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Egypt

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the document referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.

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I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

International human rights treaties²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	ICERD (1967)		ICCPR-OP 2
	ICESCR (1982)		OP-CAT
	ICCPR (1982)		CPED
	CEDAW (1981)		
	CAT (1986)		
	CRC (1990)		
	OP-CRC-AC (2007)		
	OP-CRC-SC (2002)		
	ICRMW (1993)		
	CRPD (2008)		
<i>Reservations and/or declarations</i>	ICERD (Reservation, art. 22, 1967)		
	ICESCR (General declaration, 1982)		
	ICCPR (General declaration, 1982)		
	CEDAW (Reservations, arts. 2, 16, and 29.2, 1981)		
	OP-CRC-AC (Declaration, art. 3.2, minimum age of recruitment 18 years, 2007)		
	ICRMW (Reservations, arts. 4 and 18 (6), 1993)		
	CRPD (Declaration, art. 12, 2008)		
<i>Complaint procedures, inquiry and urgent action³</i>	CAT, art. 20 (1986)		ICERD, art. 14 OP-ICESCR ICCPR, art. 41 ICCPR-OP 1 OP-CEDAW CAT, arts. 21 and 22 OP-CRC-IC ICRMW, arts. 76 and 77 OP-CRPD CPED

Other main relevant international instruments⁴

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	Palermo Protocol. ⁵		
	Conventions on refugees and stateless persons, except the 1954 Convention and 1961 Convention. ⁶		
	Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II. ⁷		Additional Protocol III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions ¹²
	ILO fundamental conventions. ⁸		ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 ¹³
	UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education. ⁹		
	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. ¹⁰		
	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. ¹¹		

1. In 2010, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) encouraged Egypt to consider ratifying CPED;¹⁴ and to accede to OP-CEDAW.¹⁵ In 2011, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recommended that Egypt ratify CPED, OP-ICCPR, OP-ICESCR, OP-CAT and OP-CRPD.¹⁶ In 2013, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) encouraged Egypt to sign and ratify OP-ICESCR and CPED.¹⁷

2. CEDAW and CRC urged Egypt to review and withdraw reservations to articles 2 and 16 of CEDAW.¹⁸

3. CRC called upon Egypt to ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.¹⁹ The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) made a similar recommendation.²⁰

4. In 2011, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, recommended that the State party respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of migrants, in accordance with ICRMW, to which Egypt is party.²¹

5. UNHCR recommended that immediate steps be taken to remove reservations to articles 12(1) 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and, most urgently, that access to education be extended to all refugee and asylum-seeking children in Egypt.²²

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

6. The Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons recommended that the Labour Code be extended to protect domestic workers, and that both the Labour Code and the Child Law be amended to prohibit exploitative forms of domestic work performed by children.²³

7. In November 2013, Egypt adopted Law number 107/2013 regulating the Right to Public Meetings and Peaceful Assemblies and Demonstrations. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights warned in a press statement that the new protest law could lead to serious breaches of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and must be amended.²⁴

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

8. CESCR urged Egypt to ensure that the legal provisions governing its National Council for Human Rights fully comply with the Paris Principles.²⁵

9. UN Women noted that Egypt needs an efficient Ombudsperson office for gender equality, which could decrease the incidence and practice of gender discrimination.²⁶

10. The Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons recommended that Egypt ensure the effective implementation of the National Plan of Action against Human Trafficking²⁷ and establish a national rapporteur's office dedicated to implementing and coordinating policies and programmes.²⁸

11. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) noted that the Government had embarked on the development of a national population strategy and a 2030 national development vision whose purpose was, inter alia, that of guaranteeing human rights in a context of a growing population and growing social demands.²⁹

Status of national human rights institutions³⁰

<i>National human rights institution</i>	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Status during present cycle³¹</i>
National Council for Human Rights	A (2006)	A (2006) ³²

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies³³

1. Reporting status

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	August 2001	–	–	Seventeenth and twenty-second reports
CESCR	May 2000	2010	November 2013	Fifth report due in 2018
HR Committee	October 2002	–	–	Fourth report overdue since 2004
CEDAW	January 2001	2008	January 2010	Eighth report overdue since February 2014
CAT	November 2002	–	–	Fifth, sixth and seventh reports overdue since 2004, 2008 and 2012

