

The Franco Egyptian Organisation for Human Rights.

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Egypt:: A new Constitution For a New Era, freedom of Conscience

Egypt has succeeded what is called the second revolution on June 30th, the day when 30 million demonstrators that led to the destitution of President Morsi.

Muslims and Christians went through this revolution hand in hand in the most peaceful way, and there was no bloodshed. The destitution of the Islamist president was the will of Egyptians.

The army did'nt do more than to accomplish what they were asked to do, rescue the revolution, protect populations

Today, Egypt is on its path to a new era, though it has to lead a war against terrorism, since MB did not accept until now the fact that Egyptians do not want segregation and hate.

Although majority of Egyptians are Moslems, Egypt has one of the oldest and largest Christian communities in the region.

The community suffers from segregation that has its most recent origin in the 1971 constitution that stipulated that Egypt is an Arabic moslem country, and that sharia is a source of all laws, article two of the Constitution

This statement of article two was rendered more radical in the 1981 constitution that stipulated that Sharia is the unique source of law.

This meant that non moslims are second class citizen submitted to the sharia laws.

But also meant that most agreements on human rights signed by Egypt within the international conventions, were not entirely applied.

That goes for minorities, women, and child rights.

Moreover, there is no possibility for freedom of conscience

At this very moment, Egypt is rewriting its constitution, which is a considerable chance to finally join the international standards, in terms of citizen rights.

Egypt's success will give an inescapable model for the whole Mediterranean region, initiating an era of development and progress.

The Franco Egyptian Organisation for Human Rights is recommending OSCE and the European community to be watchful about the out coming drafts of the future constitution, and its matching with Human Rights, as they are understood within the United Nations International Treaties and conventions

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