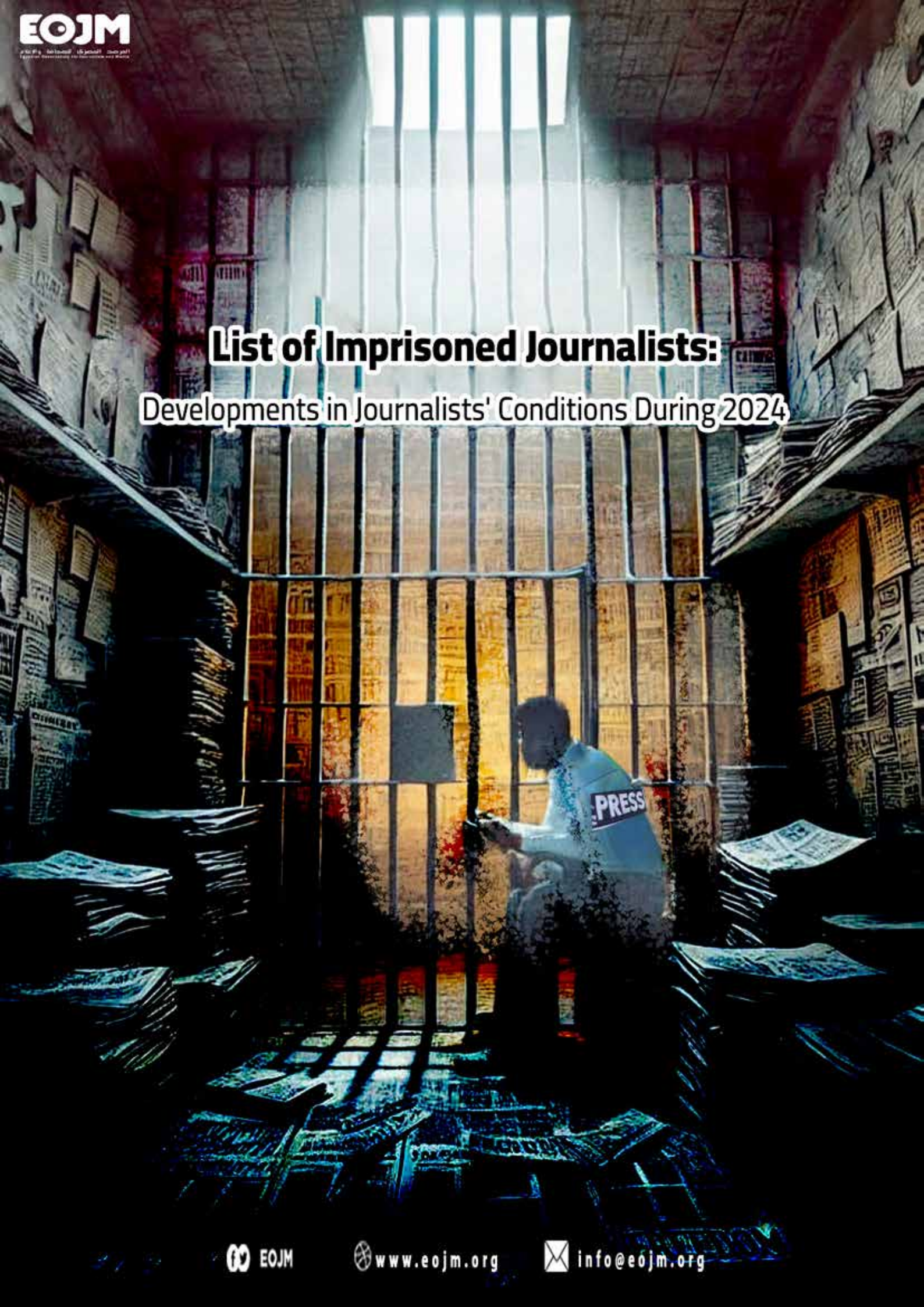


List of Imprisoned Journalists: Developments in Journalists' Conditions During 2024



Legal Support and Assistance Unit Egyptian Observatory for Journalism and Media

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Executive Summary

The Egyptian Observatory for Journalism and Media issues this report on the developments in the conditions of imprisoned journalists during 2024 and their trials throughout the year. The report aims at providing a detailed presentation and documentation of the cases of journalists who have been arrested, as well as those detained in custody during the report's coverage period. It also includes a brief presentation of the violations and legal breaches these journalists have faced during their trials. This is based on specific criteria set by the institution, which are outlined in this report. The total number of journalists and media professionals covered in the report is 29, involved in 19 cases.

During the report's coverage period, the Observatory's team documented that 10 journalists remained under pretrial detention. Pretrial detention was not the only violation against these journalists and media professionals; some of them were held outside the legal framework for periods ranging from a few days to several months without being presented to the prosecution, in violation of Article 54 of the Egyptian Constitution and Article 124 of the Criminal Procedures Code, which mandate that a person must be brought before the prosecution within 24 hours of arrest. Furthermore, some journalists remained in pretrial detention beyond the maximum period stipulated by the Criminal Procedures Code- exceeding more than a year- in violation of Article 143, which sets the maximum pretrial detention period at eighteen months for felonies and two years if the prescribed penalty for the crime is life imprisonment or the death penalty. This applies to journalists such as Mostafa El-Khatib, Medhat Ramadan, Hamdy El-Zaeem, and Mostafa Saad.

The team also documented the release of 18 journalists by decisions from the Public Prosecution, including the Supreme State Security Prosecution, in 11 cases. Additionally, one journalist remained under precautionary measures, an alternative to pretrial detention.

The report presents all case details and decisions in three main sections as follows:

1- The first section provides a statistical presentation of journalists' cases during the coverage period, including cases from previous years and new cases arising during the report period, totaling 18 cases involving 29 journalists. These cases were reviewed by eight judicial entities, with the Supreme State Security Prosecution handling the majority (11 cases). Other cases were reviewed by the South Giza Prosecution, Sheikh Zayed

Prosecution, Cairo Appeals Prosecution, Ismailia Prosecution, East Cairo Prosecution, Al-Zawiya Al-Hamra Prosecution, and the Emergency State Security Misdemeanor Court in New Cairo, each handling one case. The section also addresses the legal status of journalists, as the Observatory team documented decisions issued by the Public Prosecution, including the Supreme State Security Prosecution, to release 18 journalists. Meanwhile, one journalist remained under precautionary measures, and 10 journalists continued to be held in pretrial detention during the reporting period.

2- The second section details the cases of journalists and media professionals who remain imprisoned, either under pretrial detention or due to charges related to freedom of the press and media or freedom of opinion and expression.

3- The third section presents the cases of journalists and media professionals who were released, focusing on those arrested in connection with their journalistic work or freedom of expression.

Methodology

The Egyptian Observatory for Journalism and Media relied on several sources in preparing this report, categorized as follows:

- 1- Direct Sources: This includes official documents obtained by the institution's legal support team, such as police reports, prosecution investigations, complaints, telegrams from journalists' relatives, attending court sessions, and direct documentation through interviews or various media.
- 2- Indirect Sources: Communication with other lawyers who attended investigations and defended journalists but preferred to remain anonymous due to security concerns.
- 3- Supplementary Sources: Reports and news published by other human rights organizations working on press and media freedom.

Institution's Criteria

The Observatory focuses on cases involving journalists and media professionals based on the following definition: A journalist/media professional is anyone subjected to a violation due to their journalistic work and possesses any of the following: a press/media syndicate membership, a work permit, an assignment from a media organization, a press archive, or verification from their media institution.

The following conditions apply to cases covered in the report:

- * The journalist was arrested due to their journalistic work.
- * The journalist was arrested while performing journalistic duties.
- * The journalist was arrested because of published journalistic content (e.g., news, reports, any journalistic and media content).
- * The journalist was arrested due to their job title as a female/male journalist or media professional.