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CRC	January 2001	2008/CRC/2010/OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC)	June 2011 (CRC, OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC)	Fifth and sixth reports due in 2016
CMW	April 2007	–	–	Second report overdue since 2009
CRPD	–	–	–	Initial report overdue since 2010

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Due in</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Submitted in</i>
CEDAW	2011	Discriminatory laws; and violence against women. ³⁴	2013. ³⁵

B. Cooperation with special procedures³⁶

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
<i>Standing invitation</i>	No	No
<i>Visits undertaken</i>	Countering terrorism Water and sanitation	Trafficking
<i>Visits agreed to in principle</i>		Sale of children Violence against women Promotion of truth
<i>Visits requested</i>	Independence of judges and lawyers Human rights defenders Freedom of religion or belief Torture WGAD Summary executions Sale of children	Independence of judges and lawyers (2014) Human rights defenders (2012) Summary executions (2013) Freedom of association (2013) WGEID (2013) Counter-terrorism (2014) Foreign debt (2014)
<i>Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals</i>	During the period under review 78 letters were sent to the Government and 34 replies were received.	

12. CRC recommended that Egypt issue a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders, as was also positively considered by Egypt in 2010.³⁷

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

13. Egypt contributed financially to the activities of OHCHR in 2010,³⁸ 2013³⁹ and 2014.⁴⁰

14. In 2007, the Government of Egypt expressed its willingness to host an OHCHR regional office for North Africa in Cairo and negotiations are under way to establish this presence.⁴¹

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

A. Equality and non-discrimination

15. CESCR urged Egypt to adopt comprehensive legislation to eliminate formal and substantive discrimination.⁴²

16. UN Women stated that in Egypt women were discriminated against without having the opportunity or the means to complain.⁴³ CEDAW was concerned that vulnerable groups of women and girls suffered from discrimination,⁴⁴ and urged Egypt to put in place a strategy to eliminate traditional practices and stereotypes that discriminated against women.⁴⁵

17. CEDAW was concerned about the number of early marriages of girls; at the continued legal authorization of polygamy; at *urfi* marriages and at the situation of Christian women married to Muslim men regarding divorce, custody and inheritance.⁴⁶ CEDAW recommended that Egypt consider issuing a unified family law on personal status covering both Muslims and Christians.⁴⁷ CRC made similar recommendations.⁴⁸

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

18. On 31 March 2014, a group of United Nations special procedures mandate holders urged the Egyptian authorities to quash the 529 death sentences announced on 24 March 2014, on charges related to the events of August 2013.⁴⁹ A similar appeal was made on 15 May 2014 regarding the sentencing to death, on 28 April 2014, of a group of 683 individuals, on charges related to the events in Al-Minya in August 2013.⁵⁰ Furthermore, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights issued a press release on the two mass trials on 29 April 2014 stating, inter alia, that the presumption of innocence was fundamental to the protection of human rights in a criminal trial.⁵¹

19. CRC urged Egypt not to carry out the death penalty on children or on persons who were under the age of 18 at the time of the commission of the crime.⁵²

20. CRC urged Egypt to conduct impartial investigations into all cases of deaths of children during and after the January 2011 revolution, provide compensation to children who had suffered injuries, and ensure their recovery and reintegration.⁵³

