez should be declared Slum free governorates.</p>



Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>11- The State is working to provide safe drinking water in 27 governorates. The coverage of the drinking water network is about 96%. A national project is being implemented to expand the production of drinking water to complete the coverage and meet the needs of all citizens.</p> <p>12- The drinking water quality system has been adopted by all production and distribution stations at the level of the Republic to monitor the quality of the water produced periodically on a 24-hour basis to ensure that it conforms to the standards and specifications, while complying with the guidelines of the WHO in terms of periodicity and the number of samples taken from the networks and their compatibility with Population size in all locations.</p> <p>13- In compliance with the constitution Law No. 2 of 2018 on the comprehensive social health insurance system was issued. The Law constitutes an important step in the strategic plan for the development of the healthcare system by 2030. The insurance system will be compulsory to all citizens. However in the meanwhile the state will develop and modernize its healthcare facilities and services before the full implementation of the system. Both the Insurance system and the Modernization program will be applied gradually together. To make sure that the constitutional obligation is realized a separation between funding, service delivery, and quality control of service delivery, through the establishment of three separate bodies to manage the comprehensive social health insurance system: (A) The Comprehensive Health Insurance Management and Finance Authority (B) Hospital and Health Care Authority (C) Health Care Services Supervisory Board</p> <p>14- The manufacture of the Virus C drug helped treat the hepatitis C virus in Egypt by reducing the cost of treatment to all patients by 85%. The waiting lists were ended, and the recovery rate was four times higher than the global cure rates. All governorates are being inspected now to provide treatment for all patients to eradicate hepatitis C virus in Egypt once and for all.</p> <p>15- In order to ensure the right of those unable to seek treatment are respected, the number of treatment on the expense of the state decrees during the period from 1/7/2016 to 30/6/2017 reached 2,773,678 to treat 1,500,020 patients with a total expenditure of about 5 billion EGP.</p>



Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	
Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>16- Several measures have been taken, including automating the issuance decisions , which has contributed to reducing the time gap between application and issuance of the treatment decision to 48 hours for emergencies and 72 hours for other procedures. Specialized Medical Boards have been linked by a video conferencing network to discuss cases that require presentation to the specialized higher committees. New procedures such as artificial limbs, biologic treatment of immunodeficiency patients, biological treatment of ulcerative colitis patients, are to be added to the package of procedures for issuing treatment decisions at the expense of the state, as well as increasing the value of the prices of the old treatment codes at the expense of the state to conform to current market prices.</p> <p>17- The Ministry of Health has been keen to modernize and develop all the tools that serve the citizen through diagnostic methods and environmental systems to monitor diseases in line with the latest advanced international systems through the latest technologies for the rapid exchange of disease data and health threats for the purpose of early detection and timely intervention over the Internet</p> <p>18- In the area of disease prevention and prevention of outbreaks in order to maintain the health of citizens and residents, the government has taken a package of measures: (A) To provide 20 million immunization services for routine immunizations in Egypt for approximately 2,600,000 children annually in all governorates. Parents of children who are not vaccinated are notified to vaccinate their children. The vaccination coverage rate has reached more than 96% (B) Provide vaccinations and vaccines for all vaccination target groups (children, school children, travelers, national campaigns, etc.). (C) Launching national campaigns and limited campaigns against polio, German measles and mumps up to 40 million annual vaccinations (D) Providing HIV-free antiviral drugs, and providing periodic follow-up tests free of charge to AIDS patients through 13 specialized centers in a number of governorates, providing voluntary HIV testing and laboratory testing through 23 fixed and mobile centers in 17 governorates for 4602 visitors. (E) The rate of serological transformation among renal dialysis patients decreased from 27% before the establishment of the infection control structure and the application of infection control procedures to less than 1% in 2016.</p>



Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>19- Support the system of safe disposal of waste by providing 17 incinerators, taking samples periodically from the sockets of the drinking water purification plants to control the drainage. In the area of control of the quality and safety of drinking water, 34,194 samples were withdrawn to ensure their suitability for human use.</p> <p>20- Articles 19, 20 and 21 of the Constitution affirmed that education is the right of every citizen, whose aim is to build the Egyptian personality, preserve the national identity, institutionalize the scientific method of thinking, develop talents, promote innovation, And to establish the concepts of citizenship, tolerance and non-discrimination. The state is obliged to supervise it, taking into account its objectives in the educational curricula and its means, and providing it in accordance with international quality standards, and making it compulsory until the end of secondary school or its equivalent, provided that the state guarantees his freehold in various stages throughout the educational institution. It also commits them to allocate a proportion of government spending to education of at least 4% of GDP, gradually escalating to conform to global rates. It also committed the State to the promotion of technical education and vocational training and its development, and expansion of all types, in accordance with international quality standards commensurate with the needs of the labor market, and ensure the independence of universities and scientific and linguistic communities, and provide free university education in accordance with international quality standards , By allocating a proportion of the government expenditure of university education, not transfer of 2% of GDP gradually escalating to agree with the high rates.</p> <p>21- Equal opportunities were provided for the education of boys and girls. The proportion of girls in the basic education level reached 48.5%, with the expansion of the establishment of girls' schools and schools of social education to combat the dropout phenomenon.</p>



Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	
Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>22- The General Authority for Adult Education has intensified its activities in partnership with civil society to eradicate illiteracy among all segments of society from different age groups over the age of 15 and to provide students with various skills to achieve economic empowerment.</p> <p>23- Human rights, women’s rights, children’s rights, democracy, legal awareness, globalization, life skills, international humanitarian law and other themes have been included in the curriculum, with a focus on highlighting the principles of human rights in the course subjects. Some subjects and activities have been modified to include the practices and behavioral guidelines that must be followed to express opinions without offending others while building the students’ personality to consolidate the principles of tolerance and acceptance of the other. Also there is Cooperation with many local and international organizations to establish activities and implement programs to support the actual practice of the human rights culture in the educational system, including a project to strengthen education and protect children from risks, implemented in cooperation with UNICEF with funding from the European Union and the United Nations Development Program in Egypt.</p> <p>24- The allocation of funds to disadvantaged areas has been increased, with the aim of reducing the rate of deprivation of education, making education compulsory until the end of the basic education stage, and increasing the number of community schools to 5,000. The approval of a that project aims to improve the access of Egyptian and Syrian children to community education funded by the Canadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The state also cooperates with Save the Children on a project to combat the worst forms of child labor and to provide care for children in pre-university education. The project also provides financial support to the families of students who are subject to dropping out of education, provided that attendance rates are at least 80% of the school days, and allow Syrian refugee students to attend Egyptian State schools.</p> <p>25- In accordance with Article 49 of the Constitution, the state is obliged to protect and preserve monuments and artifacts and recover what has been seized from them. The Grand Egyptian Museum and the Museum of Civilization were established, in addition to the serious steps taken by the Government to document artifacts in coordination with UNESCO and the Arab Organization for Science and Culture, in addition to cooperation with the Organization for Intellectual Property Rights.</p>



Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>26- The tourism sector in Egypt is one of the leading sectors in dealing with the human rights issue, in line with the Declaration of Manila in 1980 and the Acapulco Declaration of 1979 that state that freedom of travel and tourism is a fundamental human right. The Egyptian tourism sector is interested in promoting various tourism programs, most notably the Holy Family Program which was inaugurated during Pope Francis' visit to Egypt on 24/4/2017, as well as the declaration of Sinai as capital of religious tourism at a conference hosted by Sharm El Sheikh on 28 September 2017, in which Egypt succeeded in treating many patients with hepatitis C virus, which was commended by the World Health Organization, which called on other countries to benefit from the Egyptian model of treatment.</p> <p>27- The Cabinet approved in November 2017 a comprehensive national vision for the promotion and protection of human rights. This vision included the following recommendations: (A) To form a committee to develop a national human rights strategy to maximize and integrate all efforts in this field, with the participation of all governmental and non-governmental bodies concerned with the human rights file. (B) To expedite the preparation of the remaining draft laws relating to rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and in conformity with Egypt's international obligations in the field of human rights. (C) Effective communication with independent national councils and NGOs working in the field of human rights as partners with the government in this field. (D) Spreading the culture of human rights among citizens and raising awareness about the importance and means of practicing them in society. (E) Establishing a human rights unit within each ministry and governorate to receive complaints and work to resolve them. (F) Developing and implementing programs and training courses for public servants in order to develop their practical skills in the field of human rights. (G) Enhancing NGOs cooperation with government in providing basic services to citizens through the inclusion of representatives of the Regional Union of NGOs in the Executive Council of each governorate. (H) Supporting continuous communication with international human rights organizations and deal seriously with their reports and to respond to them in a timely manner.</p>



IV: Empowerment of Women and Respect and Protection of their Rights

Empowerment of Women and Respect and Protection of their Rights	
Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(Accepted)</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(25) Continue the process of legislative review to promote and protect all human rights.</p> <p>(26) Continue to take measures to strengthen the institutional and legal framework for the protection of human rights.</p> <p>(32) Continue the efforts to promote and protect human rights.</p> <p>(33) Continue further improvement of the protection and promotion of human rights in the country.</p> <p>(50) Continue policy to empower women and children.</p> <p>(71) Step up efforts to eliminate discrimination against vulnerable groups, especially women.</p> <p>(72) Pursue and strengthen actions to bring an end to discrimination against women.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Constitution guarantees equality before the law in rights, freedoms and public responsibilities for all men and women citizens without discrimination. The 22 constitutional articles stipulates the State's commitment to achieving equality and equitable opportunities between women and men in all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, taking all measures to guarantee that women are adequately represented in parliamentary councils, holding public posts and senior administrative positions in the State, being appointed in judicial authorities without discrimination through the establishment of a mechanism for monitoring discrimination and allocating women 25% of the seats of local councils. It further ensures that the State abides by protecting women against all forms of violence, empowering them to strike a balance between responsibilities towards their families and work requirements and providing care and protection to motherhood and childhood, the single, aging, and the neediest women. In the same vein, the Constitution introduced article No. 214 on the independent national councils including the National Council for Women (NCW). These councils shall be technically, financially and administratively independent and shall have the right to report to competent authorities any violations pertaining to their fields of work. 2. Stemming from its keenness on providing adequate opportunities to improve and develop the status of women in society, the Egyptian Government has adopted, in collaboration with the National Council for Women (NCW) an expanded partnership to save the national strategy to empower the Egyptian women 2030 in line with the spirit of the Constitution and targets of the sustainable development adopted by the United Nations as a base for development 2030. This is through 3 major axes: the political, the social and the economic empowerment of women together with enhancing their leading roles as follows:



Empowerment of Women and Respect and Protection of their Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(73) Implement a national plan of action that would abolish traditional practices and stereotypes that consequently widen the gender gap.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(75) Step up efforts to ensure non-discriminatory and equality between men and women on all spheres of Egyptian society.</p> <p>(76) In compliance within 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 protestors and human rights defenders must be promptly investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>First: Political Empowerment of Women:</p> <p>a- Decree Law No. 46/2014 on Promulgating the Law on the House of Representatives was issued stipulating adequate representation for women in the House of Representatives. The number of elected women representatives is 76, in addition to 14 appointed women representatives, with a total of 90 women representatives. Henceforth, women representation in the House of Representatives exceeds 15% compared to 1.5 % in the 2012 parliament.</p> <p>b- The President of the Republic declared 2017 as the year of women; the strategy of women empowerment 2030, in cooperation with civil society organizations, was launched in parallel with the Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt Vision 2030. To ensure the implementation of this strategy, an Egyptian women observatory was established to follow up the application of this strategy, in addition to equitable opportunities in various ministries.</p> <p>c- A female was appointed for the first time as the national security adviser to the President of the Republic, there are 6 female ministers of international cooperation and investment, planning and administrative reform, social solidarity, immigration and Egyptian expatriate's affairs, culture and tourism. Thus, women representation in the ministerial cabinet increased from 15% to 20%. A female was appointed for the first time as a deputy for the Central Bank governor, as well as a female as governor for the first time, 4 females as deputies of governors, mayors in some villages, deans in a number of colleges, 66 female judges, in addition to others in judicial authorities.</p> <p>d- The Government, in cooperation with the National Council for Women, has launched a set of initiatives and projects to promote political empowerment of women such as establishing a data base for women who have desire to run in the upcoming local councils. They are estimated at 1000 women during 2017; 82 educating meetings were held in 400 hamlets in all governorates targeting 12,389 citizens, with a view to encouraging women to strongly participate in the upcoming local elections whether as a candidate or a voter.</p>



