

20 YEARS

- CAIRO 52 -





Table of Contents

Introduction

Legal Background

First: Anti-Sex work Law '*anti-prostitution law*'

Second: Anti Cyber and Information technology Crimes law

The Egyptian state's legal guardianship on bodily autonomy

Continuous Violations

Comprehensive Overview of Legal Cases

Media Campaigns and Security Attacks

Targetting Advocates of SOGIESC issues

Egypt Denies Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Recommendations

Tables

References



Introduction

In 2012, the 11th of May was adopted by Egyptian LGBTQI+ activists and organizations as the Egyptian Day Against Homophobia, Transphobia and Biphobia (EDAHOTB). This was to commemorate the Cairo 52 Case ‘Queen Boat’ and as a symbol for the resilience of the Egyptian LGBTQI+ community in the face of the Egyptian state’s repression.

The 11th of May is the anniversary of the Cairo 52 Case ‘Queen Boat’ which is considered the most famous first case against Queer communities in Egypt. The incident was named ‘Queen Boat’ after the name of the floating night club which was known to be the Queer hot spot at the time. The incident is also known as ‘Cairo 52’ as on the 11th of May 2001, Queen Boat night club was raided and 30 gay men were arrested. In addition to other 23 gay men who were arrested from the streets according to Human Rights Watch.

In an explicit violation of rights and freedoms, the arrested were subjected to torture and violence in all shapes and forms that included sexual violence and anal examinations. Furthermore, arrested persons names, home addresses and descriptions were disclosed in vigorous defamation campaigns and described as anti-establishment. Despite how the case was condemned internationally, most of the arrested persons were convicted with debauchery.

This year, and after 20 years of Cairo 52 Case ‘Queen Boat’, violations still continue against the LGBTQI+ community in Egypt. And so, this report will provide a glimpse over the situation of the LGBTQI+ and their targeting by the Egyptian state specifically during Abdel Fattah El Sisi’s regime where violations have escalated in number and nature.



Legal Background

First: Combating ‘Prostitution’ Law

Despite the absence of an explicit legal statute that criminalizes consensual same-sex relations, Law 10/1961 on combating ‘prostitution’ is largely used by the Egyptian state to prosecute persons from the LGBTQI+ community. Arrested persons are convicted as follows;


- The charge of “habitual prostitution or debauchery”, the trials are based on Article 9(c) of Law 10/1961 which states that “whoever practices habitual prostitution or debauchery shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not less than three months and not exceeding three years and a fine not less than 25 Egyptian Pounds and not exceeding 300 Egyptian Pounds or one of these two punishments.”

“Debauchery” as the courts define it, refers to male prostitution, which is in turn defined as engaging in acts to directly and indiscriminately satisfy the desire of another person. The term “indiscriminately” refers to engaging in debauchery with any person at all solely with the purpose of satisfying desires. As such, proving the habitual nature of debauchery is held to be habitual if it is committed twice or more.

- The charge of “publicize an invitation to induce debauchery” under Article 14 of Law 10/1961 which states “whoever publicized by any form of publicity an invitation which includes inducement to debauchery or prostitution or draws attention to this, is to be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding 100 Egyptian Pounds or one of the two punishments”

Printed private text messages between the arrested and others are attached to the case file as the sole evidence proving the conviction.

- The charge of “inciting for debauchery” according to Article 1(a) of Law 10/1961 states “whoever incites a person, be they male or female, to engage in debauchery or in prostitution, or assists in this or facilitates it, and similarly whoever employs

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- a person or tempts him or induces him with the intention of engaging in debauchery or prostitution, is to be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not less than one year and not more than three years and a fine between 100 and 300 Egyptian Pounds”


This charge is used when two persons are arrested together where as one is considered to practice debauchery and the other is the inciter.

Second: Anti Cyber and Information Technology Law

Law 175/2018 Anti Cyber and Information Technology Law, known in the media as “Anti-Cybercrime Law”. In August 2019, the ministry of justice issued a decision to process cases convicted under this law in the economic courts. In 2020, a number of LGBTQI+ persons were prosecuted with the Anti-cybercrime law with the convictions of misuse of social media and infringement of family principles or value of the Egyptian society.