21. In 2013, the Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism and human rights and the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment sent a joint urgent appeal concerning the alleged torture and ill-treatment by members of the National Security Forces of protesters and the subsequent use of evidence obtained under torture before the Egyptian courts.⁵⁴ Allegations of excessive use of force and physical assaults, including sexual assaults against women protesters, were reported to several mandate holders of the special procedures.⁵⁵
22. CESCR recommended taking legislative and enforcement measures to eliminate all forms of violence against women, including marital rape, and sexual violence against women participating in protests and demonstrations.⁵⁶ Four special procedures mandate holders raised concerns with regard to allegations relating to numerous cases of sexual violence against women during protests since June 2013.⁵⁷
23. CESCR was concerned that female genital mutilation (FGM) continued to be widely practised, including on so-called medical grounds.⁵⁸ CEDAW called upon Egypt to ensure the prohibition of FGM, as well as the prosecution of the perpetrators.⁵⁹ CRC made similar recommendations.⁶⁰
24. CEDAW⁶¹ and CRC⁶² urged Egypt to adopt comprehensive measures to address violence against women and girls, including a law criminalizing all forms of violence against women. The purpose of the joint Safe Cities Greater Cairo Region: Safe Cities Free of Violence Against Women and Girls project – a global programme led by UN Women in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (United Nations Development Programme), UN Habitat, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and UNFPA – was the creation of safe neighbourhoods and communities free from violence against women and girls, in relation to Millennium Development Goal 3.⁶³
25. CEDAW urged Egypt to pursue a comprehensive approach in addressing prostitution, including exit programmes for women and legislation to sanction the demand side.⁶⁴ In 2011, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) urged the Government to take measures to ensure that children under 18 who were offered for prostitution were not liable to a criminal offence, and were treated as victims rather than offenders.⁶⁵
26. CEACR requested the Government to redouble its efforts to prevent and eliminate the trafficking of children. It encouraged efforts to raise awareness on temporary commercial marriages.⁶⁶ CEDAW urged Egypt to speedily enact legislation on trafficking.⁶⁷
27. The Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons recommended that the State party enhance efforts to eliminate “seasonal” or “temporary” marriages, which amounted to trafficking of women and girls.⁶⁸ CEDAW⁶⁹ and CRC⁷⁰ urged Egypt to prevent and combat the so-called “tourist marriages” or “temporary marriages” of Egyptian girls, usually from poor families in rural areas, to non-Egyptians.
28. CRC was alarmed at the high levels of corporal punishment in schools and in the home⁷¹ and urged Egypt to eliminate all forms of torture and ill-treatment against children,⁷² and to create a child protection system.⁷³
29. CRC urged Egypt to strengthen measures to eliminate economic exploitation of children and amend the Labour Code to bring it into conformity with ILO Convention No. 182 and the Convention.⁷⁴ CESCR made similar recommendations.⁷⁵ CEACR urged the Government to redouble its efforts to ensure that children under 18 years living and working on the streets were protected from the worst forms of child labour.⁷⁶ The Combating Worst Forms of Child Labour Project, a joint programme by WFP, UNICEF

and ILO, has been established to support efforts to eliminate exploitative child labour, particularly in the agricultural sector.⁷⁷

30. CRC recommended that Egypt prevent children from living in street situations and provide protection and social assistance to those already on the street.⁷⁸

31. CRC recommended that Egypt explicitly prohibit the violation of the OP-CRC-AC provisions regarding the recruitment and involvement of children in hostilities.⁷⁹

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

32. On 30 June 2014, several special procedures mandate holders expressed outrage after a criminal court in Egypt confirmed death sentences against 183 people. The mandate holders stated that the imposition of mass death sentences following blatantly unfair trials constituted a staggering violation of international human rights law, and urged the Government to quash the sentences and offer new and fair trials to all defendants.⁸⁰

33. CEDAW urged Egypt to strengthen its legal complaints system to ensure women's access to justice, and accelerate the establishment of the general ombudsman's office with a mandate to consider complaints.⁸¹

34. The Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons recommended that a system be created to provide legal assistance to trafficked persons in accordance with the Trafficking Law.⁸²

35. CRC urged Egypt to continue reforming its juvenile justice system and recommended putting in place a system of specialized child courts and specialized child prosecution offices.⁸³

36. CRC remained concerned at the detention of children by the military and the prosecution of children before military courts since 2011 under military law.⁸⁴

37. CESCR recommended that Egypt strengthen its national legislation to combat corruption at national, governorate and municipal levels.⁸⁵

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

38. CEDAW called upon Egypt to provide for the equal distribution of property accumulated during marriage upon divorce.⁸⁶

39. CEDAW was concerned at the large number of rural women who still lacked personal identity cards.⁸⁷ UN Women, in partnership with UNDP, the Ministry of State for Administrative Development and the Social Fund for Development, in collaboration with the Civil Status Organization in the Ministry of Interior, were implementing the Women's Citizenship Initiative project.⁸⁸