Empowerment of Women and Respect and Protection of their Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(78) Enhance its efforts to support social rights for women, such as the right to education and health.</p> <p>(79) Continue to provide support to women in the economic sphere.</p> <p>(80) Continue with the policy of promoting and protecting the rights of women, in accordance with the Constitution of 2014.</p> <p>(81) Ensure equal access of girls and women to all levels and fields of education.</p> <p>(82) Continue to uphold the State policies aimed at promoting and protecting women's rights in line with its 2014 Constitution.</p> <p>(83) Strengthen legislative and administrative measures on discrimination and violence against women.</p> <p>(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's health centers, to ensure the promotion and protection of women's rights in the country.</p> <p>(85) Continue its policy to empower women and respect and protect their rights, including the fight against female genital mutilation.</p>	<p>e- Training courses were held to raise the efficiency of female rural officers in the field of educating the rural community on the women's rights.</p> <p>f- Grant agreement of the governmental management initiatives and partnership program with the United States was upgraded and extended. It focuses on human rights that targets promoting the capabilities of the National Council for Women to change policies.</p> <p>g- 168000 national identity cards were issued for free to poor women and girls in various governments within "Your ID is Your Right" initiative during 2015/2016 to promote women's political participation and empowerment of their economic and social rights, and to ensure that women and the family make use of the governmental services, guarantees and subsidy fields.</p> <p>Second: Social, Health and Cultural Empowerment of Women:</p> <p>a. Civil Service Law No. 81/2016 grants the female civil servant unpaid leave to take care of her child for 2 years for each child up to a maximum of 6 years during her term of office, with the employer shouldering the insurance fees.</p> <p>b. Combating Violence against Women through the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Launching 3 national strategies in 2015: the national strategy to combat violence against women, the national strategy to combat female genital mutilation and the national strategy to end child marriage. (2) Tightening the penalty against female genital mutilation; the penal code was amended by virtue of law No.78/2016 that stiffened the female genital mutilation crime to a felony instead of misdemeanor. Prison punishment was stiffened to be no less than 5 years and no more than 7 years for perpetrators of female genital mutilation, and imprisonment with hard labor in case of ensuing permanent disability or death. (3) Introducing a new article that stipulates no less than 2-year and no more than 3-year imprisonment for those who ask for female genital mutilation and if it is done upon their request.



Empowerment of Women and Respect and Protection of their Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(86) Continue to strengthen the empowerment of women in all areas of public life.</p> <p>(87) Keep its attention towards the economic empowerment of women.</p> <p>(88) Continue programs and policies for the economic empowerment of women.</p> <p>(89) Continue economic empowerment of women.</p> <p>(90) Continue promoting equitable representation of women in the Parliament and Government.</p> <p>(91) Enhance parliamentary representation of women in accordance with the new Constitution.</p> <p>(92) Keep on its national efforts aimed at ensuring the empowerment of women.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(94) Take appropriate steps to amend regulations that discriminate against women.</p> <p>(95) Continue issuing and enacting laws to combat discrimination against women.</p> <p>(96) Continue updating and developing strategies to combat discrimination against women.</p>	<p>(4) Upgrading the 9 hosting centers of the Ministry of Social Solidarity to provide protection, shelter, social, health and psychological and legal care to women who were exposed to violence irrespective of their age.</p> <p>(5) Increasing the number of policewomen within the efforts exerted by the unit of "Combating Violence against Women" that is affiliated to the human rights sector of the Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>(6) Issuing a guide book by the Public Prosecution for its members in the face of violence crimes against women, that clarifies all measures to protect victims of violence.</p> <p>(7) The Ministry of Health prepared a medical guideline to deal with victims of gender-based violence and distributed it to all hospitals and trained physicians and practitioners on how to use it.</p> <p>(8) Enhancement of cooperation between human rights and societal communication sector at the Ministry of Interior and the National Council for Women through renewing cooperation protocol, upgrading protection mechanisms and providing legal and security support to women.</p> <p>(9) The Government launched, in cooperation with and the National Council for Women many initiatives and projects for the protection of women against all forms of violence. Harassment combating units were established in 6 Egyptian universities, efforts are underway to establish such units in all universities. " Together to Serve the Homeland" program was launched, in cooperation with the Ministry of Endowment and churches, with a view to training and educating female preachers on the importance of stressing the elimination of all forms of violence against women and rectifying misconceptions in their message.</p> <p>(10) 120 female preachers were trained on the guide book of "Islam 's Stance on Violence against Women" with a view to rectifying concepts about violence against women.</p>



Empowerment of Women and Respect and Protection of their Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(97) Continue undertaking measures to promote and protect the rights of women especially in workplace.</p> <p>(98) Sustain efforts to ensure that women enjoy equal job opportunities with men.</p> <p>(99) Exert further efforts to eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and ensure that their empowerment, representation and renaissance in all sectors are strengthened in line with the new Constitution.</p> <p>(129) Increase the number of women police officers and consider their appointment in decision-making positions.</p> <p>(130) Increase the number of women and consider law enforcement agencies, including the police administration.</p> <p>(144) Provide guarantees for an effective investigation into cases of violence against women and prosecuting the perpetrators.</p> <p>(146) Develop measures to effectively address discrimination and violence against women and girls.</p> <p>(147) Continue to ensure the effective implementation of measures such as the establishment of hotlines and centers to provide care for victims of violence, as well as applying more severe penalties for perpetrators of violence against women and, if necessary, applying more practical policies to prevent all forms of violence against women, and to support the victims of such abuse.</p>	<p>(11) Implementation of the “ Women are the Secret of your Strength” campaign that attracted 40 million viewers on social media, besides field follow-up of the campaign by 498,000 followers, with aim of creating public awareness to support women and protect them against all forms of discrimination and violence through driving home messages of awareness that address all segments of society via multimedia.</p> <p>(12) An office for “Receiving Women’s Complaints” and a hotline 16021 for “Family Consultancy” were established as a national mechanism to fight violence against women, child marriage, human trafficking, and female genital mutilation, alongside raising awareness about issues related to reproductive health and family planning.</p> <p>(13) 45 seminars were held for 1,277 beneficiaries to raise awareness on violence against women, female genital mutilation, child marriage and family planning.</p> <p>(14) Training workshops were held for media professionals on the role of media and raising awareness for combating violence against women.</p> <p>c. Cooperation between the human rights and societal communication sector of the Ministry of Interior and the National Council for Women to launch a partnership between female Islamic and Christian clerics to discuss societal issues and raise awareness of women and society on issues affecting the rights and freedoms of women and girls.</p> <p>d. The National Council for Women launched its “Door Knocking” campaign that targets women and girls in rural and underprivileged areas through field visits to monitor women’s problems and provide information on the channels of governmental services, with a total of 1,102,431 women and girls beneficiaries in 991 villages across all governorates.</p> <p>e. Implementing “Women are Capable” initiative that targets women in remote communities by providing a package of health, education and service activities and holding “cultural salons” in the governorates that targets women and young people to discuss women’s issues in general and raise urgent issues in each governorate.</p>



Empowerment of Women and Respect and Protection of their Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(148) Adopt comprehensive measures to address violence against women, including the enactment of a law that criminalizes all forms of violence against women.</p> <p>(149) Strengthen measures to combat sexual abuse and sexual violence against women and girls</p> <p>(150) Ensure effective accountability for perpetrators of violence against women.</p> <p>(151) Continue intensifying efforts to promote gender equality, combat sexual harassment and criminal violence through a comprehensive legislative reform, adopting a national strategy and recognizing the importance of non-governmental organizations and their specialization in this domain.</p> <p>(152) Continue efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women.</p> <p>(153) Complete the national strategy to combat violence against women, set up a reasonable and clear-cut implementation plan, and invite the Special Rapporteur on the violence against women and its causes and consequences to visit Egypt.</p> <p>(154) Adopt comprehensive measures to address violence against women and girls.</p> <p>(155) Adopt a comprehensive national strategy to combat all forms of violence against women, including women's rights defenders at the public and domestic levels, in particular sexual harassment.</p>	<p>f. Producing radio and television programs and short films on examples of leading women in cooperation with the Radio and Television Authority to raise public awareness on the role of women, and launching an initiative to highlight examples of successful women in the field of community development through social media networks.</p> <p>g. Implementing a number of projects and initiatives aimed at reducing illiteracy rates, including a project to support women in Beheira Governorate, where 9 phases have been implemented with 1,208 classrooms comprising 31,961 female students. The number of female graduates reached 23,220 women. In addition, work is underway in the 10th phase of the project where 69 classrooms were opened for 875 female students. This is besides launching an initiative to eliminate women illiteracy in Qena Governorate and paying home visits to 200 families to encourage them to enroll in literacy classes.</p> <p>h. Implementing a number of projects and initiatives aimed at improving the health conditions of women, including organizing medical convoys in various governorates to provide free medical check-ups and medicines for women, besides educating women on public health principles, early detection of breast cancer and other various issues related to their health. A total number of 64,136 benefited from these programs during 2017. Other awareness-raising campaigns were launched to protect women from harmful cultural practices based on cultural heritage, such as child marriage, early pregnancy, female genital mutilation, ignoring family planning methods and giving birth without medical supervision.</p> <p>i. The Ministry of Health has adopted the initiative of a "Health File for Every Woman" to allocate a file for every woman, according to her national ID card, that records any health service she has received to follow up her health status throughout her life. The ministry also updated and extended the initiative on "Supporting and Developing Human Rights and Civil Society in Egypt" in partnership with the European Union Commission to promote human rights culture, raise awareness of its importance and uphold women's rights.</p>



Empowerment of Women and Respect and Protection of their Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
<p>156) Adopt a draft law to combat violence against women.</p> <p>(157) Continue efforts to combat sexual harassment and sexual violence against women through increasing the number of the relevant specialized police units.</p> <p>(158) Strengthen efforts to combat violence against women and achieve highest levels of equality between women and men.</p> <p>(160) Implement the Egyptian strategy to combat violence against women.</p> <p>(162) Adopt comprehensive measures to address violence against women and girls, including the criminalization of all forms of violence against women.</p> <p>(163) Intensify efforts to prevent violence against women, protect survivors and prosecute perpetrators.</p> <p>(164) Amend the Penal Code and other national laws to criminalize all forms of violence against women, domestic violence and rape in particular, and ensure the effective application of laws in practice.</p> <p>(165) Strengthen measures to combat violence against women effectively.</p> <p>(166) Take the necessary steps to develop legislative and enforcement measures designed to eliminate all forms of violence against women, including sexual violence against women participating in protests and demonstrations.</p> <p>(167) Continue to strengthen efforts to combat sexual harassment.</p>	<p>Third: Economic Empowerment of Women:</p> <p>a- Establishing 34 equitable opportunity units in various ministries to focus on ensuring the constitutional equality between men and women in the field of work, addressing any discriminatory practices that women may get exposed to, and providing legal awareness programs on the rights of working women and helping them to obtain training and promotion opportunities.</p> <p>b- Criminalizing the deprivation of women of inheritance through amending Law No. 77/1943 by adding an article that criminalizes the intentional abstention from handing over the inheritance to one of the heirs and blocking or refraining from delivering the supporting documents.</p> <p>c- Launching an initiative on “The Risks of Check and Promissory Note” to reduce the percentage of indebted women through informing them on the consequences of their failure to pay back debts on time.</p> <p>d- Establishing NGOs forum to include 117 civil societies in all fields of development in order to exchange experiences in the field of women’s empowerment, identifying women’s needs and agreeing to adopt specific issues that serve women interests.</p> <p>e- The government has implemented a number of projects and programs, with a view to the economic empowerment of women. Most prominent among which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting 160 training courses with a total of 3,600 female beneficiaries in order to enhance the leadership and administrative skills and develop human resources for working women in the public and private sectors. • Launching the “National Training” program to provide training for 50,000 female job seekers to reduce unemployment. The program has benefited 2,900 job seekers in 18 governorates so far. • Establishing the “Center for Community Development and Entrepreneurship” in cooperation with Microsoft to enable talented girls to benefit from the latest developments in the field of information technology in the governorates of Cairo, Ismailia, Aswan, Luxor and Alexandria. The Center targets upholding the capacity of 5,000 girls to develop their capabilities in the field of software and community entrepreneurship so as to bridge the gap between public education and labor market requirements, and providing job opportunities and entrepreneurship for girls in the field of information technology.



