

DOC 55 2815/000

Chamber of Representatives of Belgium
July 6, 2022

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

to defend human rights in Egypt
(tabled by Mr Simon Moutquin and Mr Wouter De Vriendt)

TEXT ADOPTED

by the External Relations Committee

The Chamber of Representatives,

- A. having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948;
- B. having regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, all of which have been ratified by Egypt;
- C. having regard to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981, ratified by Egypt on 20 March 1984;
- D. having regard to the Arab Charter on Human Rights, to which Egypt is a party;
- E. having regard to the statement of September 27, 2019, by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, on the protests in Egypt;
- F. having regard to the November 20, 2020 statement on Egypt by the spokesperson for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;
- G. having regard to the call for the release of three members of the leadership of the Egyptian human rights organization known as the "Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR)" imprisoned after meeting with diplomats, issued on 27 November 2020 by UN experts, and having regard to the experts' statement of 7 December 2020 on the decision to release on bail these three human rights defenders;
- H. having regard to the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review of Egypt in 2019-2020;
- I. having regard to the May 13, 2020 joint statement by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on COVID-19 in prisons and other closed settings;
- J. having regard to the Egyptian Constitution, in particular Articles 52 (on the prohibition of torture in all its forms), 73 (on freedom of assembly) and 93 (on the binding nature of international human rights law);

K. having regard to the statement by 32 states, including Belgium, on the human rights situation in Egypt, to the UN Human Rights Council on 12 March 2021;

L. having regard to the European Parliament's resolution of 18 December 2020 on "The deteriorating human rights situation in Egypt, in particular the case of the activists of the Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights", as well as the European Parliament's resolutions of 8 February 2018, 13 December 2018 and 24 October 2019, all highlighting the same deterioration of human rights in the country;

M. having regard to the numerous reports of systematic human rights violations in Egypt published by internationally recognized organizations such as Amnesty International, the Cairo Institute for Human Rights and Human Rights Watch;

N. Given the Egyptian regime's repression of human rights and environmental activists during COP27, the restrictions imposed on demonstrations and freedom of expression during this event ;

O. Having regard to the resolution on the human rights situation in Egypt adopted by the European Parliament on November 24, 2022;

P. Having regard to the EU Council Conclusions of August 21, 2013 announcing the suspension of export licenses for all equipment usable for internal repression;

Q. Considering that a significant part of the prison population in Egypt is made up of dissidents;

R. Considering that repression in Egypt is widespread in Egyptian society, including against human rights activists, members of the April 6 movement, women and LGBTQIA+ activists, journalists, environmentalists and peasant activists, trade union activists and indigenous people (Nubians and Bedouins) whose political, social, environmental, cultural and human rights are systematically violated;

S. Considering that Belgium has a seat on the UN Human Rights Council from 2023 to 2025, and that protecting the public sphere and human rights defenders - with special focus on women and girls - are priorities for our country;

T. Having regard to the government coalition agreement, which states that the government will play a leading role in the development of a European legislative framework on due diligence and to the best of its ability, will develop a national framework to support this;

Asks the federal government to:

1. Together with other European Union member states concerned about the situation in Egypt, explore diplomatic initiatives at the United Nations Human Rights Council to establish a mechanism to investigate human rights violations committed in Egypt;
2. Together with other European Member States at the United Nations Human Rights Council, initiate a new joint statement following the March 2021 Joint Statement on the human rights situation in Egypt, and defend a strong European position at the UNHRC on the human rights crisis in Egypt;
3. Strongly condemn torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment or intimidation, and call for investigations into allegations of it;

