




The National Council for Human Rights

Together to promote Human Rights

**The National Council for Human Rights
Seventeenth Annual Report
July 2023- June 2024
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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presentation
Dr. Moushira Khattab
President of the Council for Human Rights



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Rights Seventeenth Annual
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NCHR 17th annual report introduction by the President of the council, Ambassador Moushira Khattab, PhD

I am honored to present the 17th report of the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR). This is the second report prepared by the current cohort of the council, which began its work in early 2022 amidst a sense of enthusiasm and optimism and Guided by Egypt's first constitution- one that adopts a robust human rights-based approach and methodology. A constitution drafted by a committee of fifty experts, comprising both men and women, predominantly from progressive backgrounds, including representatives of the conservative movement. All fifty acted with a sense of unity and patriotism. Overall, the constitution, did well to strike a balance between national legislation and international human rights standards ratified by Egypt .

The constitution ushered in optimism for substantial advancement in human rights, advancements that align Egypt with global expectations for a nation of such significance, A nation that led the international human rights movement in the forties of the last century, but that suffered setbacks, with the most recent in 2011 & 2012.

Notwithstanding the state's recovery and efforts to revive the rule of law, Egypt was able to resume its obligations under the United Nations human rights system. The backlog of reports to treaty bodies was salvaged, and The State resumed its commitment to report periodically to the treaty bodies concerned. However, the belief in the value of human rights as a way of life remained fragile. the belief in the benefits of

enforcing human rights and ensuring their application for every Egyptian, without discrimination, remains an aspiration for many.

In 2024, the Egyptian parliament started to review the criminal procedures code. Adopted in 1935, the code was subjected to several piecemeal amendments which diluted its coherence not to mention the philosophy. In 2014, Marina Ottaway described the constitution as “an aspirational document

In response, I felt compelled to provide a counterbalance, highlighting the potential positive impacts of the new constitution. From my position at the Woodrow Wilson center, I used my right to reply. From my cubical at the Wilson Center, I wrote an article presenting a more optimistic view of Egypt's constitutional developments.

I fully sympathize with the call to uphold the constitution and translate the rights it enshrines into a living reality for all Egyptians. It has become commonplace to celebrate the signing of significant documents, yet we need to see comparable recognition for the monitoring and evaluation of their implementation.

My aim from this introduction is to stress the Egyptian government's endorsement of the United Nations General Assembly resolution issued in December 1993, commonly referred to as the "Paris Principles." These principles outline the regulations and standards governing the establishment of "national independent human rights institutions NHRI's " to ensure their financial and administrative autonomy as well as

efficacy. As part of this process, these institutions are required to apply for accreditation or renewal of accreditation quinquennially from the relevant committee.

Pursuant to this endorsement, Egypt established the National Council for Human Rights in 2003/2004. Notwithstanding the fact that the Egyptian constitution categorizes the National Council for Human Rights alongside the National Council for Women, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, and the National Council for Persons with Disabilities— it is worth noting that the three national institutions are established as a consequence of Egypt's ratification of the UN conventions on the rights of women, children, and persons with disabilities respectively—the three councilism however, are not subject to the requirement of international accreditation, as the case of the National Council for Human Rights.

In conclusion, the Egyptian government has endeavored to adhere to the Paris Principles, concomitant with current efforts to uphold the constitution.

The National Council for Human Rights is presently confronted with a significant and imminent challenge regarding its international accreditation status under the Paris Principles. Consequently, the council is engaged in a technical and intricate debate with the subcommittee on accreditation (SCA) to refute certain arguments that the subcommittee had based on third-party reports that were both lacking in objectivity, and possibly conflicted. These reports claimed a lack of conformity with international standards on independence and effectiveness of national human rights

institutions. As a result, SCA deferred the accreditation of NCHR for two sessions awaiting further information. The deferral comes at a time when our region faces a war and serious violations of human rights that have heightened doubts concerning international compliance with human rights obligations. Claims of double standards are louder than ever and does not play to support the case of NHRI's .

The economic impact of regional and international conflicts has exacerbated the plight of NHRI's. National efforts to alleviate the impact of structural economic and fiscal reforms. These initiatives aim to address public budget imbalances, foster a conducive environment for the private sector, and strike a balance between state and private sector roles. The National Dialogue Council has proposed discussions on transitioning from in-kind subsidies to cash transfers to improve support and targeting for vulnerable groups.

Empowering the private sector and reform of the quality of education are both center stage. Boosting production, job creation, and competitiveness, thereby accelerating fiscal and economic reforms are also Egypt's top priorities .

The Ras El Hekma land sale was a turning point, and the economy has since witnessed significant improvement. BMI international projects growth of 4.1% in 2024-2024- a recovery fueled by a recovery in domestic manufacturing as exporters sought to take advantage of a weaker pound .

-Net foreign reserves have increased by about \$11.2 bn since the announcement of the Ras El Hekma investment & floatation of the pound 6 months ago .

-□The government announced tax incentives designed to ease the burden on taxpayers and build greater trust in the system & integrate the informal sector

-□foreign investor interest is back. Among the sectors are manufacturing, petrochemicals, and financial services.

-□In recent years, Egypt has witnessed a significant shift in its financial services landscape, with microlending emerging as a pivotal force in driving financial inclusion and economic development .

Digital transformation is paving new avenues of growth and sales for SMEs in the Egyptian market, with an uptick in social media and e-commerce, buy now, pay later (BNPL) and point of sale (POS) financial and e-wallet penetration .

-□that's not to say that Egypt doesn't have its fair share of challenges. There is still apprehension from the notion of human rights. Despite the resistance, we see media icons like Nashaat el Deehy addressing me on public TV with a request for training to be able to speak the same language I speak ,.

Sayed Aly another media icon, commented in admiration as we concluded my interview on human rights, beautiful narrative that they need human rights training .

Recently , in daily el Akhbar newspaper Karam Gabr head of the Supreme Council for Journalists, spoke of the importance

of human rights training to professionals working in jails, and police stations, the importance of human rights capacity building for police officers to abide by human rights, he underlines that human rights to personal freedom should not be restricted for anyone.

I see this as promising potential expansion of the space for human rights. I hope that this will usher in a new era for human rights. We have pushed very hard towards this direction.

The Sub-Committee on Accreditation of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions has taken an initiative in the right direction. It recently issued a circular announcing its intent to amend its General Observations document, a tool that provides better understanding on how to adhere to the Paris Principles and their continued relevance to national human rights institutions. The Sub-Committee has invited proposals and feedback from national institutions, which suggests an awareness of emerging concerns and a desire to benefit from the insights of the alliance's members.