The following articles have been used during the trials of LGBTQI+ persons:

- Article 25 of Law 175/2018 discusses crimes on infringement of privacy and unlawful information content which states that “anyone who infringes a family principle or value of the Egyptian society, encroaches on privacy, sends many emails to a certain person without obtaining his consent, provides personal data to an e-system or website for promoting commodities or services without getting the approval thereof, or publishes, via the information network or by any means of information technology, information, news, images or the like, which infringes the privacy of any person involuntarily, whether the published information is true or false, shall be punishable by imprisonment for no less than six months and a fine of no less than fifty thousand Egyptian Pounds and no more than one hundred thousand Egyptian Pounds or by one of these two penalties.”
- Article 26 of Law 175/2018 states that “anyone who deliberately uses an information program or information technology in processing personal data of a third party to connect such data with an abusive content or to display the same in a way detrimental to the reputation of such third party shall be punishable by imprisonment for no less than two years and a fine of no less than one hundred thousand Egyptian Pounds and

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- no more than three hundred thousand Egyptian Pounds, or by one of these two penalties.”
 - Article 27 of Law 175/2018 states that “in cases other those stipulated herein, anyone who creates, manages, uses a website or a private account on the information network for the purpose of committing or facilitating a punishable crime, shall be punishable by imprisonment for no less that two years and a fine of no less than one hundred thousand Egyptian Pounds and no more than three hundred thousand Egyptian Pounds, or by one of these two penalties.

And so, according to this law which restricts digital freedoms, anyone who doesn't conform online to the gender binary, heteronormativity and/or from the LGBTQI+ community is persecuted and prosecuted using such vague terms and definitions.




The Egyptian State Guardianship over the Bodies of its Citizens

Continuous Violations

This section showcases a number of violations committed by the Egyptian state and its institutions against LGBTQI+ persons as a clear and explicit infringement of the right to privacy and sexual freedoms.


- Ambiguity in the legal definitions in the laws according to which LGBTQI+ individuals are arrested specifically articles in the law on combating sex work ‘*prostitution*’ and the cybercrime law.
- Violations of bodily rights of the arrested persons through torture, physical and sexual violence, anal examinations and virginity tests. In addition to the absence of detention facilities designated for transgender and transsexual persons; this puts them at grave risk of violence from other inmates during detention. In very few cases, transgender and transsexual persons are subjected to solitary confinement as a solution which greatly impacts their mental and psychological health.
- The intransigence of the Egyptian police and investigation authorities of the public prosecution against members of the LGBTQI+ persons who are being prosecuted.
- Criminalizing possessions that are not illegal. Police reports mention possessions as evidence of crimes and convictions such as feminine wigs, feminine underwear, cosmetics, condoms, lubricants and hormone medications that are not illegal items. In addition to mobile phones, private pictures and conversations as evidence for crimes.
- Random arrests from the street and fabricating charges against the arrested persons. According to Human Rights Watch, 69% of the arrested persons who are charged
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with debauchery were arrested this way. This highly reflects the Egyptian state approach to entrapping LGBTQI+ persons.

According to the Alliance of Queer Egyptian Organizations, there are two prevalent ways that the Egyptian state uses during the past period to entrap the vast majority of the arrested LGBTQI+ persons to bring them to criminal trials:

1. In the first type, individuals working with police create fake profiles on online dating applications with the purpose of initiating contact with users by falsely claiming to be gay people looking for sex. A reading of many of these conversations—including in the case files—shows that the police plant often expresses a willingness to pay foreign currency to entice app users and then sets an appointment to meet, typically in a public place. When the user reaches the agreed upon meeting point, he is arrested and his phone is searched. The text messages between the parties on the dating apps are then printed and submitted as the sole piece of (only) evidence to prosecute the arrested app user
 2. The second type of police way to ensnare LGBTQI+ individuals involve night-time security sweeps of known hangouts of LGBTQI+ individuals, such as Ramses Square and certain cafes and public places downtown. When a person is stopped, his mobile is searched for personal photos of a sexual photos or text messages on dating apps or social media that suspect sexual relationships. People arrested in these circumstances are prosecuted on charges of offering themselves to another for the purpose of satisfying homosexual desires or making movements and gestures on a public road inciting to debauchery.
- Deportation of foreigners if they were suspected of being gay, even if the charge of habitual debauchery is not proven
 - Fomenting moral panic through exceptional media coverage of LGBTQI+ cases of arrest. Media coverage includes defamation and demonizing of persons arrested



through the use of exaggerated headlines with degrading terms that describes them as a threat to the society itself and its values.