4. Consider all possible diplomatic initiatives, be they bilateral, within the European Union, or multilateral, in order to obtain the release of human rights defenders and political prisoners, particularly those mentioned in the communications of the United Nations Special Procedures;
5. Put the issue of human rights in the country at the center of every interaction, be it bilateral, multilateral, within the European Union or within the European and international financial institutions of which Belgium is a member, and critically monitor initiatives such as Egypt's five-year National Human Rights Strategy;
6. Propose to the European Union to explore the opportunity of imposing individual sanctions against Egyptian perpetrators of grave human rights violations, within the framework of the new European human rights sanctions regime in force since December 2020
7. with our European partners, to demand guarantees of freedoms of expression, assembly and association during future international events organized in Egypt and other host countries, as well as to call on Egypt to end the repression of environmental organizations and to include them in discussions on national measures to combat climate change;
8. Encourage the Egyptian authorities to go beyond the release of a very limited number of prisoners of conscience as they did in 2022 and make their five-year human rights strategy a real and credible opportunity to improve human rights by releasing all prisoners of conscience, consulting with the whole of civil society, and allowing space for free expression that is conducive to the emergence of a democratic society;
9. As a pioneer country in the abolition of the death penalty, to continue to fight against the numerous executions carried out by the Egyptian regime, placing it in third place among countries using the death penalty;
10. To encourage Egypt to continue the National Political Dialogue, and to ensure that it takes place in a democratic, independent framework that respects freedom of expression, and to do everything possible to ensure that it leads to genuine human rights reforms;
11. To engage in initiatives to protect human rights defenders, and thus doing, to devote more attention to the needs and situation of women human rights defenders.

DEVELOPMENTS (*initial text of the motion for a resolution*)

Ladies and gentlemen,

1. Introduction

For several years, many organizations have been sounding the alarm about human rights violations in Egypt. Indeed, since the coup d'état by General al-Sisi in 2013, the growing repression of political opponents, journalists, trade unionists or human rights defenders has become proved itself increasingly brutal and arbitrary. This alarming repression involves (among other elements) a strategy of intimidation, mass incarceration, enforced disappearances, inhuman and degrading treatment and proven cases of torture.

On January 28, 2022, the United States State Department decided to withhold \$130 million of its military aid to Egypt, conditioning it on specific progress in the respect of human rights in the country. While this amount represents just a fraction of total U.S. aid to Egypt, it is a first step toward an international response to the situation there. Belgium must lead the way in taking a strong stance against the authoritarianism of the Egyptian government and call for the release of all political prisoners and prisoners of conscience. It is necessary to put the issue of respect for human rights in Egypt as a priority requirement in any deepening of economic and diplomatic relations with this country. This is all the more urgent in light of the COP27 to be held in Egypt in November 2022, which cannot take place without satisfactory improvements in human rights.

2. Context: from revolution to repression

January 25, 2011 marked the tenth anniversary of Egypt's 2011 revolution, which toppled President Hosni Mubarak. Hopes for freedom, democratic reform, and social progress centered on respect for human rights had driven millions of Egyptians into the streets. On July 3, 2013, General Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, then Minister of Defense, staged a military coup against the elected president Mohamed Morsi, of the Muslim Brotherhood. Hopes for a democratic transition were dashed and years of government repression followed against dissenting views calling for democratic reform.

Since the coup, the Egyptian regime of President al-Sisi has consistently restricted fundamental rights and freedoms. Egyptian authorities have implemented a surveillance system to rein in non-violent political dissent, with severe restrictions on the freedoms of the press, expression, association, and assembly. In response to peaceful protests in September 2019, more than 4,000 civilians were arrested¹ or subjected to enforced disappearances, including journalists, lawyers, and political dissidents.

Since 2018, unfree electoral processes and a constitutional referendum have crystallized the regression of democracy and separation of powers in Egypt. In the last quarter of 2020, Egypt's parliamentary elections were held in a "closed electoral environment"² leaving no doubt as to their outcome considering how little space was left for democratic opposition. Indeed, already in 2019, the regime's repression prevented the potential building up of democratic opposition, by arresting journalists, political figures and human rights defenders gathering at the time around a democratic platform called the "Hope Coalition".

In 2019, the authorities forced the extension of al-Sisi's time in office through constitutional amendments. Drafted in secrecy by the pro-Sisi parliament, the amendments were put to an immediate referendum in a climate of severe repression.

