

The Annual Report of "Stop Enforced Disappearance" Campaign

From 1 August 2015 to 15 August 2016

30 August 2016

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Introduction

Enforced disappearance is defined in International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as "the arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law"¹.

In 30 August 2015 ECRF launched its campaign "Stop Enforced Disappearance" aiming at limiting the prevalence of the phenomenon of enforced disappearance, which has been escalating in a way that raised the alarm in the Egyptian society. That came on the shade of media denial to these crimes through complicity of perpetrators, or through justifying committing these crimes considering it unavoidable practice to fight terrorism. This policy adopted by some media made many perpetrators implicated in committing enforced disappearance crimes to enjoy impunity, which leads to increase these crimes.

The campaign adopted the definition of enforced disappearance that was endorsed by the UN in monitoring and documenting the cases. The main aim of the campaign during the last year was limiting the prevalence of the phenomenon of enforced disappearance in Egypt and to raise public awareness about this crime. The campaign also is providing legal assistance to the victims of enforced disappearance in case they appear in any place of detention facing charges, as well as providing legal consultancy for the families of the victims and guide them to take the legal procedures to report the absence of their relatives.

The campaign succeeded to meet some of its objectives and to make many achievements. Most importantly, the campaign team succeeded in gaining the trust of victims' families and to build network with "Association of Families of disappeared", which was formed in 2013, aiming at looking for their relatives who went missing after the events of 30 June 2013. The campaign also succeeded in drag the attention of other national organization and international human rights organization to the crime of enforced disappearance in Egypt, as well as attracting many young volunteers to work alongside with the campaign team.

On another side, the campaign faced many challenge as it was not able to conduct activities other than monitoring, documenting, and providing legal assistance and campaigning. Limitation was the result of the current atmosphere facing civil society in Egypt, as many human rights organizations are threatened with being closed and freezing the bank accounts of some organizations' directors because of their activities. However, the main challenge that faced the campaign was the fear of some survivors of enforced disappearance of telling their stories, worrying that they might be targeted by the authorities, especially that Egypt did not ratify the International Convention against Enforced Disappearance of year 1992.

During the last year the campaign team worked on setting a plan to drag attention and support of the national and international community to the victims of enforced disappearance and to shed light on the violations they endure in secret places of detention, in addition to the struggle of their families in taking legal procedures – that are ineffective - and in looking for their relatives in the National Security camps, prisons, and military prisons.

¹ the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance of 2006, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/disappearance-convention.pdf>

In December 2015, ECRF issued a report entitled "Victims of Enforced Disappearance Are Waiting for Justice"², reviewing the patterns of increasing the phenomenon of enforced disappearance since 30 June 2013 till 2015 and revealing about the places of detention that the victims are usually arrested and integrated at, such as National Security premises in different governorates especially National Security premises in Cairo "Lazoghly", and other places of detention that belong to military intelligence like "El-Azoly" military prison which is run by the second army. The report reviewed through direct interviews with survived victims how they were integrated inside those places, as they reported the use of physical and psychological torture and that they face inhuman detention conditions. The victims are usually forced to admit that they committed crimes related to their belonging to extremist groups which aim at overthrow the regime. After the victims spend period of time in unknown place of detention they brought to the persecution over different charges, most notably belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood. The victims are brought to different persecutions, as some of them represent to general persecution, but most of them are brought to the Persecution of the National Security, which sends them in its turn to military trial.

The Amnesty International issued report entitled " Egypt: 'Officially, you do not exist' – Disappeared and tortured in the name of counter-terrorism" in July 2016³, which shade the light on the disappearance of hundreds of students, political activists, and protesters including children, with no trace on the hands of the authorities. The report also condemned the collusion of the general persecution to protect those who are responsible for committing crimes of enforced disappearance, arbitrary arrest and torture.

Monitoring methodology

"Stop Enforced Disappearance" campaign was keen to secure accurate and reliable information, as it depended on primary sources in documenting the cases through collecting information from the victims' families by using face-to-face or telephone interview, as well as monitoring cases of enforced disappearance through providing legal assistance to victims who appear in the persecution. The campaign also issued a form on ECRF website to report enforced disappearance cases which were checked for accuracy through contacting the victims' families or their lawyers⁴.

Therefore, the number of enforced disappearance cases mentioned in the report is reflecting the cases that were received by the team of "Stop Enforced Disappearance" campaign from August 2015 till August 2016, including the cases that the campaign received after it was launched but the date of their occurrence goes back to 2013 till the mid of 2015.

The campaign faced limitations during renewing the data of the cases, as some of whom the campaign received their data refused to respond to the research team during the data update process. This missing data is referred to by N/A in the report. Also it must be noted that the numbers of enforced disappearance cases that are mentioned in the report are

² Victims of Enforced Disappearance Are Waiting for Justice, ECRF, 2015, available at: <http://www.ec-rf.org/?p=1393>

³ " Egypt: 'Officially, you do not exist' – Disappeared and tortured in the name of counter-terrorism", Amnesty, July 2016, <https://www.amnesty.org/ar/latest/news/2016/07/egypt-hundreds-disappeared-and-tortured-amid-wave-of-brutal-repression/>

⁴ Form to report enforced disappearance cases, ECRF, available at: https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeDuPa5Z5XuB8j140Vi8cdtklW0M7kfSXTpbr0g8lmntr9F_g/viewform

reflecting only the cases that were received or recorded by the campaign and do not by any means represent the actual number of enforced disappearance cases in Egypt.