The National Council for Human Rights gave its input, guided by the Egyptian experience., highlighting the critical importance of GANHRI's "support," rather than "penalizing," national human rights institutions, as they are designed to assist states in safeguarding, monitoring, and upholding the human rights of all citizens without discrimination, regardless of their vulnerability or status.

The National Council for Human Rights (NCHR) has maintained credibility through engagement with diverse stakeholders, including critics of Egypt's human rights record. NCHR's commitment to dialogue was exemplified by its Civil and Political Rights Committee's holding a round table discussion on the U.S. State Department's Religious Freedom Report. The discussion featured a distinguished group of independent, respected

In partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), a comprehensive program is being implemented on reproductive rights as part of the curriculum in high schools and universities, and existing initiatives on human rights in schools are being revitalized. Students are also involved in revising human rights curricula to make them more appealing to young people.

In-depth human rights dialogues continued with over 9,000 students from 10 Egyptian universities, resulting in the creation of human rights experts and the establishment of human rights clubs among medical students at various universities. The first edition of the Youth and Human Rights Forum marked a robust step towards empowering youth to lead a social movement to implement human rights.

NCHR convened a series of discussions on the right to a fair criminal trial, with the fifth session held on September 10, 2024, involving high-level participation from all key stakeholders in criminal proceedings. The insights derived from these discussions, organized by NCHR's Legislative Committee, constitute the minimum standards the National

Council for Human Rights aims to incorporate into the new Criminal Procedure Law. NCHR plays an active role in drafting this crucial legislation through its membership in the drafting subcommittee. This law holds paramount importance, second only to the Constitution, as it serves as the cornerstone for safeguarding rights and freedoms. Notably, one of the major outcomes of the National Dialogue was a set of recommendations calling for the abolition or reduction of pretrial detention periods and the adoption of legal alternatives.

Despite challenges, the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR) has demonstrated its commitment to fostering open dialogue, the right to freedom of expression, engaging youth, and contributing to legal reforms aimed at protecting rights and freedoms in Egypt.

NCHR's most significant achievement has been in addressing citizens' complaints, which it considers the lens through which it evaluates the state of human rights in Egypt.

In conclusion, I present to you the seventeenth annual report of NCHR, serving as a testament to the diligent effort and assiduous work by members of the cohort in executing the mandate entrusted to NCHR for the enforcement of human rights as stipulated in the Constitution.

Moushira Khattab

NCHR President

The 17th Annual Report of the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR), covering the period from July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024, comprises four chapters. These chapters address the assessment of Egypt's human rights situation, NCHR's handling of complaints and alleged human rights violations, NCHR's activities, and its engagement with international and regional mechanisms, Civil Society Associations ,CSO's as well as its recommendations.

CHAPTER ONE: The human rights situation in Egypt (July 2023- June 2024)

The reporting period was characterized by the accelerated progress and notable outcomes of the National Dialogue mechanism, launched by the Egyptian President in April 2022. This dialogue generated significant momentum during a critical juncture for Egypt, addressing numerous issues pertaining to public rights and freedoms. NCHR anticipates further legal human rights reforms in the forthcoming period through the implementation of the National Dialogue's recommendations. The decision by the Egyptian parliament to launch a process for rewriting the criminal procedure Code, a draconian law adopted in 1935 and was the subject of several piecemeal amendments that diluted its cohesion, not to mention philosophy. The Code is crucial to human rights and freedoms including the right to free criminal trial. The process of rewriting a new code compatible with Egypt's 2014 constitution, is a step in the right direction. It also paves the road to review of several key laws such as the penal code, and the personal status law along with wide host of laws to

implement the constitution, a process that promises a leapfrog towards, protection, promotion and provision of human rights to all Egyptians.

Moreover, the period was marked by persistent regional instability, primarily driven by the war in the Gaza Strip, which involved the commission of egregious war crimes and continues to adversely impact the region's political and economic landscape. Egypt maintains its position as initiator of the peace treaty with Israel and the primary supporter of the legitimate Palestinian cause.

Concurrent with this regional upheaval, Egypt experienced inflationary pressures during the reporting period, necessitating the government's adoption of stringent financial policies and the negotiation of a new agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This agreement significantly impacted price levels and citizens' purchasing power, particularly due to the requisite increases in fuel prices and restructuring of the subsidy system for essential food items. -However - Ras El Hekma investment deal was a turning point. Since then, the economy has witnessed significant improvement:

Constitutional Guarantees and the Development of National Policies Related to Human Rights

The 2014 Constitution constitutes a pivotal development in the advancement of rights and freedoms.

The Supreme Constitutional Court functions as the national mechanism tasked with ensuring that national legislation and

policies align with the provisions and spirit of the Constitution. During the period under review, the court rendered several decisions upholding human rights and freedoms.

Notable rulings in 2024 included: the prohibition of custodial sentences for defamation of public officials through publication; the declaration of unconstitutionality regarding Article 63 of the now-repealed Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations No. 84 of 2022, which had conferred upon the Minister of Social Affairs the authority to dismiss boards of trustees of NGOs; the ruling in Case No. 100 of 43 Constitutional Court, declaring unconstitutional the first paragraph of Article 64 of the Civil Service Law No. 81 of 2016, which had deprived employees in pretrial detention of half their salary in cases where no criminal responsibility was established by a final judgment or an irrevocable judicial decision; and the decision in Case No. 188 of 35 Constitutional Court, declaring unconstitutional the second paragraph of Article 20 of the Social Insurance Law No. 79 of 1975, as amended by Law No. 130 of 2009, and annulling the attached Table No. 9 of this law.

During the period under review, the National Council for Human Rights conducted monitoring of national human rights policy developments, with particular emphasis on those arising from the National Strategy for Human Rights. NCHR acknowledged the efforts of the Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in its oversight and support of strategy implementation. Furthermore, NCHR emphasized the critical nature of adhering

to established timelines for the issuance of follow-up reports. It also recommended that the strategy be updated to reflect both national and global developments, incorporating measurable targets to facilitate the tracking of improvements.

Moreover, the reporting period saw significant outcomes and recommendations from the National Dialogue mechanism. The initial phase report, compiled by the committees and the Board of Trustees of the National Dialogue, was issued, and included numerous recommendations. These were subsequently submitted to the President of the Republic and referred to the government for requisite legislative and executive proceedings. The recommendations were classified into three primary domains: political, economic, and social.