40. CRC urged Egypt to ensure free and compulsory birth registration to all children,⁸⁹ and recommended amending the Child Law so as to prohibit abduction of children, regardless of family kinship.⁹⁰

41. Concerned at the number of children living in institutions,⁹¹ CRC recommended that the alternative childcare system be strengthened.⁹²

E. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and the right to participate in public and political life

42. In 2012, special procedures mandate holders reported on the alleged loss of homes and businesses of the Coptic Christian community in sectarian violence in the village of Dahshur.⁹³ CESCR was concerned about the destruction of churches and urged the State party to protect places of worship.⁹⁴ Special procedures also sent a communication on a person detained on allegations of defamation of religion.⁹⁵

43. The High Commissioner for Human Rights was alarmed by the verdicts and heavy jail sentences handed down to three Al Jazeera journalists on 23 June 2014, as well as 11 other defendants who were tried in absentia. The High Commissioner urged the Egyptian authorities to promptly release all journalists and other media employees imprisoned for carrying out legitimate news reporting activities.⁹⁶

44. Several mandate holders of the Special Procedures received information that women human rights defenders who participated in demonstrations were targeted by security forces through the use of physical harm, intentional humiliation, and sexual assault accompanied by social stigma.⁹⁷

45. CEDAW noted the establishment of a quota of 64 additional seats reserved for women in the People's Assembly and of the Egyptian women's parliamentary forum.⁹⁸ CEDAW recommended that Egypt pursue policies aimed at promoting women's participation in decision-making in all areas.⁹⁹ CESCR made similar recommendations.¹⁰⁰

F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

46. CEDAW urged Egypt to ensure equal opportunities for women in the labour market; adopt measures to apply the principle of equal remuneration and equal opportunities at work; regulate the informal sector to ensure that women were not exploited; enact legal provisions to prohibit sexual harassment in the workplace; and introduce a general prohibition of discrimination in all aspects of employment.¹⁰¹ CESCR made similar recommendations.¹⁰²

47. CEDAW recommended that Egypt protect migrant domestic workers, particularly female domestic workers, and that all abuses be investigated and punished.¹⁰³

48. CESCR was concerned about the percentage of workers employed in the informal sector without adequate safeguards and especially vulnerable to violations of the right to just and favourable conditions of work.¹⁰⁴ CESCR recommended that Egypt strengthen legal provisions protecting workers on strike from reprisals.¹⁰⁵

49. CESCR recommended increasing efforts to combat unemployment through targeted measures, particularly aimed at women and youth.¹⁰⁶

G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

50. Concerned at the high level of poverty,¹⁰⁷ CRC recommended that Egypt improve social benefits and security schemes for poor families with many children and increase their social security pensions to the equivalent of the minimum wage, and focus anti-poverty programmes in rural areas.¹⁰⁸

51. CESCR recommended that the State party ensure that the national minimum wage apply to both the private and public sector and that it strengthen efforts towards the progressive increase of the minimum wage.¹⁰⁹

52. CESCR recommended that the State party adopt legislation establishing a strategy to ensure universal access to social security and provide for a minimum essential level of benefits to all, including access to health facilities.¹¹⁰

53. CESCR recommended that the State party ensure access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation and develop a national plan.¹¹¹ CESCR also urged Egypt to address the retrogression in the right to adequate food.¹¹²

54. CESCR recommended that Egypt ensure that ownership of houses and land is formally registered; establish legal definitions for adequate housing, informal settlements and security of tenure, including with regard to the Egypt 2052 Plan; and ensure that persons affected by forced evictions have access to an adequate remedy and compensation.¹¹³

H. Right to health

55. UNAIDS reported a high level of stigma and the linking of HIV transmission with criminalized behaviours.¹¹⁴ Women's right to access quality HIV prevention services was hindered, as they did not respond to women's needs.¹¹⁵

56. CEDAW recommended that sex education be widely promoted, with special attention to the prevention of early pregnancy and the control of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS.¹¹⁶ CRC made similar recommendations.¹¹⁷

57. CRC urged Egypt to review the current health insurance system to cover all children and lower the cost of health services for the most disadvantaged families.¹¹⁸

