



ماعت للسلام والتنمية وحقوق الإنسان  
Maat For Peace, Development, and Human Rights

**The Report issued by Civil Social**  
**Organizations Alliance about Mechanism**  
**of Universal Periodical Review.**

By: Maat for Peace, Development, and Human Rights.

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## **Report Methodology:**

This report was prepared with participation of (49) civil organizations and it is depended on two main sources which are:

- 1- Reports and information of the alliances' organizations.
- 2- Questionnaire which was published in order to realize selected citizens' view about to what extend Egypt is abided by its treaties in human rights.

The report prepared in three stages, the first is forming the coordinating committee to prepare alliances' report, to receive reports and information of participated organizations, and to prepare questionnaire form. Second stage, is preparing united primary report, according to organizations' reports and information, and according to analysis of questionnaire results, and sends the report to participated organizations to evaluate it and take notes. Third stage, is preparing final report in the light of notes, additions, and reforms of participated organizations.

The report was made to comprehend all juridical sides in Egypt, and focus on specific violations in every side. In addition, it is ended by condensed recommends- expressed demands of all participants in the alliance and other concerned people- to be achieved by Egyptian government during the four coming years after the Universal Periodical Review.

## **Organizations participated in preparing the report**

### **Firstly: organizations participated in presenting reports and information**

1-Maat for Peace, Development, and Human Rights	Giza	2-Maat center for Juridical and Constitutional Studies	Cairo
3- Moltaqa Alhewar Institution for Development and Human Rights	Giza	4- Sahebaa Al Galala Charity	Giza
5- Markaz Al Kalema Institution for Human Rights	Cairo	6- Egyptian Institution to Develop Childhood Status	Alexandria
7- Assembly of Human Rights and Development in Asyoot	Helwan	8-Shmooa Assembly to Keep Human Rights and Develop Local Society	Cairo
9- Arab Institution For Democratic Studies and Human Rights	Asyoot	10- Al Montazah Assembly for Cultural Development	Aswan
11-Egyptian Institution for Refugees' Rights	Giza	12- Assembly of Christian Youth	Giza
13-Sawaseah Center for Human Rights and resisting Discrimination	Cairo	14- Constitutional and Legal Assembly for Human Rights	Alexandria
15- Tanweer Center for Development and Human Rights	Cairo	16- Safer Al Khair Assembly	Dakahlia
17- Assembly of Keeping and Guarding Human Rights	Cairo		

### **Secondly: Organizations Participated in Evaluating the Report**

1-Egyptian Institution for Training and Human Rights	Gaiza	2- Institution of Human Development in Al Mansoura	Dakahlia
3-Ayoon Center for Studies and Developing Human Rights	Asyoot	4-Al Adalla Institution for Development and Human Rights	Al Gharbia
5- Al Adalla Institution for Human Development, Society Development and Human Rights	Sohag	6- Manf Institution for Development , and cultural and environmental Tourism	Giza
7- Egyptian Assembly for Human Development	Al Sharkia	8-Tanweer Institution for Education and Development	Al Menia
9-Al Mashrek Institution for Development and Residents	Al Sharkia	10- Egyptian Civil Assembly for science and scientists' lovers	Alexandria
11- Institution of Al Sharkia Youth for Development	Al Sharkia	12- Helaly Institution for Development and Social Assistances	Alexandria
13- Bent Misr Institution for Development	Alexandria	14- Specific Alliance for Women in Red Sea	Red Sea Governorate
15- Around World Institution for	6 <sup>th</sup> October	16-Assembly of Keeping Alkaseer	Red Sea