- Targeting and extortion of LGBTQI+ persons through gangs that specifically go after LGBTQI+ persons to film them in sexual positions, steal their belongings and threatens to submit the filmed materials to the police in case they reported them. When this phenomena was monitored, some of these gang members were found to be members of the Egyptian police. This shows how the Egyptian state encourages violence against the LGBTQI+ and the expropriation of their property and extortion.

Transgender persons face multiplied discriminations in addition to the aforementioned violations as they are subjected to the following:

- Absence of gender recognition and the right to change official identification documents. In addition to intransigence during the process of changing official identification documents.
- Intransigence to receive medical approvals to go through gender-affirming procedures. The intransigence is shown through the process itself where the person has to receive approval from a committee that has to fully assemble in the presence of a representative from Dar al-Ifta (Fatwa Council) who was obstinate to attend the committee for two years.
- Suspension of gender-affirming services in El Hussein University Hospital since 2017. As a police car was placed in front of the hospital and a number of transgender and transsexual persons were arrested and charged with debauchery in the same year. This in itself is considered an explicit violation against the right to equal access to medical institutions.
- Difficulties to access hormone therapy treatment from pharmaceutical outlets, and the lack of its alternatives from contraceptives, and if they were located, pharmacies resist and refuse dispensing them.



As for intersex persons, the Egyptian medical system recognizes intersexuality as a disorder of sex development (DSD) while there are no specialized centres for DSD in Egyptian governorates that provide diagnostic services for intersexuality, leaving diagnosis and management to the expertise of individual physicians in research centres and universities. This subjects intersex babies to violations at the hand of doctors who interfere by identifying the baby's sex at birth.

In regards to healthcare for LGBTQI+ persons living with HIV, state counselling and testing centres' personnel practice discrimination and homophobia against LGBTQI+ persons. Number of centres was permanently reduced with lack of medicine available which impacts the health of people living with HIV. This reflects the Egyptian state's underestimation of the health of people living with HIV.

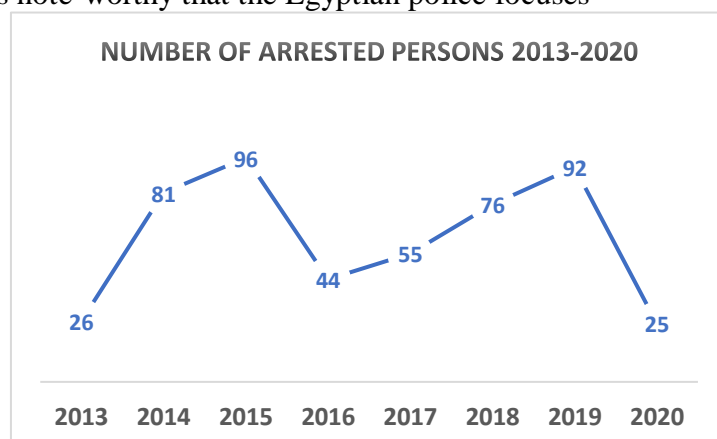
It is note-worthy that the Egyptian state does not interfere to protect any member of the LGBTQI+ as the state reinforces violence culture and rejection towards the LGBTQI+. In monitored cases of violence from non-state actors, LGBTQI+ persons are not protected when they resort to the police. On the contrary, they are subjected with direct threats of being prosecuted instead.