Empowerment of Women and Respect and Protection of their Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
<p>((168) Eliminate early forced marriage and temporary marriage of girls for commercial purposes and ensure the elimination of female genital mutilation.</p> <p>(257) Strengthen efforts to ensure that women enjoy equal job opportunities.</p> <p>(258) Continue to ensure that women enjoy equal rights in the workplace through institutions and the State's public rules and policies.</p> <p>(Partially accepted):</p> <p>(145) Intensify efforts to ensure gender equality and eliminate sexual and criminal violence through considering a national plan of action to implement Security Council resolution No. 1325 (2000).</p> <p>(159) Undertake legislative and enforcement measures to eliminate all forms of violence against women, including the withdrawal of Egypt's reservations on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).</p> <p>(161) Criminalize domestic violence against women and ratify the optional protocol of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing services to more than 29,399 girls and economic opportunities for more than 2,000 girls and women through freelance work, microenterprises and employment opportunities. In this regard, 110 training courses were conducted benefiting 2,300 individuals to develop the research, marketing and managerial skills of women wishing to establish small enterprises, provide women with the necessary information and encourage them to benefit from information technology in the field of small enterprises. • Launching the "Opportunity" program which provides job opportunities for women in various fields. • Establishing an "Equitable Opportunities" unit in the General Department for Women's Affairs at the Ministry of Social Solidarity in cooperation with the National Council for Women to solve the problems facing women especially at the economic level through providing social pensions. • Launching the "Social Justice" project through the economic empowerment of women by signing a cooperation protocol with the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to improve the economic situation of the Egyptian women and ensure their participation in the development of the society through training them in some industries that depend on natural raw materials, such as palm products, weaving and sewing. The project aimed at targeting about 500 single and poor women during 2017. • Implementing the "One Village Project for One Product" in order to support the productive groupings of women in rural areas through upgrading their technical and managerial skills, increasing their productivity and economic returns from their activities and raising female employment rates through the implementation of small and micro enterprises. • Launching the Village Saving and Loan Association (VLSA), which aims at providing savings and lending methodology in villages through promoting a traditional informal practice of lending and saving associations and applying it in the governorates. The project depends on forming groups of women, from 15 to 25, to train them on how to save and launch their own projects to improve their living standards. As many as 18,000 men and women are participating in the project with a total saving of more than 8 million Egyptian pounds and lending up to 2,200 members.



Empowerment of Women and Respect and Protection of their Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Launching “Qadam Al-Kheir” program for saving and lending in the governorates of Beni Suef, Minya and Assiut through the implementation of 4,960 projects targeting 18,844 beneficiaries so far.• Implementing the “Egyptian cotton” project with the aim of bringing back the agricultural renaissance of the Egyptian cotton through conducting training courses and technical consultations and targeting female rural officers in Sharqia, Dakahlia, Kafr El-Sheikh, Gharbia and Beheira governorates to qualify them to raise awareness among female farmers on the proper ways to cultivate and harvest cotton, pay attention to the cotton seeds and sound agricultural methods to avoid pests.



V: Child Rights

V. Child Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(Accepted):</p> <p>(23) To enhance the process of revising current laws to guarantee consistency with the new constitution; and to boost efforts targeting the promotion and protection of human rights.</p> <p>(24) To adopt adequate legal frameworks in order to effectuate the guarantees relevant to human rights and basic freedoms as stated in the new constitution.</p> <p>(25) To continue reviewing legislation to promote and protect all human rights.</p> <p>(26) To take necessary measures to cement the institutional and legal framework of human right protection.</p> <p>(32) To pursue efforts aiming at promoting and protecting human rights</p> <p>(33) To bolster endeavors having in mind enhancing and protecting human rights.</p> <p>(50) To strive for implementing policies that empower women and children.</p> <p>(55) To sustain endeavors to boost and protect child rights.</p>	<p>1- The 2014 Constitution has guaranteed child rights (Article 80). According to the Constitution, a child is any human being below the age of 18. Hence, a child, inclusive of those with disability, is accorded protection and preservation of rights; is entitled to obtain ID documents; receives free-of-charge and mandatory vaccination; is eligible to health care and family or foster family care, is provided by proper nutrition and safe shelter; attains sound emotional and cognitive development and has access to education. Furthermore, a child shall not be subjected to any form of violence or abuse, improper treatment and sexual and commercial exploitation. Children victims shall be provided by a specific judiciary system. In the same vein, the Constitution has introduced Article 214 promulgating establishing independent national councils such as the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood with technical, financial and administrative autonomy. The National Council for Childhood can report any violation directly to public authorities.</p> <p>2- As part of the goodwill endeavor to children, the government has, in collaboration with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood and civil society organizations, launched a national strategy for motherhood and childhood for 2017-2023. Such strategy aims at implementing childhood and motherhood rights from a comprehensive developmental perspective; providing better services to promote Egyptian children and families' rights; prioritizing actions in relation to motherhood and childhood in the years to follow; and shedding limelight on child health, survival, growth, development, education, protection and engagement in public spheres. The strategy has further paid heed to children of poor families in Upper Egypt and rural areas in the provision of basic services on a level playing field.</p>



V. Child Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>3- Several laws and ministerial decrees were issued in the same vein as part of the efforts pursued under the mantle of child right protection including inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Decree 75 of 2015 promulgating withdrawing Egypt’s reservation on Article 2/21 of the African Charter on Child Rights of 1990 prohibiting effectuating marriages for persons under 18. • Law 6 of 2015 amending the provisions of the Child Law 12 of 1996 by adjusting the age of children living with foster families to be 3 months instead of 2 years. • Law 7 of 2015 promulgating amending some provisions of the Child Law 12 of 1996 by putting an end to precautionary measures applying to children when reaching 18 years of age instead of 21. • Law 84 of 2015 promulgating organizing the Tanya Misr Fund (Long Live Egypt Fund) to include terms of reference relevant to allowing the Fund to assist state bodies in eliminating the phenomenon of street and homeless children. • Law 101 of 2015 regarding combating any breaches of exams; the law penalizes any person who prints, publishes or broadcasts by any means the questions or answers of exams relevant to all education grades. The law is set forth to maintain education levels and guarantee equal opportunities among students. • Law 106 of 2015 promulgating amending Law 396 of 1956 organizing prisons to allow female prisoners to keep company of their children until the age of 4 and to maintain a mother-child inseparable relationship until the age of 2.



V. Child Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister of Education Decree 42 of 2015 promulgating admitting students with minor disabilities into public schools. • Minister of Education Decree 179 of 2015 promulgating the school discipline regulations that spells out rights and duties of students; responsibilities of parents; terms of reference of school staff inclusive of rights, responsibilities and duties of school teachers and school administration vis a vis school students. • Minister of Education Decree 224 of 2015 promulgating the student insurance system against incidents. The provisions of the law are applicable on official public-school students inclusive of elementary and secondary stages; on private school students against fees; and on students of international schools in different education stages and academic qualifications. • Minister of Justice Decree dated 17/1/2016 promulgating establishing a full-fledged headquarters for Cairo model child court i.e. the first-ever model child court in Egypt, encompassing both first instance and appeal courts; a child prosecution office; offices for social services; a sitting area for children appearing before court; and a lawyer lounge. This project is funded by the European Union, (EU). • The Ministry of Health and Population has established a Child Fund on December 2015 with the aim of providing due care and protection to street children; combating the phenomenon of street/homeless children; countering child labor as well as any actions violating the Child Law.



V. Child Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>4- The government has, in collaboration with the National Council for Motherhood and Childhood, implemented several programs as part of a large-scale participatory approach such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The Egyptian Child Forum” with the aim of empowering children to pursue democracy; engage in decision-making processes; and instill values relevant to citizenship, belonging and tolerance in the hearts and minds of children. • “The Poverty Alleviation Program” aiming at improving the economic conditions of women, boys and girls by raising awareness vis a vis child rights and human rights; securing an equitable access to basic economic and social services; empowering specific society brackets economic-wise, health-wise and education-wise; and streamlining procedures pertaining to issuance of ID documents for targeted groups. • “The Girl Education Initiative” targeting providing quality and equitable education for all children via girl-friendly schools by the end of 2019. “The National Program for Quality Education” with the objective of promoting international competitiveness. • “The Adolescents Health Program” aiming to raise awareness of students and parents towards adolescence-related issues via holding seminars, workshops, dialogues and activities that underscore reproductive and adolescent relevant issues. • “The Program on Combating Illegal Migration of Unaccompanied Minors” having in mind combating illegal migration of children by raising awareness on the severity and gravity of the problem and proposing alternative solutions.



V. Child Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The Program on the Protection and Rehabilitation of Street Children” aspiring to protect, rehabilitate, re-integrate street/homeless children soundly; and enable them to obtain their economic, social and cultural rights. • “The Program Combating School Drop-out” is intended to curb school drop-outs at the elementary stage by enhancing capacities of staff dealing with children susceptible to school dropout; raising awareness of poor/needy families on the significance of education; altering the negative perspective regarding educating girls in rural areas; combating malpractices against girls; and preparing a guide for persons dealing with children prone to school drop-out such as school principals, teachers, social workers, psychologists in order to stop dropouts and make the school appealing. • “The Program on the Protection of Adolescents against Smoking and Drugs” designed to make boys and girls disinclined to smoke or abuse drugs; and support families in their endeavor to confront and early detect cases of substance-abuse. • “The National Observatory for Child Rights” aims at effectuating a national strategy to monitor all services, indicators and violations of child rights; to support all planning and coordination processes; and to improve childhood conditions at large in Egypt. • “The Child Hotline” targets receiving child complaints. It is further a free-of-charge, easy and available means for all children without discrimination that allows them to express themselves openly vis a vis any issues. The hotline is available in all governorates and functions 24/7. It has also taken concrete measures in providing protection to children as set forth by law and international instruments; extends free-of-charge legal assistance for children; and assists children to resume their education after intervals of interruption. • “Child Protection Committees” is a legal, national and social mechanism to protect children. Committees focus on several procedures namely: communicating with relevant governmental bodies; documenting referral mechanisms among the child hotline, the local coordinator of the governorate and the protection committees; establishing of follow-up and technical support committees made up of the National Council for Motherhood and Childhood to monitor protection procedures; and propagating actions taken by the protection committees in media and social spheres.



V. Child Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>5- The government has endeavored to protect child rights by executing a number of programs and initiatives to guarantee the best interest of children such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program on enabling children to attain proper education in kindergarten in the child’s early five-year stage. Such is implemented in cooperation with UNICEF and JICA. In addition to standardizing kindergarten curriculum so that it reflects a proper pedagogical and scientific material that runs in line with the child needs at this stage of life. • Development of the foster family system for children deprived of proper family care; removal of all obstacles and impediments that hinder increasing the numbers of foster families seeking to put children under their care. Foster families have amounted to 9794 families taking care of 9910 children. • Updating and extending the scope of work of the initiative on “Supporting and Promoting Human Rights and Civil Society in Egypt” in conjunction with the European Commission with the aim of instilling and raising awareness on human right culture and child rights. • “The Program on Combating Child Labor” aims at countering child labor in governorates where the phenomenon is wide-spread. A 4-million EGP Budget has been allocated for phase 1 for the fiscal year 2017/2018 to support the program combating child labor in such governorates. • The program on developing cultural awareness for children aged between 6-15 via pursuing club and library activities during mid and end of year vacations. A budget exceeding 3.5 million has been appropriated to cater for phase 1 of this program for the fiscal year 2017/2018. • The Initiative entitled “Laebet Baladna” (Players of our Country) is launched to attract homeless children to play sports in order to reintegrate them in society; and to create a proper environment for them to thrive positively within. 89 civil society organization has engaged in this initiative. • “The Foundation Shelter System” has been introduced for the children aged between 6-18 who are deprived from family care due to the death of their parents; the disintegration of their family; or the incapacity of their family to provide proper care. Foundation shelters have amounted to 345 ones extending services to 9085 children. Shelter kindergartens have also been introduced to take in children as of 2 to 6 years old. The number of shelter kindergartens in Egypt is 145 shelters providing services for 3584 kids.