In September 2023, Egypt hosted the Global Congress on Population, Health and Development (PHDC'23) and introduced the National Strategy for Population and Development 2023-2030. This strategy conceptualizes the population as a fundamental component of the state's comprehensive strength. Its development was predicated on a human rights approach, involving the participation of all relevant state entities. The strategy aims to reduce the total fertility rate to 2.1 children per woman. The National Council for Human Rights (NCHR) contributed to the consultative process for its development and the formulation of its implementation plan. Furthermore, NCHR assumes its role in monitoring, evaluating and supporting the realization of its objectives, while enhancing collaboration with pertinent stakeholders.

On the inaugural day of the Global Congress on Population and development, NCHR, in collaboration with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) and United Nations organizations, convened a session to examine the impact of population growth on the enjoyment of constitutional rights by the most economically disadvantaged and marginalized families. The session specifically addressed the plight of children from the most vulnerable families who are deprived of their right to education and forced by their families into the labor market, a situation that violates Article 80 of the Constitution. While it is the decision of the families to deprive their children of their right to education, the state, nevertheless bears the primary responsibility to ensure that every child under its jurisdiction enjoys his or her rights without any discrimination, be it the right to health, education, or the right to social protection.

The assessment of the state of human rights in Egypt

The state of civil and political rights (national efforts and assessment):

Parallel to the ongoing National Dialogue sessions and the broad-based engagement of varied political actors, civil and political rights and freedoms have witnessed substantial progress, reinforced by a series of supportive legislative and executive measures. Notwithstanding these developments, certain human rights issues persist, necessitating intensified efforts and accelerated interventions to address the associated challenges.

Regarding the right to life, liberty, personal security, and protection from torture, inhumane, or degrading treatment: Article 54 of the Constitution affirms that personal freedom is a natural and inviolable right. The lifting of the state of emergency in Egypt, along with the subsequent cessation of exceptional legal measures and the prevailing security stability, has had a positive impact on improving human rights standards related to these fundamental rights. Nevertheless, there remains an urgent need to expedite legislative reforms that strengthen the protections and actual enjoyment of such human rights and freedoms along with the right to liberty, life, personal security,.

NCHR continues to monitor the implementation of the Convention's provisions, particularly in light of the December 2023 concluding observations (recommendations) issued by the Committee Against Torture, following the submission of Egypt's State report to the treaty body monitoring the implementation by Egypt of its commitment under the said Convention . NCHR considers the decision by Egyptian Parliament to review and rewrite a new human rights based criminal procedure Code should be seen as a national response to implement the concluding observations by the CAT Committee.

Furthermore, NCHR has urged the government to consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (CAT). In its own report submitted to the committee, NCHR expanding efforts to renovate and improve prison facilities and the living conditions of inmates, and

strengthening coordination between NCHR, the Ministry of Interior, and the Public Prosecution to increase the frequency of inspections and visits to prisons and detention center NCHR) maintains ongoing monitoring of the Ministry of Interior's new strategy for the administration of correctional and rehabilitation centers, which signifies a noteworthy paradigm shift in the approach to penal institutions.

In a significant move the Ministry of Interior held a high-level expert conference on women's right to health. NCHR was invited as a keynote speaker. It was an opportunity to publicly emphasize the importance of implementing human rights based approach to the work of law enforcement professionals, notably those working in places of deprivation of liberty.

NCHR receives and addresses all grievances pertaining to incarcerated individuals and conducts routine inspections of the aforementioned facilities. Through these efforts, NCHR has identified specific human rights concerns relating to the conditions prevalent in certain correctional and rehabilitation facilities.

In accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code, the Public Prosecution carries out regular inspection campaigns of correctional facilities and police stations nationwide. The National Council for Human Rights encourages the expeditious adoption of a new Criminal Procedure Code, in line with the societal consultations reflected in the National Dialogue, and recognizes the efforts currently undertaken by Parliament in deliberating on the proposed law. It is

noteworthy that NCHR has been actively engaged in these consultations and discussions.

Concerning the death penalty, there are several human rights demands for a reduction in its application, as it is deemed a direct infringement on the right to life. A pressing need exists to reevaluate the offenses that currently incur the death penalty. Furthermore, NCHR recommends that Egyptian authorities implement a voluntary moratorium on the execution of death sentences, pending a comprehensive review of the legislative and regulatory framework governing this form of punishment.

Law No. 1 of 2024 was enacted, amending certain provisions of the Criminal Procedures Law related to the appeal of criminal court rulings. It established the mechanism for the issuance of death penalty verdicts by criminal courts of both degrees and the necessary safeguards. The law is consistent with the provisions of the Constitution, particularly Article 96 and Article 240. During the period covered by the report, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi issued several presidential decrees granting pardons for the remainder of sentences for certain convicted individuals. The pardon lists included a significant number of prisoners convicted of offenses related to violations of legal procedures for exercising political rights, freedom of expression, and peaceful assembly. The National Council for Human Rights continues to view the presidential pardon mechanism, pursuant to Article 155 of the Constitution, as an effective tool to resolve all cases and settle the status of

prisoners convicted in cases related to the period when Egypt was facing a war against terrorism and terrorist organizations.

Regarding the right to political participation, the presidential elections were held in December 2023, with four candidates contesting. The elections were supervised by the National Election Authority and saw the participation of 15,000 judges. Moreover, 14 international organizations, with a total of 220 observers, and 62 local civil society organizations, with 22,340 observers, monitored the elections. Statistics from the National Election Authority revealed a high voter turnout, with nearly two-thirds of the registered electorate participating in the elections. Neither the National Council for Human Rights nor the various accredited observers monitoring the electoral process reported any violations or irregularities that could have impacted the integrity or fairness of the elections.

NCHR emphasizes the imperative of implementing the conclusions and recommendations of the National Dialogue pertaining to the establishment of legislative frameworks, systems, and institutions that empower citizens to exercise their political rights. This entails the expeditious enactment of the local councils regulatory law, the swift conduct of local elections and the formation of local councils, the reassessment of the feasibility of expanding the membership of both the House of Representatives and the Senate, and the modification of specific provisions of the Political Rights Law to facilitate the employment of contemporary technologies.

Regarding the freedoms of thought, opinion, and expression, and the right to access information: Article 65 of the Egyptian Constitution guarantees freedom of thought and opinion. The legal framework governing the exercise of the right to freedom of expression in Egypt underscores the imperative for journalists and media professionals to adhere to the principles and values enshrined in the Constitution. During the reporting period, complaints persisted regarding the inaccessibility of certain news websites, as well as the detention of journalists on allegations of disseminating false information. Concerns have also been raised regarding the restrictive application of criminal laws that adversely affect freedom of expression.