I. Right to education

58. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) encouraged Egypt to raise awareness of the importance of education as a human right and as the basis for the empowerment of women; to overcome traditional attitudes that in rural areas might constitute obstacles to the education of women; to ensure quality education; and to draw up special policies to increase enrolment rates.¹¹⁹

59. CRC urged Egypt to guarantee to all children access to free and compulsory quality education;¹²⁰ step up awareness-raising programmes on the right to education; and ensure that all children have access to primary education.¹²¹

60. CEACR urged the Government to strengthen its efforts to achieve gender parity with regard to education, so as to ensure equal protection for girls from the worst forms of child labour.¹²²

61. CEDAW urged Egypt to ensure the equal access of girls and women to all levels and fields of education.¹²³

J. Cultural rights

62. CESCR urged Egypt to ensure the unrestricted enjoyment by all persons, including the Copts, of their right to take part in cultural life.¹²⁴

K. Persons with disabilities

63. CRC was concerned at the extremely low number of children with disabilities who accessed services provided by the State.¹²⁵ CRC urged Egypt to ensure that the draft law on the rights of persons with disabilities is in full conformity with the Convention, and CRPD and recommended its adoption, in accordance with the State party's voluntary pledge to the UPR.¹²⁶

L. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

64. UNHCR recommended ensuring adherence to the principle of non-refoulement, including for individuals who arrive at the border, individuals who are undocumented and individuals who are apprehended attempting irregular departure.¹²⁷ CRC urged Egypt to end any forcible return of children who might have been, or were at risk of becoming, victims of crimes under OP-CRC-AC in their countries,¹²⁸ to ensure access to health care for refugee children; ensure that they were not detained; and improve their living conditions.¹²⁹

65. The Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons stressed that immigration officials should not repatriate foreign victims of trafficking unless the repatriation was voluntary and their safety upon return would not be jeopardized. Foreign victims of trafficking should be given a special permit to remain in the country, and necessary assistance for their recovery.¹³⁰

66. In 2012, special procedures sent a communication regarding the alleged hostage taking, abuse and exploitation of migrants in Sinai. Migrants were reportedly subjected to torture, physical and sexual violence, forced labour and deprivation of food and water. The Egyptian authorities allegedly failed to conduct any investigation into the allegations.¹³¹

67. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) stated that, in Egypt, renewed political uncertainty and turmoil, especially within the Sinai region bordering Gaza, had resulted in severe restrictions on the movement of people through the Rafah border crossing.¹³² OCHA noted that the Egyptian authorities' restrictions on movement of people through the Rafah Crossing had resulted in reduced access to basic commodities and further restricted freedom of movement of the population.¹³³ On 23 July 2014, the Coordination Committee of the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 urged Egypt to ease the restrictions at the Rafah crossing and allow the entry of essential humanitarian assistance.¹³⁴

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Egypt from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/7/EGY/2).

² The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death

	penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
CPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

- ³ A table in the previous UPR compilation contained the following information under Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies: Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and CPED, art. 31; Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; CPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13; Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; CPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12; Urgent action: CPED, art. 30.
- ⁴ Information relating to other relevant international human rights instruments, including regional instruments, may be found in the pledges and commitments undertaken by Egypt before the Human Rights Council, as contained in the note verbale dated 18 April 2007 sent by the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/61/878).
- ⁵ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- ⁶ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
- ⁷ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.
- ⁸ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