The campaign adopted some definitions to classify victims of enforced disappearance during the monitoring and documenting process to avoid any ambiguity; they are as follows:

Enforced Disappearance: the definition stated in the international Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

Disappeared: those who still under enforced disappearance existing in unknown place of detention and their families do not know anything about their fate

Detained: those who survived enforced disappearance and the campaign team found that they are detained in places of detention during the data updating process

Survivor from enforced disappearance: those who survived enforced disappearance and their families knew about their place of existence, but the campaign team was not able to know their current status in terms of being detained or were released during the data updating process.

Released: those whom were released by the court or the persecution and the campaign knew about their status through contacting their families.

N/A: refers to unknown information or the information was not available

The victims were classified according to these age groups:

- (0 – 18 year) children
- (18- 40 year) youth
- (40- 60 year) adult (male and female)
- (60 and more) elderly

The victims were also classified according to their governorates as the following:

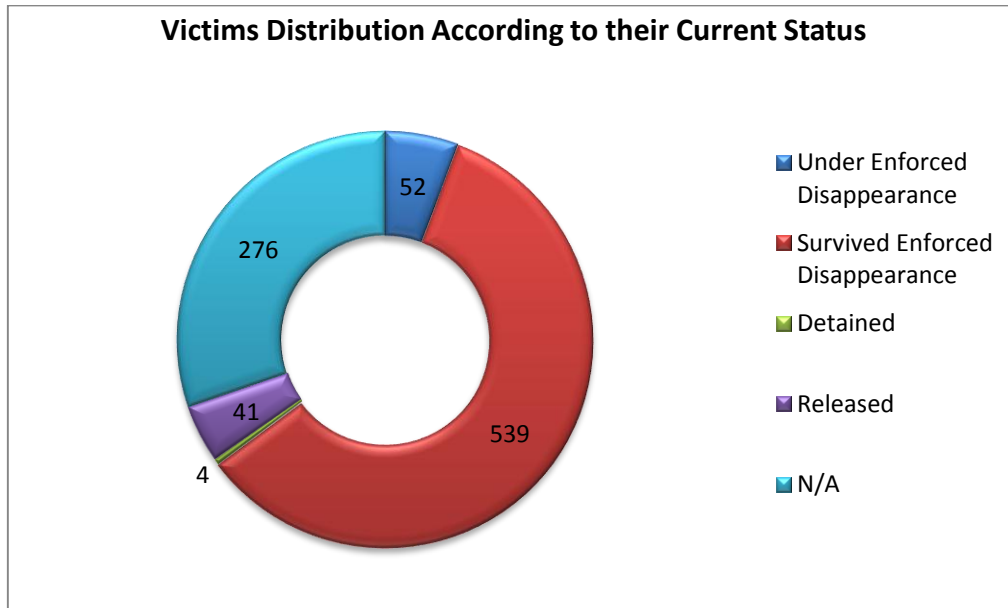
- Central governorates (Cairo, Giza, Alexandria)
- Lower Egypt (Delta governorates and Marsa Matroh)
- Upper Egypt
- Canal governorates

Enforced Disappearance in Egypt in umbers from 1 August 2015 till 1 August 2016⁵

"Stop Enforced Disappearance" campaign documented 916 cases of enforced disappearance since 1 August 2015 till 1 August 2016. 52 cases of those victims are still missing and 584 cases survived. From the survivors, there were 41 one of them were released and 4 are detained, while there are 276 victims the campaign was not able to determine whether they are still detained or they were released.

⁵ The total number of enforced disappearance cases that mentioned in the report is reflecting the cases that were monitored after it was launched including the cases that were reported by victims' families during the last year.

Victims Distribution According to their Current Status	
Enforced Under Disappearance	52
Enforced Survived Disappearance	539
Detained	4
Released	41
N/A	276



The distribution of the enforced disappearance victims according to the time of their disappearance

And that based on the number of reports the campaign received since it was launched, was as the following:

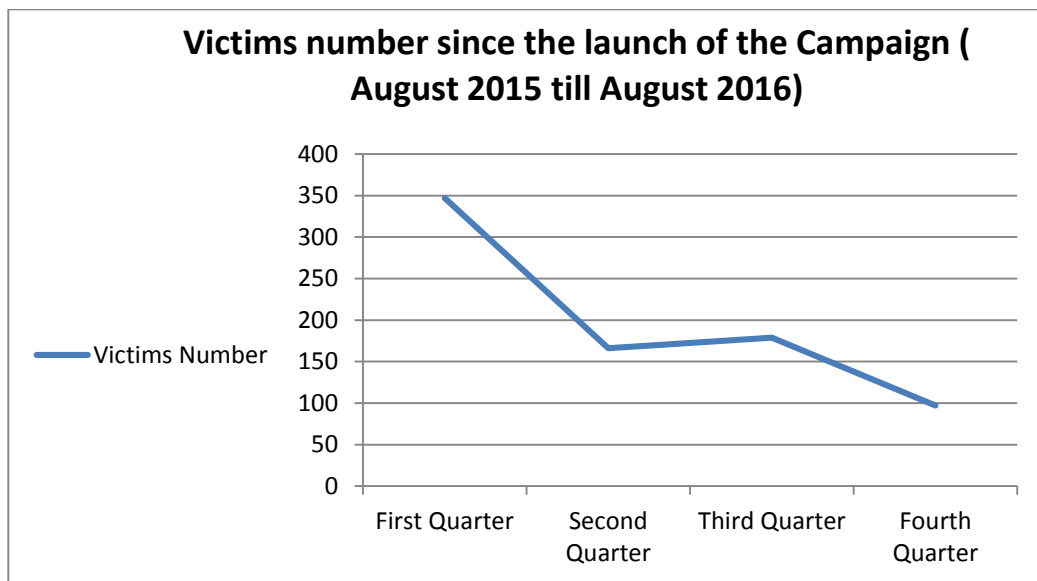
- In 2013 the campaign documented 20 cases of enforced disappearance most of them are still missing since the events of 30 June 2013.
- In 2014 the campaign documented 16 cases of enforced disappearance.
- In 2015 the campaign documented 530 cases of enforced disappearance.
- In 2016 (till 15 August 2016) the campaign documented 346 cases of enforced disappearance.

The Distribution of the Total Number of Enforced Disappearance Victims according to the year of Disappearance	
Year	Number of Victims
2013	20
2014	16
2015	530
2016	346
Total	912

The total number of enforced disappearance that the campaign documented since August 2015 till August 2016 is 789 cases, and their distribution according to the time of their occurrence is as the following⁶:

- First quarter 2015 (August, September, October) there were 347 documented cases
- Second quarter (November and December 2015, January 2016), there were 166 documented cases
- Third quarter 2016 (February, March, April), there were 179 documented cases
- Fourth quarter 2016 (May, June, July, and first half of August), there were 97 documented cases of enforced disappearance

Victims number since the launch of the Campaign (August 2015 till August 2016)	
Time Period	Victims Number
First Quarter	347
Second Quarter	166
Third Quarter	179
Fourth Quarter	97
Total	789