V. Child Rights

Recommendations	Efforts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The Children Villages” system affiliated to the SOS Egyptian Children Villages has been introduced to give due care to orphans and foundlings from both sexes as of infancy until they become of age. Work is pursued via mechanisms of children villages and youth hostels. • The system of “Social Welfare Institutions for Children at Risk of Delinquency” has been established to safeguard children aged between 6-18 in the event of being susceptible to delinquency. Children remain in such institutions until the age of 21. The number of these institutions total to 37 where 11 institutions host girls and 26 host boys located governorate-wide. • The “Surveillance Centers” system is concerned with detaining children below 15 years of age sent by the public prosecution or court to temporary custody while being tried. Such children are placed under surveillance until their cases have been decided upon. Children are not taken into custody temporarily in police stations or prisons. Surveillance centers provide full-fledged services for children. • The “Social Probation Bureau” system tackles the cases referred by the public prosecution, police or surveillance centers socially, psychologically and medically in order to determine the delinquency factors; set forth a proper treatment plan per case, provide due care to the children while living with their families; and extend financial assistance. There are 256 social probation bureaus nationwide. • The strategy of “Developing Quality Standards for Orphanages” detailed with the aim of reviewing and updating systems and bylaws of social welfare institutions designated for orphans; and devising quality standards for foundation shelters. • The expansion of free-of-charge scholastic meals to cater for 11 million students i.e. 80% of students enrolled in elementary education in public schools. Subjecting students to medical examination once enrolled to schools or at the beginning of every new educational stage. Students are further encouraged to pursue sports; educated on health and hygiene practices via several activities and school curricula; and vaccinated against diseases.



VI: Rights of Persons with Disabilities

VI. Rights of Persons with Disabilities	
Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(Accepted):</p> <p>(23) To enhance the process of revising current laws to guarantee consistency with the new constitution; and to boost efforts targeting the promotion and protection of human rights.</p> <p>(24) To adopt adequate legal frameworks in order to effectuate the guarantees relevant to human rights and basic freedoms as stated in the new constitution.</p> <p>(25) To continue reviewing legislation to promote and protect all human rights.</p> <p>(26) To take necessary measures to cement the institutional and legal framework of human right protection.</p> <p>(32) To pursue efforts aiming at promoting and protecting human rights</p> <p>(33) To bolster endeavors having in mind enhancing and protecting human rights.</p> <p>(141) To guarantee the enjoyment of persons with disabilities of their rights in detention centers.</p> <p>(142) To guarantee designating specific and separate detention centers for the handicapped.</p>	<p>1- Acknowledging the urgency of promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities, the Egyptian constitution has guaranteed the health, economic, social, cultural, entertainment, sport and educational rights of persons with disabilities. They are further entitled to be integrated within society and to participate fully in all activities; to have all forms of discrimination against them eliminated; and to prohibit discrimination against them because of disability (Articles 53, 81).</p> <p>2- Article 214 of the Constitution has granted technical, financial and administrative autonomy to the National Council for Disability Affairs. It has further granted the Council the right to report directly against any violation to public authorities. Accordingly, the parliament has adopted a bill promulgating organizing the rights of persons with disabilities. The bill shall give way to the active participation of persons with disabilities in all walks of life in addition to several privileges and facilitations.</p> <p>3- The government and society have concerted efforts in order to take the following steps and procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take necessary procedures to equip courthouses, Land Registry Offices and affiliated buildings with necessary supplies to cater for the needs of persons with disabilities; to streamline procedures for hard of hearing people by using staff versed in sign language; and to provide sign language interpreters in police stations and public prosecution offices. • The TV and Radio Union shall include sign language interpreting in all news and daily programs. It shall also showcase programs that tackle different daily life aspects for persons with disabilities.



VI. Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(143) To ascertain that the disabled receive their rights in detention centers.</p> <p>(280) To continue supporting persons with disabilities to take decisions relevant to their basic rights.</p> <p>(281) To create the proper environment to engage handicapped individuals in public life and in decision-making of matters pertaining to their rights.</p> <p>(282) To promote national bodies in charge of protecting persons with disabilities against all form of violations; and to integrate them fully in society.</p> <p>(283) To give the disabled more opportunities for freedom of expression</p> <p>(284) To continue pursuing efforts aiming at sustaining the rights of disabled individuals and to engage them better in society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information for persons with disabilities shall be made available on official websites in addition to including the option of reading such information out loud for visually-impaired persons. Media and service-related material shall be broadcasted in a simplified manner or via videos with sign language interpreting option. • A hotline shall be established to provide “due care and protection for children with disability” to function as a national mechanism that aims at communicating with children with disabilities, their families and people in contact with them in order to furnish them with necessary information on services provided by the state. The hotline will contribute in supporting children to have access to their health, educational or social rights free of charge and in cooperation with partner bodies. • To issue a legal sign language dictionary and an academic standardized sign language dictionary to eliminate any discrepancies among hearing impaired students when learning the sign language; to make available audio e-books published by the Egyptian Book Authority. • To celebrate international days dedicated to persons with disabilities such as the International Day of Persons with Disabilities; World Awareness Autism Day; World Down Syndrome Day by holding various national functions nationwide. With that, people would be more acquainted with the rights of persons with disabilities. • To allocate 5% of social housing units to persons with disabilities; to provision the ground floor in housing units to persons with motor disabilities; and to include the guidelines relevant to handicapped persons in the “Egyptian Building Code” in the state buildings and public utilities in order to be user-friendly for them. • To reduce railway fares for handicapped and visually impaired persons; to furnish railway stations with wheelchairs for persons with disabilities; to cut down the subway subscription by 93%; and to facilitate subscription procedures. • In the same vein, the Ministry of Interior Affairs has taken a series of procedures to give due concern to prisoners with disabilities such as: allocating wards for handicapped persons which are currently being rolled-out to cover all geographical areas; and providing prosthetic devices. • The Ministry of Interior provide special prisoner transport vehicles for persons with disabilities in some police stations in addition of teaching several police officers the sign language.



VI. Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>4- Articles 81,180 and 244 of the Constitution have guaranteed the rights of persons with disabilities to have access to their political rights; and to take necessary procedures in order to have the said persons properly represented in the parliament and local councils. Accordingly, Article 5 of Law 46/2014 promulgating establishing the parliament has stated that a number of seats shall be allocated for persons with disabilities in every electoral list. In the same vein, 39 public meetings and seminars were held to educate handicapped persons vis a vis the importance of political engagement. Furthermore, The National Council for Disability Affairs has coordinated with the National Elections Commission and concerned bodies to ascertain the engagement of persons with disabilities in the election process and to remove all impediments that may encounter them during the voting process. Handicapped persons shall be allowed for the first time ever to observe the progress of the elections. Such efforts have culminated in electing 8 persons with disabilities in the parliament and the appointment of one handicapped person upon a Presidential Decision.</p> <p>5- A new committee for Solidarity, Family and Persons with Disabilities have been established; parliament staff have been trained to deal with audio and visually impaired persons as well as person with motor disability; special places and spaces have been designated for entrance and exit of handicapped persons in an easy and autonomous manner; special lavatories and elevators have been installed to enable the said persons from pursuing their parliamentary functions swiftly.</p> <p>6- As part of the development of the education process targeting persons of disability, the following has occurred:</p>



VI. Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Recommendations	Efforts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a specific body for “Special Education” as part of the organogram of the Ministry of Education that is specialized in providing pedagogical and educational services for children with disabilities according to their different categories. This Special Education Unit shall train the said children on acquiring proper skills in line with their capacities; and devise in-depth plans and tailored programs so that they could be integrated in society. • Issuing a number of decisions to systemize the process of integrating handicapped children within public general and vocational schools (industrial, agricultural, commercial and hoteling schools). • To make “Special Education” units accessible free of charge; to provide school uniform at no cost; and to allot student hostels gratis in some of the schools. • To digitalize curricula of persons with disabilities so as to make them widely accessible; to service 18000 of hearing and visually impaired students; and to print all textbook for visually-impaired persons using Braille. • To set forth the examination paper and test specifications for special education students in cooperation with UNICEF. Currently, criteria are being established for the development of special education curricula (visual – audio – intellectual). • To train 12943 teachers of special education during 2015 and 2016 in cooperation with the Professional Academy for Teachers. • To design school buildings as of 2005 in accordance with specification set forth in the disability code namely: to provide at least one class, a lavatory and a ramp for persons with disability on the ground floor.



VI. Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Recommendations	Efforts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To finalize establishing 440 classes for special education by 2016; and to train 3861 teachers, designated for handicapped persons, to be computer literate with the objective of communicating easily with their students. • To furnish all schools for the blind and visually-impaired with talking devices; and to supply schools for the deaf and hearing-impaired with collective hearing aids and devices. • To extend support to 24 centers for handicapped persons within 33 public universities; to furnish such centers with computers, licenses of IBSAR (Vision for Blind) software programs, Braille printer and a projector. • To launch the initiative of the “One Thousand Schools” to support schools of handicapped persons. Currently 472 schools of persons with disabilities were sustained i.e. 26 schools of the blind and visually-impaired and 199 schools for the deaf and hearing-impaired. <p>7- In the health domain, the Ministry of Health has devised a health strategy for persons with disabilities and has further engaged representatives of NGOs having in mind setting a health service map; pursuing a series of procedures to realize affordable health programs for handicapped individuals; implementing a newborn blood-sample taking program to early detect any deficiency in the thyroid gland hormones with 94% annual coverage rate; performing a hearing test for newborns; putting into effect a program for the early detection of weak-sightedness and anemia among school children; executing a complete medical and regular check-up program; putting into action a vaccination program for children at school age; providing treatment milk formulas for children suffering from different metabolic diseases subsidized by the Ministry of Health with a sum of 37 million EGP annually.</p>



VI. Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>8- In a similar fashion, speech rehabilitation centers have been expanded to reach 123 ones located nationwide. Physiotherapy centers have been developed in all health insurance outpatient clinics and hospitals and furnished with state-of-the-art equipment. Such centers amount to 108 now to follow-up cerebral palsy, provide prosthetic devices such as hearing aids, prosthetic limbs, paralysis equipment etc.</p> <p>9- As for the right to work, the Civil Service Law 81/2016 was enacted inclusive of a clause stating that every state administrative unit shall designate 5% of total available jobs to persons with disabilities. The sub-section has also provided for reducing official business hours by one hour daily and has increased paid leave days. It is worth noting that 40 thousand persons with disabilities have been appointed in the public sector until mid 2016. There are also 10 thousand handicapped individuals in the private sector assuming technical jobs.</p> <p>10- The Egyptian Paralympic Committee was established in 2006 to cater for sport, cultural and artistic activities. Prior to that, the Egyptian Sports Confederation for the Disabled was formed. Lately, the Sport Law 71/2017 was passed promulgating considering the Egyptian Paralympic Committee a sport authority in charge of sports listed in the Paralympic program with the aim of organizing such activities nationwide. The Law has further obligated sport authorities to establish centers to care for talented persons with disabilities and dwarfs in accordance with their type and degree of disability. In the same context, youth community sport centers have been revamped and refurbished with the proper building and design engineering code for persons with disabilities. Consequently, Egyptian Paralympic athletes were able to win dozens of international and regional medals, last of which was 12 medals in Rio De Janeiro 2016 Olympics. Similarly, women with disabilities have actively engaged in different sport activities and championships by 40%.</p>