A Comprehensive Overview of Legal Cases

The Egyptian state has consistently tightened its grip through seizing, arresting and imprisoning gender and sexual minorities during the past twenty years; this has shown through this overview of cases since the year 2013 to 2020. As mentioned by The Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR) in its report “[The Trap](#)”, the average of arrested persons during 2013-2020 is 189 persons; 14 persons per year. However, numbers increased from the last quarter of 2013 onwards, reaching almost five times the average number of arrests in previous years. In the period from October 2013 to March 2017, the total number of people arrested and prosecuted has reached 232 people. This is due to the intensified efforts of the Egyptian police to seize and arrest LGBTQI+ persons. Since the beginning of 2015, EIPR has observed an almost fixed permeable, in most of the police reports that states the following:

“Based on the directions of the Deputy Minister for Social Security, and the Head of the General Directorate to Protect Public Morality, to intensify efforts to combat all crimes that affect the values and moral of Egyptian society, and to combat the sinful activities of international prostitution rings that target the nation’s youth, particularly the recent emergence of pornographic websites and social media platforms”

Through monitoring and analyzing the behavior of state actors during Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi’s regime, period between 2013 and 2020, it was note-worthy that the Egyptian police focuses its arrest campaigns against gay men, transgender and transsexual women. The majority of the arrested persons reached 495 person. And through the following diagram, the arrested persons number peaks once Al-Sisi came into power in the year 2013 to 2015. Numbers dropped in 2016, then rapidly





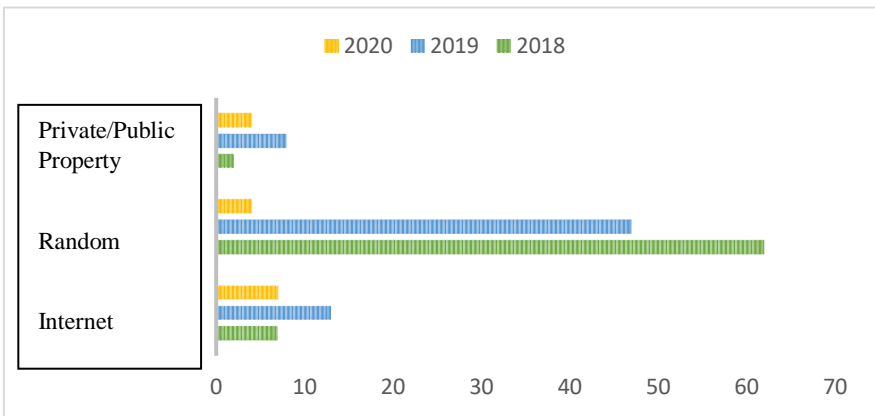
dramatically increased once again in 2017 with Mashrou' Leila's concert.

Random arrests due to suspicion of being gay, gender non-conforming or perceived as such, comes at the forefront of methods

used to arrest individuals, in addition to online entrapment. While raids of public and private properties as well as reporting comes in second.

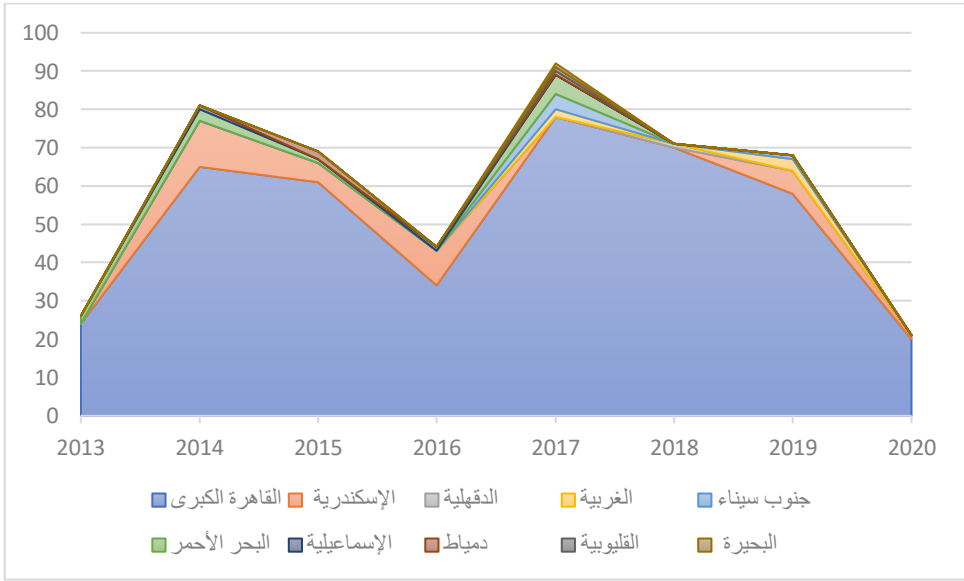


It was noted that in period between 2013 and the beginning of 2017, online entrapment was the most prevalent means by the Egyptian state to entrap LGBTQI+ persons.