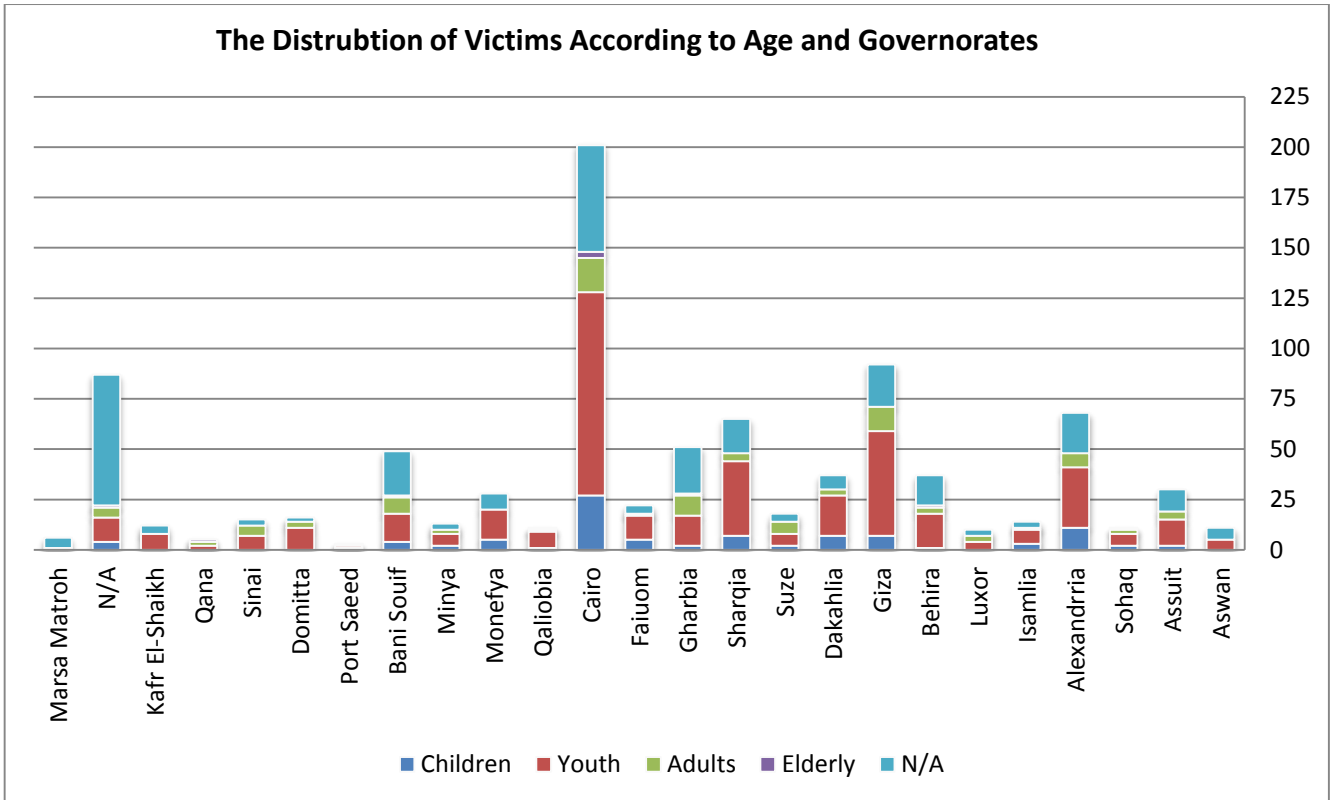


The distribution of the victims according to the geographic region

The highest number of enforced disappearance cases exists in the central governorates with 361 cases in Cairo, Giza, and Alexandria, and then comes the governorates of Lower Egypt with 263 cases in Delta and Marsa Matrouh. Upper Egypt comes in the third position with 151 cases, while there were 35 cases documented in Canal governorates and other 15 cases in the Sinai. There are other 87 cases that were not identified geographically and they were pointed out as N/A.

⁶ That total number refer to the cases that the campaign recorded for the period from 1 August 2015 till mid of August 2016

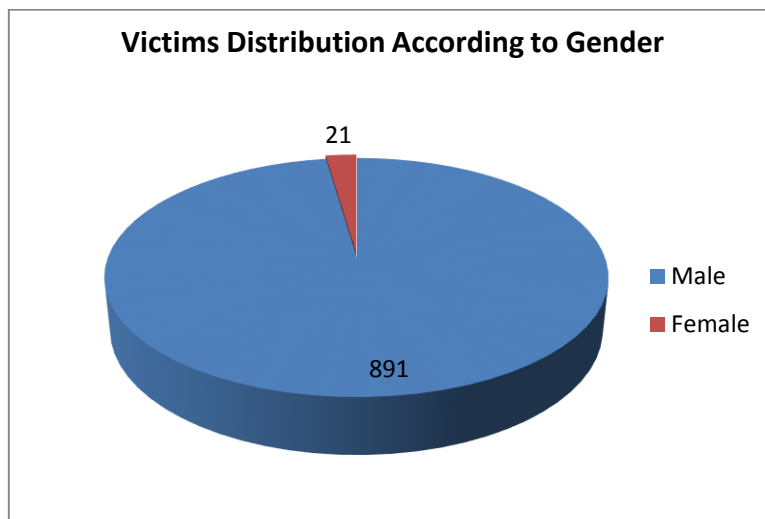
The Distribution of Victims According to Age and Governorates						
Governorate/Age group	Children	Youth	Adults	Elderly	N/A	Total
Aswan	0	5	0	0	6	11
Assuit	2	13	4	0	11	30
Sohaq	2	6	2	0	1	11
Alexandrria	11	30	7	0	20	68
Isamlia	3	7	1	0	3	14
Luxor	0	4	3	0	3	10
Behira	1	17	3	1	15	37
Giza	7	52	12	0	21	92
Dakahlia	7	20	3	0	7	37
Suze	2	6	6	0	4	18
Sharqia	7	37	4	0	17	65
Gharbia	2	15	10	1	23	51
Faiuom	5	12	1	0	4	22
Cairo	27	101	17	3	53	201
Qaliobia	1	8	1	0	1	11
Monefya	5	15	0	0	8	28
Minya	2	6	2	0	3	13
Bani Souif	4	14	8	1	22	49
Port Saeed	1	1	0	0	1	3
Domitta	0	11	3	0	2	16
Sinai	0	7	5	0	3	15
Qana	0	2	2	1	0	5
Kafr El-Shaikh	0	8	0	0	4	12
N/A	4	12	5	1	65	87
Marsa Matroh	0	1	0	0	5	6
Total	93	410	99	8	302	912



Victims' distribution based on their gender

There were 891 male and 21 female out of 912 cases of enforced disappearance

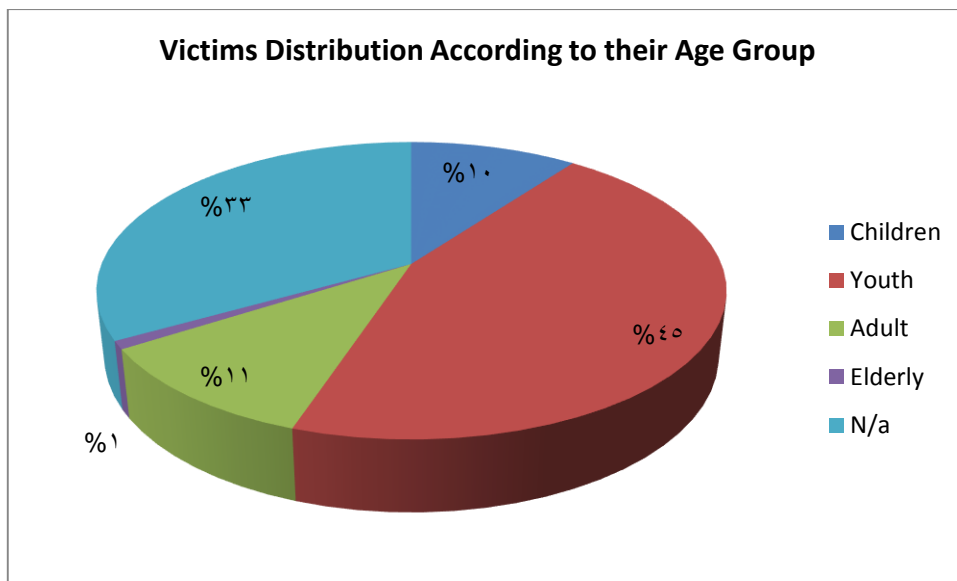
Victims Distribution According to Gender	
Gender	Number of Victims
Male	891
Female	21
Total	912