3. Imprisonment and torture as tools of regime repression

3.1 Mass incarceration

a) The number of people behind bars

The Egyptian authorities deny that they are holding any political prisoners or prisoners of conscience and thus, do not provide any figures on the number of persons imprisoned in the country. Some estimates³ put the number at 114,000, more than double the official prison capacity of 55,000.

According to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights,⁴ 60,000 of the 114,000 prisoners are prisoners of conscience.

As a reminder, a prisoner of conscience according to Amnesty International's definition, is "a person who has not used or advocated violence, but is imprisoned solely because of who they are (sexual orientation, ethnic, national or social origin, language, birth, color, sex or economic status) or what they believe (religious, political or other)"⁵.

An Amnesty International survey published in January 2021⁶ reports dozens of testimonies explaining the appalling conditions in which prisoners are held. Inhuman and degrading treatment is systematic, while deaths in detention due to lack of adequate medical care, are commonplace.

b) The human rights movement is a main target

In addition to these issues, Egypt has seen continued and worsening repression of independent civil society in recent years, with specific targeting of the human rights movement. The repression of human rights defenders through harassment, arbitrary arrests and detentions, and unfair trials leading to harsh sentences⁷, contributes to silencing their denunciations of other unfair trials, of dire prison conditions, and of deaths in custody, for which they are often accused of "spreading false news". Several of them, including Alaa Abdelfattah and Ahmed Samir Santawy, were tried and sentenced in 2021 for speaking out in this way.

The very strict legislative and regulatory framework (Law no. 149/2019 and its implementing decree of January 2021) imposed on non-governmental organizations (NGOs) effectively prohibits them from carrying out human rights activities⁸ and threatens any NGO not registered by the competent ministry by 2022, with being dissolved by administrative decision.⁹ These measures forced the NGO ANHRI (Arabic Network for Human Rights Information), which has extensively documented the issue of prisoners of conscience and the construction of multiple new prisons in Egypt, to close its doors on January 10, 2022.¹⁰ The director of ANHRI, Mr. Gamal Eid, as well as dozens of other Egyptian rights defenders including the anti-torture specialists of El Nadeem Center, remain charged and/or under travel bans or asset freezes in connection with case no. 173 of 2011,¹¹ in which dozens of NGOs have been prosecuted for receiving foreign funds. Among them is the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS), whose exiled director, Mr. Bahey eldin Hassan, was sentenced *in absentia* to a total of 18 years in prison, including a 15-year sentence by a terrorism court circuit, in retaliation for speaking out on human rights violations.¹²

c) Court verdicts in defiance of the rule of law

The Egyptian regime regularly organizes mass trials that do not respect minimum guarantees for the right to a fair trial. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights describes them as trials that "make a mockery of justice". The Egyptian authorities strongly instrumentalize the pretext of the fight against terrorism to justify depriving people of their fundamental rights.

An Amnesty International report published in November 2019 revealed that the State Security Prosecution, a special department of the Public Prosecution in charge of investigating threats to national security, is complicit in enforced disappearances, arbitrary deprivation of liberty, torture and other

inhuman and degrading treatment. It is responsible for the prolonged detention of several thousand people on spurious grounds, flouting detainees' rights to a fair trial.¹⁴

In 2017, Human Rights Watch published a particularly disturbing opinion. According to the human rights NGO, the repressive system set up by the Egyptian Interior Ministry systematically uses torture to gather alleged information on opponents of the regime. Enforced disappearances and inhumane treatment are widespread, according to testimonies and information collected by Human Rights Watch.¹⁵

Prosecutors have generally ignored detainees' complaints of abuse. They very rarely investigate how confessions were obtained. Instead, they routinely put considerable pressure on suspects to confirm these extorted confessions.

For several months in 2020, courts were allowed to renew pretrial detention orders without the presence of the defendants or hearing their lawyers' arguments. They renewed the detention of over 1,600 people in this way, including many prisoners of conscience.¹⁶

3.2. Systematization of torture and marked acceleration in the use of the death penalty

The history of torture in Egypt is more than three decades old. Egypt is also the only country subject to two public inquiries by the UN Committee against Torture, which wrote in June 2017 that the information it collected leads "to the inescapable conclusion that torture is a systematic practice in Egypt." According to the NGO Human Rights Watch, this widespread use of torture might be considered a crime against humanity.