Development	Governorate	Tradition	Governorate
17- Omar Ben Khattab Assembly for Developing Socieity	Red Sea Governorate	18- Society Development Assembly for Woman in Qena	Qena governorate
19- Social Assembly of Asyoot Development	Asyoot	20- Assembly of Social Development to Protect rural woman in Hormas	Sohag
21- Al Amal Assembly for Developing Family	Qena	22-Aoroba Assembly for Human Rights	Alexandria
23- Alresala Alkhalilia Assembly	Qena	24- Family Dveloping Assembly in Armant	Quena
25- Egyptian Assembly for Developing and Defending Human Rights and Environment	Al Gharbia	26-Egyptian Woman Assembly for Social Development and Environment	Cairo
27- Assembly of Arab Women league	Al Menia	28-Amwag Assembly for Cultural and Creative Artist	Alexandria
29- Altaawn Assembly to Develop Local Society	Giza	30- Almosadreen in Asyoot	Asyoot
31- Assembly of Youth Businessmen	Asyoot	32-Watany Assembly for Development and Social Care	

## **First Part**

### **Human Right Status in Egypt**

#### **First: Egypt's attitude regarding regional and international documents**

Although Egypt certified many international documents, the last one was International Treaty for Handicapped which were certified by Egypt in April 2008. Still it is important for Egypt to certify some important documents, but Egypt did not express any intention to certify them. Also Egypt has a precautionary announcement regarding article 12 of the aforesaid agreement, and it did not declare or explain it yet. The most important international documents which Egypt should certify are the following:

- 1- The first optional protocol attached to the International Institute for Civil and Political Rights regarding receiving individuals' complaints.
- 2- The second optional protocol attached to the International Institute for Civil and Political Rights, regarding canceling Death Penalty
- 3- Optional protocol attached to the Agreement of Omitting all Discriminations Kinds against Woman.
- 4- Arab Treaty for Human rights.
- 5- Romanian main system which was established for the International Criminal Court.
- 6- The Protocol attached to the Treaty of Handicapped Rights.

#### **Second: Emergency Case.**

At the beginning of 2010 Emergency Case will start its 29<sup>th</sup> year. This case cause many violations against public freedom of citizens and according to it thousands were detained so that some times it was too difficult to offer an exact statistics about their number. In spite the government repeated its promises to end this case after issuing Terrorism law, but yet there is no certain time to end this case. Even the law which is currently prepared never been introduced to those who are interested in public affairs which arouse various fears about it.

#### **Third: The right to be alive.**

Main violation of this right represented in increasing cases of Death penalty in last years, so death sentences in the first half of 2009 reached more than 100death sentences. Generally the most important aspect of violating the right to be alive is excessiveness in using Death Penalty in Egypt, which is clear in:

- 1- Many death sentences became a gathering judgment as more than one accused have the same judgment in the same case.
- 2- Legal text of Penal Law (article 467) states that death sentence is benign executed for a pregnant lady after two months of giving birth , this is against international charters and treaties in this respect.
- 3- Widening the scale of crimes punished by Death Penalty, and including some crimes which is not regarded as the most dangerous ones like some drugs crimes, some military contraventions, and possessing weapons or ammunitions.

#### **Fourth: Freedom of opinion and expression.**

Egypt witnessed in the last few years a large area of freedom for written and electronic journalism. This is reflected in increasing number of journals issued in Egypt, and their tackling for a lot of cases which were forbidden to be tackled in the past, yet there are some negatives in this concern, the most important ones are:

##### **1- Arresting bloggers( journalist who has recording websites)**

Many bloggers were arrested lately, one of them was Mosaad Abo Fager, who was detained in December, 2007 and he is not released yet. Also Yehia abo Nasera who was detained during the same time, also Kareem Amer was judged to be jailed for four years and he is arrested in Borg Alarab Jail; he was judged and jailed because he criticized President Mohamed Husny Mubarak and Al Azhar authorities in his recording website. In November, 2008 Al Amal Group, concerned about arbitrary detention which is affiliated to United Nations, announced that arresting Kareem Amer is an arbitrary one, because it was for reasons represents a violation for rights secured by the Universal Declaration for Human Rights, and International Treaty for Civil and Political Rights, the group also said that he had to be free.