In 2022, the Observatory introduced a new program titled "Freedom of Opinion and Expression," which covers cases where journalists were arrested due to social media posts containing opinions or news that do not incite any legally punishable crimes. This criterion was activated in July 2022, acknowledging that these cases represent only those docu-

mented by the Observatory according to its established standards.

Timeframe of the Report

This report covers cases of arrested journalists, detained journalists, and those released between January 1, 2024, and December 31, 2024. The figures in this report do not necessarily represent the total number of imprisoned journalists or those arrested during the coverage period but only those cases that the institution was able to access and whose individuals consented to disclosure.

Challenges and Restrictions Faced by the Egyptian Observatory for Journalism and Media

1. Restrictions on Access to Information:

- 1- Media blackout: Authorities impose a media blackout on journalist arrests, hindering documentation and verification.
- 2- Difficulty in reaching sources: Many sources hesitate to provide information due to fear of harassment or arrest.
- 3- Internet censorship: Websites publishing information on imprisoned journalists are blocked.
- 4- Prohibition on case documentation: Lawyers and researchers are prevented from photographing or obtaining case documents.
- 5- Vague charges: Charges against journalists are often ambiguous or broad, making them difficult to refute.
- 6- Difficulty obtaining court rulings: Court verdicts in journalists' cases may be withheld or delayed.

2. Legal and Security Restrictions:

- 1- Restrictive press laws: Certain laws in Egypt criminalize journalistic work, exposing journalists to arrest and detention.
- 2- Security harassment: Researchers working on imprisoned journalists' cases face security

harassment or arrest.

3- Lack of legal protection: No effective mechanisms exist to protect researchers facing threats due to their work.

3. Restrictions on Communication with Imprisoned Journalists:

1- Visitation bans: Imprisoned journalists may be denied visits or face strict limitations.

2- Harassment of lawyers: Lawyers defending imprisoned journalists may be subjected to restrictions.

4. Methodological and Logistical Challenges:

1- Verification of Information: Ensuring the accuracy of information remains one of the greatest challenges faced by the Egyptian Observatory for Journalism and Media, given the restrictions imposed on the free flow of information when updating the list of detained journalists.

2- Data Updates: The list of detained journalists requires continuous updating.

3- Dispersed Detention Locations: Journalists are held in multiple, scattered locations, and they are transferred between detention facilities without prior notice.

Despite these challenges, the institution remains committed to documenting press freedom violations and defending journalists' rights.

Introduction

Freedom of the press and media, as well as freedom of opinion and expression, are among the most fundamental human rights. These rights are interconnected and complementary. Press and media freedom entails the right to publish facts and opinions without interference from governments or private entities. This right encompasses all forms of media, whether written—such as books and newspapers—electronic—such as online websites—audio—such as radio—or visual—such as television. The United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 59 of 1946 affirmed this right in paragraph (d), clause (1):

“Freedom of information is a fundamental human right and is the standard by which the United Nations devotes its efforts. Freedom of information inherently includes the right to gather, transmit, and publish news anywhere without restriction. This freedom is an essential component of any serious effort to promote world peace and progress. One of the indispensable elements of freedom of information is the presence of both the will and the ability to prevent its misuse. A fundamental principle of this freedom is the moral obligation to seek the facts without distortion and to disseminate information without ill intent.”

Freedom of the press is the cornerstone of building modern societies based on fundamental rights and freedoms. It is not limited to providing information and reporting news but extends to shaping public opinion and fostering constructive criticism. In doing so, it plays a vital role in strengthening democracy and sustainable development. By providing a platform for free expression, press freedom enables citizens to better understand societal and political issues, encourages them to actively participate in decision-making, and contributes to the development of their communities. Additionally, it helps protect human rights by exposing violations, injustices, and corruption, thereby reinforcing the press’s guiding authority as an essential pillar of a society governed by law and justice.

Freedom of opinion and expression means the right to communicate one’s thoughts, which includes the pursuit, reception, and dissemination of information or ideas, regardless of the medium used. Freedom of opinion and expression is a broader right than press and media freedom, as the latter falls within its scope. International charters have emphasized the importance of freedom of opinion and expression, which is considered a form of press freedom. Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states:

“Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers¹.”

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), adopted in 1966, affirms in paragraph (2) of Article 19:

“Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include the freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice².”

The Supreme Constitutional Court of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in one of its rulings, emphasized the importance of freedom of expression in establishing democratic systems characterized by multiple decision-making centers, tolerance for opposition, accountability to citizens, and rejection of any restrictions that undermine credibility. It underscored the necessity of responding to calls for change through persuasion and presenting alternative choices through dialogue, allowing people to evaluate and select the best option, regardless of its content³.

However, the most crucial question remains: Are these laws being applied and enforced in reality? Is there genuine adherence to laws, treaties, or the constitution concerning freedom of opinion and expression and press and media freedom? The answer is no. The first half of the year witnessed a continuation of repression, silencing voices, restricting freedoms, and stifling the public sphere. The Egyptian authorities did not stop at prosecuting journalists, arresting them, and interrogating them, but also subjected them to pretrial detention in politically motivated cases related to their work. Additionally, several journalists remain imprisoned in prolonged pretrial detention, exceeding the legal limits. This constitutes a violation of all the aforementioned laws and agreements, as well as a breach of the Egyptian Constitution and individuals’ rights to liberty.

1-Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights “See Article 19” – published on the official website of the University of Minnesota Human Rights Library – [via the link](#).

2-The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights can be accessed [via the link](#).

3-The Supreme Constitutional Court ruling in Appeal No. 77 of 2019 (Constitutional Case), issued in the session of February 7, 1998 – published on the University of Minnesota Human Rights Library website – [via the link](#).

According to Article 9 of the ICCPR:

“Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release.”

Similarly, paragraph 3 of Article 14 of the ICCPR states:

“In the determination of any criminal charge against him, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent, and impartial tribunal established by law, and shall be tried without undue delay.”

This principle dictates that deprivation of liberty through pretrial detention should only be used in strictly necessary cases. Furthermore, prolonged pretrial detention contradicts the constitutional principle that “the accused is innocent until proven guilty” and violates paragraph 4 of Article 143 of Law No. 150 of 1950, the Code of Criminal Procedure, in its latest amendments.

Scope of the Report:

In light of the above, this report provides a detailed account and documentation of cases involving imprisoned journalists, those who have been arrested, and those held in detention facilities during the first half of 2024. It also covers journalists who were released during the same period. Additionally, the report presents a summary of legal violations and procedural breaches experienced by these journalists during their trials.

FIRST:

Statistical Overview of Journalists' Cases in 2024

This section of the report provides a statistical overview of journalists' cases from January to December 2024. It includes:

- * Classification of cases based on the number of journalists involved in each case.
- * Classification of cases according to the judicial authority handling them.
- * Classification of cases based on the legal status of the journalists.
- * Classification of cases based on the charges brought against the journalists in each case.
- * Classification of cases by the gender of arrested journalists.
- * Classification of cases by the geographical location of the journalists' arrests.