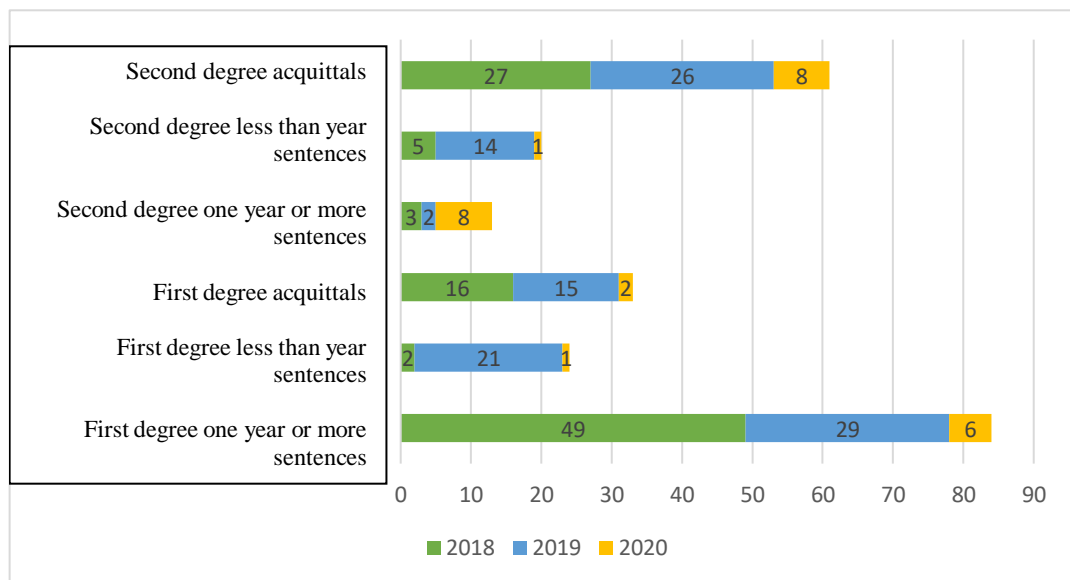


As for the period between 2018 and 2020, it was found that random arrests was at the forefront in targeting LGBTQI+ persons, followed by online entrapment.

The highest incidents of arrests was in Greater Cairo, followed by Alexandria, then the Red Sea. Incidents of arrests also extended to other governorates such as South Sinai, Gharbia, Damietta, Qalyubia, El Beheira and Dakahlia.



In examining judicial rulings in the period between 2018 and 2020, it's noticed that the number of one or more years first degree sentences were the most common which shows how most cases receive maximum sentences. However, during appeals the number of cases acquitted increased as demonstrated by the figure below.



It is worthy to mention that in 2020, three cases were directed to the economic court- courts with exclusive jurisdiction as per the anti-cyber and information technology law. This is an undesirable development in the nature of prosecuting these cases in front of the Egyptian judiciary system.



Media Campaigns and Security Attacks

Media campaigns that target the LGBTQI+ are usually accompanied by the biggest security attacks against the LGBTQI+ in Egypt. Through this overview, it is found that the period of Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi's rule was that most systematically harmful against the Egyptian LGBTQI+.

During each security attack a pattern was monitored where each media campaign was aimed to create moral panic amongst the Egyptian society at large through defamation and demonization of persecuted persons. Media outlets use exaggerated headlines that include degrading terms against persecuted persons while describing them as a threat to society itself, its values and morals.