The Journalists' Syndicate continues to call for the release of several of its members who have been charged with offenses related to violating regulations governing the right to freedom of expression. The Syndicate has also advocated for amendments to the laws regulating the press and media to reinforce the independence of journalistic institutions and for the issuance of a law abolishing imprisonment for publishing offenses, in line with the provisions of Article 71 of the Constitution.

With respect to freedom of belief and the practice of religious rituals: The Constitution stipulates that freedom of belief is absolute, and the freedom to practice religious rituals and establish places of worship for adherents of the Abrahamic religions is a right regulated by law. Discrimination and incitement to hatred are classified as criminal offenses subject

to legal sanctions. The Penal Code designates the use of religion to promote extremist ideologies with the intent to incite sectarian strife, defame or distort religions, or undermine national unity as a criminal offense punishable by imprisonment or monetary penalties.

Under this framework, the Egyptian government persists in implementing initiatives designed to promote religious tolerance, foster a holistic concept of citizenship, and counter religious intolerance and extremist ideologies. Moreover, there is a concerted effort to safeguard national identity and develop heritage sites and historic places of worship.

During the period under review, a draft Personal Status Law for Christians was finalized with the consensus of all Christian denominations. This legislation aims to address matters pertaining to Christian marriage, divorce, and inheritance, and to streamline associated procedures, particularly in light of the absence of a civil marriage option in Egyptian law. Regarding the rights of association, assembly, and peaceful assembly: Article 75 of the Egyptian Constitution bestows upon citizens the right to establish civil associations and institutions on a democratic foundation. Since its establishment, the National Human Rights Council (NCHR) has prioritized collaboration, coordination, and the interchange of expertise with civil society organizations to safeguard and advance human rights. In alignment with constitutional mandates and international human rights covenants, the Law Regulating the Practice of Civil Work, Law No. 149 of 2019, and its executive regulations were enacted. Furthermore, the Ministry of Social

Solidarity introduced an integrated electronic platform to oversee civil work. The registry of civil associations and institutions maintained by the Ministry of Social Solidarity currently encompasses approximately 52,000 entities.

The tally of civil society organizations that have completed the requisite documentation to conform with the regulatory framework, both electronically and in physical form, currently stands at 32,924. Notwithstanding the advancements achieved in improving the circumstances for civil associations and the augmented allocation of local funding for these entities, certain challenges persist within the procedural domain. Specific associations have yet to attain the requisite legal status under Law No. 149 of 2019. Moreover, some organizations continue to confront protracted approval processes for grants and collaborative endeavors with foreign entities. The human rights community has also advocated for the amendment of the aforementioned law to substitute punitive imprisonment with substantial financial penalties. Furthermore, there exists a necessity to enhance and regulate the function of the Fund for Supporting Projects of Associations and Civil Institutions, established pursuant to Article 82 of the law, to ensure the financial sustainability of the activities undertaken by these organizations.

During the period under review, Law No. 171 of 2023 was promulgated, establishing the National Alliance for Developmental Civil Work, with the objective of fostering the concept of volunteerism within the realm of civil work and community development. While the National Human Rights

Council (NCHR) acknowledges the significance and supplementary value of any civil organization to Egyptian society, it underscores the imperative of resolving any discrepancies between the status of the National Alliance and the General Union, as well as regional and specialized unions of civil associations.

Pursuant to Article 74 of the Constitution, citizens are vested with the right to establish political parties upon notification as prescribed by law. The corpus of political parties in Egypt surpasses one hundred, exhibiting varying degrees of influence and the dissemination of their ideologies and principles nationwide. A substantial portion of these parties confront challenges arising from constrained financial resources, deficient organizational capacities, and the inadequate representation of the majority within elected parliamentary institutions (the House of Representatives and the Senate). These factors culminate in a significant diminution of these parties' influence on public policy.

The National Human Rights Council (NCHR) posits that for political parties to assume a more prominent role within the political sphere, a reevaluation of the prevailing electoral system is imperative, transitioning toward an electoral framework that effectively incentivizes and supports political parties. Within this context, NCHR underscores the significance of considering the recommendation of the National Dialogue to reform the electoral system and adopt a mechanism that ensures enhanced political pluralism.

With respect to the right of peaceful assembly, Egypt experienced a number of limited demonstrations during the period under review, predominantly occurring in the vicinity of the Egyptian Journalists' Syndicate. These protests primarily expressed condemnation of Israeli actions in the Gaza Strip and the perceived global silence on the matter. Throughout this period, NCHR documented several instances of arrests related to these demonstrations. It is worth noting that the majority of those apprehended were subsequently released.

Regarding to the rights of litigation and the bolstering of fair trial safeguards, national endeavors to strengthen the right to litigation and ensure expeditious justice persisted during the reporting period. NCHR maintained oversight of the automation of numerous judicial services and the inauguration of remote litigation services within civil and economic courts. Moreover, NCHR observed challenges arising from the substantial increase in the volume of cases under judicial review and the protracted duration of final judgments.

There is an ongoing comprehensive parliamentary debate to enact a novel and modernized Code of Criminal Procedure. This initiative is undertaken to implement the national human rights strategy, align with relevant international conventions, and address pressing challenges, foremost among them being pretrial detention and precautionary measures. It is noteworthy that NCHR actively participates in legislative consultations regarding this code with the relevant parliamentary committees.

Consequently, NCHR anticipates that the enactment of this new Code of Criminal Procedure will rectify numerous deficiencies arising from the obsolescence of the existing legislation. Furthermore, it is expected to provide a sustainable legal framework that reinforces guarantees of a fair, just, and expeditious trial. NCHR underscores the necessity of a broad public discourse throughout the drafting phase of the proposed amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure, given the substantial criticisms and calls for fundamental revisions to several provisions within the circulating draft. Moreover, NCHR advocates for the completion of the requisite legislative framework by promulgating a comprehensive law safeguarding whistleblowers and witnesses.

Concerning the rights of marginalized groups, including the elderly, individuals with disabilities, women, and children, Law No. 19 of 2024 was promulgated, establishing the Law for the Protection of the Rights of the Elderly. This legislative framework seeks to safeguard and uphold the rights of the elderly, ensuring their equitable enjoyment of all social, political, health, economic, cultural, recreational, and other entitlements. Furthermore, Law No. 161 of 2023 was enacted to support the "Qaderoun Bi Ikhtilaf" Fund, which is dedicated to providing adequate financial resources to enhance social and economic protection for individuals with disabilities.