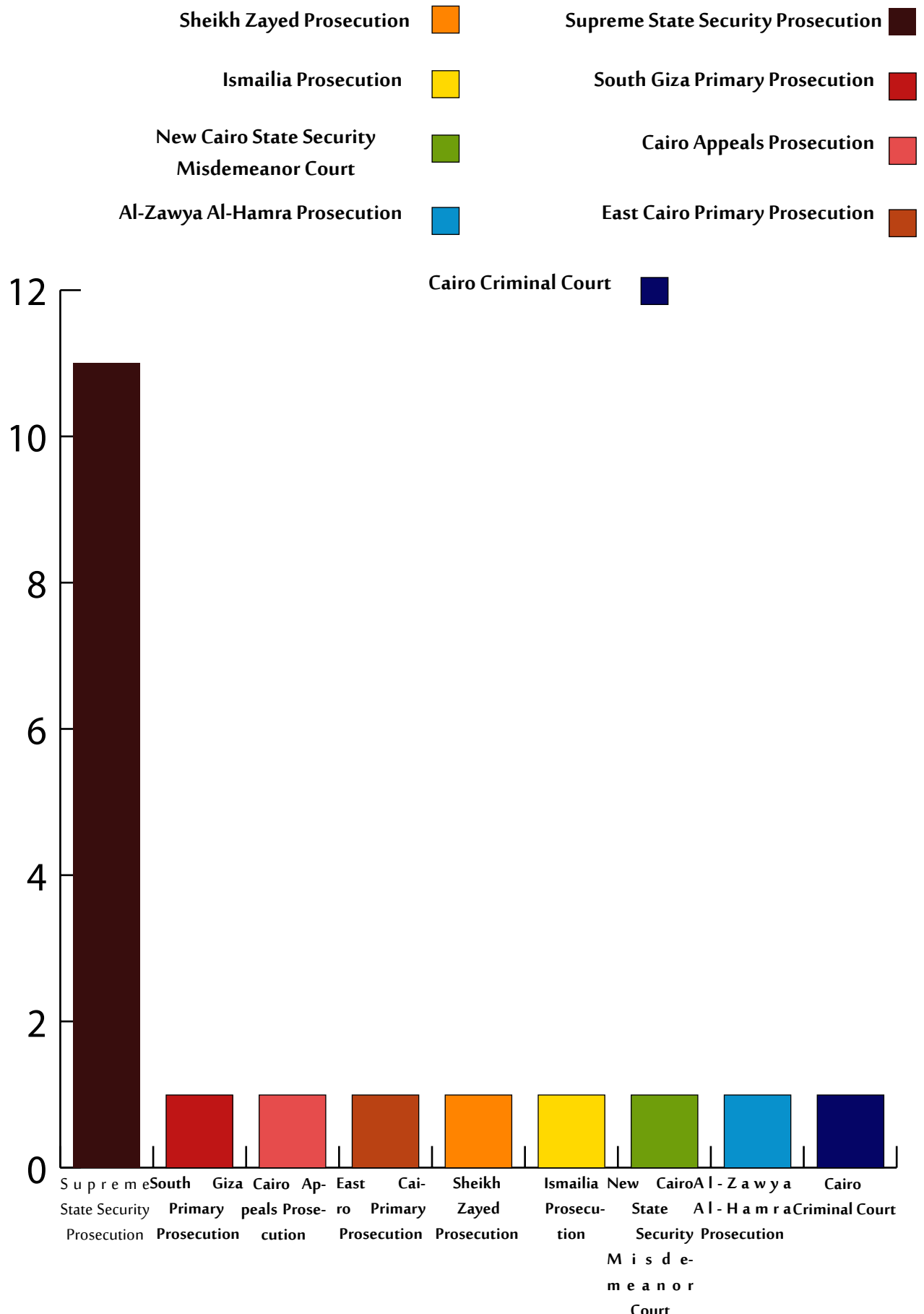
A) Classification of Cases by Number of Journalists Involved:

This classification outlines the number of cases and journalists involved during 2024, revealing that 29 journalists were involved in 19 different cases.

 <p>Case Number: 785/2024 Ismailia First Administrative Specialized Prosecution: Ismailia Prosecution</p>	 <p>Case Number: 1356/2018 Supreme State Security Specialized Prosecution: Supreme State Security Prosecution</p>	 <p>Case Number: 1576/2024 Supreme State Security Specialized Prosecution: Supreme State Security Prosecution</p>
 <p>Case Number: 680/2020 Supreme State Security Specialized Prosecution: Supreme State Security Prosecution</p>	 <p>Case Number: 408/2019 Supreme State Security Specialized Prosecution: Supreme State Security Prosecution</p>	 <p>Case Number: 87/2023 East Cairo Petitions Specialized Prosecution: East Cairo Public Prosecution</p>
 <p>Case Number: 2063/2023 Supreme State Security Specialized Prosecution: Supreme State Security Prosecution</p>	 <p>Case Number: 3813/2024 Sheikh Zayed Administrative Specialized Prosecution: Sheikh Zayed Prosecution</p>	 <p>Case Number: 13338/2022 Misdemeanor Giza Section Specialized Prosecution: South Giza Public Prosecution</p>
 <p>Case Number: 1882/2024 Supreme State Security Specialized Prosecution: Supreme State Security Prosecution</p>	 <p>Case Number: 22/2023 Cairo Appeals Investigation Specialized Prosecution: Cairo Appeals Prosecution</p>	 <p>Case Number: 976/2024 Supreme State Security Specialized Prosecution: Supreme State Security Prosecution</p>
 <p>Case Number: 1228/2021 Cairo New Misdemeanor State Security Specialized Prosecution: Cairo New Misdemeanor State Security Court</p>	 <p>Case Number: 5054/2024 Supreme State Security Specialized Prosecution: Supreme State Security Prosecution</p>	 <p>Case Number: 1568/2024 Supreme State Security Specialized Prosecution: Supreme State Security Prosecution</p>
 <p>Case Number: 955/2020 State Security Specialized Prosecution: Supreme State Security Prosecution</p>	 <p>Case Number: 2523/2024 Al-Zawya Al-Hamra Administrative Specialized Prosecution: Al-Zawya Al-Hamra Prosecution</p>	 <p>Case Number: 3527/2024 Supreme State Security Specialized Prosecution: Supreme State Security Prosecution</p>
	 <p>Case Number: 26/2021 Supreme State Security, Registered</p>	

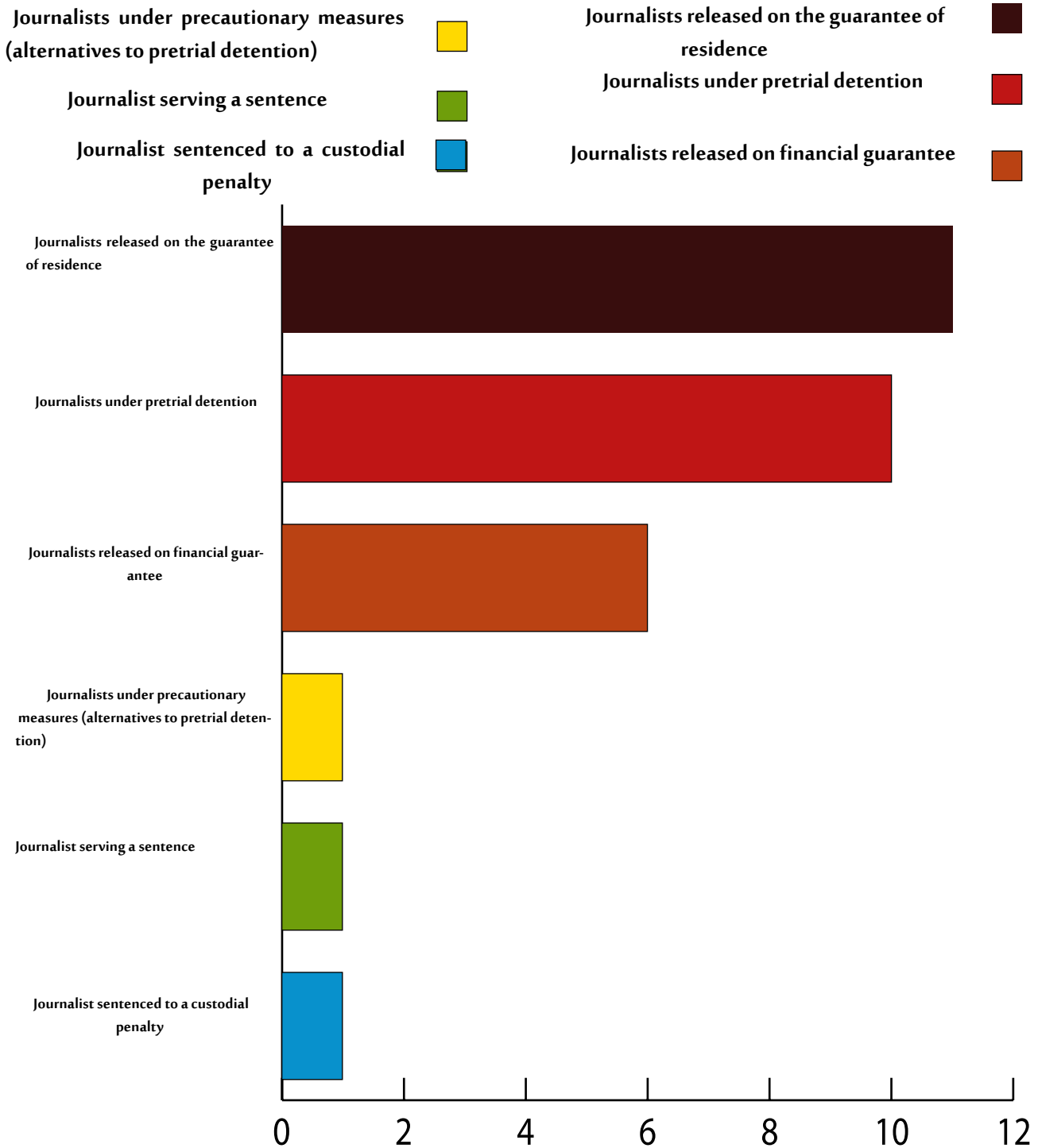
B) Classification of Cases According to Judicial Authorities