First: Case known in the Media as “Gay Marriage” in September 2014

After the digital circulation of a Youtube video that showed a group of young men celebrating on a yacht, the TV presenter Tamer Amin broadcasted parts of the video on his show. Tamer Amin claimed that the video publicized debauchery and immorality where the video clips show two young men exchanging rings and affection on camera. As such, he incited the police force to arrest those who show in the video.

Furthermore on another episode, the TV presenter hosted one of the young men through a televised phone call and conducted what can be described as a police investigation on the young man's sexual orientation and the nature of his relationship with the other man shown in the video. After all the persons who appeared in the video were arrested by the police, Tamer Amin by turn praised the Egyptian police for persecuting homosexuals.



The 8 young men who appeared in the video were arrested, and charged by the public prosecutor with habitual debauchery and inciting for it. In addition to publicizing material that violates public decency and publishing a video that induces debauchery. The first degree verdict was acquittal from the charges of habitual and incitement for debauchery, and conviction of publicizing and publishing material that violated public decency. The sentences were reduced to one year after appeal.

Second: Gay Cairo “Bab Al-Bahr” Bathhouse Raid December 2014

In December 2014, the Anti-vice police raided a folksier bathhouse in the company of the TV journalist and reporter Mona Iraqi who was televising through her television program the raid along with the arrested men who were semi naked. The arrested mentioned that during the raid, they were beaten and insulted in addition to the defamation they were subjected to through publicizing their names and personal photos over different media platforms.

26 persons were arrested and charged with exercising debauchery in a public place and were subjected to forced anal examinations. In 2015, the accused persons in the case were acquitted as the medical forensic reports disproved homosexuality.

The media coverage of the Bab Al-Bahr Bathhouse raid was unethically directed and unprofessional due to the defamation and scandalous exposure of the arrested persons despite their acquittal in court from all charges they were accused of. However, the media consistently insisted on demonizing those persons; this has made their life impossible even



after acquittal and release from prison as EIPR monitored an attempted suicide by one of those persons because of social stigma.

Third: Mashrou' Leila Concert September 2017

Mashrou' Leila case is considered the second most violent and vicious security attacks after Cairo 52 "Queen Boat" in terms of number of arrested persons and the political and media impact. The media campaigning and security attacks lasted for almost three months in response to the raise of the rainbow flag in Mashrou' Leila's concert in Cairo in September 2017.

Police forces arrested 80 persons, most of them were tried before the misdemeanour courts in Cairo and Giza on charges related to habitual and incitement of debauchery and breaching public morals. Furthermore, and in a first, two defendants were arrested and detained by the national security, and accused of joining banned groups aimed at interfering with the constitution. The courts sentenced some of the arrested to imprisonment from one to six years. According to Bedayaa organization, the documented 80 cases were sentenced in the first and second degrees, and that the majority of cases received sentences from one to three years, and the rest received sentences from three to six months.

It is worthy to mention that during this media campaigning and security attack, the Supreme Council for Media Regulation issued an order to prohibit the visibility of the LGBTQI+ or their symbols in any of the audio-visual or the print media, unless this visibility was to acknowledge that homosexuality is a wrong behaviour worthy of repentance.

Moreover, the Egyptian parliament was presented with a law draft that aimed to explicitly criminalize homosexuality with increased punishments, but the draft hasn't been approved yet.



Fourth: Imprisonment of a TV Presenter for Hosting a Gay Man in January 2019

Mohammed al-Ghaiti, a TV presenter on a satellite channel, was sentenced to one year of imprisonment for contempt of religion and incitement for debauchery for hosting a gay man on his show. Despite al-Ghaiti's support of the Egyptian state's hostility against the LGBTQI+ and the negative portrayals of homosexuality as a perversion, it did not intercede for him. The verdict issued against al-Ghaiti depicts the state's position to ban any discussions around the LGBTQI+ in Egypt.

Fifth: The Arrest of Two Persons on The Account of The Fairmont Case in August 2020

The Fairmont ¹case, as known in the media, is a case related to a group rape incident against a woman who was drugged in the Fairmont hotel in 2014. The case was stirred up in 2019, and the National Council for Women and the public prosecutor appealed to witnesses to come forth with evidence so that the perpetrators could be charged and tried. However, in a turn of events, the witnesses themselves were chased and arrested.