Moreover, Law No. 185 of 2023 was enacted to amend certain provisions of the Penal Code, aiming to intensify penalties for newly emerging crimes such as harassment, sexual assault, and bullying. Law No. 182 of 2023 was also issued to reorganize

the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, amending certain provisions of the Child Law (Law No. 12 of 1996). Furthermore, Law No. 183 of 2023 amended certain provisions of Law No. 204 of 2020 regarding the State Prize for the Young Creator, removing the clause that stipulated "the individual must not have previously been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor involving dishonor or trust, unless their honor has been restored," and instead requiring only the condition of good conduct and reputation.

Furthermore, Law No. 185 of 2023 was promulgated to modify specific provisions of the Penal Code, with the objective of intensifying penalties for newly emerging offenses such as harassment, sexual assault, and bullying. Additionally, Law No. 182 of 2023 was issued to reorganize the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), amending a number of provisions of the Child Law (Law No. 12 of 1996). Moreover, Law No. 183 of 2023 amended specific provisions of Law No. 204 of 2020 pertaining to the State Prize for the Young Creator, eliminating the stipulation that individuals must not have a prior conviction for a felony or misdemeanor involving dishonor or breach of trust, unless their honor has been restored. Instead, the revised requirement mandates only good conduct and reputation.

Finally, Law No. 186 of 2023 amended the Child Law (Law No. 12 of 1996), conferring upon the court the authority to mandate rehabilitation and training programs for the offender, as an alternative to the penalties prescribed. Such programs shall be established by a decision from the Minister of Social

Solidarity, in collaboration with the National Council for Women and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, with a duration not exceeding six months.

The state of economic, social and cultural rights (national endeavors and assessment):

The prevailing economic crisis has had a substantial adverse impact on the conditions of economic and social rights, resulting in escalating inflation rates and a concomitant increase in the cost of accessing these rights. Notwithstanding national endeavors, the Egyptian citizens continue to grapple with the escalating costs of all goods and services. One of the factors influencing the quality of life for citizens is the recurrent disruptions in electricity supply, a measure implemented by the government to mitigate the strain on the electrical grid. Furthermore, the purchasing power of Egyptians has been detrimentally affected by successive increments in fuel prices and the curtailment of subsidies for bread. Throughout the reporting period, the state has persisted in implementing the initial phase of its ambitious 'Haya Karima' program, designed to enhance the development of all villages within rural Egypt. This initial phase covers 1,477 villages inhabited by approximately 18 million Egyptian citizens, with preparations underway for the second phase in 1,677 villages that are home to approximately 21 million citizens. The program represents a qualitative transformation in Egypt's strategic approach to addressing marginalized areas and achieving geographic and social equity.

Concerning the right to housing, Law No. 187 of 2023 was enacted to address the reconciliation of certain construction violations and to regulate their status. The law aims to encourage applications for the regularization of non-compliant situations while ensuring structural safety is verified. The housing sector has been adversely affected by factors such as inflation and rising prices of construction materials, resulting in increased housing costs and utility expenses, as well as rising rental values for certain units. Nonetheless, the state continues to promote low-cost housing projects.

Debate continues regarding the old rental law between property owners and tenants. The state is also implementing ambitious programs to develop road networks, development axes, and electric transportation systems, which have had a tangible impact on the development of various areas, transforming them into investment hotspots. However, some of these projects have been linked to an increase in expropriation procedures for public benefit, and the council has noted complaints regarding delays in compensation payments and dissatisfaction with compensation amounts in many cases. This necessitates a reevaluation of the assessed values and the procedures governing their disbursement. Additionally, there have been complaints regarding the demolition of certain sites or buildings of historical significance with distinctive architectural characteristics.

In relation to the right to healthcare, Law No. 14 of 2024 was enacted to amend specific provisions of the legislation governing medical professionals employed by entities

affiliated with the Ministry of Health. This amendment aims to include specialists in applied health sciences technology within the scope of the aforementioned legislation. Moreover, Law No. 5 of 2023 was promulgated to amend certain provisions of Law No. 139 of 2021 concerning the establishment of the Medical Emergency Response Fund. Furthermore, Law No. 87 of 2024 was enacted to regulate the concession of public utilities for the establishment, management, operation, and development of healthcare facilities.

Regarding the rights to work, social protection, and social security, Law No. 9 of 2024 was enacted to adjust the eligibility period for periodic allowances, grant a special allowance to those not covered by the Civil Service Law, increase additional incentives for government employees, and award a special bonus to employees of public sector companies and public business sector entities. Moreover, it also provides for an increase in civil and military pensions. This law followed the earlier enactment of Law No. 172 of 2023, which provided similar increases and incentives to the same categories of employees.

Data from the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) revealed a decrease in the unemployment rate in the first quarter of 2024 to 6.7%, reflecting a reduction of 0.2% compared to the previous quarter. As of May 2024, the Supreme Council for Wages raised the minimum wage for employees in the private sector in Egypt to EGP 6,000 . Nevertheless, the informal sector of the labor market continues to face numerous challenges,

including employment without contracts or health and social insurance, as well as working under unsafe conditions. Moreover, some jobs in this sector are deemed inappropriate, exposing workers to various risks and violations.

Consequently, there exists a compelling imperative to reassess the status of the informal economy, transition it into the formal sector, and establish the requisite safeguards and mechanisms to safeguard the rights of its workforce. Moreover, all feasible measures must be undertaken to eradicate the phenomenon of child labor and to streamline bureaucratic procedures, thereby facilitating the integration of medium and small enterprises into the formal economy.

Moreover, the labor market still suffers from distortions, characterized by a gap between the outputs of the educational system and the demands of the labor market, a high percentage of uninsured workers, seasonal labor, and workers without legal protection. The government has continued to implement the cash support program "Takaful and Karama," which has benefited nearly 5 million families, equating to approximately 22 million citizens.

Regarding the right to education: According CAPMAS data, the total number of students in schools in Egypt in 2024 amounted to nearly 25 million and 449 thousand. The total number of teachers amounts to 958 thousand and 753. Moreover, the number of schools has reached 60 thousand and 254, covering both public and private institutions nationwide.

Concerning educational expenditures in Egypt, personnel costs constitute the predominant allocation within the education budget, accounting for 70.5% in the 2024/2023 fiscal year. In contrast, capital investments represent 19.1% of the total education budget. This allocation disparity has resulted in a decelerated pace of constructing new public schools and creating additional classrooms to accommodate the escalating student population.

CAPMAS has also unveiled alarming figures regarding dropouts in the primary and preparatory stages by gender across the nation, with a total of approximately 150 thousand students dropping out in 2023. Furthermore, the literacy rate in Egypt, according to the latest statistics, stands at 23%. Calls have renewed for updating Law No. 8 of 1991 concerning the establishment of the General Authority for Adult Education and Literacy, enabling the authority to fulfill its role in line with societal developments, with the aim of eradicating illiteracy by the year 2030.