This classification examines the number of cases involving journalists and media professionals in 2024 based on the judicial authorities overseeing them. Throughout the year, these cases were presented before nine different judicial bodies.



C) Classification of Cases According to the Legal Status of Journalists

This classification addresses the legal status of journalists in 2024, which varied across **six different legal conditions.**

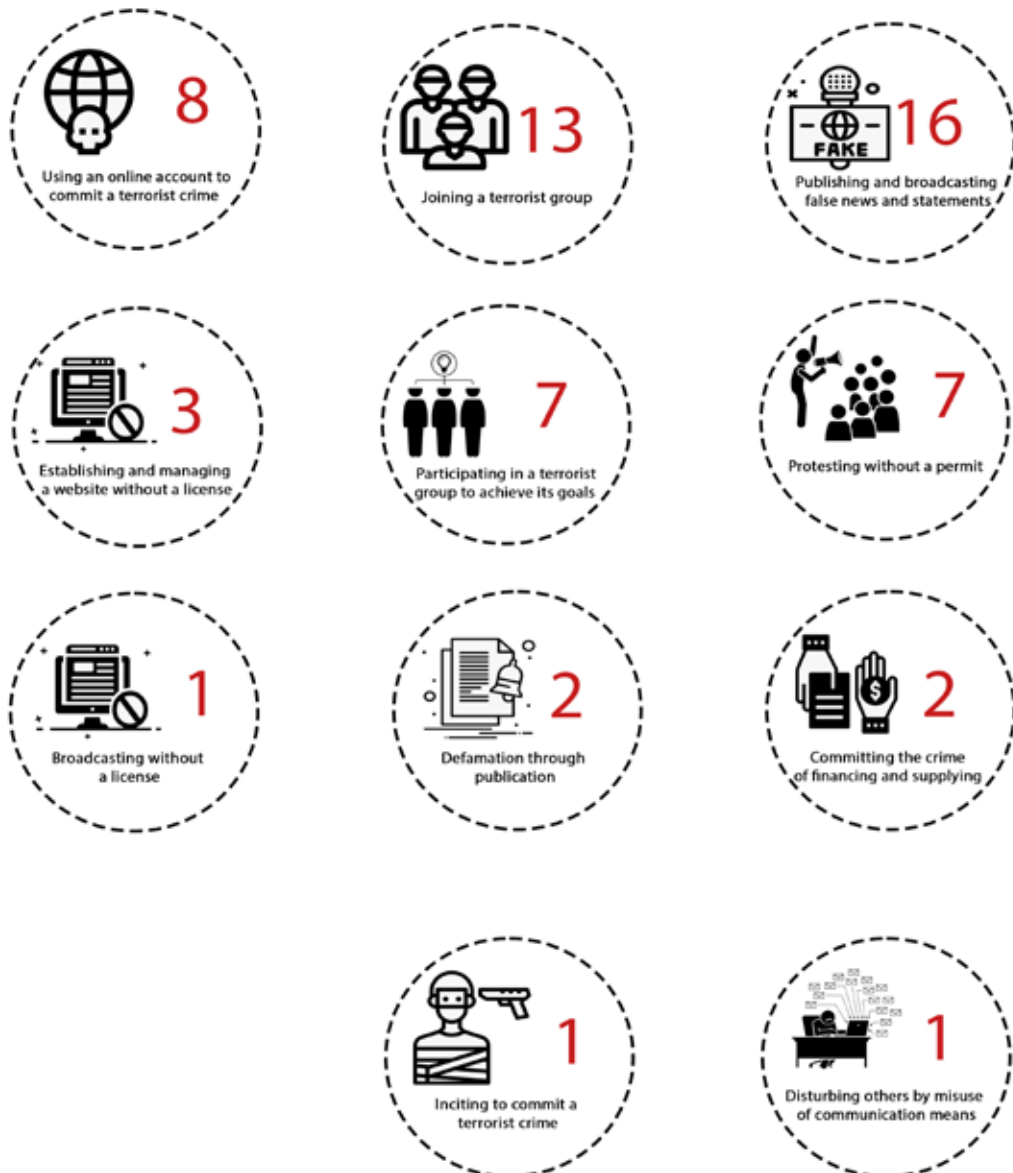


D) Classification of Cases According to the Charges Brought Against Journalists:

The charges against journalists and media professionals in these cases were diverse. The most common charges included:

- Joining a terrorist group
- Publishing false news and information
- Misuse of the international information network
- Protesting without notifying the competent authorities
- Committing a financing-related offense
- Broadcasting without a license
- Establishing and managing a website without a license

It should be noted that the increase in the number of charges is due to journalists often facing multiple charges in a single case.



E) Classification of Cases According to the Gender of Journalists

This classification examines the number of journalists and media professionals who were investigated and charged during the report's coverage period based on gender. The distribution was as follows:

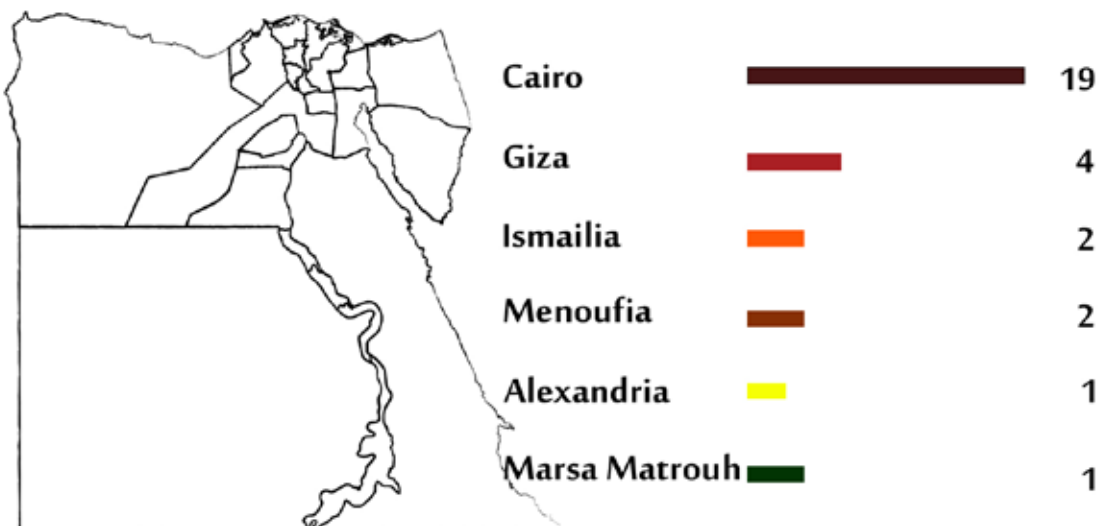
21 male journalists

8 female journalists



F) Classification of Cases Based on the Geographic Location of Arrest or Summons

This classification categorizes the 29 journalists and media professionals covered in the report according to the geographic location where they were arrested or summoned for investigation.