Victims' distribution according to their age

The highest percentage of the victims of enforced disappearance was among the young people, as the age of 415 cases was from 18 till 40 years old and most of them are students. Then came the adults (40 till 60 years old) with 99 cases, while children between 0 and 18 years came in the third position with 93 cases. Most of the enforced disappearance cases among children were documented in Cairo, 27 children were disappeared from the capital, while there were 11 children were disappeared from Alexandria, then comes Giza with 7 children. There were also 8 cases were above the age of 60, while there were other 302 victims whose age was not identified.

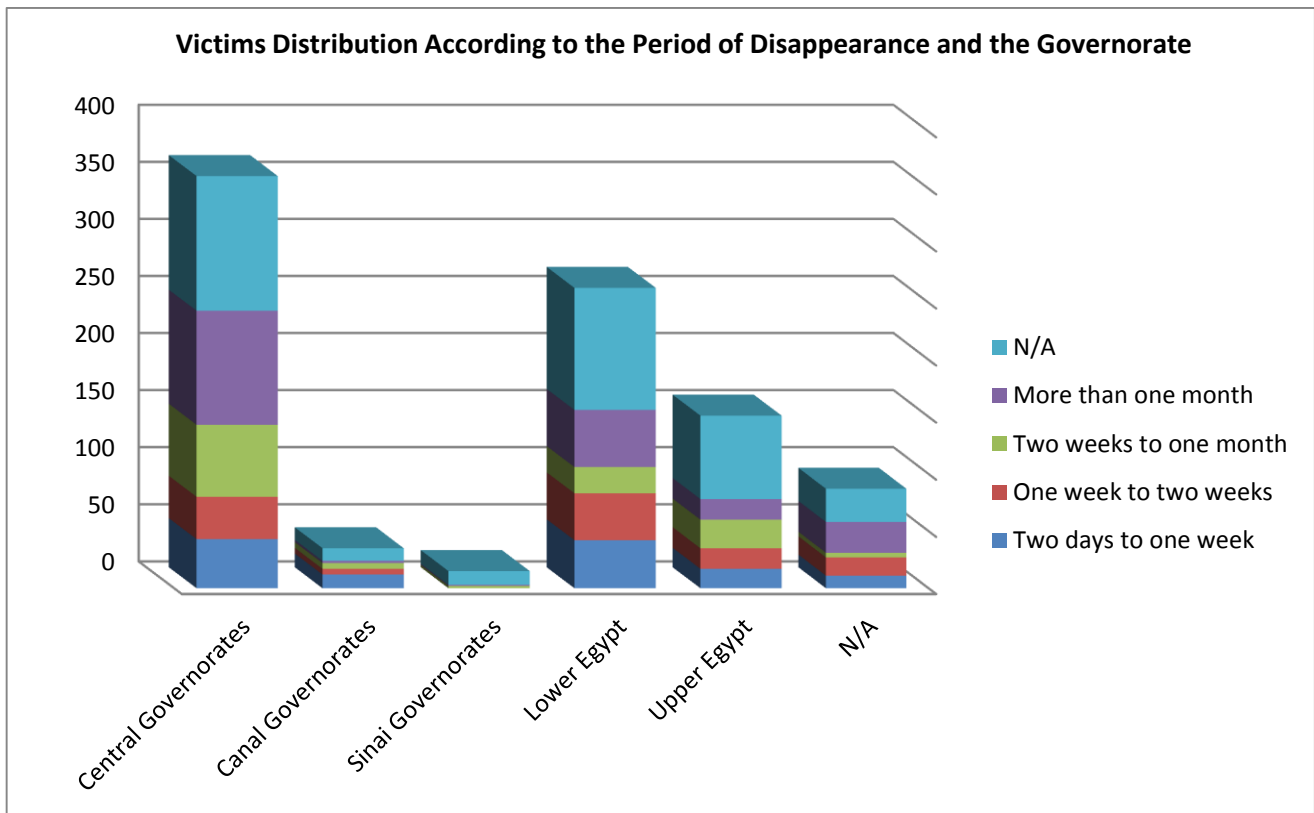
Victims Distribution According to their Age Group	
Age Group	Number of Victims
Children	93
Youth	410
Adult	99
Elderly	8
N/a	302