Two men were arrested for alleged homosexual behavior, one of which is a friend of one of the witnesses who accompanied her to give her testimony for the security forces claim he is gay after searching his phone. The second person arrested was the party organizer; as he was summoned to give his testimony, his phone was searched and security forces claimed that he was gay according to their finding. Both persons were recently released.

¹ The CEDAW Committee [raised](#) concerns over the lack of protection of witnesses in the "Fairmont" gang-rape case.



Targeting Advocates of SOGIESC Issues

- The Arrest of [Sarah Hegazi and Ahmed Alaa](#)

Sarah Hegazi and Ahmed Alaa were arrested after they raised the rainbow flag in the Mashrou' Leila concert in Cairo in September 2017. The public prosecutor charged Sarah and Alaa with joining banned groups established contrary to the provisions of the law, promoting that groups' ideas, and incitement for immorality and debauchery in a public place. Sarah and Alaa were detained for three months till the Giza criminal court issued their release on bail.

- The Arrest of [Malak al-Kashif](#), [Hossam Ahmed](#) and [Iman al-Helow](#)

The three were arrested in 2019 on the account of a protest opposing the regime and publish of political content on social media. They were charged with joining banned groups established contrary to the provision of the law. Malak was detained for four months till the Supreme State Security Prosecution released her. Meanwhile, Hossam Ahmed and Eman al-Helow were detained for a year and a half pending the same case till they were released later on.

Egypt Denies Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity


In March 2020, during Egypt's third Universal Periodic Review in the Human Rights Council, [the Egyptian government said that it does not recognize terms](#) mentioned in recommendations related to ending discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. This affirms Egypt's continuous approach to deny the LGBTQI+ community as a whole, along with their rights.



Recommendations

We call on the Egyptian government to:

1. End arrests and prosecutions on the bases of consensual sex, and amending laws to remove references of debauchery and other vague terms that can be used to target persons who perform consensual homosexual acts between adults
2. Designate special facilitates for transgender people in prisons and detention facilities
3. Ban torture in detention facilities and prisons and punish offenders and end solitary confinement
4. End forced anal examinations in debauchery cases and other cases as it is a form of cruel, degrading and inhumane treatment that may rise to the level of torture. Anal examinations violate the Convention Against Torture, the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. Forced anal examinations are not medically justified and cannot be approved in full as affirmed by The United Nations Committee Against Torture
5. Ban virginity tests against defendants and detainees in detention places and Egyptian prisons
6. Improve conditions in detention places, during interrogations and referral to the public prosecutor
7. End the police luring and entrapment of individuals through dating applications or social media using financial inducements

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8. Ensure smooth, timely health and legal procedures for trans-people that require changes to identification documents
 9. Protect LGBTIQ+ persons from social discrimination, homophobia and transphobia
 10. End violence and torture in prisons and detention places and punish offenders from state actors

We call on the International community to:

1. Include benchmarks for the respect of Human rights and LGBTIQ+ rights by the Egyptian authorities in bilateral agreements with Egypt
2. Ask the countries including the EU and US and others to produce progress reports on these issues
3. Publicly condemn the criminalization of consensual sex, and detention and arrests on the basis of real or perceived sexual orientation conduct in Egypt, along with abusive practices including entrapment, and the use of anal examinations which is a form of torture
4. Support Egyptian civil society organizations, both based in Egypt and abroad, working on LGBTIQ+ and women's rights, freedom of speech, and Human rights
5. Ask the Egyptian government to close the criminal investigation in the foreign-funding case (case 173/2011) in the work of Egyptian NGOs. And allow organizations that work with LGBTIQ+ community to operate legally without harassment
6. Facilitate access to International protection requests to all LGBTIQ+ individuals and defenders persecuted in Egypt by giving humanitarian visas to LGBTIQ+ defenders and activists, and LGBT people at risk.
7. Suspend the export and sale of selling surveillance technologies and software used by the Egyptian regime to control and repress its people, especially the LGBTIQ+ community