Section Two: Presentation of Cases of Journalists Still in Detention at the End of the Report's Coverage Period

This section presents an overview of the cases of journalists and media professionals who remained behind prison walls at the end of the report's coverage period, whether held in pretrial detention or serving a custodial sentence. The section is divided into two parts: The first part provides an overview of cases **involving journalists imprisoned due to their journalistic work** (who fall within the scope of press and media freedom). The second part presents cases of **journalists who expressed their opinions on the policies of the current regime in the Arab Republic of Egypt on social media platforms** (who fall within the scope of freedom of opinion and expression), including the most significant legal violations they faced.

Cases of Journalists Imprisoned Due to Their Journalistic Work

This part details the cases of journalists detained due to their journalistic work, who are classified within the scope of press and media freedom.

First: Journalists Held in Pretrial Detention Pending Investigations

I- Case No. 1365 of 2018 (Supreme State Security Prosecution)

*** Journalist's Name:** Mostafa Mohamed Saad Youssef

(known as Mostafa Saad)

*** Employer:** Al Jazeera Network

*** Profession:** Photojournalist

*** Date of Arrest:** November 8, 2019

*** Date of First Investigation:** November 9, 2019

*** Charges:**

_ Joining a terrorist group

_ Publishing and broadcasting false news and information

*** Summary of the Arrest Incident:**

On November 8, 2019, security forces arrested the journalist at Cairo Airport upon his return from Doha. According to his account, he entered the airport using a Turkish passport because his Egyptian passport had expired, attaching his national ID card. Since the Turkish passport required a visa for entry, he was detained, and his passport was allegedly concealed. Authorities then denied its existence before taking him to a security office at the airport. He was later informed of a pending arrival alert against him. The following morning, he was transferred to the Supreme State Security Prosecution, where he was investigated in connection with Case No. 1365 of 2018. The prosecution ordered his pretrial detention pending investigations.

*** Legal Status:**

Held in pretrial detention pending investigations.

***Key Legal Violations:**

-The journalist was arrested and detained without being informed of the reasons for his arrest, in violation of Article 54 of the Egyptian Constitution.

- During renewal hearings before the prosecution and the court, he was denied his legal right to appeal his detention order, violating Article 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

- His pretrial detention exceeded the 16-month maximum limit, violating Article 143(4) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

- The journalist was not physically present at detention renewal hearings and was not given the opportunity to present his statements or defense due to the generalized use of video conferencing technology for such sessions, which violates Article 136 of the Criminal Procedure Code.



Mostafa Saad

2–Case No. 488 of 2019 (Supreme State Security Prosecution)

* **Journalist’s Name:** Mostafa Ahmed Abdelmohsen Hassan (known as Mostafa El-Khatib)

* **Employer:** Associated Press, Cairo Bureau

* **Profession:** Journalist Translator – reporter

* **Date of Arrest:** October 12, 2019

* **Date of First Investigation:** October 14, 2019

* **Charges:**

- Joining a terrorist group with knowledge of its objectives
- Spreading and broadcasting false news
- Using an online platform to commit the aforementioned crime

* **Summary of the Arrest Incident:**

According to his family, the journalist was arrested at his home in Cairo on October 12, 2019, and taken to an undisclosed location, likely a National Security facility, where he was unlawfully detained. He remained in secret detention until he appeared before the Supreme State Security Prosecution on October 14, 2019, following his publication of a news article about the arrest of two British students in Egypt for academic purposes near Tahrir Square. This coincided with heightened security measures by Egyptian authorities to prevent anti-regime demonstrations encouraged by actor Mohamed Ali.

* **Legal Status:**

Held in pretrial detention pending investigations.

***Key Legal Violations:**

- The journalist was forcibly disappeared for two days, violating Article 54 of the Egyptian Constitution and Article 124 of the Criminal Procedure Code, both of which mandate that a detainee must be presented before the Public Prosecution within 24 hours of arrest.
- His extended pretrial detention violated Article 143 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which sets the maximum pretrial detention period at 18 months for felonies and two years if the crime carries a life sentence or the death penalty.



Mostafa El-Khatib

3. Case No. 680 of 2020 (Supreme State Security Prosecution)

*** Journalist's Name:** Medhat Ramadan Ali Bargouth
(known as Medhat Ramadan)

*** Employer:** Shababeek News Website

*** Profession:** SEO & Search Engine Specialist Journalist

*** Date of Arrest:** May 28, 2020

*** Date of First Investigation:** June 27, 2020

*** Charges:**

- Joining a terrorist group with knowledge of its objectives
- Using an online account to promote the group's ideas
- Publishing and broadcasting false news and information

*** Summary of the Arrest Incident:**

According to his family, security forces arrested the journalist at his family home in Delhamo village, Ashmoun district, Menoufia Governorate, on Thursday May 28, 2020. He was taken to an undisclosed location and forcibly disappeared for 30 days before appearing before the Supreme State Security Prosecution on June 27, 2020 for questioning.

*** Legal Status:**

Held in pretrial detention pending investigations.

***Key Legal Violations:**

- Forcible disappearance for 30 days, violating Article 54 of the Egyptian Constitution and Article 124 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which mandate presenting detainees before the Public Prosecution within 24 hours of arrest.
- Extended pretrial detention beyond legal limits, violating Article 143 of the Criminal Procedure Code which set a limit of 18 months' imprisonment for felonies and two years' for life imprisonment or death.



Medhat Ramadan

4. Case No. 955 of 2020 (Supreme State Security Prosecution)

* **Journalist's Name:** Hamdy Mokhtar Ali
(known as Hamdy Al-Za'im)

* **Employer:** Freelance

* **Profession:** Photojournalist

* **Date of Arrest:** January 5, 2021

* **Date of First Investigation:** January 16, 2021

* **Charges:**

- Joining a terrorist group
- Misusing the international information network
- Publishing and broadcasting false news and information

* **Summary of the Arrest Incident:**

Security forces arrested the journalist at his home in El-Amiriya at dawn on January 5, 2021, taking him to an undisclosed location. He was later transferred to Al-Abbasiya Quarantine Hospital under suspicion of COVID-19 infection. On January 16, 2021, he was presented before the Supreme State Security Prosecution, which investigated him in connection with Case No. 955 of 2020 and ordered his detention for 15 days.

* **Legal Status:**

Held in pretrial detention pending investigations.

* **Key Legal Violations:**

- Forcible disappearance for 11 days, violating Article 54 of the Egyptian Constitution and Article 124 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which require presenting detainees before the prosecution within 24 hours.
- Extended pretrial detention beyond the legal limit, violating Article 143 of the Criminal Procedure Code which set a limit of 18 months' imprisonment for felonies and two years' for life imprisonment or death.