Concerning cultural rights, Law No. 163 of 2023 was promulgated to establish the Egyptian Central Authority for Intellectual Property. Moreover, the Cairo Economic Court rendered a verdict in Case No. 69 of 2024, commonly referred to in the media as the case involving the theft of the Girls' Colleges Metro paintings. The defendant was adjudged to serve a sentence of six months' imprisonment, subject to a provisional bail of ten thousand Egyptian pounds. Additionally, a fine of ten thousand Egyptian pounds was imposed for each counterfeit work, and the defendant was

ordered to pay the civil plaintiff a sum of one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds as interim civil compensation.

During the reporting period, the Ministry of Culture undertook a series of cultural initiatives, including the 'Ahl Masr for the Inhabitants of Border Governorates' project. Furthermore, the Ministry successfully registered six additional elements of heritage arts within the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage. In response to the evolving technological landscape and the digital transformation, the Ministry of Culture implemented initiatives to digitize the content of the Egyptian General Book Authority and the Academy of Arts. Moreover, ongoing efforts are being made to digitize recordings of performances at the Egyptian Opera House.

One of the foremost challenges to the realization of cultural rights in Egypt is the ongoing disparity in access to cultural services across the various governorates. This issue is exacerbated by limited financial resources and inadequate support for the funding of cultural and creative activities. Moreover, the mechanisms for sustainable funding of cultural and artistic initiatives are insufficient.

NCHR underscores the necessity for enhanced efforts by the state to support the involvement of the private sector and civil society in this domain, as well as to significantly increase budgets allocated for scientific research to align with global advancements.

Additionally, it is imperative to address digital rights, which encompass the right to privacy, the freedom to access internet

services, the right to technology—particularly in the realm of educational technology—the right to digital security, consumer digital rights, and the right to electronic intellectual property. Consequently, there is an urgent need to revise and update Law No. 173 of 2018 on Combating Information Technology Crimes and Law No. 151 of 2020 on Personal Data Protection.

Chapter Two: NCHR handling of human rights violations complaints

During the period under review, NCHR persisted in refining the complaint mechanism by establishing diverse platforms designed to enhance accessibility for complainants. NCHR's Complaints Committee played a pivotal role during this juncture in addressing a spectrum of violations reported to NCHR by victims or their kin. Through collaborative efforts and effective communication with relevant authorities, the Committee successfully contributed to achieving tangible progress in specific human rights cases that had previously posed formidable obstacles to the advancement of human rights conditions in Egypt, particularly concerning matters pertaining to incarcerated individuals within rehabilitation and correctional facilities.

The National Council for Human Rights (NCHR) received a total of 2,684 complaints and requests during the reporting period. Of these, 1,939 complaints were related to civil and political rights, including 513 requests for presidential pardons. Moreover, NCHR received 410 complaints concerning economic and social rights and 8 complaints from

Egyptians abroad. Furthermore, 16 complaints specifically addressed issues related to vulnerable groups.

Regarding the geographical distribution of complaints received, the Greater Cairo Governorates (Cairo, Giza, and Qalyubia) constituted 48% of the total complaints received by NCHR. The Delta and Lower Egypt Governorates accounted for 25.4% of the complaints, while the Upper Egypt Governorates represented nearly 18%. The border governorates comprised 1.4% of the complaints, and the Canal Cities accounted for 7.2%.

Regarding the classification of complaints and requests received by NCHR during the period under review, categorized by social group, a total of 2,080 complaints were filed by males, while females submitted 566 complaints. Additionally, there were 40 complaints related to groups of citizens.

With respect to the level of interaction exhibited by the relevant authorities in response to the complaints submitted by NCHR, a total of 1,894 complaints were referred to these authorities during the period covered by this report. Responses were received for 1,185 of these complaints, reflecting a response rate of 62.5% of the total complaints referred. Furthermore, 513 requests for presidential pardons were submitted to the Presidential Pardon Committee for consideration regarding potential release.

The authorities that demonstrated the highest levels of responsiveness to NCHR's complaints during the period under

review included the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the Public Prosecution, the Ministry of Electricity and Energy, the Ministry of Interior, and the National Social Insurance Authority, with response rates ranging from 60% to 87%. Conversely, the Ministries of Health and Education exhibited the lowest levels of responsiveness to NCHR's complaints, with response rates of less than 5%. Moreover, the interaction of governorates, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other authorities with NCHR's complaints was limited, with response rates of less than one-third.

The number of complaints and requests pertaining to inmates in correctional and rehabilitation centers, excluding requests for presidential pardons, totaled 1,205. NCHR received responses to 882 of these complaints, resulting in a response rate of 73%. The complaints and requests were categorized as follows: 796 requests for health and conditional release, 160 requests for healthcare, 106 requests for transfer, 113 complaints of mistreatment, and 30 other complaints and requests.

During the period under review, NCHR received 19 allegations of enforced disappearance. It was determined that 6 individuals were inmates in a prison or detention facility, while 7 had never been apprehended or charged. One case involved an accused individual who was on the run, and another pertained to an accused individual who had been released. NCHR is still awaiting responses regarding 4 cases. Moreover, NCHR received 119 complaints alleging torture and mistreatment of the complainants. The Ministry of Interior and

the Public Prosecution were contacted, and investigations were conducted, with NCHR receiving updates on the investigation results for 96% of the total complaints.

Regarding complaints related to economic and social rights, NCHR received a total of 426 complaints. Complaints concerning access to cash support packages ranked first, accounting for 41.5% of the total complaints. This was followed by labor complaints at 33.6%, and complaints related to social rights (health, education, and public services) at 21.2%. Finally, complaints pertaining to special groups constituted 3.7% of the total. NCHR noted a decline in response rates for complaints related to labor rights and those associated with public services, the right to health, education, and the rights of persons with disabilities. In contrast, there was an increase in response rates regarding complaints related to the cash support program "Takaful and Karama."

With respect to complaints concerning the rights of Egyptians abroad, NCHR received a total of eight complaints. Two of these complaints were filed by citizens who, due to unforeseen circumstances, were located in the Gaza Strip during the conflict. Furthermore, a collective complaint was submitted by the relatives of 19 Egyptian citizens who were residing in Libya at the time of the cyclone that affected the city of Derna. The remaining complaints addressed legal matters encountered by Egyptian citizens residing in foreign countries.

The Complaints Committee's teams conducted nine field visits to twelve governorates across Egypt. Each visit included meetings with governors, executive officials within each

governorate responsible for addressing citizen complaints, and visits to city, center, and district councils, as well as service-providing entities such as hospitals, social affairs departments, care homes, and educational administrations. The purpose of these visits was to assess the quality of services provided to citizens within each governorate and to familiarize local officials with the role and mechanisms of the Complaints Committee. Moreover, a number of care homes were visited.