##### **2-Seizure journals and magazines**

In August 2009, Egyptian Ministry seized issue number 50 of "AlBalagh AlGaded" journal, because the journal published a folder about Saudi violations against some detainees in Al Dammam Jail. Also, Administrative Judgment Court issued a judgment in April 2009 to cancel the license of "Al Ebdaa" magazine because it published a poem which is suspected to harm God.

##### **3- Prosecute journalists**

Many journalists were judged because they violate publish prohibition in cases which was tackled widely in the last two years, also judicial authorities accepted suits of no capacity persons against journalists with the charge that they insult leaders of the governing party.

##### **4- Space Telecast Law**

There are some fears that the Space Telecast Law is a new attempt of the government to limit information freedom, and there is a complaint that the government controls the Secretarial Council of the Censorship Body for Space Telecast.

#### **Fifth: Freedom of faith.**

Lately the government obtained some positive steps regarding Christian minority; some of them are confirming some Christian feasts as official holidays; nevertheless the right of freedom of faith faces some obstacles to establish it. The most obvious obstacle is that there is no united law for Building Worship places, and the license to build or reform a church is a responsibility of the President or the one who authorized. In addition there are some accidents about citizens' attacks against churches and monasteries; the last one was the attack against monastery Abo Fana in Almenia governorate. Also, those who have other faiths suffered problems in recording their faith in their identification card, and faced many annoyances in dealing with executive bodies, and the same is about those who are transferred from Islam to criticism.

#### **Sixth: Body security and defending against torture**

The most important violations of this right are what are mentioned in article 126 that "Every employee was ordered to torture an accused or do it intentionally to force him to confess will be jailed for three or ten years". This confronted with article one of the International Treaty to Resist Torture, which was certified by Egypt in 1986, it defines torture as "any pain or torture in body or brain, and it is not necessary to be committed in order to record confessions as it is in the Egyptian law. Also the most important violations for this right are; that the official who is concerned for torture is not allowed to visit Egypt although he repeated his demand to visit Egypt since 1996.

Actually, lately Egypt witnessed decreasing in using torture systematically in police station, and arresting places; also it witnessed judging some police officers, who were accused of torture, and they were have intense punishments after they were judged. The famous example for this is Captain 'Eslam nabeeh Abd Elsalaam", investigator's assistant in Bollk police station, Criminal Court of Giza issued a judgment to arrest him for three years in 2007 in recharge of torturing the citizen Emad Alkabeer, but in the same time torture cases against citizens still being discovered even inside arresting places or in their houses while arresting them.

#### **Seventh: the right of fair and just judgment**

The main problem facing this right in Egypt is that cases are accumulated and increasing to exceed abilities of the recent legal body, it leads to very slowness in judicial procedures on one side. On the other side, there are fears regarding issued judgments' quality. In addition there is another problem about stop executing judicial judgments which must be executed especially those judgments to release political detainees.

Besides, trailing citizens before Military Courts still a violation of this right in Egypt. Despite Military Courts Law were reformed on April, 2007, but reformations did not change its main breaches which allow citizens to be judged before Military Courts, and which did not offer enough guarantees to appeal judgments issued in these courts. According to Military Cases Law, the president can send citizens to be judge before Military Courts with specific charges mentioned in Penal Law; in the last three years the President sent some citizens to be judged in Military Courts most of them were of Muslim Brotherhood.

#### **Eighth: The right of peaceful gathering.**

The main violation for the right of peaceful gathering is in legal texts regarding this concern, the most important one is Gathering Law N.10 of 1914, which authorized men of executive body unlimited powers to limit individual freedoms. Also, Meeting and Demonstrations Law N.14 of 1923 which stated that it's important to inform the police three days before holding meeting, and give police the right to prevent the meeting before it was held, to attend the meeting, and to dissolve it while it is holding, which contradict with articles 48, 54, and 151 of the Egyptian Constitution.