Victims' distribution according to the duration of disappearance

- From two to one week: 125 cases
- From one week to two weeks: 117 cases
- From two weeks to one month: 122 cases
- For more than one month: 198 cases
- N/A is refers to those who are still missing or those who were missing for unknown duration and their total number is 350

Victims Distribution According to the Period of Disappearance and the Governorate						
Governorate/ Period of Disappearance	Two days to one week	One week to two weeks	Two weeks to one month	More than one month	N/A	Total
Central Governorates	43	37	63	100	118	361
Canal Governorates	12	5	5	2	11	35
Sinai Governorates	0	0	2	1	12	15
Lower Egypt	42	41	23	50	107	263
Upper Egypt	17	18	25	18	73	151
N/A	11	16	4	27	29	87
Total	125	117	122	198	350	912

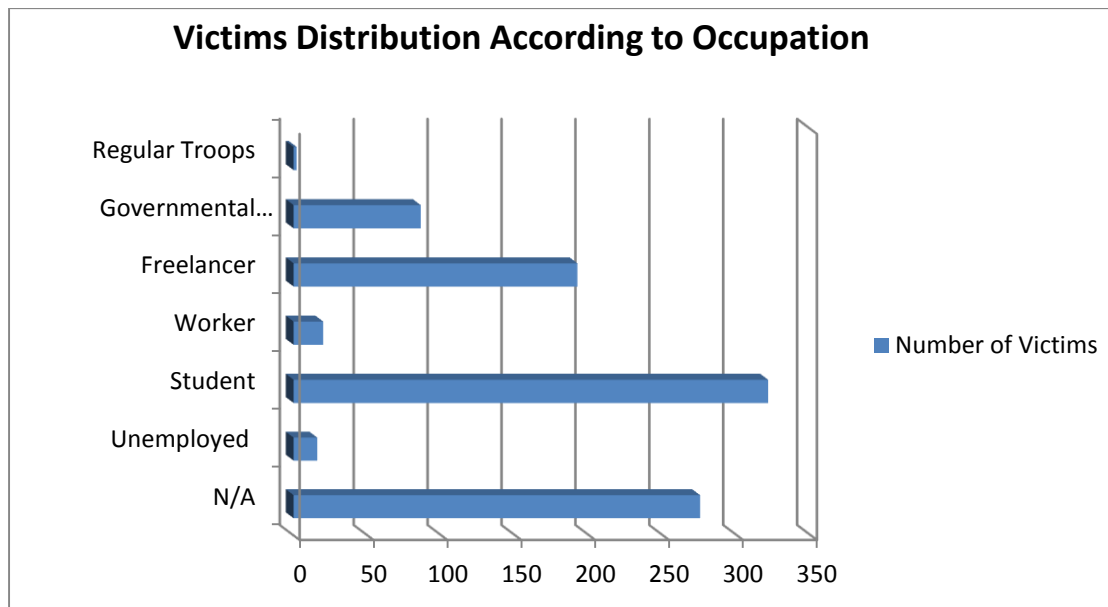


Victims' distribution according to their occupation

The distribution of the case based on the occupation of the victims showed that students are the most to be subjected to enforced disappearance as there were 321 students went missing during the last year. There are other occupations such as, freelancer, marketer, accountant, physician, engineer, translator, technician, lawyer, pharmacist, and researcher. The total number of these occupations is 192 cases. In the third position came those who are working in governmental institutions with 86 cases, while there are 16 cases that are unemployed. The campaign also documented cases among the regular troops, as 2

conscripts (Ibrahim Sherif and Hussein Helmy Abdel-Motgali) in the armed forces went missing.

Victims Distribution According to Occupation	
Occupation	Number of Victims
N/A	275
Unemployed	16
Student	321
Worker	20
Freelancer	192
Governmental Workers	86
Regular Troops	2
Total	912



The distribution the victims based on the places they were found at –found means that the victims was able to contact his family at least by a phone call or the family was able to know the place of detention he is detained at and were able to meet him-, showed that the highest number were found in the police stations with 135 cases, then comes the general persecution with 102 cases, then the National Security persecution with 64 cases (38 case of them were found in the central governorates). Also there were 57 victims who were able to contact their families in different communication methods from prisons.

The written and featured press releases of the Ministry of Interior Affairs comes as an important source for the families of the victims to learn about what could happened to their relatives, as sometimes some of the victims of the enforced disappearance appear in videos published by the Ministry of Interiors or the Ministry of Defense confessing that they committed crimes of overthrowing the regime, belonging to terrorist groups, and other charges. The press releases revealed the fate of 32 cases of the total number.