Hamdy Al-Za'im

S. Casp No. 2063 of 2023 – Supreme State Security Prosecution

- * **Journalist’s Name:** Mohamed Saad Khattab Heggy
- * **Employer:** Currently a freelance journalist – Formerly with Sout Al-Umma
- * **Profession:** Freelance Journalist
- * **Date of Arrest:** August 20, 2023
- * **Date of First Investigation:** August 21, 2023
- * **Charges:**

- Joining a terrorist group with knowledge of its objectives
- Using an account on the international information network to promote the group’s ideas
- Publishing and broadcasting false news and statements

* **Summary of the Arrest Incident:**

According to his lawyer, security forces arrested the journalist from his office in Nasr City on the evening of August 20. Two State Security officers searched the office, seized a camera, and escorted him under heavy guard to the Nasr City Second Police Department. He was taken upstairs for five minutes and then blindfolded, handcuffed, and transported in a vehicle to the State Security building at the old Police Academy in Abbasiya. He spent the night with his hands suspended against a wall before being transferred in the morning to the Supreme State Security Prosecution for interrogation.

* **Legal Status:**

Held in pretrial detention pending investigations.

* **Key Legal Violations:**

- The journalist was arrested and detained without being informed of the reasons for his arrest, in violation of Article 54 of the Egyptian Constitution.
- His detention is being renewed remotely via video conferencing technology, preventing direct communication with the prosecution and his lawyer, in violation of Article 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
- He is denied direct contact with the court panel and is not allowed to speak freely, as the presiding judge controls the audio circuit and can mute him at will.



Mohamed Saad

6. Case No. 1282 of 2024 – Supreme State Security Prosecution

* **Journalist's Name:** Khaled Mamdouh Mohamed Ibrahim (Known as: Khaled Mamdouh)

* **Employer:** Arab Post

* **Profession:** Journalist Editor

* **Date of Arrest:** July 16, 2024

* **Date of First Investigation:** July 21, 2024

* **Charges:**

- Joining a terrorist group
- Publishing false news and statements
- Misuse of social media

* **Summary of the Arrest Incident:**

According to his lawyer, security forces arrested the journalist from his office in Nasr City on the evening of August 20. Two State Security officers searched the office, seized a camera, and escorted him under heavy guard to the Nasr City Second Police Department. He was taken upstairs for five minutes and then blindfolded, handcuffed, and transported in a vehicle to the State Security building at the old Police Academy in Abbasiya. He spent the night with his hands suspended against a wall before being transferred in the morning to the Supreme State Security Prosecution for interrogation.

* **Legal Status:**

Held in pretrial detention pending investigations.

* **Major Legal Violations Against the Journalist:**

- The journalist was arrested and detained without being informed of the reasons for his arrest, in violation of Article 54 of the Egyptian Constitution.
- His detention is being renewed remotely via video conferencing technology, preventing direct communication with the prosecution and his lawyer, in violation of Article 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
- He is denied direct contact with the court panel and is not allowed to speak freely, as the presiding judge controls the audio circuit and can mute him at will.



Khaled Mamdouh

7. Case No. 1568 of 2024 – Supreme State Security Prosecution

* **Journalist's Name:** Yasser Sayed Ahmed Abou Al-Elaa
(Known as: Yasser Abou Al-Elaa)

* **Employer:** Freelance

* **Profession:** Journalist Editor

* **Date of Arrest:** March 10, 2024

* **Date of First Investigation:** Not Available

* **Charges:**

- Joining a terrorist group
- Committing a crime related to financing terrorism
- Publishing false news and statements

* **Summary of the Arrest Incident:**

On March 10, 2024, security forces arrested the journalist from his home. The arresting force consisted of 13 masked and armed personnel dressed in official uniforms. They broke into the apartment, detained him in one room, and confined his family members in another. He was interrogated for 30 minutes, during which he was filmed using a video camera in their possession. Authorities confiscated two laptops, two tablets, four mobile phones, and a gaming tablet before blindfolding him and asking about the presence of money or U.S. dollars, which his wife denied. He was then taken to an undisclosed location, where he remained for more than a month before being presented to the Supreme State Security Prosecution for questioning.

* **Legal Status:**

Held in pretrial detention.

* **Major Legal Violations Against the Journalist:**

- The journalist was arrested and detained without being informed of the reasons for his arrest, in violation of Article 54 of the Egyptian Constitution.
- He was unlawfully detained for over one month before being presented to the prosecution, in violation of Article 54 of the Egyptian Constitution and Article 124 of the Criminal Procedure Code, both of which require detainees to be presented to the prosecution within 24 hours of their arrest.
- His detention is being renewed remotely via video conferencing technology, preventing direct communication with the prosecution and his lawyer, in violation of Article 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
- He is denied direct contact with the court panel and is not allowed to speak freely, as the presiding judge controls the audio circuit and can mute him at will.

Additionally, a life imprisonment sentence was issued in absentia against him in Case No. 26 of 2021 – Supreme State Security, registered as Case No. 1371 of 2022 – New Cairo Criminal Court. This case, widely known in the media as the “Media Cell Case”, was adjudicated by the Cairo Criminal Court on November 3, 2024. He was unable to attend the trial or present his defense, violating his right to a fair trial.



Yasser Abou Al-Elaa

8. Case No. 1568 of 2024 – Supreme State Security Prosecution

* **Journalist's Name:** Ramadan Gowida Shehata
(Known as: Ramadan Gowida).

* **Employer:** Al-Youm Newspaper

* **Profession:** deskman

* **Date of Arrest:** May 1, 2024

* **Date of First Investigation:** June 10, 2024

* **Charges:**

Joining a terrorist group, committing a financing-related crime, publishing and disseminating false news and statements.

* **Summary of the Arrest Incident:**

The journalist was arrested while returning to his family home in the village of Ashmoun, Monufia Governorate, on May 1, 2024. He was taken to an undisclosed location where he remained in extralegal detention for 40 days before being presented to the Supreme State Security Prosecution for investigation on June 10, 2024.

* **Legal Status:**

Held in pretrial detention.

* **Major Legal Violations Against the Journalist:**

The journalist was arrested and detained without being informed of the reasons for his arrest, in violation of Article 54 of the Constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt. He was also held in extralegal detention for 40 days, contrary to the provisions of Article 54 of the Egyptian Constitution and Article 124 of the Criminal Procedure Code, both of which require that an arrested person be presented to the Public Prosecution within 24 hours of the arrest. Additionally, the journalist's detention is being extended remotely via video conferencing, which hinders communication between him and the prosecution, as well as between him and his lawyer, in violation of Article 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He is also unable to communicate directly with the court and is prevented from speaking during hearings due to the court controlling the audio system and muting it at the discretion of the presiding judge.



Ramadan Gowida

9. القضية رقم 1568 لسنة 2024 دصر أمن دولة عليا

* **Journalist's Name:** Ashraf Omar Mohamed Sedky

(Known as: Ashraf Omar).

* **Employer:** Al-Manassa

* **Profession:** Cartoonist

* **Date of Arrest:** July 22, 2024

* **Date of First Investigation:** July 24, 2024

* **Charges:**

Joining a terrorist group, publishing and disseminating false news and statements, misusing social media.

* **Summary of the Arrest Incident:**

The journalist was arrested at approximately 1:30 AM on July 22, 2024, from his residence in a compound in the Hadayek October area, Giza Governorate. The arrest was accompanied by a search of his home, during which his personal computer, mobile phone, and a sum of money were confiscated. He was then blindfolded and taken to an undisclosed security facility, where he was held for two days. During this period, he was subjected to physical assault and threatened with electric shocks, as he described in his investigation statements, before being presented to the Supreme State Security Prosecution.

* **Legal Status:**

Held in pretrial detention.

* **Major Legal Violations Against the Journalist:**

The journalist was arrested and detained without being informed of the reasons for his arrest, in violation of Article 54 of the Egyptian Constitution. He was taken to a National Security facility, where he was held for two days before being presented to the prosecution. Additionally, he was subjected to physical assault, and money was seized from his home without it being officially presented to the prosecution. Furthermore, his detention is being extended remotely via video conferencing, hindering communication between him and the prosecution, as well as between him and his lawyer, in violation of Article 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He is also unable to communicate directly with the court and is prevented from speaking during hearings due to the court controlling the audio system and muting it at the discretion of the presiding judge.