#### **Ninth: The right to form assemblies, syndicates, and parties**

The right to form assemblies, syndicates, and parties in Egypt suffers some obstacles to be achieved; the most important obstacles are the following:

##### **Regarding assemblies and civil institutions**

1- Article 6 of Law N.84 of 2002, authorizes the administrative body to refuse the demand of recording organizations according to wide and nonspecific reasons.

2-Article (42) of Law N.84 of 2002 regarding assemblies and civil institutions authorizes the Ministry of Social Solidarity to dissolve assemblies and seize its possessions without previous legal judgment; already Ministry of Social Solidarity dissolved some civil organizations working in the field of human rights. In September, 2007 Ministry of Social Solidarity dissolved the Assembly of Legal Assistance, then after thirteen months the legal judgment stated that the dissolution decision was not according to reality or law.

3- Article (17) of Civil Organizations and Institutions Law states many obstacles on financial sources of civil organizations and states as condition that the concerned minister should allow assemblies or civil institutions to be financed by any foreign body. Actual reality witnessed that administrative bodies lag and delay giving a license for organization or institution, so it obstacles achieving activities.

##### **Regarding political parties**

There is a committee of parties affairs, which is a concerned body, most of their members are affiliated to the governing party; this body is authorized to give license of parties. This committee rarely gives licenses for political parties as it refused to permit big number of parties in last year's. There are about 12 political party the committee refused to give them licenses, the last one was the refuse to establish Al wasat Party for the fourth time although judicial side confessed that its program is unique. In Egypt there

are 24 political parties, one of them is frozen by the Committee of Parties Affairs, Al Amal Party, and three parties at least have conflicts about its presidency.

2- The committee refuses establishing parties depending on illustrations of wide legal articles. The most important articles regarded as a violation of the right to form parties is article N.4 of Law N.40 of 1977 concerned about system of political parties; the articles set as a condition to establish or to continue any political party, that the party's concepts, aims, programs, policies, and means in applying any activity should not contradict with Islamic Legislation concepts, concepts of 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1952, and 15<sup>th</sup> May 1917 revolutions, keeping national unity and social peace, democratic socialist system and socialistic benefits. It also set as condition that the party's program, policies and means should be more unique than other parties. All these texts are limits of the freedom of forming parties.

### **Regarding Syndicates**

In Egypt there are 46 workers and professional syndicate; forming workers syndicates ruled by Law N.35 of 1976, while forming professional syndicates are ruled by Law N.100 of 1993, the most important violations of the freedom of syndicate formation in Egypt is the following:

1- Law N. 35 of 1976 mentioned special classes who have the right to form syndicates so those who are beyond them are dropped.

2- Some professional syndicates are under custody according to legal judgment; like Engineers Syndicate which is under custody since 1995 according to legal judgment, and till now they never held an election as it was mentioned in the judgment's text.

3- In some professional syndicates there is no elections for many years because of hard conditions of Law N.100 of 1993, like Doctors' Syndicate, Commercial Syndicate, and Teachers' Syndicate.

4- Law N.100 of 1993 restricts the ability of public assembly to be held through raising legal quorum for its valid holding.

### **Tenth: The right of political participation**

According to constitutional and legal reforms in 2007 and 2005, full judicial censorship on elections was deleted, while new committee for legislative elections and another for presidential elections were established. This raise suspicions about fair election process while full judicial censorship is absent. When this full judicial censorship was applied in 2005 it is resulted in 112 of protesters and independences reached the parliament, while under the absence of this censorship in next Shora Council elections in 2007, the governing party seize all seats which was in elections.

The most important violations for this right in Egypt is that there are six vacant seats in the parliament till the first of August 2009, which means that there are three electoral districts were deprived from being represented in the parliament. Public Egyptian elections witnessed poor turnout of voting because of uncertainty in elections' results, so voting percentage in the last local elections in 2008 was 7% of all those who are recorded in electoral tables.