Chapter Three: Promoting a culture of human rights and relevant NCHR activities

NCHR actively participated in the meetings of the Parliament's Human Rights Committee from October 2023 to May 2024. During this period, a total of six sessions were held, addressing a range of significant topics, including the documentation of crimes committed by the Zionist entity against the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip. Furthermore, the discussions included the discussion of the sixteenth annual report of the National Council for Human Rights and the accessibility code aimed at ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities. The importance of youth engagement in the reformulation of human rights curricula in Egypt was also highlighted, alongside the provision of national newspaper content in audio format to enhance knowledge accessibility for visually impaired individuals. Furthermore, the Committee considered the draft law submitted by the government to amend certain provisions of the Penal Code. Through these discussions, NCHR underscored its commitment to addressing pressing

human rights issues and promoting the rights of marginalized groups within society.

NCHR, in partnership with the Swiss Embassy, successfully conducted fourteen events from July 2023 to June 2024, reaching an estimated eight hundred participants in ten governorates. Concurrently, NCHR undertook twenty-five field missions during the same period, covering sixteen governorates. The primary objectives of these missions were to assess human rights conditions, gather citizen complaints, facilitate coordination with executive authorities, and promote awareness of human rights principles and values. Moreover, NCHR engaged in personnel capacity building and training initiatives.

The visits included 38 activities, attended by nearly 1,169 participants from various relevant stakeholders, including executive leaders, representatives from government entities, regional associations of civil society organizations, and local council members. Moreover, during the reporting period, NCHR conducted a field visit to the Children's Care Home in Giza and the Correctional Institution in El Marg, aimed at assessing the conditions of children and care institutions. NCHR recommended enhancing coordination with the Ministry of Education to facilitate the integration of children into schools, providing them with legal support, increasing the number of social and psychological specialists, and improving infrastructure and developing workshops.

Furthermore, NCHR held 13 training sessions targeting 441 participants from various groups, particularly employees of the

state administrative apparatus, university youth, and civil society organizations. These sessions focused on raising awareness of the fundamental concepts of human rights, the agreements and treaties ratified by Egypt, national and international protection mechanisms, handling individual complaints, and the role of the National Council for Human Rights.

During the specified timeframe, the National Human Rights Council (NCHR) established a Drama Works Assessment Committee, serving two consecutive terms, 2023 and 2024. In the year 2023, the committee conferred the Outstanding Dramatic Production Award in the realm of human rights upon five noteworthy productions. These works delved into critical issues such as financial guardianship for minors, the rights of women and children, and the inheritance rights of females.

In the year 2024, the committee selected five noteworthy works that explored diverse themes. These themes encompassed the paramount importance of the child's best interests, the intricate issue of surrogacy, the foundational principles of the rule of law, the imperative of integrity and transparency, and the ongoing struggle against corruption. Additionally, the selected works addressed the invaluable nature of the right to life, the significance of equality in human dignity, and the multifaceted impact of social media platforms in conjunction with the inherent fragility of the virtual realm.

Furthermore, NCHR provided financial support and participated in the activities of the International Eaziz Festival for Women's Theater, organized by the non-profit cultural

organization "Garat al-Qamar." The festival was held under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture, with support from numerous partners, including the National Council for Women, the National Council for Persons with Disabilities, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Egyptian Opera House, among others.

NCHR conducted a total of 26 workshops from January to June 2024, addressing various topics including human rights and citizenship, combating violence against women, monitoring the implementation of national and international commitments, addressing torture, human rights during the criminal trial phase, and the protection of witnesses and whistleblowers. Additional topics included economic and social rights, mental health, and financial inclusion.

Pursuant to the collaborative protocol established between NCHR and the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), NCHR conducted six workshops, involving one hundred and eighty members of the Public Prosecution. These workshops were centered on the discussion of human rights within the framework of national criminal legislation and the indispensable role of the Public Prosecution in safeguarding these rights, as enshrined in the Egyptian Constitution.

Furthermore, NCHR organized the sixteenth annual forum for civil society organizations titled "Civil Society Institutions and Addressing Population Issues." Moreover, NCHR signed several cooperation protocols with various entities, notably Al-Mansoura University, New Giza University, the

Administrative Prosecution Authority, and the Ministry of Finance.

In furtherance of NCHR's endeavors to uphold the integrity of the electoral process in Egypt, it has meticulously monitored the presidential elections conducted in December 2024. A central operations room was established, commencing its operations in September 2023. NCHR concurrently focused on evaluating media performance during the election period and facilitated training activities for civil society organizations on election monitoring methodologies, in collaboration with the League of Arab States.

NCHR's monitoring process revealed that the electoral procedures were executed in strict adherence to the established rules and the directives of the National Election Authority. Moreover, all requisite accommodations were provided to individuals with disabilities and the elderly. The presidential elections were characterized by a substantial turnout at polling stations nationwide.

Furthermore, NCHR recommends the introduction of digital transformation and automation systems in voting procedures to reduce costs and facilitate the process. It also suggests leveraging the experience of voting through tablets, as implemented in some foreign countries, including the Egyptian consulate in the United Arab Emirates, which has significantly eased the process for voters.

Chapter Four: NCHR's collaboration with international and regional human rights mechanisms, and the international activities

During the period under review, NCHR continued to enhance its relations with international and regional human rights institutions. Notably, during this time, NCHR made significant efforts in its role as Chair of the Arab Network of National Human Rights Institutions (ANNHRI). These efforts primarily addressed advocacy and defense in support of the resilient Palestinian people in the face of genocide and crimes against humanity perpetrated by Israeli occupation forces.

Among NCHR's notable interactions within the context of cooperation with United Nations bodies was its participation, upon invitation from the Committee Against Torture (CAT), in a closed session to discuss the submission of the Arab Republic of Egypt's fifth periodic report to the Committee. NCHR also presented its periodic independent report to the Universal Periodic Review mechanism (UPR). Furthermore, NCHR held various meetings with representatives of the United Nations, notably with the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Moreover, the NCHR engaged in institutional collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to implement activities aimed at enhancing the capacities of its personnel. This included a program organized in cooperation with the OHCHR, the European Union, and the Dutch Embassy to enhance the capabilities of the lawyers at the NCHR's Complaints Office.

Furthermore, the NCHR is executing a cooperative program with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to promote a rights-based approach in fulfilling Egypt's national commitments regarding gender-based violence against women and girls, as well as reproductive healthcare rights.