VI. Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>11- The National Council for Disability Affairs has likewise arranged for various functions and activities in the International Book Fair in conjunction with the General Egyptian Book Authority aiming at raising awareness of fair visitors' vis a vis the rights of persons with disabilities to indulge in fair cultural activities. They are also entitled to have their innovations and talents put under limelight. The Ministry of Culture has implemented a number of cultural and artistic programs to further engage persons with different disabilities in the cultural domain via specialized programs that endeavor to integrate them in society. A specialized administrative body has been formed within the Ministry to empower the handicapped culturally and artistically by: holding an annual conference that tackles issues relevant to disability and showcases latest researches in this domain; paying tribute to distinguished persons with disabilities; acknowledge artistic bands of the disabled by giving them access to theatres to perform plays and musicals; to hold contests and workshops to support artists with different disabilities.</p> <p>12- In tourism, a series of measures were introduced to arrange touristic trips for the disabled, whether Egyptians or foreigners. Measures include holding of training courses on sign language for tour guides; signing of a memorandum of understanding with the International Labor Organization, ILO, with the aim of training and rehabilitating persons with mental disabilities on some tourism-relevant jobs, holding an international conference under the title of "Tourism of Disabled Persons...A New Perspective to boost Egyptian Tourism". The ultimate of objective of the latter endeavor would be to underscore Egypt as a destination for the handicapped.</p>



VII: Rehabilitation and Empowerment of Youth

VII. Rehabilitation and Empowerment of Youth	
Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(Accepted):</p> <p>(23) To enhance the process of revising current laws to guarantee consistency with the new constitution; and to boost efforts targeting the promotion and protection of human rights.</p> <p>(24) To adopt adequate legal frameworks in order to effectuate the guarantees relevant to human rights and basic freedoms as stated in the new constitution.</p> <p>(25) To continue reviewing legislation to promote and protect all human rights.</p> <p>(26) To take necessary measures to cement the institutional and legal framework of human right protection.</p> <p>(32) To pursue efforts aiming at promoting and protecting human rights</p> <p>(33) To bolster endeavors having in mind enhancing and protecting human rights.</p> <p>(51) To implement measures that put youth rights into effect; to encourage voluntary initiatives and charitable endeavors in order to enhance such rights.</p>	<p>1- The 2014 Constitution has given due concern to youth; underscored efforts to discover their talents; stressed on developing youth cultural, scientific, mental, physical and innovative capacities; catalyzed youth collective and voluntary action; and enabled them from engaging in public spheres (Article 82) by allocating 25% of local council seats to the young (Article 180) as well as allotting a number of parliamentary seats in every electoral list for the youth in accordance with Article (5) of the Parliament Law 46/2014.</p> <p>2- Due to the political deep conviction vis a vis the role assumed by the young in building of societies and leading of nations, a political program has been launched to rehabilitate the youth and sharpen-up their competencies so as to appoint them in different state institutions. Moreover, another program has been undertaken to rehabilitate middle leaderships in the state administrative apparatus to pave the way for their promotion to higher leadership positions.</p> <p>3- Similarly, the First National Conference for Youth was held October 2016 with the objective of opening a direct channel of communication between the young and official statesmen allowing both sides to interact and listen to different viewpoints. This event was followed by four other national functions where 8000 young men and women from different governorates engaged in. The President attended in person accompanied by the Prime Minister, ministers, the Speaker of the Parliament, MPs, heads of political parties and professional associations, Presidents of universities, journalists, mass media men and representative on independent national councils. The conferences came-up with several recommendations such as: establishing the higher authority for the development of south of Egypt with the aim of promoting public services by injecting 5 billion worth of investments; and initiating the implementation of the “golden triangle project” (Qena, Safaga and Al-Qouseer).The recommendations further included the release of a number of prison young inmates upon a presidential pardon; declaring the year 2018 as the “Year of the Disabled”; and inviting the youth from all over the world to attend the “International Youth Forum”.</p>



VII. Rehabilitation and Empowerment of Youth

Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(52) To continue pursuing measures that would enhance youth right enjoyment.</p> <p>(53) To upscale social programs in order to boost youth employment</p> <p>(54) To exert further efforts to find job opportunities for the young by taking necessary procedures.</p> <p>(255) To upgrade vocational training in order to accelerate graduates partake in labor market.</p> <p>(256) To effectively implement the comprehensive national strategy to combat unemployment on the short and long terms while giving due concern to development of skills.</p> <p>(259) To take necessary procedures to combat unemployment, particularly among the youth; to boost their engagement in the social and political spheres to sustain the country's stability and security.</p> <p>(260) To pursue ongoing efforts to encounter unemployment on the short and long terms in proximity with the private sector and education service providers.</p> <p>(261) To continue implementing the comprehensive national strategy to combat unemployment on the short and long terms</p>	<p>4- The "International Youth Forum" was held in Sharm El Sheikh city on November 2017. Participants from 52 countries flocked to the city where a concrete opportunity was looming ahead of the young to delve into a direct and serious dialogue amongst themselves or with world decision makers and officials. Issues pertaining to youth were discussed at length in order to reach common grounds on methods of turning the world into a better place.</p> <p>5- Out of the political leadership belief in the importance of investing in human capital, the President partook in the "Future Technology Pioneers" initiative aiming at investing in human capital particularly in CIT. With that in mind, the initiative would attract investments and international corporations to embark on R&D centers in new technological cities.</p> <p>6- Another initiative was launched under the title "Our Future in Our Hands" with the aim of empowering the young to engage in the political life in a full-fledged manner. Additionally, the initiative seeks to raise awareness of 40 thousand young man and woman and to urge them to partake in local elections.</p>



VII. Rehabilitation and Empowerment of Youth

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>7- As part of the strenuous efforts undertaken to eliminate unemployment, investigative studies are conducted to pinpoint actual labor market demands in order to cater for them with adequate labor quantitatively and qualitatively. Accordingly, 270776 jobs were manned over 2016 via multiple means such as the national job journal issued by the Ministry of Manpower, local employment agencies and employment bureaus affiliated to the manpower directorates nationwide.</p> <p>8- In 2016, 154681 jobs were made available abroad for BA holders, 26813 jobs were made available for intermediate certificate holders, 158912 jobs were made available for persons without qualifications totaling to 560144 job opportunities for both men and women.</p> <p>9- As for training of the young, Presidential Decree 434/2017 was issued promulgating establishing a national academy to train and rehabilitate the youth so as to take heed of human development requirements in all state sectors and to promote youth capacities and skills in an ongoing manner.</p> <p>10- The Ministry of Social Solidarity has devised a number of mechanisms and programs to train, rehabilitate and integrate the young in the labor market (women development projects, productive household projects, Forsa Program, employment fora). As for vocational training, the state has embarked upon holding training courses in all fields. The number of trainees has amounted to 4704 young men and women from 22 governorates in 2016. Graduates totaled to 4133 young men and women who received training on different handicrafts. Egyptian universities and institutes have convened several functions (conferences, seminars, workshops) in order to upscale opportunities of employing youth and project any changes that may encounter local and international markets. Alumni groups have also engaged in providing job opportunities for their members.</p>



VII. Rehabilitation and Empowerment of Youth

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>11- As part of the execution of the civil education program launched between the Ministry of Youth and Sports and UNICEF in youth community sport centers/schools/universities/community universities, youth, person with disabilities and orphans receive training in all governorates on human rights and obligations, citizenship, participation, development, voluntary work, empowerment. The former is done with a view of entrenching a culture of citizenship, rights and duties, positive participation and community development so that members of the society would acquire information and necessary skills that would in turn enable them to pursue their rights in political, economic and social arenas. With that, they can cement interactive and constructive relationships between the youth and society. 35000 participants benefited from the program.</p> <p>12- UNICEF also engaged in implementing the initiative on career planning and development with the aim of developing skills relevant to career planning on the part of the youth and supporting of self-employed notions. The initiative further targets increasing employment opportunities via entrepreneurship in governorates.</p> <p>13- As part of the engagement with the private sector, a social entrepreneurship program was launched along with the initiative entitled “How to Start your Project”. Such activities were embarked upon in cooperation with Microsoft Company, which was eager to hold programs, interviews and seminars with over 10000 young men and women aiming at raising their capacities and skills to initiate a social endeavor that services the society and resolves its problems. In the same vein, the website “Egypt Works” was launched with Microsoft to provide job opportunities. With that, youth can browse 63 thousand jobs in the private sector and apply to them. Job platforms are updated daily in synergy with relevant companies. To make life easier, a job bank has been established under the name “Egypt Works” to provide training and employment services to the young in youth community centers and Social Fund for Development Offices to support small entrepreneurs. Another high-labor intensive project includes employing young contractors to pursue infrastructure development projects in youth community centers. The said project is conducted in cooperation with the Social Fund for Development in 360 youth community centers distributed in 12 governorates. The project aims at training young people on handicrafts. 200,000 young people benefited from the project in 2016/2017.</p>



VII. Rehabilitation and Empowerment of Youth

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>14- The Ministry of Youth and Sports have launched the initiative “Act” to qualify and provide 100000 young men and women with pivotal information pertaining to different jobs in the labor market. “Egypt Works” initiative is planned to be executed in universities in order to train undergraduates on labor market requirements. Similarly, ILO has engaged with the Ministry to initiate activities of job clubs and eliminate unemployment in 12 governorates. Entrepreneurship, job advising and SMEs are propagated to accordingly.</p> <p>15- On another note, the initiative on training and rehabilitating the youth in squatter areas has been implemented in several random areas with the engagement of 1200 beneficiary. Besides, there is the initiative “Employ Yourself” done in collaboration with the Ministry of International Cooperation, the Social Fund for Development and private sector companies. 10 companies have seized this opportunity and showcased their production lines, tools and equipment to carry out small projects in industrial, handicraft, agricultural, commercial and technical fields. The project “Mishwari” is embarked upon in synergy with UNICEF and Barclays Bank in 136 Districts located in 10 governorates namely: Cairo, Alexandria, Sharqia, Assiut, Sohag, Beheira, Kafr El Sheikh, Dakhalia, Qena and Aswan. Such project targets establishing professional advising centers to guide the youth in their professional careers.</p> <p>16- The Ministry of Youth and Sports have set forth a full-fledged and multidisciplinary strategy in order to combat youth exploitation in illegal migration schemes and raise awareness on risks and hazards associated with this endeavor. The strategy also sheds light on reasons and factors forcing minors and young people to embark on illegal migration and attempts to come up with solutions to eliminate this phenomenon</p>



VIII. Combating Corruption

Combating Corruption	
Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(Accepted):</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>25. Continue the process of legislative review to promote and protect all human rights;</p> <p>26. Continue to take measures to strengthen the institutional and legal framework for the protection of human rights;</p> <p>32. Pursue efforts to promote and protect human rights;</p> <p>33. Continue further improvement of the protection and promotion of human rights in the country;</p> <p>43. Continue to adopt legal and administrative measures to combat corruption;</p> <p>44. Continue the efforts to combat corruption within the framework of legislative, administrative and political reform programmes;</p> <p>45. Promote the right to development through, inter alia, enhancing national efforts aimed at combating corruption;</p>	<p>1- Recognizing the seriousness of corruption as a fundamental impediment to achieving sustainable development, an obstacle on the way to realizing administrative reform and reaching good governance, the 2014 Constitution has, for the first time, included a separate chapter (articles 215–221), solely devoted for independent entities and auditing/regulatory bodies, granting them technical, financial and administrative independence, making it compulsory to seek their opinion on draft laws and regulations relating to their fields of work, and providing necessary protection for their members to ensure their impartiality and independence. It has also made it obligatory for the State to combat corruption, and mandatory for the competent auditing/regulatory entities and bodies to coordinate amongst themselves in this area, to promote the values of integrity and transparency, and to set the national anti-corruption strategy and follow-up its implementation in partnership with other relevant entities and bodies, ensuring the proper functioning of public service jobs and the preservation of public money.</p> <p>2- In compliance with the constitutional obligation, the State launched the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2014-2018, carrying a clear mission of combating all forms of corruption and mitigating its negative impact on various administrative, economic, political and social aspects. The strategy aims at elevating the State's Government and Administrative Apparatus' performance; improving the Delivery of Public Services; establishing the principles of transparency and integrity among the employees of the State's Administrative Apparatus; enactment and updating of legislations that support the fight against corruption; development of judicial procedures to achieve prompt justice; providing support to all entities involved in the fight against corruption; improving Citizens' standard of living and the realizing social justice; raising public awareness of the seriousness of corruption and the importance of combating it; building citizens' confidence in State's Institutions; as well as enhancing local, regional and international cooperation approaches in the fight against corruption, with the participation of civil society organizations.</p>