### **Eleventh: Prisoners and arrested rights**

Egyptian jails witnessed some reforms in the last few years, the most important reforms were allowing prisoners to phone their relatives, and deleting punishments of whipping and breaking mountains' rocks form regulations of jails department.

The most important violations of this right are the following:

1- Citizens' complaint that jails places are far away which cause difficulties in visiting for prisoners' family, also citizens complaint about bad treatment and that they are forced to buy bribe for some soldiers to enter a visit to their relative prisoner.

2- Citizens' complaint that jail's administration almost does not abide by visiting dates, also in some jails visiting is prohibited for security reasons.

3- There are complaints that prisoners are accumulated in cells while cell's area is not suitable for this number

4- Cars in which prisoners are transferred are not aired in a good way and not corresponding to international standers in this respect so it threatens prisoners who are transferred in them.

5- Some prisoners complaint that they were infected by some diseases because the drinking water used is of low quality.

6- Using the attitude of solitary arresting in a wide scale as a punishment for some prisoners.

7- Do not separate between youth and men in arresting places.

### **Twelfth: Woman Status in Egypt.**

Women status witnessed obvious development actually in the last four years, the most important indicators of this development are the following: some women judges were appointed in judiciary field, passed a legislation to specify (64) seats of parliament for women of 518 members, the first woman was appointed to president Alexandria University in 2009's summer after she was deprived from this position. Set severe punishments in crimes of sexual violence against women especially solicitation.

On the other side there are some violations of Women rights, the most important of it are the following:

1- Appointing women in judiciary field do not starts from the beginning of judicial ladder, as public prosecution's members still just for men, although there is no legal text to limit that.

2- Specifying a quota for women representation in parliament did no accompanied by specifying the same one in elected local public councils.

3- Some health status of women still bad as mothers death percentage still rising ; reached about 60 case for every hundred thousand alive new born.

4- There is a big gab between men and women regarding ignorance rate, so illiterate women from 15 years and up increased than 40%, in some villages in Upper Egypt it reached more than 65%.

### **Thirteenth: Children status**

We can define main aspects of child status in Egypt in these points:

1- There is no data base in cases of child rights to be available for researchers in this field, and to be available for information and civil society.

2- There are actual pointers indicates that streets children were hundreds of thousands and others speak about 2.5 million street children, also outer reports speak about million street children in Egypt.

3- In Fields of children workers official numbers mentioned 2.7 million working child in Egypt, while other estimates mentioned 5.5 million working child in Egypt.

4- Egyptian Child Law. N126 of 2008 was already reformed and age of criminal responsibility was raised to 12 years according to article 94, but the second paragraph of the article return age of responsibility to seven years again.

5- In the Egyptian legislation there is no clear incrimination of body punishment against children especially inside family.

### **Four: Rights of handicapped**

1- Handicapped especially blind and deaf persons faces illegal and unconstitutional procedures according to administrative orders from governmental bodies; like banks and other bodies prevent blind people to benefit establishing assemblies with themselves without others (Al Ahly Bank refused to record a blind person to be a treasurer of "Shomoa Assembly").

2- Deaf persons are deprived from the right to of using electoral cards, and from the right to be elected for local councils.

3- Shortage in programs of care and rehabilitation and in financial sources assigned for them; just (2%) of the government budget.

4- This is a discrimination regarding handicapped especially deaf ones regarding jointing some faculties or some department inside these faculties.

5- Although there is a legal text to assign 5% of public jobs for handicapped, but ministerial reports and real procedures contradict this.

6- Shomoaa Assembly made a study on handicapped and their families; this study reveals that 95% of them do not know any thing about governmental services supposed to be offered for them.

### **Fourteenth: Economical and Social rights**

#### **1- Drinking Water**

In the last three years some crises regarding drinking water were raised, the most important ones are the following:

- Thousands of citizens held demonstrations and stay-in strikes in many governorates because of rareness of drinking water.