Regarding cooperation with African mechanisms, Ambassador Moushira Khattab, PhD, NCHR President, participated in the 79th Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, focusing on the "Human Rights Situation in Africa." Moreover, NCHR was represented by Dr. Walaa Gad El-Karim, NCHR member, at the General Assembly of the African Ombudsman and Mediators Association, which was held in Kigali, the capital of Rwanda.

In relation to consultations and dialogues with foreign and Arab missions, NCHR held numerous meetings and visits during the reporting period. Notable engagements included a meeting with the United States Ambassador in Cairo, a meeting with the Deputy Head of the Swiss Mission to the United Nations, and discussions with the German-Egyptian Friendship Group in the German Parliament, as well as with the German Ambassador in Cairo. NCHR also met with the Ukrainian Ambassador and hosted a delegation from the Belgian Students Association, "Conférence Olivaint." Furthermore, a visit was made to Austria for an exchange of experiences, which included visits to various ministries and institutions, meetings with the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, civil society organizations, the Austrian Ombudsman, the Neustart Organization focused on observation systems in

Austria, the United Nations headquarters in Austria, and the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna. Furthermore, NCHR participated in an international conference organized by the National Human Rights Institution in the Kingdom of Bahrain on "The Impact of Human Activity on the Right to a Healthy and Sustainable Environment: Practices, Challenges, and Solutions."

During the period under review, NCHR actively participated in events hosted by international and regional human rights networks. A NCHR delegation attended the annual meeting of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) in Geneva, Switzerland. Concurrently, the Executive Committee of the Arab Network for National Human Rights Institutions convened on the sidelines of this meeting.

In collaboration with the African Network of National Human Rights Institutions, NCHR organized a meeting of the Working Group on Children's Rights, established under the General Assembly of the African Network. Furthermore, NCHR participated in the meeting of chairpersons of the Francophone Network of National Human Rights Institutions, commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Moreover, NCHR further strengthened its partnerships by welcoming delegations from the Independent Commission for Human Rights in Palestine and the National Human Rights Institution in the United Arab Emirates. To foster cooperation and exchange of expertise with the Danish Institute for Human

Rights, the Council undertook a visit to Denmark. Moreover, the Council participated in meetings of the Working Group on the Rights of Older Persons, upon invitation from the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions.

During the period under review, the National Council for Human Rights monitored developments regarding the Israeli military operations in the Gaza Strip through June 2024. NCHR undertook actions and adopted positions aligned with humanitarian principles and its human rights mandate, based on the universality of human rights. NCHR recognized the regional impacts of events in Gaza, particularly on Egypt's economic, social and security conditions. Continued reliance was placed on international human rights mechanisms to document occurrences in Gaza. NCHR emphasizes the ongoing importance of human rights advocacy efforts to raise global awareness. Moreover, NCHR acknowledges Egypt's substantial role since the onset of hostilities in supporting Gazan civilians' rights, providing humanitarian and medical aid, and leading diplomatic initiatives aimed at conflict resolution and peace-building.

Key recommendations:

- Expedite the implementation of outcomes of the national dialogue process.
- Broaden the scope of this dialogue to encompass a wider range of active societal stakeholders, both at the national and local levels.
- Establish and use indicators to monitor the implementation of the national strategy for human rights, to improve outcome measurement capabilities. This revision should incorporate the development of a comprehensive set of quantitative and qualitative indicators specifically tailored to align with the strategy's context and objectives.
- Consolidate national strategies related to human rights, climate change, and population issues. These integrated strategies should be systematically incorporated into national and local operational frameworks, procedural guidelines, and implementation plans
- Expedite the process of review of the criminal procedure code, ensuring its compliance with the constitution and that :a participatory approach is adopted throughout all stages of the legislative process, due consideration is given to relevant technological and institutional developments in the field of criminal justice, incorporate recommendations from the national dialogue regarding pretrial detention and precautionary measures. Enact complementary legislation to protect whistleblowers and witnesses.

- The scope and application of the President's constitutional power to grant pardons be broadened, with particular emphasis on cases involving individuals convicted of offenses related to the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression.
- Finalize the development plan for prison facilities and places of deprivation of liberty. Implement the planned training programs for professionals employed by, and managing the rehabilitated centers. Enhance coordination among NCHR, the Ministry of Interior, and the Public Prosecution to:
 - a) Increase the frequency of visits to prisons and detention centers. Improve detention facilities associated with:
 - a) Security directorates
 - b) Police stations
- Undertake a comprehensive review of crimes subject to the death penalty, aiming to restrict its application. Implement a voluntary moratorium on capital punishment, while the review is conducted.
- Expedite the establishment of the Anti-Discrimination Commission, fulfilling this constitutional mandate.
- Adopt the outcomes and recommendations by the national dialogue to expedite the enactment of legislation regulating local councils, facilitate the timely conduct of elections and formation of these councils, and amend specific provisions of the Law on the Direct Exercise of Political Rights to enhance the use of modern technology in electoral processes. Moreover, transition to an electoral system that guarantees broader representation of diverse political parties within elected institutions.

- Undertake a review of legislation governing the operation of online journalism platforms, with a focus on facilitating the regularization of their legal status and restricting the use of blocking mechanisms. Expedite the enactment of a Freedom of Information Law.
- Enact a new labor law and broaden consultations with stakeholders to establish effective solutions that ensure comprehensive coverage for informal workers and those within the informal sector. Implement robust measures to prevent child labor.
- Adopt a program according to best international practices for poverty alleviation and implement it for beneficiaries of the Takaful and Karama conditional cash transfer programs. budget to align with constitutionally stipulated percentages.
- Continue implementing the national program for the development of the Egyptian rural areas, "Haya Karima," addressing the challenges that resulted in the extension of the first phase, and utilizing the lessons learned to effectively carry out the second and third phases.
- Limit the circumstances under which expropriation procedures for public benefit may be employed, increase the compensation value, streamline the mechanism for obtaining compensation, and implement effective resettlement plans in accordance with applicable international standards.
- Enact a comprehensive legislation to define and combat all forms of violence against women.

- Implement a comprehensive program aimed at enhancing the functions of care institutions for both boys and girls, as well as associated correctional facilities, while ensuring compliance with relevant international standards.
- Increase NCHR's budgetary allocations budget.
- Implement a coordinated approach among NCHR, the Public Prosecution, and the Ministry of Interior to expedite the resolution of complaints and investigations into alleged human rights violations.
- Establish a sustainable mechanism for collaboration between the National Council for Human Rights and relevant government ministries to effectively address complaints and allegations of violations of economic, social and cultural rights.