Victims Distribution by Region According to the Places Where they Appeared

Region/ Place of Appearance	Police Station	Security Directorate	Central Camps Security	General Persecution	National Security Persecution	National Security Premises	Courts	Military Courts	Military Prisons	Prisons	Press Release	Morgue	N/A	Total
Central Governorates	47	0	4	26	38	3	6	3	1	40	22	0	171	361
Lower Egypt	51	0	14	34	12	0	6	1	0	7	9	0	129	263
Upper Egypt	23	3	4	13	1	3	12	0	0	6	1	0	85	151
Canal Governorates	7	0	0	5	1	0	3	1	1	2	0	0	15	35
Sinai Governorates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	13	15
N/A	7	0	1	24	12	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	40	87
Total	135	3	23	102	64	7	27	5	3	57	32	1	453	912

The campaign also mentored 6 cases that went missing for more than once, as the victim appears in the general persecution which order his release while the National Security keep him arrested in unknown place till he brought again to persecution over another case.

ECRF response to the report of the National Council for Human Right on the crime of enforced disappearance

ECRF has reservations on the results of the report issued by the National Council for Human Rights on 2 June 2016 under the title "Enforced Disappearance in Egypt, prosecution and truth", which is supposed to aim at standing on facts behind the phenomenon of enforced disappearance and its escalation in Egypt since the beginning of 2015 till the end of 2016⁷.

The report of NCHR concluded that there are contradictions in the measures adopted by those who work on monitoring and documenting the cases of enforced disappearance, which resulted in ambiguity between "detention outside the law framework" and "the crime of enforced disappearance", and that those sources are lacking the information which also resulted in impeding the efforts paid to release those who alleged to be missing.

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NCHR report claimed that there is a gap between the actual date of some victims disappearance and the date that was reported by the sources that fluctuate from couple of months and couple of days, which resulted in confusion in classifying those cases to be

⁷ Enforced Disappearance in Egypt, prosecution and truth, National Council for Human Rights, 2016, <http://www.nchregypt.org/index.php/%D8%AA%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D8%AF%D8%B9%D8%A7%D8%A1%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AE%D8%AA%D9%81%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%82%D8%B3%D8%B1%D9%89/1766-national-report-on-human-rights-for-enforced-disappearances-in-egypt.html>

called enforced disappearance instead of calling it exceeding the legal periods of confinement. The report had a list of 266 reports of enforced disappearance cases that the council had sent to the Ministry of Interior Affairs, along with other 41 cases that was sent by working group on enforced disappearance in UN human rights council.

The report reviewed the distribution of victims of enforced disappearance according to the period of their disappearance. The report found that there were 67 cases disappeared for 6 months to 8 months, 14 cases disappeared for 4 months to 5 months, and 6 cases disappeared for more than 10 months, while there were 6 cases disappeared for 2 months. The report also mentioned cases which their disappeared since the events of 25 of January 2011 till 2014, as the Ministry of Interior Affairs report came as "arrest incident is not identified" or "No legal procedures were taken against them"

Since ECRF launched of "Stop Enforced Disappearance" in conjunction with the International Day for the Victims of Enforced Disappearance on 30 August 2015, and it works with the aim of limiting the prevalence this crime in Egypt, under the unjustified social acceptance and the denial from the security authorities of committing those crimes that live up to crimes against humanity and that have no statute of limitations. The campaign also adopted the definition of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which includes three conditions, as the follows:

- the arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty
- the arrest is done by a agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State
- a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person

The statements of NCHR's members were contradicting in from utter denial to categorically rejection, and even adopting terms other than "enforced disappearance" to use it legal loophole to protect the perpetrators. The NCHR also accused and defame human rights organizations that work on mentoring and documenting cases of enforced disappearance. This contradiction and confusion made the NCHR members unable to acknowledge the existence of the phenomenon or even to help and bring justice to families of the victims of enforced disappearance, especially after the attracting the interest of the national and international media with the issue.

Shocking but anticipated, NCHR report did not come codirecting the statements of its member about the crime of enforced disappearance in Egypt. As any subjected reading to the NCHR report will show that the council intentionally tended to cover the facts around enforced disappearance phenomenon in Egypt. That reflected in using other terms and considering the crime of "Enforced Disappearance" is a crime "outside the framework of the law", while the definition stated by the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced is very clear and conditioned. That raises doubts around the awareness of the council members of the role they play to cover up the crime and to protect the perpetrators from accountability, and therefore help in exacerbating this crimes in the country.

Report of NCHR was shocking not just for the human right community but also for the families of the enforced disappearance victims. As the report depended only on the responses of the Ministry of Interior Affairs regarding the cases that was received by the

council, and without opening serious investigations to stand on the facts of the disappearance of those people.

Depending on the response of the Ministry of Interior Affairs calls into questions the credibility of the NCHR report on enforced disappearance

NCHR assured in the report that the Ministry of Interior Affairs showed high level of cooperation in responding on the council integration about 266 cases of disappearance. As the Ministry responded that there are 143 of them are detained and the other 27 were released. Moreover, the council found that there is a time gap between the date of absence of some cases and the date that was reported by the authorities that brought them, ranging from few months to few days.

The period that the NCHR estimated with months and days is the period between the date of arresting the victim and the date of bringing him to the persecution. Form the campaign documentation to cases of enforced disappearance, during this period the victim is isolated from contacting anyone outside the place that the National Security is keeping them at-places like national security and military camps, such as Galaa camp in Ismalia. The victims during that period are usually subjected to ill-treatment and torture to extract information and confession from them. Thereafter, they are brought to the persecution over cases with newer date than the date that they were arrested at.