Combating Corruption

Recommendations	Efforts
<p>46. Bring domestic legislation in line with international norms in the fight against corruption;</p> <p>47. Take measures towards greater harmonization between national legislation and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;</p> <p>48. Continue ensuring that national efforts aimed at combating corruption include the consolidation of the principles of transparency and accountability;</p> <p>49. Continue its efforts to combat corruption, including through a framework of legislative and administrative reforms);</p>	<p>3- The Strategy is implemented by all relevant Governmental and Non-governmental Bodies; House of Representatives; Local Councils of various Governorates, when elected; Independent National Councils; Universities and Specialized Research Institutes; Media and Press Institutions; Civil society Organizations; and Religious Institutions. In April 2015, the Post of President's Anti-Corruption Advisor was created, with the aim of coordinating with the Administrative Control Authority (ACA) on one side, and the various relevant bodies, concerning efforts exerted for proactively preventing and combating corruption, as well as developing the Anti-Corruption Proactive Prevention System.</p> <p>4- In the same context, a package of executive measures was taken in the area of combating corruption, the most notable of which are:</p> <p>a. Specialized Committees Created:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Committee for the Recovery of Funds and Assets available Abroad was established under Law No. 28 of 2015. • A Committee for the Recovery of Looted State's Lands and Territories was established pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 75 of 2016. The Committee is responsible for enumerating and retrieving all State's lands and territories seized, reporting to the investigation authorities of crimes related thereto, and notifying each competent authority of their receivables from such crimes.



Combating Corruption	
Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>b. Legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Service Law No. 81 of 2016, together with its Executive Regulations, were issued, and Chapter VII of which included provisions that regulate employees' conduct; imposing disciplinary rulings in the event of breaching public interest and the occurrence of a conflict with the public civil service officer's private interest. • The Government has prepared and submitted a number of Draft Laws that help combat corruption, to the House of Representatives, including draft laws on: Witness and Whistleblower Protection; Information Availability, Circulation and Free Access; Tenders and Auctions; Regulating Protective Reconciliation, Restructuring & Bankruptcy; Amending Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, such as the Non-expiration of Criminal Cases Relating to Crimes committed by Public Civil Service Employees. • The Code of Professional Conduct for employees of the State's Administrative Apparatus, was activated, by Ministry of Planning, Follow-up and Administrative Reform, which printed and distributed copies and posters of the Code, to all Ministries and Governorates and made them available on its website. In the Code, Civil Service principles, e.g. Respecting the Law, Impartiality, Integrity, Diligence, Efficiency and Effectiveness, were emphasized, upholding values like ethics, principles and behaviors as part of the Transparency and Integrity System.



Combating Corruption

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>c. Training and awareness programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Courses were held for the benefit of 3 072 employees and 85 Trainers/Instructors across the State's Administrative Apparatus; in addition to 149 law enforcement personnel, with the aim of disseminating the values of transparency and integrity, raising awareness of the dangers of corruption, as well as the role and competence of auditing/regulatory entities and bodies. • Electronic portals were introduced for some Ministries, Governorates and Universities, for the purpose of providing governmental services. For example, tax-returns submittal and tax-payment online services via Egyptian banks branches were activated. Ministry of Finance also activated and launched an awareness campaign on the use of Government Procurement Portal on the Ministry's website. • The Government has prepared and submitted a number of Draft Laws that help combat corruption, to the House of Representatives, including draft laws on: Witness and Whistleblower Protection; Information Availability, Circulation and Free Access; Tenders and Auctions; Regulating Protective Reconciliation, Restructuring & Bankruptcy; Amending Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, such as the Non-expiration of Criminal Cases Relating to Crimes committed by Public Civil Service Employees. • Media Campaigns were prepared to raise awareness of corruption dangers during 2016 and 2017, with a view of creating shared responsibility and encouraging citizens to uncover corruption. • Ministry of Awqaf (Endowments) and Al-Azhar Ash-Shareef Institution carried out campaigns to disseminate religious awareness of the seriousness of corruption, promoting religious motivations for combating corruption amongst regular goers to houses of worship using sermons, caravans and lectures.



Combating Corruption	
Recommendations	Efforts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several curricular subjects of values-related concepts, such as Integrity, Transparency and Combating Corruption, were introduced at various educational stages. Additionally, corruption dangers awareness training programs were prepared and delivered in various Governorates, for the benefits of Ministry of Education’s teachers, administrators and leaders. • The “Human Rights and Anti-Combating” curriculum was taught in all public and private colleges and universities, as of the academic year 2017/2018. Additionally, the principles of “Transparency and Integrity” were incorporated into the educational and training curriculum of Police College, with a view of strengthening the capabilities of Officers and Students at the Police College in the area of Anti-corruption. • Several training courses were delivered for the benefit of State’s law enforcement bodies, with a view to enable coordination and information sharing in areas of: combating crimes of aggression against public money; abuse of public civil service posts; combating graft crimes; conflict of interests; combating economic and information crimes; money laundering; and asset tracking. • The local Corruption Perception Index was developed by concerned auditing/regulatory bodies, recommendations were sent to the officials for implementation, and the international indicators were studied and followed with a view of proposing recommendations thereon.



Combating Corruption

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>5- Seeking to strengthen regional and international cooperation in the fight against corruption, the following steps have been taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree No. 204 of 2017 was issued by the President of the Republic, to accede to the African Union Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption, adopted in Maputo on 11/7/2003. • Prime Minister’s decision was issued in 2014, stating that the Administrative Control Authority (ACA) is the official body representing the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations in the application of Articles 6 and 36 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. • The National Expert Body was established to prepare follow-up reports on Egypt’s implementation of its international and regional obligations related to combating corruption and its participation in the audit work as part of Egypt’s obligations under the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the Arab Convention against Corruption. • In 2015, the International Review process for Egypt “First Review Session” on Chapters III and IV of the United Nations Convention against Corruption was completed. Egypt’s Self-Assessment Report “Second Review Session” on Chapters II and V of the same Convention was also prepared and sent to the United Nations Technical Secretariat. Moreover, coordination with the UNODC Secretariat was undergoing to conclude the country visit to Egypt.



Combating Corruption	
Recommendations	Efforts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was strengthened through the implementation of the EGYX49 program on strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies for combating corruption and the recovery of contraband funds abroad, as well as with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, in addition to the holding of several training courses in cooperation with international stakeholders to take advantage of most prominent international best practices in the area of preventing and combating corruption and implementing the anti-corruption strategy. • The Administrative Control Authority (ACA) has trained the cadres of 117 trainees, from preventive and anti-corruption agencies in 25 African States, in coordination with the Egyptian Agency for Partnership for Development of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. <p>6- In order to enhance the participation of civil society organizations in the fight against corruption, several initiatives have been launched with a view of maximizing community participation in the dissemination of values of Integrity and Transparency. A Higher Committee of Civil Society Organizations was formed, and 436 rural female leaders were selected in various Governorates in order to activate their role in spreading awareness of the dangers of corruption, as well as the adoption of the Code of Professional Conduct for Employees of NGOs in the Arab Republic of Egypt. Additionally, training courses were delivered to some Civil Society Organizations, out of Egypt's belief in their important role and to ensure their effective participation in the fight against corruption.</p>



IX. Refugee Rights and Affairs Concerning Migration and Diaspora/Expatriates

IX. Refugee Rights and Affairs Concerning Migration and Diaspora/ Expatriates	
Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(Accepted):</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>25. Continue the process of legislative review to promote and protect all human rights;</p> <p>26. Continue to take measures to strengthen the institutional and legal framework for the protection of human rights;</p> <p>32. Pursue efforts to promote and protect human rights;</p> <p>33. Continue further improvement of the protection and promotion of human rights in the country;</p> <p>56. Strengthen and coordinate the efforts of all institutions at the national level to ensure the protection of the Egyptian Diaspora;</p> <p>286. Address gaps in the protection of migrants rights;</p> <p>290. Enact laws and measures necessary to complement the Government's efforts concerning migration;</p>	<p>1- Out of Egypt's respect for all its obligations under the 1951 International Convention for the Protection of Refugees, the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and all relevant international conventions ratified by Egypt, the 2014 Constitution guarantees the freedom of movement, residence and immigration, and prohibits the deportation of any citizen from the State's territory, and the forcible displacement of citizens in all their forms and manifestations, and considers this a crime not subject to statute of limitations (Articles 62 and 63). The 2014 Constitution has, for the first time, makes it mandatory for the State to take care of the interests of Egyptians living abroad, protect them, guarantee their rights and freedoms, and enable them to discharge their duties, and the law regulates their participation in elections and referendums (article 88), and to ensure that they are properly represented in the first House of Representatives. Elected after the adoption of the Constitution (Article 244).</p> <p>2- In line with the constitutional provision, the House of Representatives issued Law No. 46 of 2014, containing a provision that there must be at least one candidate for Egyptians residing abroad in the small number electoral lists and at least three on the large number lists. In the same context, the Egyptian Government has taken a number of steps and procedures to ensure that the Egyptians abroad enjoy all their political rights, the most important of which is to enable them to exercise their right to vote in the current elections of the House of Representatives, by providing 139 electoral offices at the Egyptian embassies and consulates in 123 State.</p>



IX. Refugee Rights and Affairs Concerning Migration and Diaspora/ Expatriates

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>3- Protecting expatriate Egyptians abroad and taking care of their interests is one of the main pillars of Egyptian foreign policy, where various Egyptian embassies and consulates abroad, in coordination with the consular sector and various political sectors in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, facilitate the procedures for Egyptians abroad, providing various consular services and intervening with the authorities of the State concerned in cases where necessary and in accordance with the provisions of Egyptian law and the legislation of host States and relevant diplomatic norms.</p> <p>4- Egypt has taken part and contributed to the drafting of the African Framework for Migration Policies under the auspices of the African Union. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs plays a key role in protecting the various rights of migrants in host countries through their interaction at the regional and international levels through the Tracks of Khartoum and Marrakesh, and their participation in the Valletta Summit, as well as its pivotal role in the ongoing consultations for developing an international Convent on Migration and Asylum.</p> <p>5- Out of keenness to take care of the interests of for Egyptian expatriates abroad, a special Ministry for Migration and Egyptians Affairs Abroad was created with a view of intensifying efforts associated with the situation of Egyptians abroad, where it plays an significant role in supporting their rights through adopting a package of procedures and programs, the most notably of which are:</p> <p>a- The electronic portal of the Ministry of State for Migration and Egyptians Affairs Abroad was launched with a view of communicating with Egyptians residing abroad, identifying their views, receiving their suggestions and complaints, and responding to them or referring to the concerned authorities in Egypt. The website also includes services that are of interest to Egyptian expatriates.</p>



IX. Refugee Rights and Affairs Concerning Migration and Diaspora/ Expatriates

Recommendations	Efforts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b- The association and linkage with homeland “Egypt”, of Egyptians residing abroad together with their children (especially second and third generations) were strengthened through the creation of a Page on social media and networking website “Facebook”, for communicating with them. The fourth meeting of the Children of Egyptian communities abroad, was held under the slogan “Oh Egypt, Your Children are with you”, in cooperation with the Ministry of Youth, and with the participation of 250 young men and women, who came from Egyptian communities abroad of second and third generations from 10 States, including Austria, Switzerland, France, Holland, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Ireland, Italy, USA and Australia. c- A Cooperation Protocol was signed by the “Egyptian Foundation for Welfare” and Ministry of Health to prepare, equip and transfer the bodies of Egyptians who pass away abroad, at the expense of the “Egyptian Foundation for Welfare”. d- Within the context of protecting and respecting civil and political rights for Egyptians abroad, a “parliamentary” campaign was carried out to encourage Egyptians in Diaspora to vote in the parliamentary elections. e- A protocol of cooperation, titled “Citizenship is a Right of every Egyptian”, was signed with the National Council for Human Rights. It works on resolving issues facing Egyptians abroad, protecting the rights of migrants, and creating an integrated insurance umbrella to solve problems facing Egyptians abroad, by joint coordination through a Higher Committee formed from Ministries of Interior, Foreign Affairs and Defense; whereby the Ministry of the Interior provides a special window for all units that provide services to Egyptians abroad (issuance of National ID No. Cards, Passports, Permits to work abroad, and all other documents) with a view to provide such services faster.