The use of the death penalty continues in Egypt,¹⁷ with a marked acceleration in the rate of executions in 2020, including for persons convicted after unfair trials.¹⁸ At least 176 people are reported to have been executed in Egypt between August 2020 and August 2021,¹⁹ many of them after unfair trials; some of them were executed secretly and after having been denied family visits.²⁰ In April 2021, Amnesty International ranked Egypt third worldwide in terms of the number of executions, behind China and Iran.²¹

Egypt also continues to allow minors to be sentenced to death due to a loophole in the Child Law: its Article 122 allows children to be tried in mass trials in adult courts under certain circumstances, which has resulted in at least seventeen minors receiving death sentences since 2011. No action has been taken by Egypt to address this problematic situation.

3.3 Detention Conditions during COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated dire detention conditions,²² and dozens of individuals detained for political reasons died behind bars, including at least fourteen who likely died from complications of COVID-19 between March and July 2020. Egypt's overcrowded prisons were also cut off from the outside world from March to August 2020. The ban on prison visits resulted in a lack of the medication, clothing, hygiene products, and food usually which relatives usually bring, worsening the situation of prisoners and the violation of their basic rights.

Prisoners with symptoms of COVID-19 were not systematically screened. In some prisons, they were quarantined in dark, cramped cells used for solitary confinement, without receiving adequate treatment. In other facilities, they were left in their cells, putting their fellow inmates at risk. Authorities continued to ignore

calls to reduce the prison population in the context of the spread of COVID-19, putting more lives at risk. While a few hundred people have been released in the past two years through presidential pardons, the numbers are no greater than in the years before the pandemic, and those pardoned almost never included political prisoners and prisoners of conscience.²³

According to Amnesty International, to date at least nine health workers have been arrested for expressing concerns about their own safety and criticizing the government's handling of the COVID-19 crisis. Egyptian authorities subjected health care workers who spoke out publicly thus, to arbitrary arrest, threats, harassment, and punitive measures for "spreading false information" and "terrorism". Several journalists were also arrested for independent or critical coverage of the management of the pandemic. This was the case for journalist Mohamed Mounir, who was detained for these reasons in the summer of 2020 and then released when he fell ill; he died of COVID-19 shortly thereafter, having contracted it in detention.²⁴

3.4. Some emblematic cases of the repression of dissidents

a) Ahmed Samir Santawy

Ahmed Samir Santawy is a 29-year-old Masters' student of sociology and anthropology at the Central European University (CEU) in Vienna.

Ahmed had departed from Austria to Egypt on December 15, 2020 to spend a vacation with his friends and family. When his university courses resumed online due to the COVID-19 pandemic, he decided to extend his stay in Egypt. On January 23, 2021, in the middle of the night, masked and heavily armed security personnel broke into his parents' home without a search warrant. Ahmed was not present at the time. His father and brother were questioned and Ahmed was ordered to report to the police station.

On February 1, Ahmed therefore went to the police station voluntarily. His father, who accompanied him there, never saw him come out of the police station and received no information about Ahmed from inside. Only on February 6 did Ahmed reappear: he was brought before the State Security Prosecution, which ordered his detention pending investigations into charges of joining a terrorist group and spreading "fake news". Ahmed was subjected to degrading treatment and was denied assistance from his lawyer or contact with his family for a long time. During his first interrogation, the student was questioned at length about his university research on sexual and reproductive rights in Egypt, including the right to abortion.