- Water pollution and its mixing with draining water. The most famous event in this respect is what happened in July 2007 when diarrhea and vomit cases spread all over "Nagaa Al Remalat" in "Naga Tammam" village, in "Sohag" center, as a result of drinking water pollution. In August 2009, about 100 persons were hindered in "Al Baradaa" village in Qalyobia governorate because they were infected with Typhoid as a result of drinking polluted water.
- The phenomenon of purchasing pure drinking water spreads in many Egyptian villages and cities as a result of rareness of drinking water or because it is of low quality.

## **2- The right of residing**

The most important violation of this right, in the last three years, is the increasing number of residences of random house's; they reached 7 million Egyptian according to unofficial estimations. The most important calamities regarding this respect, is the falling of rock stones over the random district of "Dwoika" in Cairo which cause killing of 100 persons in September, 2008.

## **3- The right of education**

There are no legal restricts for education in Egypt, but law punished parents or the person who replace them if the student escape form school in basic stages; in primary and secondary stages. In reality activating this right faces many problems, the most important of which are:

- Overcrowded classes, some times reached 70 students in the same class.
- Spreading of private classes to become a kind of parallel education.
- Do not abide by limited standers for education quality.
- Many unstudied and unjustified changes in educational environment.

## **4- The right in having a job**

Since middle of 90<sup>th</sup> century, the government started the program of structure adoption, economical formation, and privatizing companies possessed by the government. These changes in economical environment resulted in some negative effects, which violate the right to have a job; the most important violations are:

- 1- Selling Public Possession Companies resulted in discharging thousands of workers without suitable compensations, which lead to confusion and stay-in strikes within workers.
- 2- Unemployment percentage is increased especially for gradates of university and technical education. Unemployment percentage in Egypt reached 9.42 % of all working power according to statistics of the Central Institution for Public Recruitment and Statistics. There are unofficial estimates raise the percentage to about 20%.

## **5-Corruption and absence of transparency**

According to international organizations corrupting in Egypt is a main obstacle of development and investment. Every day we discovered a new corruption accident in one of the governmental bodies and it is published in information means, although the discovered accidents are just few ones of real accidents. The most important aspects of transparency absence and corruption spread in the Egyptian governmental body in the last four years are the following:

1- Corruption spreads in Local Administration Units, according to the report of the Central Body of Accountancy, corruption in local administrations reaches 390 million pound in one year, in addition to turning about 54 thousand engineers in Engineering Administrations in governorates, cities, and districts to investigation of Public and Administrative Prosecution. It is worth to mention that building collapsing in Egypt caused basically because of giving building license for building which are not abide by engineering standers. The most important accident is the collapse of Lorna building in Alexandria, in August 2008 for the aforesaid reason.

2- Many officials were judged because of corruption cases; the most famous are the ex-president of Bank of Development and Agriculture Assurance, Yosef Abd Alrahman, and ex-counselor of minister of agriculture, Ahmen Abd Al Fattah, and the office's administrator of the recent minister of culture, and some officials in repairing antiquities.

3- Bank bodies affected by the corruption, as a report of the Central Institution of Accountancy revealed that some businessmen-94 customers- seized more than half of the loans granted in the Egyptian Banks in 2006, in contradiction with all banks' rules. Even these customers tack repeatedly large loans from different banks, reached about ten billion pounds.

## **The Second Part**



Results of the questionnaire which was held to realize selected citizens' view about to what extent Egypt is abide by its international treaties in the field of Human Rights.

### **Preface**

We depended on preparing a questionnaire form included treaties certified by Egypt when it was submitted to the membership of the International Council for Human Rights to realize selected classes' view about to what extent Egypt is abide by these treaties, this questionnaire aimed at three main classes who are:

- 1- Members, workers, and volunteers in civil society's organizations.
- 2- Writers, journalists, and informative men.
- 3- Public characters and members of public councils in its all levels.