IX. Refugee Rights and Affairs Concerning Migration and Diaspora/ Expatriates

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>f- The short number 19787 was activated, That number is allocated for receiving complaints and inquiries from citizens, pursuing their solutions through a work-team of staff who are qualified and trained to deal work with citizens, follow up their complaints with the concerned authorities, as well as assuming the role of raising awareness of rights and obligations of migrants in the Host States, and of the safe procedures for travel abroad for various purposes for more than six months.</p> <p>g- The Ministry of Manpower and Migration has established a pre-travel rehabilitation center, that aims at raising awareness, qualifying and training of migrants or those wishing to work abroad, to acquire the skills needed, be it language, customs, traditions or cultures of the communities, to which they wish to travel, so that they can achieve ease of integration into those communities. Additionally, 6 migration consultancy bureaus spread over various Governorates, with their number increasing at the Governorates level, in order to raise awareness of the dangers of illegal migration and to reduce this phenomenon.</p> <p>6- Egypt is keen to continue its cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and to support and facilitate the work of UNHCR Office in Cairo, for the registration of refugees and asylum seekers. Egypt hosts several million refugees, registered and unregistered with UNHCR, guarantees them the freedom to live, move and work. Moreover, they have access to all services enjoyed by Egyptian citizens, and they live side by side with Egyptian citizens without being isolated in camps.</p> <p>7- Law No. 77 of 2016, amending some provisions of Law No. 89 of 1960 regarding the entry and residence of foreigners in the territories of the Arab Republic of Egypt and exiting them, was issued. This Law includes a provision that grants the Director of Passports, Immigration and Nationality Department the authority to reconcile in some offences set forth in the provisions of the Law, which also provides that the criminal proceedings of the accused expire, as a result of such reconciliation.</p>



X. Combating Irregular Migration and Smuggling of Migrants

X. Combating Irregular Migration and Smuggling of Migrants	
Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(Accepted):</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>25. Continue the process of legislative review to promote and protect all human rights;</p> <p>26. Continue to take measures to strengthen the institutional and legal framework for the protection of human rights;</p> <p>32 Pursue efforts to promote and protect human rights;</p> <p>33 Continue further improvement of the protection and promotion of human rights in the country;</p> <p>176 Elaborate a comprehensive and multidisciplinary strategy to prevent and address exploiting young citizens through illegal migration;</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Egypt joined the international community in international and regional efforts to combat and prevent irregular migration. Egypt acceded to the UN Convention against Organized Crime in 2000, and the protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, or Air in 2004. This in addition to acceding to the Arab Convention against Organized Transnational Organized Crime in 2010. 2. In compliance with the international obligations arising from the aforementioned conventions, due to the serious risks arising from this phenomenon internationally, and given the widespread practice in Africa through exploiting the North African coasts as starting point for migration waves, Egypt is subject given the geographical location thereof to such incoming and transit waves of migrants, let alone the Egyptians themselves that fall prey for such criminal entities. Thus, in order to bring national legislation in line with the prevalent concepts of combating trafficking, a law on anti-smuggling of migrants was enacted, Law 82/ 2016. This Law provides for the criminalization of all forms of smuggling, and was particularly focused on addressing the organizations involved in the crime of smuggling migrants whether through establishing such organizations or participating in them. The Law also provided for custodial sanctions progressively aggravated in accordance with the circumstances. The Law also established the right of the migrant to return voluntarily and to contact the diplomatic representation thereof. The National Council for Childhood and Motherhood was determined as the legal representative for unaccompanied children whose families or the legal representative thereof are not identified.



X. Combating Irregular Migration and Smuggling of Migrants

Recommendations	Efforts
<p>287 Intensify and carry forward its efforts for combating illegal migration and effectively addressing its dangerous ramifications;</p> <p>288 Further strengthen efforts in the area of preventing and combating illegal migration, including through high-risk sea boats;</p> <p>289 Address legal gaps regarding illegal migration;</p> <p>290 Enact laws and measures necessary to complement the Government's efforts concerning migration.</p>	<p>3. In view of the promotion of protection for smuggled migrants, the Law provided that the state shall ensure adequate measures to safeguard their rights, whether during investigations or interrogations. Such rights include the right to life, the right to humane treatment, the right to healthcare, the right to physical integrity, the right to psychological and moral safety, the right to personal inviolability, and the right to receiving legal support, while focusing on women and children and women in particular. Equality among Egyptians and aliens is guaranteed with respect to all rights.</p> <p>4. The Law also provided for the establishment of the Coordinating National Committee for Combating and Preventing Irregular Migration and Human Trafficking. This Committee shall function as a standing and a specialized mechanism mandated with coordination nationally and internationally with respect to policies, plans, and schemes, established for the prevention of irregular migration and human trafficking. The Committee is also mandated with offering the required care and services to smuggled migrants and the protection of witnesses in view of international obligations arising from bilateral or multilateral international agreements enforced in Egypt. A Fund was also established for irregular migration and the protection of witnesses; with a special budget, which is a mechanism that reflects the social dimension of anti-trafficking and anti-smuggling measures.</p> <p>5. In January 2017, the National Committee was established with the membership of representatives from different competent government agencies, members from the NC on Childhood and Motherhood, and members from the NC for W. the Committee conducted several social and field studies to identify the key sending governorates for irregular migrants from among youth and unaccompanied children. Several awareness activities were launched under the slogan "Egypt is Your Future" in the target locations. In collaboration with civil society, media venues were used to raise awareness of the problem, solutions, and available alternatives.</p>



X. Combating Irregular Migration and Smuggling of Migrants

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>6. The National Strategy for Combating Irregular Migration 2016-2026 was established to extend collaboration between national governmental and non-governmental parties and regional and international parties, with a view to achieve integrated development to curb irregular migration. The Strategy seeks to raise awareness of the issue, mobilize required resources for combating this practice, support development as a pillar towards achieving this goal, provide viable alternatives in terms of job opportunities in Egypt, support paths of regular migration, protect the most vulnerable groups, invest in international cooperation, develop capacity with regards to irregular migration, build the legislative framework conducive for all activities combating the practice, and support regional collaboration to mobilize the required resources in this regard.</p> <p>7. In this framework, there is cooperation among all the national agencies concerned and the UNHCR office in Egypt with a view to providing social workers for unaccompanied children who approach the office to register as well as all other services required.</p> <p>8. Egypt also works on promoting collaboration regionally and internationally to combat irregular migration and human trafficking by leading the initiative of the African Union-African Horn for combating and preventing smuggling of migrants and human trafficking. In Luxor in November 2017, Egypt hosted a tripartite meeting for the three regional operations in the field of smuggling migrants and human trafficking: Rabat Operation, Khartoum Operation, and the AU-African Horn initiative, with a special focus on the irregular migration of unaccompanied minors.</p>



XI. Combating Human Trafficking

XI. Combating Human Trafficking	
Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(Accepted):</p> <p>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;</p> <p>25. Continue the process of legislative review to promote and protect all human rights;</p> <p>26. Continue to take measures to strengthen the institutional and legal framework for the protection of human rights;</p> <p>32. Pursue efforts to promote and protect human rights;</p> <p>33. Continue further improvement of the protection and promotion of human rights in the country;</p> <p>169. In collaboration with the international community, intensify efforts to combat human trafficking;</p> <p>170. Broaden the understanding of the definition of trafficking and to mainstream a human-rights based approach in dealing with policies directed towards eliminating trafficking in persons;</p> <p>171. Ensure the effective implementation of the National Plan of Action against Human Trafficking;</p> <p>172. Continue its national efforts aimed at combating trafficking in persons, including through international and regional cooperation;</p>	<p>1. Egypt holds the issue of human trafficking on top of its priorities. Egypt has been and is still a pioneer in combating all forms of enslavement, slavery-like practices, chattel slavery, and forced labor as of the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th. As such, Egypt was an active member of the international community in formulating and drafting international instruments established to criminalize such practices and was among the first to accede thereto. Egypt also contributed to all international conventions and resolutions established to protect fundamental human rights and freedoms helping formulate the standards that address new issues of relevance to human rights as confronted by the national and international community. Such challenges include the multifaceted forms of transnational organized crime, primarily human trafficking.</p> <p>2. Realizing the gravity of the crime as an offense that contravenes established human values due to the degradation of the dignity of humans who were honored by God, their Creator; realizing that this practice is shunned by all international agreements and conventions and all prevalent social norms and national legislation; and considering the violation of such an offense of fundamental rights particularly the right to legal person, and in turn the right to life, dignity, safety, security, and equality, Egypt has taken several serious steps towards combating this crime as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The issuance of the Presidential Decree no. 277/ 2014 to accede to the Arab Convention on Transnational Organized Crime on 21Dec. 2010. • The issuance of Law no. 142/ 2017 amending some of the provisions of the Law governing transplants of human organs no. 5/2010, aggravating the penalties arising from violating the provisions of the Law extending such penalties to life imprisonment and a fine not less than EGP 500 thousand and not exceeding EGP two million according to the type of offense committed;



XI. Combating Human Trafficking

Recommendations	Efforts
<p>174. Continue to strengthen efforts to eliminate human trafficking, in accordance with the national plan of action;</p> <p>175. Strengthen measures to eradicate economic exploitation of children and to amend the national Labour Code to bring it into conformity with International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour;</p> <p>253. Increase monitoring and regulate domestic work;</p> <p>254. Consider amendments to its Labour Code to cover and protect domestic workers and prohibit exploitative form of domestic work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Strategy for Anti-Human Trafficking was established in October 2016, which seeks to develop a full Egyptian system safeguarding combating crimes of human trafficking of all forms, activating prosecution in compliance with rights and safeguards provided for by the Constitution and national legislation, and providing necessary protection and rehabilitation for victims through an approach based on human rights and the protection of human dignity. • The National Coordination Committee for Combating Irregular Migration and Human Trafficking collaborated with IOM in updating the guidelines for collection of evidence, investigation, and prosecution in such crimes and for the protection of victims, which is meant to act as a reference to members of the judiciary, prosecution, and other stakeholders from law enforcement. • A program on anti-human trafficking, particularly women and children, is implemented focused on three main pillars: drying out the sources; reducing the demand on exploitative services through breaking the barrier of silence and awareness raising concerning crimes of trading in children; and working on protection and rehabilitation together with prosecution and law enforcement and execution of relevant international instruments. • The National Committee collaborated with the NC for Childhood and Motherhood and non-governmental organizations in general to raise awareness in general of the crime of human trafficking and in particular with marriage for money and street children.



XI. Combating Human Trafficking

Recommendations	Efforts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State is working through the Ministry of Social Solidarity towards signing a collaboration protocol with the NC for Childhood and Motherhood to provide a safe shelter for women and girls who are victims of trafficking. • In judicial regulation, the Minister of Justice issued a decree establishing criminal circuits mandated with hearing human trafficking cases; and in the same token training courses are delivered to members of the Prosecutor General Office concerning transnational organized crime, with a special focus on human trafficking and the protection of victims. • The National Coordination Committee works with all stakeholders to prepare a draft contract for domestic workers that is mindful of the special nature of the relationship between the employer and employed in this type of employment; the contract also regulates and safeguards the duties and rights of both parties, following suit other countries that established such contracts to combat forced labour.