Ashraf Omar

10. Case No. 5054 of 2024 – Supreme State Security Prosecution

*** Journalist's Name:** Ahmed Mohamed Mostafa Bayoumi
(Known as: Ahmed Bayoumi).

*** Employer:** Erem News

*** Profession :**Journalist Editor

*** Date of Arrest:** September 16, 2024

*** Date of First Investigation:** November 2, 2024

*** Charges:**

Joining a terrorist group, publishing and disseminating false news and statements, promoting the objectives of a terrorist group, misusing the international information network

***Summary of the Arrest Incident:**

The security forces arrested the journalist from his home on September 16, 2024, and he was taken to an unknown destination. He remained there until he was presented to the State Security Prosecution on November 2, 2024. He was investigated in Case No. 5054 of 2024, State Security, on charges of joining a terrorist group with knowledge of its purposes, publishing false news and data, using an account on the International Information Network to publish false news, and committing a financing crime. It was decided to imprison him. 15 days .

*** Legal Status:**

Held in pretrial detention.

***Major Legal Violations Against the Journalist:**

The journalist was subjected to multiple violations, including arrest and detention in an undisclosed location for over a month, in violation of Article 54 of the Egyptian Constitution and Article 124 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which require that an arrested person be presented to the Public Prosecution within 24 hours of the arrest. Additionally, his detention is being extended remotely via video conferencing, hindering communication between him and the prosecution, as well as between him and his lawyer, in violation of Article 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code.



Ahmed Bayoumi

Second: Journalists Imprisoned Serving Court-Imposed Sentences:

I–Case No. 1228 of 2021 Emergency State Security Misdemeanors, Fifth Settlement, copied from Case No. 1356 of 2019 Supreme State Security

* **Journalist’s Name:** Mohamed Ibrahim Mohamed Radwan (known as Mohamed Oxygen)

* **Workplace:** Oxygen Egypt Blog

* **Profession :** Blogger

* **Date of Arrest:** September 21, 2019

* **Date of First Investigation:** November 2, 2024

* **Charges:**

Publishing false news and statements

* **Summary of the Arrest Incident:**

The blogger was arrested while executing a precautionary measure at Al-Basateen Police Station in Case No. 621 of 2018 Supreme State Security on September 21, 2019, and was taken to an undisclosed location. On October 8, 2019, he appeared before the Supreme State Security Prosecution and was investigated in Case No. 1356 of 2019 Supreme State Security on charges of participating in a terrorist group to achieve its objectives, publishing and broadcasting false news and statements, and misusing social media. On November 3, 2020, the Giza Criminal Court decided to release the blogger under precautionary measures in Case No. 1356 of 2019, but the decision was not implemented. On November 10, 2020, he was presented to the Supreme State Security Prosecution and investigated in Case No. 855 of 2020 on charges of joining a terrorist group, and the prosecution decided to detain him. A copy of the documents from Case No. 1356 of 2019 was taken, and investigations continued on charges of publishing and broadcasting false news and statements domestically and internationally with the intent to harm the state’s reputation. The case was referred to the Emergency State Security Misdemeanors Court in New Cairo, which sentenced him to four years in prison.

* **Date of Judgment:** December 20, 2021

* **Issuing Authority:** Emergency State Security Misdemeanors Court, Fifth Settlement

* **Verdict:** The court sentenced the defendant to four years of imprisonment with labor.

* **Legal Violations Against the Journalist:** The journalist was arrested and detained without being informed of the reasons for his arrest, in violation of Article 54 of the Constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt. He was held outside the legal framework for 16 days before being presented to the Supreme State Security Prosecution. He was investigated without the presence of his lawyer, in violation of Article 124 of the Criminal Procedure Code in Case No. 1356 of 2019. Additionally, the execution of his release order issued by the Giza Criminal Court on November 3, 2020, was delayed, and he was illegally detained for seven days before being recycled into Case No. 855 of 2020 Supreme State Security, investigated on November 10, 2020, and placed in pretrial detention. On September 29, 2021, the Supreme State Security Prosecution extracted a copy of the case documents and referred him to the Emergency State Security Misdemeanors Court, Fifth Settlement. The mentioned judgment was issued without allowing him or his defense to plead his case.



Mohamed Oxygen

Third Section:

Presentation of Cases of Released Journalists During the Reporting Period

This section presents the cases of journalists and media professionals who were released in 2022, whether they were arrested or summoned by the Public Prosecution. It is divided into cases related to journalistic work (Freedom of the Press and Media) and cases related to political opinions published on social media platforms (Freedom of Expression Cases). The section concludes with journalists who were released after serving their sentences.

First: Cases of Journalists Due to Their Journalistic Work (Freedom of the Press and Media)

1. Case No. 3813 of 2023 Administrative, Sheikh Zayed



Mohamed Abdel Rahman

* **Journalist's Name:** Mohamed Abdel Rahman

* **Workplace:** E'lam Dot Com

* **Profession :** Editor-in-Chief

* **Date of Arrest:** Not arrested, summoned for investigation.

* **Date of First Investigation:** February 12, 2024

* **Charges:**

Defamation through publication and intentional harassment of the complainant by misusing communication means.

* **Date of Release Order:** February 12, 2024

* **Issuing Authority:** Sheikh Zayed Prosecution

* **Decision:** Release of the journalist on a residence guarantee.

* **Date of Execution:** February 12, 2024

2- Case No. 22 of 2023 Supreme Cairo Appeal Investigation

**Lina Attalah**

* **Journalist's Name:** Lina Attalah

* **Workplace:** Mada Masr

* **Profession :** Editor-in-Chief

* **Date of Arrest:** Not arrested, summoned for investigation

* **Date of First Investigation:** February 20, 2024

* **Charges:**

Publishing false news and statements, operating a website without a license.

* **Date of Release Order:** February 20, 2024

* **Issuing Authority:** Cairo Appeal Prosecution

* **Decision:** Release of the journalist on a financial guarantee of 5,000 Egyptian pounds.

* **Date of Execution:** February 20, 2024

3. Case No. 976 of 2024 Supreme State Security



Rana Mamdouh

* **Journalist's Name:** Rana Mamdouh

* **Workplace:** Mada Masr

* **Profession :** Journalist

* **Date of Arrest:** March 10, 2024

* **Date of First Investigation:** March 10, 2024

* **Charges:**

Participating in a terrorist group to achieve its objectives, inciting the commission of a terrorist crime, publishing false news and statements.

* **Date of Release Order:** March 10, 2024

* **Issuing Authority:** Supreme State Security Prosecution

* **Decision:** Release of the journalist on a financial guarantee of 5,000 Egyptian pounds.

* **Date of Execution:** March 10, 2024

4. Case No. 1365 of 2018 Supreme State Security



Bahaa Eldin Ibrahim

* **Journalist's Name:** Bahaa Eldin Ibrahim Ne'mat Allah Sayed

(known as Bahaa Eldin Ibrahim).

* **Workplace:** Al Jazeera Network

* **Profession :** Journalist Translator

* **Date of Arrest:** February 23, 2020.

* **Date of First Investigation:** May 6, 2020.

* **Charges:**

Joining an unlawfully established group, publishing false news.

* **Date of Release Order:** March 20, 2024.

* **Issuing Authority:** Supreme State Security Prosecution.

* **Decision:** Release of the journalist on residence guarantee.

* **Date of Execution:** March 21, 2024.

5. Case No. 1365 of 2018 Supreme State Security



Rabea El Sheikh

* **Journalist's Name:** Rabea Mohamed Abdelwahed Mohamed (known as Rabea El Sheikh).

* **Workplace:** Al Jazeera Network

* **Profession :** Journalist and TV Programs Producer.

* **Date of Arrest:** August 1, 2021.

* **Date of First Investigation:** August 2, 2021.

* **Charges:**

Joining a terrorist group, committing a financing crime, publishing false news.