There is no defined percentage for every class but 5000 forms were sent via email and fax for those characters, also the form was published in Maat's website, and other websites, and the face book, finally this form was delivered in some activities held by Maat center for these classes.

These forms reached 1012 forms, eight forms were dropped because its information were not complete, four ones were dropped arbitrarily to facilitate the analysis and resulting percentages, thus the final number was 1000 forms.

### **Results of questionnaire**

- 1- Most members of the sample (72%) never know about treaties certified by Egypt when submitted to be a member of the International Council for Human Rights.
- 2- Most members of the sample (70%) regard that the Egyptian government is abide by journalism freedom relatively, while 20% regard it to be completely abided by this freedom.
- 3- Most members of the sample (58%) regard that the Egyptian government is abide relatively by judgmental freedom, while 28% regard it to be completely abided by this freedom.
- 4- Majority of the sample members (84%) regard the Egyptian government to be not abiding by making political reform corresponding to human rights, while 105 regarded it to be relatively abided by this right.
- 5- More than three quarters of the sample (78%) regard that the Egyptian government is not abide by making social reform corresponding to human rights, while less than one fifth (18%) regard it to be relatively abide by this.
- 6- Majority of sample members (82%) regard that the Egyptian government is not abide by making economical reform corresponding to human rights, while a bout one tenth (11%) regard it to be relatively abide by this .
- 7- Most samples' members (58%) regard that Egyptian government is not abide by encourage human rights culture through education, culture, and raise public awareness about human rights, while more than quarter (28%) regard the government to be completely abide by this.
- 8- Questionnaire results reveals that most members of the sample (56%) regard the Egyptian government to be not abide by offering training programs in human rights field for workers in security bodies, judges, member of prosecution, lawyers, journalists, parliament members, and informative characters; while about one third (30%) regard the government to be relatively abided by this.
- 9- About half of the sample's members (52%) regard that the government is relatively abide by supporting national organizations of human rights(National Council for Woman, Childhood and Motherhood, Human Rights),while more than quarter of them regard it to be completely abided by this right.
- 10- Half of the sample's members regard the Egyptian government to be not abided by forming reasonable answers for complaints and demands sent form Human Rights Regional and International Mechanism, or cooperate with it to achieve its commitments, while about one fifth of the sample's members (42%) regard it to be relatively abided by this.
- 11- More than half of the sample's members (52%) regard Egyptian government to be not abided by full human rights and basic freedoms during policies and strategies of national development, while more than one third of them (36%) regard it to be relatively abided by this.
- 12- Most members of the sample (56%) regard that Egypt is not abide by giving citizens the right to deliver any complaint, and do not give immunity (to those who are complained of) any way, while about one of third (34%) regard it to be relatively abided by this.
- 13- Most members of the sample (56%) regard the Egyptian government to be relatively abide by encouraging social and economical consolidation for women, and by facing violence against woman,

while about one of third (30%) regard it to be completely abide by strengthening woman and facing any violence against her.

14-Half of the sample's members (50%) regard the government to be completely abide by supporting the National Council for Motherhood and Childhood in order to form and execute programs of protecting children rights, while two fifth of them (40%) regard it to be relatively abide by this.

15- Majority of sample's members (78%) regard the Egyptian government to be not abide by canceling Emergence Case, while less percentage (14%)regard it to be relatively abide by this.

16- Half of the sample's members regard that Egyptian government never abide by strengthen democracy, while more than one third (34%) regard that it is relatively abide by this.

17- Most members of the sample (60%) regard the Egyptian government to be relatively abide by assuring correspondence and coordination between local legislations and international agreements, while about one third of them (30%) regard that it never be abide by this.

18- Most members of the sample (58%) regard that Egyptian government never encourage efforts of civil organizations, and informative means to participate in protecting human rights, while one third of them(33%)regard it to be relatively abide by encouraging these efforts.