After Ahmed had been in detention for several months, a new investigation was opened against him on May 22, 2021 (case no. 774/2021). There was no investigation into allegations of abuse and torture during Ahmed's detention in February and May 2021, and the Interior Ministry denied the allegations.²⁵ On May 28, 2021, Ahmed was referred to an Emergency State Security Misdemeanors Court, whose verdicts cannot be appealed or otherwise challenged, on charges of "publishing false information aimed at undermining the state, its national interests and public order, and spreading panic among the population".²⁶

This exceptional court sentenced Ahmed Samir Santawy to four years in prison on June 22, 2021, on the basis of photos of Facebook posts criticizing human rights violations in Egyptian prisons and the

management of the COVID-19 pandemic in Egypt, attributed to Ahmed but which he denied authoring. Ahmed remains imprisoned to this day with no legal recourse.²⁷

b) Alaa Abdel Fattah

Alaa Abdel Fattah is a 40-year-old Egyptian computer scientist, blogger and human rights activist. An icon of the 2011 revolution, he has been arrested under every different regime that has ruled Egypt since.

On November 26, 2013, Alaa Abdel Fattah took part in a demonstration organized by his sister to protest military trials against civilians. He was arrested two days later and sentenced to five years in prison for resisting the authorities and violating the law that prohibits demonstrations. The Court of Cassation upheld this ruling was by in November 2017.

On March 29, 2019, Alaa Abdel Fattah was released on probation. This respite was short, as he was again arrested on September 29, 2019 at the police station where he had been ordered to spend all his nights. One of his lawyers, Mohamed el-Baqer, was also arrested. This time, Alaa was accused of "belonging to a terrorist group" as well as "spreading false information" (case 1356/2019). According to Amnesty International, both men's conditions of detention were inhumane between 1 October 2019 and 9 May 2021.²⁸ Mohamed el-Baqer and Alaa Abdel Fattah shared a small, poorly ventilated cell, 3.5 meters wide and 5 meters long, with two other detainees. They slept on the floor on coarse blankets and were prohibited from exercising, using the library, or receiving books or newspapers from outside the prison. In addition, they were not allowed to receive suitable clothing, a radio, a watch, nor to have access to hot water or to keep any personal belongings. Alaa Abdel Fattah was also tortured several times during his detention, as stated by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.²⁹

In April 2020, he began a month-long hunger strike to protest the ban on family visits since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. At the beginning of September 2021, he informed his lawyer that his conditions of detention were untenable and that he was considering suicide. Meanwhile, on November 23, 2020, a Cairo Criminal Court had added Mohamed el-Baqer and Alaa Abdel Fattah on the "terrorist list" for a period of five years, outside of any due process, in case no. 1781/2019. Alaa's lawyers only learned of this decision on the day of its publication.

In October 2021, Alaa Abdel Fattah's trial before an Emergency State Security Court began, following a new charge of "disseminating false information", in a new case (no. 1228/2021). The latter was apparently opened against him, his lawyer Mohamed el-Baqer and the activist Mohamed Ibrahim Radwan, known as "Oxygen", just at the end of Alaa's two-year pre-trial detention period (the maximum period allowed by Egyptian law) within the earlier case. This ploy, in addition to keeping Alaa Abdel Fattah in arbitrary detention, also allowed the previous two years of pre-trial detention to be disregarded in his new prison sentence. During the trial, seven UN experts urged Egypt to release the three men immediately.³⁰ Despite the end of the state of emergency on 25 October, the Emergency Court retained jurisdiction over the case and sentenced Alaa Abdel Fattah to five years in prison on 20 December 2021. Amnesty International called the verdict a "travesty of justice,"³¹ while the Committee to Protect Journalists called it "unacceptable".³² The NGO Human Rights Watch said that the trial of the three men had been marred by numerous violations of the right to a fair trial and to due process.³³

Since 2013, Alaa Abdel Fattah has spent more than seven years in prison.

c) Hoda Abdel Moneim

Hoda Abdel Moneim is a human rights lawyer who documents cases of enforced disappearance. She previously served on Egypt's National Council for Human Rights in 2012-13, was a spokesperson for the Egyptian Women's Revolutionary Coalition, and prior to her arrest, was a consultant for the Egyptian Coordination for Rights and Freedoms (ECRF).