In most of the cases that ECRF worked on, the families of the victims took legal procedures after the arrest of their relatives, mainly by sending telegraph to the General Persecutor reporting that masked men kidnapped their relatives from home and arresting them in unknown place. After a period of time that could reach a year, those families find that their relatives are represented to the persecution over charges with later date. Only in this case the families get the chance to contact their beloved ones.

This period which is considered by NCHR as "Ambiguity and confusion measurements, and exceeding the legal detention periods", is enforced disappearance according to the definition stated by the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which includes detention outside the framework of the law and other violations to individual rights such as the right of knowing the reason and place of detention, the charges that the person is facing, the right of human treatment, and protection from torture and ill-treatment.

Even through the testimonies of 5 detainees that were documented by NCHR, they showed that these detainees were arrested by the National Security, in other terms; they were in the possession of officials work for the government and they refused to inform the families of the detainees about where they were kept or the reason of their detention. Accordingly, those detainees were not able to communicate with their families and lawyers, and they were prevented from getting any legal production during the period of their disappearance.

NCHR did not only deliberately overlook the definition of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, but also it did not mention the definition that the report had adopted, which raise the questions about the aim of the report and whether if it was only meant to deny the existence of the crime of enforced disappearance in Egypt.

Despite the seriousness of the collected testimonies, the report did not recommend opening investigation with those who are involved in detaining citizens outside the framework of law

at the premises of the National Security, which were used in the time of Mubarak's regime in torturing political opponents and activists.

The report also depended on the response of the Ministry of Interior Affairs regarding the individuals who went missing after the events of 25 January 2011 and the events of 30 June 2013, including those who went missing after the breaking up Rabaa and Nahta sit-in in 14 August 2013. The Ministry response was "the incident of their arrest is not identified by the persecution or legal procedures were not taken regarding their situation".

ECRF ensures that this response does not exclude the security authorities that were exist during those events from the indictment division of kidnapping those people and detaining them in places run by the Ministry of Interior Affairs. ECRF also raise the concern about the possibility of the death of those victims during or after those events. Accordingly, a serious investigation must be opened over the disappearance of those people to find out about their fate and to send the perpetrators to fair trails.

Denial, the usual way out of governmental officials:

ECRF finds that the statements of the Ministry of Interior Affairs reflect that the ministry deals with the crime of enforced disappearance as a normal and usual police procedure they can take to fight terrorism and crimes discarding the consequences that could result from violating the basic human rights, like the right of living, the right of legal protection, the right to have fair trial, and the right of freedom and security.

The response of the ministry to the NCHR inquiries about the victims who appeared later as detainees over charges showed that their places of detention were not known to their families till very recently and they kept from contacting anyone outside their detention. Most notably the case of Islam El-Said Mahfouz Salm Khalil from Gharbia governorate, as the Minister of Interior Affairs reported to the NCHR that Islam is detained at Borg El-Arab prison over case No. 8261 of year 2015, Raml II police station.

Islam was arrest by National Security officers who broke into his house in the dawn of 24 May 2015, then he was placed in National Security premises and Central Security camp in Tanta for 122 days and was subjected to ill-treatment and torture till he was brought to the persecution over the mentioned case on 21 December 2015.

Therefore, ECRF ensures on the necessity to learn and reveal the truth as the only way to maintain justice. Accordingly, the NCHR must commit to neutrality and to avoid bias preventing glossing over security authorities crimes of arresting and detaining citizens at unknown places of detention, aiming at extracting confessions from them under torture and ill-treatment, ending up in some cases to killing outside the framework of the law.

Recommendations:

- Criminalization enforced disappearance in the Egyptian law and to consider it as a crime no statute of limitations, and setting suitable penal to punish those who commit it.
- Amend the penal code to adopt the definition of torture that was stated by the International Convention against Torture of year 1984.
- Joining the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court for the year 1998
- Joining the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance of 2006
- Joining Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture of year 2002

- Reveal the detention places of the mentioned names in this report, the NCHR report, reports of "Stop Enforced Disappearance", and reports issued by national and international organizations.
- Declaration by the President of refusing crime of enforced disappearance, torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, along with his pledge to hold accountable to those who are responsible for these crimes.
- Regular inspection by the persecution and judiciary over police institutions, National Security premises, prisons, Central Security camps, and military prisons.
- Considering the legal procedures taking by the families of the victims, such as complains that report the disappearance of their relatives, and to give them an answer expeditiously with an official letter that includes the results of the investigation over their cases.
- Forming committee under the authority of the General Persecutor to investigate cases of enforced disappearance, and give it the authority to oversight the official and unofficial places of detention.
- Allowing the National Council for Human Rights to inspect the prisons and places of detention, and allowing human rights organization to visit those places to monitor the application of the law and that the detainees are enjoying their basic rights.
- NCHR should admit that the crime of enforced disappearance exists, by adopting the definition that is stated by the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and to announce the definition that they depended on while preparing their report on enforced disappearance.