8. Support all civil society organizations running sexual health/ HIV prevention centres and campaigns in Egypt through training, and providing them with modern equipment to prevention and fight HIV
9. Urge that the Egyptian government gives access to HIV treatment to all people in need

Extension Tables

Through the following tables, the pattern and numbers of cases in which LGBTQI+ individuals were targeted are analysed

1- Number of arrested persons from 2013- 2020

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Number of persons arrested	26	81	96	44	55	76	92	25	495

2- Egypt governorates from which persons were arrested

Year	Governorates from which persons were arrested									
	Greater Cairo	Alexandria	Dakahlia	Gharbia	South Sinai	Red Sea	Ismailia	Damietta	Qalyubia	El Beheria
2013	24					2				
2014	65	12				3	1			
2015	61	5				1		2		
2016	34	9					1			
2017	78			2	4	5		1	1	1
2018	70		1							
2019	58	6		3	1					
2020	20	1								

3- Judicial rulings that the arrested received

Year	Judicial Rulings					
	First degree one or more than a year	First degree less than one year	First degree acquittal	Second degree one year or more	Second degree less than one year	Second degree acquittal
2018	49	2	16	3	5	27
2019	29	21	15	2	14	26
2020	6	1	2	8	1	8

4- Means used to arrest LGBTQI+ persons

Year	Means of arrest		
	Internet	Random	Public/Private property
2018	7	62	2
2019	13	47	8
2020	7	4	4

Resources

- The Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR): The Trap Report
https://eipr.org/sites/default/files/reports/pdf/the_trap-en.pdf
- The Alliance of Queer Egyptian Organizations (AQEO):
<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPREGStakeholdersInfoS34.aspx>
<https://uprdoc.ohchr.org/uprweb/downloadfile.aspx?filename=6905&file=CoverPage>
- Human Rights Watch: In The Time of Torture Report
<https://www.hrw.org/reports/2004/egypt0304/egypt0304.pdf>
- Human Rights Watch: Egypt: Security Forces Abuse, Torture LGBT People
<https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/10/01/egypt-security-forces-abuse-torture-lgbt-people>
- Human Rights Watch: Egypt: Stop Anti-LGBT Crackdown, Intimidation
<https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/09/30/egypt-stop-anti-lgbt-crackdown-intimidation>
- International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA): State-sponsored Homophobia Report
<https://ilga.org/state-sponsored-homophobia-report>
- United Nations, Human Rights Council: Report of The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Egypt
<https://undocs.org/A/HRC/43/16/add.1>
- English translation of Law 10/1961
<https://eipr.org/en/content/law-no-101961>
- Anti-Cyber and Information Technology Crimes Law 175/2018
<https://cybercrime-fr.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Egyptian-cybercrime-law-.pdf>
https://www.cc.gov.eg/legislation_single?id=386006
- Bedayaa Organization: Legal Aid Report 2017-2020
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FCXznHRYcRhvvOQSx2o-gEY0L3rOHPjj/view>
<https://www.bedayaa.org/publications>
- Daraj Journalist Report: <https://daraj.com/69375/>
- ANKH Reports on monitoring defendants in case 1739/2018 in National Security
Hossam Ahmed <https://www.ankhfrance.org//savehossam>
Eman al-Helow <https://www.ankhfrance.org//eman>
Malak al-Kashif <https://www.ankhfrance.org//malak-el-kashif>
- Egyptian Front: Case 1739/2018:
<https://egyptianfront.org/ar/wp-content/uploads/القضية-1739-لسنة-2018-حصر-أمن-دولة-11/2020/pdf>
- ANKH monitoring of people living with HIV
<https://www.ankhfrance.org/concerns-about-the-health-and-safet>
<https://www.ankhfrance.org/hiv-in-egypt-urgent-distress-call>
- CEDAW: List of issues and questions in relation to the combined eighth to tenth periodic reports of Egypt
https://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=6QkG1d%2fPPRiCAqhKb7yhssmw5jHDQuNBd%2bTWAIG8TIH7HigvFc3C8w0W4UKnVNo%2frUaqvIFYgxyTldW7l4QWEDqOu4PNT4I%2bsxrBzXdBzNv_RbLc7tTsWej%2bjk6KXPJO9