19-Majority of sample's members (85%) never trained on International Mechanism to Protect Human Rights.

### **Third part**

#### **Recommendations**

According to tackled points, organizations participated in the Alliance of Civil Society Organizations for Universal Periodical Review, consider some specific recommendations which important to be emphasized and to encourage the Egyptian government to abide by them before the mechanism of Universal Periodical Review:

1- Certifying the two optional protocols attached to the International Treaty for Civil and Political Rights, and the protocol attached to the Agreement of Omitting all Discrimination Kinds against women and the Arab Charter for Human Rights, and The Essential System of Roma. Also the Egyptian government should publish the International Treaty to Struggle Corruption in the gazette to be part of the Egyptian legislation. In addition, to activating international agreements regarding refugees' rights, and offer them their basic rights in coordination with the High Legation of Human Rights.

2- Appointing deadline to end the Emergency Case, and introduce Terrorism Law which intended to be issued to be discussed on public social discussion.

3- Reform legislative frame which control journalism work, to serve freedom of journalism and publishing, and issue the Law of Free Information Exchanging rapidly.

4- Abided by a united law for Building Worship Places, and confessing believers of other religions like Bahais and Koranic.

5- Allowing Periodical watching on Egyptian jails by organizations of civil society, and setting quality standers for jails in cooperation with governmental and nongovernmental bodies, and according to international standers and indications in this concern. Egyptian government should watch abidance by these standers, and should reform regulation of Egyptian jails; Law N. (48) of 1991 to correspond with typical rules of treating prisoners and other international charters.

6- Reform articles N 126, 129, 280 of current Penal Law, and articles N. 63, 232 of Criminal Procedures Law to correspond with the Agreement of Challenging Torture and other cruel, inhuman, and offensive treatment and punishment.

7- Stop judging citizens before Military Courts and increase number of worker in the judicial body and expand the using of technological systems to shorten judicial time.

8- Canceling Gathering Law N. 10 of 1914, and Meetings and Demonstration LawN.14 of 1923 to generalize the right of peaceful demonstration according to international documents and constitutional texts.

9- Reforming Legislative texts which restrict civil work, the most important ones are articles N.6, 17, 42 of Civil Organizations and Institution.

10- Release freedom of forming parties and establish an independent and fair mechanism to decide parties' formation. Also, Egyptian government should reform wide legislative texts; like article 4, Law 40

of 1977 regarding system of political parties, in order to allow establishing political parties in the time it is decided to be established.

11- Administrative bodies should release syndicates' works, and return the authority of general meetings to the Administration of Syndicates' Affairs.

12- Widen and organize censorship of nongovernmental organizations on electoral operation, and allow an international censorship on elections to ensure fairness.

13- Submitting electoral systems which allow larger representation for woman in all levels of elected councils, and adopt active means and mechanisms to change the social view for women.

14- Try to represent real data base in cases of children rights, to be available for all concerned with this field, establishing creative national plan to confront the phenomenon of street children, and apply strong censorship on executing legislative texts concerning children work.

15- Adopt a national plan to make drinking water reached all citizens and abide by deadline to achieve that.

16- Increase the budget of pre-universal education, and abide by international quality measures in this respect.

17- Commitment by relating education quality to job field, offer rehabilitation and training opportunities, and offer real national data base about unemployment, job opportunities, training and other needs.

18- Reform local governing system by adopting decentralization, increase participation of elected local councils in censoring executive bodies, and strengthen independence of these councils and their members' authorities to activate the principle of people censorship on one side and to confront local corruptions on the other side.

19- Delete all kinds of discriminations against handicapped whatever it is stated in law or appeared in real action even in education or work, increase budget assigned to protect and rehabilitate handicapped, and issue a united legislation for handicapped in Egypt.

20- Try to increase public awareness concerning international mechanisms to protect human rights, and facilitate civil society organizations' mission in offering training and rehabilitation opportunities to those who are interested to follow these mechanism.