On November 1, 2018, she was arrested from her home by Egyptian authorities, who did not inform her of the reasons for her arrest. Her family received no information about her situation or whereabouts until November 21, when she appeared before the State Security Prosecution. She was added to case no. 1552/2018 in which she is accused of "joining and financing a terrorist organization" and charged with inciting harm to the national economy. She was transferred to Qanater Prison in January 2019; since then, the Cairo Criminal Court has continuously renewed her pre-trial detention for successive 45-day periods.

Like many other political prisoners, Hoda Abdel Moneim is being held in extremely worrying conditions. According to her family, her cell lacks basic necessities with no access to clean water, no bed, and is infested with insects and snakes. Even more alarmingly, Ms. Abdel Moneim's health was already fragile before her incarceration, as she suffered from deep vein thrombosis which requires regular medication. Her health has steadily deteriorated since she was taken into custody and her relatives worry that she is close to agony. In February 2020, she suffered a heart attack and was transferred to the prison hospital. She then appeared before the state security prosecution in a wheelchair. In November 2020, she was diagnosed with kidney disease, but a request for her to see a specialist doctor was denied. Hoda's relatives have never been informed of her changing health status or periods of hospitalization, and are not allowed to view her medical records.

On November 27, 2020, the Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe awarded her its 2020 Human Rights prize for her role in defending human rights. The United Nations Special Procedures have determined that Hoda's detention is arbitrary and made several communications about her to the Egyptian authorities.³⁴

Hoda Abdelmoneim was finally charged in August 2021 along with lawyer Ezzat Ghoneim, director of ECRF, lawyer Mohamed Abou Horaira, and his spouse Aisha al-Shater, along with 27 others. While they are all charged with "belonging to or supporting a terrorist organization," Mrs. Abdelmoneim, Mr. Ghoneim, Mr. Abu Horaira, and Mrs. al-Shater are also charged with "disseminating false news" and various spurious charges of harming state security and inciting terrorism... because of their activities documenting and denouncing human rights violations through ECRF's social media accounts.³⁵ Their trial began in September 2021 before an Emergency State Security Court, whose verdicts cannot be legally appealed or challenged; the trial is still ongoing.

Hoda has not seen her family for 38 months.

d) Sarah Hegazy

Sarah Hegazy, an LGBTQIA+ rights activist and feminist, committed suicide in exile in Canada. Hegazy had left Egypt in fear for her life after authorities had detained her and subjected her to inhumane treatment in prison for three months in 2017.

Sara Hegazy had been arrested in Cairo after waving a rainbow flag at a concert by the band Mashrou Leila in October 2017. She had post-traumatic stress disorder after reportedly being tortured in detention. According to many LGBTQIA+ activists, she was subjected to sexual violence behind bars, including electric shocks to her genitals. She was also subjected to solitary confinement.

According to the activists, Sarah was not allowed to return to Egypt after her release to see her mother - who then died while Sarah was in exile - nor to attend the funeral.

Simon MOUTQUIN (Ecolo-Groen) Wouter DE VRIENDT (Ecolo-Groen)

FOOTNOTES FROM THE “DEVELOPMENTS” SECTION:

- 1 https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle_east/egypt-expands-its-crackdown-to-target-foreigners-journalists-and-even-children/2019/10/30/d83ef1ae-f1a2-11e9-b2da-606ba1ef30e3_%20story.html
- 2 <https://www.economist.com/middle-east-and-africa/2020/10/22/another-sham-election-highlights-egypts-problems>
- 3 <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=25772&LangID=E>
- 4 <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=25772&LangID=E>
- 5 <https://www.amnesty.fr/focus/prisonnier-opinion>
- 6 <https://www.amnesty.org/fr/documents/mde12/3538/2021/en/>
- 7 Amnesty International Report, September 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2021/09/egypt-end-national-security-agencys-web-of-fear-controlling-activists-lives/>
- 8 statement by 18 Egyptian and international NGOs, <https://cihrs.org/egypt-authorities-must-repeal-the-outrageous-ngo-law/?lang=en>
- 9 Human Rights Watch Annual Report, <https://www.hrw.org/fr/world-report/2022/country-chapters/380811#a6e99a>
- 10 statement by ANHRI, <https://www.anhri.info/?p=28614&lang=en>
- 11 Human Rights Watch, <https://www.hrw.org/fr/world-report/2022/country-chapters/380811#a6e99a>
- 12 Human Rights Watch, <https://www.hrw.org/fr/news/2020/08/28/egypte-le-defenseur-des-droits-humains-bahey-el-din-hassan-condamne-15-ans-de>
- 13 <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2014/03/egypt-mass-death-sentences-mockery-justice?LangID=E&NewsID=14457>
- 14 https://www.amnesty.be/IMG/pdf/synthe_se_rapport_egypte.pdf
- 15 <https://www.hrw.org/fr/news/2017/09/06/egypte-lepidemie-de-torture-pourrait-constituer-un-crime-contre-lhumanite>
- 16 <https://www.amnesty.org/fr/latest/news/2020/05/egypt-court-arbitrarily-extends-the-pretrial-detention-of-over-1600-defendants/>
- 17 <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2021/country-chapters/egypt#482c45>
- 18 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/press-release/2020/12/egypt-chilling-rise-in-executions-reveals-depth-of-human-rights-crisis/>
- 19 Egyptian Commission for Rights and Freedoms, <https://www.ec-rf.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/dp-final11.pdf>
- 20 Amnesty, <https://www.amnesty.org/fr/latest/news/2021/11/egypt-retry-36-men-facing-execution/>

INFORMAL TRANSLATION

- 21 Amnesty, <https://www.amnesty.org/fr/latest/press-release/2021/04/death-penalty-2020-middle-east-and-north-africa-dominates-list-of-worlds-top-executioners/>
- 22 <https://www.hrw.org/fr/news/2021/01/13/egypte-une-repression-croissante-qui-perdure>
- 23 CIHRS, <https://cihrs.org/egypt-free-expression-regarded-by-government-as-a-greater-threat-to-public-safety-than-murder-or-violence-as-demonstrated-by-presidential-pardons-and-conditional-releases/?lang=en>
- 24 <https://cpj.org/2020/07/egyptian-journalist-mohamed-monir-dies-after-contracting-COVID-19-in-pretrial-detention/>
- 25 Open letter from 61 Egyptian and international NGOs, <https://afteegypt.org/en/advocacy-en/joint-statements-en/2021/07/16/23780-afteegypt.html>
- 26 Amnesty, <https://www.amnesty.org/fr/latest/press-release/2021/06/egypt-masters-student-sentenced-to-four-years-in-prison-for-publishing-false-news/>
- 27 Statement by 11 Egyptian NGOs, <https://cihrs.org/egypt-president-sisi-must-order-immediate-release-of-researcher-ahmed-samir-santawy-sentenced-to-four-years-in-prison/?lang=en>
- Open letter from 61 Egyptian and international NGOs, <https://afteegypt.org/en/advocacy-en/joint-statements-en/2021/07/16/23780-afteegypt.html>
- 28 <https://www.amnesty.org/fr/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/2021/10/MDE1247862021FRENCH.pdf>
- 29 <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-briefing-notes/2019/10/press-briefing-note-egypt?LangID=E&NewsID=25164>
- 30 <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-briefing-notes/2019/10/press-briefing-note-egypt?LangID=E&NewsID=25164>
- 31 https://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2021/12/21/egypte-alaa-abd-el-fattah-condamne-a-cinq-ans-de-prison-pour-diffusion-de-fausses-informations_6106890_3212.html
- 32 <https://www.france24.com/fr/info-en-continu/20211221-cinq-ans-de-prison-pour-alaa-abdel-fattah-figure-de-la-r%C3%A9volte-en-egypte>
- 33 <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/12/19/egypt-wave-unjust-emergency-trials>
- 34 <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=26743>
- 35 <https://cihrs.org/egypt-10-rights-groups-stand-in-solidarity-with-members-of-the-egyptian-coordination-for-rights-and-freedoms-referred-to-emergency-court/?lang=en>