- ⁹ Acceptance only. See www.unesco.org/eri/la/convention.asp?order=alpha&language=E&KO=12949.
- ¹⁰ Signature only. See https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtmsg_no=XVIII-10&chapter=18&lang=en.
- ¹¹ See https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtmsg_no=IV-1&chapter=4&lang=en.
- ¹² Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.
- ¹³ International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.
- ¹⁴ CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/7, para. 58.
- ¹⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 53.
- ¹⁶ CRC/C/EGY/CO/3-4, para. 89.
- ¹⁷ E/C.12/EGY/CO/2-4, paras. 25 and 26.
- ¹⁸ CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/7, para. 14; CRC/C/EGY/CO/3-4, para. 12.
- ¹⁹ CRC/C/EGY/CO/3-4, para. 45.
- ²⁰ UNHCR submission for the UPR of Egypt, p. 11.
- ²¹ A/HRC/17/35/Add.2, para. 80.
- ²² UNHCR submission for the UPR of Egypt, p. 7.
- ²³ A/HRC/17/35/Add.2, para. 66.
- ²⁴ See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14029&LangID=E.
- ²⁵ E/C.12/EGY/CO/2-4, para. 5.
- ²⁶ UN Women Egypt Country Office, submission for the UPR of Egypt, National Women Machineries, April 2012, p. 61.
- ²⁷ A/HRC/17/35/Add.2, para. 64.
- ²⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 65.
- ²⁹ UNFPA, submission for the UPR of Egypt, p. 2.
- ³⁰ According to article 5 of the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC) Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: Voting Member (fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles), B: Non-Voting Member (not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination), C: No Status (not in compliance with the Paris Principles).
- ³¹ For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/23/28, annex.
- ³² See <http://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/Contact/NHRIs/Documents/Chart%20of%20the%20Status%20of%20NHRIs%20%2823%20May%202014%29.pdf>.
- ³³ The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:
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| CERD | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination |
| CESCR | Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| HR Committee | Human Rights Committee |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women |
| CAT | Committee against Torture |
| CRC | Committee on the Rights of the Child |
| CMW | Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and |

Members of Their Families

CRPD	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CED	Committee on Enforced Disappearances
SPT	Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture

- ³⁴ CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/7, para. 59.
- ³⁵ CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/7/Add.1.
- ³⁶ For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.
- ³⁷ CRC/C/EGY/CO/3-4, para. 7.
- ³⁸ OHCHR Report 2010, p. 101.
- ³⁹ United Nations Human Rights Appeal 2014, p. 48.
- ⁴⁰ See www.ohchr.org/EN/AboutUs/Pages/FundingBudget.aspx.
- ⁴¹ See <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/317/01/PDF/N0731701.pdf?OpenElement>; and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13888&LangID=E.
- ⁴² E/C.12/EGY/CO/2-4, para. 8.
- ⁴³ UN Women Egypt Country Office, submission for the UPR of Egypt, National Women Machineries, April 2012, p. 61.
- ⁴⁴ CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/7, para. 45.
- ⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 22.
- ⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 47.
- ⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 48.
- ⁴⁸ CRC/C/EGY/CO/3-4, paras. 33 and 52.
- ⁴⁹ The experts: Christof Heyns, Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; Gabriela Knaul, Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; Juan Méndez, Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; Pablo de Greiff, Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence; Mads Andenas, Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; Maina Kiai, Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Frank La Rue, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; Ben Emmerson, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism. See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14457&LangID=E.
- ⁵⁰ See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14596&LangID=E.
- ⁵¹ See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14543&LangID=E.
- ⁵² CRC/C/EGY/CO/3-4, para. 39.
- ⁵³ *Ibid.*, para. 39.
- ⁵⁴ A/HRC/24/21, p. 38.
- ⁵⁵ A/HRC/23/51, p. 59.
- ⁵⁶ E/C.12/EGY/CO/2-4, para. 15.
- ⁵⁷ A/HRC/25/74, p. 37.
- ⁵⁸ E/C.12/EGY/CO/2-4, para. 16.
- ⁵⁹ CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/7, para. 42.
- ⁶⁰ CRC/C/EGY/CO/3-4, para. 69.
- ⁶¹ CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/7, para. 24.
- ⁶² CRC/C/EGY/CO/3-4, para. 83.
- ⁶³ See <http://egypt.unfpa.org/english/News/9a1ced3b-e717-4dd5-9dfd-ca30e9ea143b>, UN Women Egypt Country Office, submission for the UPR of Egypt, annex G.
- ⁶⁴ CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/7, para. 26.
- ⁶⁵ CEACR, Observation, adopted 2010, published 100th session ILC session (2011), Worst forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) – Egypt, available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2337184:NO.
- ⁶⁶ CEACR, Observation, adopted 2010, published 100th session ILC session (2011), Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) – Egypt (see footnote 65).
- ⁶⁷ CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/7, para. 26.