XII. Respecting Human Rights in the Context of Combating Terrorism

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Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(Accepted):</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>25. Continue the process of legislative review to promote and protect all human rights;</p> <p>26. Continue to take measures to strengthen the institutional and legal framework for the protection of human rights;</p> <p>32. Pursue efforts to promote and protect human rights;</p> <p>33. Continue further improvement of the protection and promotion of human rights in the country;</p> <p>295. Step up the efforts to combat all forms and manifestations of terrorism and extremism;</p> <p>296. Step up the efforts to combat terrorism in all its forms;</p> <p>297. Accelerate the adoption of the bill on the respect of human rights in the fight against terrorism;</p> <p>298. Make all possible efforts to speed up the adoption process of the law to combat all forms of terrorism;</p> <p>299. Pursue the fight against terrorism in compliance with human rights;</p> <p>300. Ensure that the anti-terrorism measures are in line with principle of full respect for fundamental human rights while combating terrorism.</p>	<p>1. Believing the importance of combating terrorism and the discourse of extremism; in view of the requirements of national security, which is a key basis for the achievement of the hopes and aspirations of Egyptians; given the terrorist crimes perpetrated by groups and organizations seeking to destroy society and its safety and stability, while undermining human rights, all national efforts were concerted to confront the eminent danger of terrorism. Thus, without prejudice to the guarantees that secure and respect human rights, the following actions are taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Al-Azhar convened a conference titled “Al-Azhar in Confrontation of Terrorism”, to discuss several key issues such as extremism and fanaticism. The Conference also discussed issues of citizenship and the impact of terrorism on global peace. • The Forum of “Middle Tolerance” was also established in the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs, affiliated to the Ministry of Endowments to disseminate the culture of dialogue and renouncing of extremism, terrorism, and faith-based hate and to promote human rights. • Conferences and seminars were conducted to confirm the right to freedom of expression and the protection of human rights as well as peaceful coexistence with the other, regardless of religion, sect, or thought. • The Ministry of Culture launched the initiative the “National Strategy for Legal Awareness of Combating Terrorism”, which is based on the assumption that legal awareness is not only a matter of knowledge of legislation and laws, but a more comprehensive realization of the system including the social aspects thereof.



XII. Respecting Human Rights in the Context of Combating Terrorism

Recommendations	Efforts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Endowments played an active role in introducing the human rights culture, rights to citizenship, and peaceful coexistence and their role in combating extremist ideas. This was done through publications issued in Arabic and translated into different languages. Such publications include a book titled Protection of Churches in Islam, translated into 12 languages; a book titled Concepts that Require Reconsideration, translated into 7 languages; and Electronic Preaching, which includes samples of sermons translated into English and French. • Cash assistance or monthly stipends are paid to family members in the North Sinai governorate due to the emergency situation that led some to desert their homes for fear of terrorist activities that target civilians and army officers alike. • An additional pension is paid to the family members of all civilians killed in terrorist attacks according to regulations determined by the Prime Minister, and pensions paid to all civilians sustaining permanent or partial disability due to terrorist crimes. <p>2. Egypt's efforts in this regard were crowned when the Egyptian delegation to the UN in New York managed, on 25 May 2017, to obtain a SC resolution no. 2354, adopted by consensus, to implement the international comprehensive framework for combating terrorist discourse. Egypt had succeeded in the past to develop this document and to muster approval thereof as an official SC document.</p> <p>3. It is noteworthy that Egypt heads the UN Committee on Terrorism affiliated to SC during its SC membership term (2016-2017). Moreover, Egypt also files regular reports before the Human Rights Council on the impact of terrorism on human rights, which reflects on the freedom and security to person and the threats terrorism pose to social and economic development.</p>



XII. Respecting Human Rights in the Context of Combating Terrorism

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>4. In light of the Egyptian Constitution (Article 237), and the commitment by the State to combat all forms of terrorism and to track funding channels thereof given the magnitude of the threat it poses to the safety and security of citizens, it was important to enact a legislation regulating the efforts of the State in combating terrorism. Thus, Law 94/ 2015 was issued to address the various substantial provisions and rules related to the criminalization and prosecution in the field of combating terrorism and funding thereof. This Law seeks to accommodate all new forms of such an offense, informed by the international and regional experience in addressing this terrorist activity, and in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution.</p> <p>5. Realizing the impact of the information and the adaptation of this means to be used in criminal activities, and without prejudice to the established international standards in this regard, the Law provided for a penalty to all who establish or use a website on a communications network, the Internet, or otherwise, with the purpose of propagating terrorist ideas.</p> <p>6. In line with the Egyptian Penal Code in terms of regulating the confrontation of terrorist groups, Law no. 8/ 2015 was issued to address the definition of the “terrorist entity” and the “terrorist project”. The Law stipulated the establishment of two lists by the Prosecutor General Office: the first for terrorist entities, and the second for terrorist individuals.</p> <p>7. The Law secured the guarantees that uphold human rights protection in this context. The Law mandated the Prosecutor General to file for the inclusion of individuals and entities on terrorism lists supported with documents and investigation reports. The prosecution was also given the right to request the cancelation of names from either list. It also addresses the legal effects arising from the inclusion on either list as follows: First, in the case of terrorist entities. (1) The organization and activities thereof shall be prohibited; (2) All venues of the organization shall be closed and the meetings shall be banned; (3) The funding or fundraising activities thereof and of members, directly or indirectly, shall be prohibited; (4) All funds possessed by the organization or members thereof shall be frozen, whenever used for terrorist activities; and (5) Joining, promoting, or raising the slogan of such organization is prohibited. Second, in the case of terrorist individuals, the following is provided for: (1) Inclusion on the lists of travel bans in the case of nationals, or the prohibition of entry to the country in the case of aliens; (2) The withdrawal or cancellation of the passport, or the prohibition of issuing a new passport/ travel document; (3) Loss of good repute, which is a prerequisite for access to public office and/ or running for representative councils; (4) Freezing the funds/ money of the terrorist used in terrorist activities; and (5) Prohibition of taking part in any non-governmental or advocacy activities under any description.</p>



XII. Respecting Human Rights in the Context of Combating Terrorism

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>8. The Law stipulated that this inclusion on the lists of terrorist organizations shall be reviewed every 5 years. Should this period lapse without a final binding ruling establishing the offense of terrorism in the case of organizations or individuals, the public prosecution shall file another report to the competent court for ruling on the initiation of another period of inclusion in the ban, otherwise the organization or the individual shall be cancelled from the said lists. Stakeholders are entitled to appeal the decision of inclusion on either list before the court of Cassation in accordance with the regular procedure , within sixty days as of publishing the decision.</p> <p>9. In the same context, and in response to the frequent attacks on public facilities and churches, Law 11/2017 was issued amending some of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedures, the Code of Referral and Procedures of Appeal by way of Cassation, the Law on Terrorist Lists for Organizations and Individuals, and the Terrorism Law, with a view to address the gaps exploited by defense attorneys that seek to delay rulings on cases and the achievement of speedy justice.</p> <p>10. The Presidential Decree no. 355/ 2017 was issued establishing the National Council for Combating Terrorism and Extremism headed by the President with members from among MPs, the Prime Minister, the Grand Sheikh of al-Azhar, the Pope of the Orthodox Coptic Church, the Minister of Defense, and several other personalities. The mandate of the Council is to mobilize institutional and social potential to curb the causes of terrorism and remedy the impact thereof. This is done through establishing a national strategy to confront terrorism and extremism domestically and abroad, to approve policies and plans for all state agencies in line with the strategy, and to coordinate with faith-based organizations to enable moderate religious discourse and raise awareness among citizens of the hazards of terrorism and extremism.</p>



XIII. Cooperation with International Human Right Mechanisms

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Recommendations	Efforts
<p>(Accepted):</p> <p>57. Submit overdue reports to the relevant treaty bodies;</p> <p>58. Submit its reports to the Human Rights Committee and Committee against Torture;</p> <p>59. Speed up the establishment process of a regional office of OHCHR in Cairo;</p> <p>66. Continue its full cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms;</p> <p>67. Explain clearly relevant facts and circumstances to address concerns expressed by United Nations human rights mechanisms;</p> <p>68. Continue its cooperation with the United Nations and other international organizations;</p> <p>69. Fully cooperate with the special procedures mandate-holders;</p> <p>70. Continue to work with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to set up the regional office;</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Being mindful of effective collaboration with UN human rights mechanisms; and committed to all obligations as stipulated in treaties, the Decree issued by the Prime Minister no. 37/ 2015 established the National Standing Committee on the UPR Mechanism before the Human Rights Council. This Committee is chaired by the Ministry of Parliament Affairs and hosts members from the different competent government agencies, representatives from the National Council for Human Rights, the NCs for Women, Childhood and Motherhood, and Persons with Disability, who have an attested expertise in the area of human rights. This Committee is mandated with preparing Egypt's UPR reports to be filed before the HRC, propose policies and measures to implement recommendations made through this mechanism, and monitor and follow up on issues related to human rights in Egypt and any issues arising thereon internationally while indicating the national stand therefrom. All such activities are carried in line with the provisions of the 2014 Constitution and treaty obligations in the context of human rights. 2. Simultaneously, the mandates of the Main Committee of Human Rights in the Ministry of Justice were reformulated in 2016, to include the preparation of periodic reports filed with the UN treaty bodies and regional organizations concerning human rights, and to respond to international complaints with regards to human rights issues through the Foreign Ministry.



XIII. Cooperation with International Human Right Mechanisms

Recommendations	Efforts
	<p>3. National agencies have also approved the development of a timeline for the preparation of delayed reports internationally and regionally, which is also deemed a form of self-assessment for the true nature of the human rights situation in the country, in order to identify the key challenges and obstacles in this regard and the best means of dealing therewith.</p> <p>4. Egypt is also mindful of actively engaging with human rights issues on the UN level. For instance, Egypt became a member of the Human Rights Council for the session of 2017-2019 and actively engages in all activities thereof, in the UN GA and the 3rd Committee, and in all relevant African Frameworks.</p> <p>5. Egypt always keen to responds to various correspondences and inquiries made thereto from the special HRC bodies. Also, Egypt seriously examines all complaints received thereby from treaty bodies. The Main Committee on Human Rights in the MoJ undertakes this role. Six of the Special Rapporteurs have filed for visits to Egypt and currently the requests are under examination.</p> <p>6. In view of the cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, a number of young Egyptian diplomats joined a training session organized by the Office in Geneva, which a side event of the 34th session of the HRC, and in which they were provided with an overview of the operation of the Council. In December 2017, in collaboration with the Office of the HCHR, a workshop was organized in Cairo on the preparation of treaty body reports under the umbrella of the GA resolution 68/268, followed by agreeing on a broader program for technical cooperation with the Office, which includes ministries of Justice, Interior, and Parliament Affairs as well as the Parliament itself.</p>



XIV. Conclusion

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(Accepted):

- 57. Submit overdue reports to the relevant treaty bodies;
- 58. Submit its reports to the Human Rights Committee and Committee against Torture;
- 59. Speed up the establishment process of a regional office of OHCHR in Cairo;
- 66. Continue its full cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms;
- 67. Explain clearly relevant facts and circumstances to address concerns expressed by United Nations human rights mechanisms;
- 68. Continue its cooperation with the United Nations and other international organizations;
- 69. Fully cooperate with the special procedures mandate-holders;
- 70. Continue to work with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to set up the regional office;

1. The aforementioned review reflects the speedy and steady steps taken by Egypt towards ensuring human rights to citizens. Though far from perfect, such actions are on the right path. Egypt strives to uphold the international obligations thereof in this regard despite economic challenges and terrorist activities that seek to undermine efforts exerted towards integrated development in all walks of life. Nonetheless, Egypt accepted 82.4% of the recommendations and is working on the implementation thereof seriously.
2. In conclusion, Egypt filed the mid-term report (voluntary) to confirm the seriousness thereof in complying with international obligations and the efforts exerted towards living up to the aspirations of its people including the establishment of a democracy founded on respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and Looking forward to further progress and development.