- 68 A/HRC/17/35/Add.2, para. 68.
- 69 CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/7, paras. 27–28.
- 70 CRC/C/EGY/CO/3-4, paras. 70–71.
- 71 *Ibid.*, para. 57.
- 72 *Ibid.*, para. 49.
- 73 *Ibid.*, para. 59.
- 74 *Ibid.*, para. 79. See also CRC/C/OPSC/EGY/CO/1, paras. 24, 27 and 28.
- 75 E/C.12/EGY/CO/2-4, para. 17.
- 76 CEACR at www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2337184:NO.
- 77 See www.ilo.org/ipecc/Regionsandcountries/arab-states/egypt/WCMS_201300/lang--en/index.htm.
- 78 CRC/C/EGY/CO/3-4, para. 81.
- 79 CRC/C/OPAC/EGY/CO/1, para. 24.
- 80 See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14801&LangID=E.
- 81 CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/7, para. 20.
- 82 A/HRC/17/35/Add.2, para. 75.
- 83 CRC/C/EGY/CO/3-4, para. 87 (a).
- 84 *Ibid.*, para. 86 (g).
- 85 E/C.12/EGY/CO/2-4, para. 7.
- 86 CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/7, para. 50.
- 87 *Ibid.*, para. 43.
- 88 See www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2012/7/the-women-citizenship-initiative-will-ensure-citizenship-rights-to-two-million-women-in-egypt/.
- 89 CRC/C/EGY/CO/3-4, para. 43.
- 90 *Ibid.*, para. 56.
- 91 *Ibid.*, para. 53.
- 92 *Ibid.*, para. 54.
- 93 A/HRC/22/67, p. 73.
- 94 E/C.12/EGY/CO/2-4, para. 23.
- 95 A/HRC/22/67, p. 115.
- 96 See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14757&LangID=E.
- 97 A/HRC/24/21, p. 63.
- 98 CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/7, para. 29.
- 99 *Ibid.*, para. 30.
- 100 E/C.12/EGY/CO/2-4, para. 9.
- 101 CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/7, para. 34.
- 102 E/C.12/EGY/CO/2-4, para. 9.
- 103 CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/7, para. 36.
- 104 E/C.12/EGY/CO/2-4, para. 12.
- 105 *Ibid.*, para. 13.
- 106 *Ibid.*, para. 10.
- 107 CRC/C/EGY/CO/3-4, para. 72.
- 108 *Ibid.*, para. 73.
- 109 E/C.12/EGY/CO/2-4, para. 11.
- 110 *Ibid.*, para. 14.
- 111 *Ibid.*, para. 19.
- 112 *Ibid.*, para. 18.
- 113 *Ibid.*, para. 20.
- 114 UNAIDS submission for the UPR of Egypt, p. 1.
- 115 *Ibid.*, p. 2.
- 116 CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/7, para. 40.
- 117 CRC/C/EGY/CO/3-4, para. 65.
- 118 *Ibid.*, para. 61.
- 119 UNESCO, submission for the UPR of Egypt, p. 10.
- 120 CRC/C/EGY/CO/3-4, para. 75.
- 121 *Ibid.*, paras. 35 (a) and (b).

- ¹²² CEACR at www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2337184:NO.
- ¹²³ CEDAW/C/EGY/CO/7, para. 32.
- ¹²⁴ E/C.12/EGY/CO/2-4, para. 23.
- ¹²⁵ CRC/C/EGY/CO/3-4, para. 60.
- ¹²⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 61.
- ¹²⁷ UNHCR submission for the UPR of Egypt, p. 3.
- ¹²⁸ CRC/C/OPAC/EGY/CO/1, para. 28.
- ¹²⁹ CRC/C/EGY/CO/3-4, para. 77.
- ¹³⁰ A/HRC/17/35/Add.2, para. 76.
- ¹³¹ A/HRC/22/67, p. 73, see also A/HRC/17/35/Add.1 and A/HRC/17/33/Add.1.
- ¹³² See www.unrwa.org/sites/default/files/unrwa_ea_2014_final_design_jan_21.pdf.
- ¹³³ See www.unocha.org/annualreport/2013/pse.
- ¹³⁴ See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14894&LangID=E.
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