* **Date of Release Order:** March 20, 2024.

* **Issuing Authority:** Supreme State Security Prosecution.

* **Decision:** Release of the journalist on residence guarantee.

* **Date of Execution:** March 21, 2024.

6. Case No. 785 of 2024 Ismailia First Administrative



Amira Abdel Hakim

* **Journalist's Name:** Amira Abdel Hakim

* **Workplace:** Al Arabiya Channel.

* **Profession :** Reporter.

* **Date of Arrest:** April 23, 2024

(detained and made to pledge to appear before the prosecution).

* **Date of First Investigation:** April 24, 2024.

* **Charges:**

Broadcasting without obtaining a license.

* **Date of Release Order:** April 24, 2024.

* **Issuing Authority:** Ismailia Prosecution.

* **Decision:** Release of the journalist on residence guarantee.

* **Date of Execution:** April 24, 2024.

7. Case No. 785 of 2024 Ismailia First Administrative



Nourhan Gamal

* **Journalist's Name:** Nourhan Gamal.

* **Workplace:** Al Arabiya Channel.

* **Profession :** Reporter.

* **Date of Arrest:** April 23, 2024

(detained and made to pledge to appear before the prosecution).

* **Date of First Investigation:** April 24, 2024.

* **Charges:**

Broadcasting without obtaining a license.

* **Date of Release Order:** April 24, 2024.

* **Issuing Authority:** Ismailia Prosecution.

* **Decision:** Release of the journalist on residence guarantee.

* **Date of Execution:** April 24, 2024.

8. Case No. 1576 of 2024 Supreme State Security



Iman Awf

* **Journalist's Name:** Iman Awf

* **Workplace:** Freelance.

* **Profession :** Journalist Editor.

* **Date of Arrest:** April 23, 2024

* **Date of First Investigation:** April 24, 2024.

* **Charges:**

Joining a terrorist group, participating in an illegal gathering, protesting without notification, possession of a white weapon (nail file).

* **Date of Release Order:** April 24, 2024.

* **Issuing Authority:**Supreme State Security Prosecution.

* **Decision:** Release of the journalist on bail of 10,000 EGP.

* **Date of Execution:** April 24, 2024.

9. Case No. 1576 of 2024 Supreme State Security



Rasha Azab

* **Journalist's Name:** Rasha Azab

* **Workplace:** Freelance.

* **Profession :** Journalist Editor.

* **Date of Arrest:** April 23, 2024

* **Date of First Investigation:** April 24, 2024.

* **Charges:**

Joining a terrorist group, participating in an illegal gathering, protesting without notification.

* **Date of Release Order:** April 24, 2024.

* **Issuing Authority:**Supreme State Security Prosecution.

* **Decision:** Release of the journalist on bail of 10,000 EGP.

* **Date of Execution:** April 24, 2024.

10. Case No. 1576 of 2024 Supreme State Security



Hadir El Mahdawy

* **Journalist's Name:** Hadir El Mahdawy

* **Workplace:** Freelance.

* **Profession :** Journalist Editor.

* **Date of Arrest:** April 23, 2024

* **Date of First Investigation:** April 24, 2024.

* **Charges:**

Joining a terrorist group, participating in an illegal gathering, protesting without notification.

* **Date of Release Order:** April 24, 2024.

* **Issuing Authority:**Supreme State Security Prosecution.

* **Decision:** Release of the journalist on bail of 5,000 EGP.

* **Date of Execution:** April 24, 2024.

11. Case No. 1576 of 2024, Supreme State Security



Youssef Shaaban

* **Journalist's Name:** Youssef Shaaban

* **Workplace:** Freelance.

* **Profession :** Journalist Editor.

* **Date of Arrest:** April 23, 2024

* **Date of First Investigation:** April 24, 2024.

* **Charges:**

Joining a terrorist group, participating in an illegal gathering, protesting without notification.

* **Date of Release Order:** April 24, 2024.

* **Issuing Authority:**Supreme State Security Prosecution.

* **Decision:** Release of the journalist on a residence guarantee.

* **Date of Execution:** April 24, 2024.

12. Case No. 1576 of 2024, Supreme State Security



* **Journalist's Name:** Mohamed Farag

* **Workplace:** Freelance.

* **Profession :** Journalist Editor.

* **Date of Arrest:** April 23, 2024

* **Date of First Investigation:** April 24, 2024.

* **Charges:**

Joining a terrorist group, participating in an illegal gathering, protesting without notification.

* **Date of Release Order:** April 24, 2024.

* **Issuing Authority:** Supreme State Security Prosecution.

* **Decision:** Release of the journalist on a residence guarantee.

* **Date of Execution:** April 24, 2024.

13. Case No. 87 of 2023, East Cairo Petitions

- * **Journalist's Name:** Salah El-Din Hassan
- * **Workplace:** Zat Masr.
- * **Profession :**Website Manager.
- * **Date of Arrest:**Not arrested, summoned for an investigation session.
- * **Date of First Investigation:** May 14, 2024.
- * **Charges:**
Publishing false news and information.
- * **Date of Release Order:** May 14, 2024.
- * **Issuing Authority:** East Cairo Court.
- * **Decision:** Release of the journalist on a residence guarantee.
- * **Date of Execution:** May 14, 2024.



Salah El-Din Hassan

14. Case No. 87 of 2023, East Cairo Petitions

**Osama Al-Anizi**

* **Journalist's Name:** Osama Al-Anizi

* **Workplace:** Zat Masr.

* **Profession :** Editor-in-Chief.

* **Date of Arrest:** Not arrested, summoned for an investigation session.

* **Date of First Investigation:**Not arrested, summoned for an investigation session.

* **Charges:**

Joining a terrorist group, participating in an illegal gathering, protesting without notification.

* **Date of Release Order:** April 24, 2024.

* **Issuing Authority:** Supreme State Security Prosecution.

* **Decision:** Release of the journalist on a residence guarantee.

* **Date of Execution:** April 24, 2024.

15. Case No. 3527 of 2024, Supreme State Security



Sally Nabil

* **Journalist's Name:** Sally Nabil

* **Workplace:** BBC

* **Profession :** Reporter.

* **Date of Arrest:** July 15, 2024

* **Date of First Investigation:** July 15, 2024.

* **Charges:**

Participating in achieving the objectives of a terrorist group, publishing false news and information, misuse of the international information network.

* **Date of Release Order:** July 15, 2024

* **Issuing Authority:** Supreme State Security Prosecution.

* **Decision:** Release on a financial guarantee of 10,000 EGP.

* **Date of Execution:** July 15, 2024.

16. Case No. 2523 of 2024, Administrative Al-Zawya Al-Hamra**Mahmoud Hashem**

- * **Journalist's Name:** Mahmoud Hashem
- * **Workplace:** Zat Masr.
- * **Profession :** Journalist Editor.
- * **Date of Arrest:** Not arrested, summoned for an investigation.
- * **Date of First Investigation:** August 19, 2024.
- * **Charges:**
Libel through publication.
- * **Date of Release Order:** August 19, 2024.
- * **Issuing Authority:** Al-Zawya Al-Hamra Prosecution.
- * **Decision:** Release on a residence guarantee.
- * **Date of Execution:** August 19, 2024.

17. Case No. 13338 of 2022, Misdemeanors Giza Police Department



Yehya Khalaf Allah

* **Journalist's Name:** Yehia Khalaf Allah Mohamed Ali
(Known as Yehya Khalaf Allah).

* **Workplace:** Yaqeen News Network.

* **Profession :** Director of Yaqeen News Network.

* **Date of Arrest:** December 23, 2019.

* **Date of First Investigation:** September 3, 2022, following his release in Cases No. 1306 of 2020 (Administrative Bulaq) and No. 24279 of 2022 (Misdemeanors Al-Haram Police Department).

* **Charges:**

Joining a terrorist group.

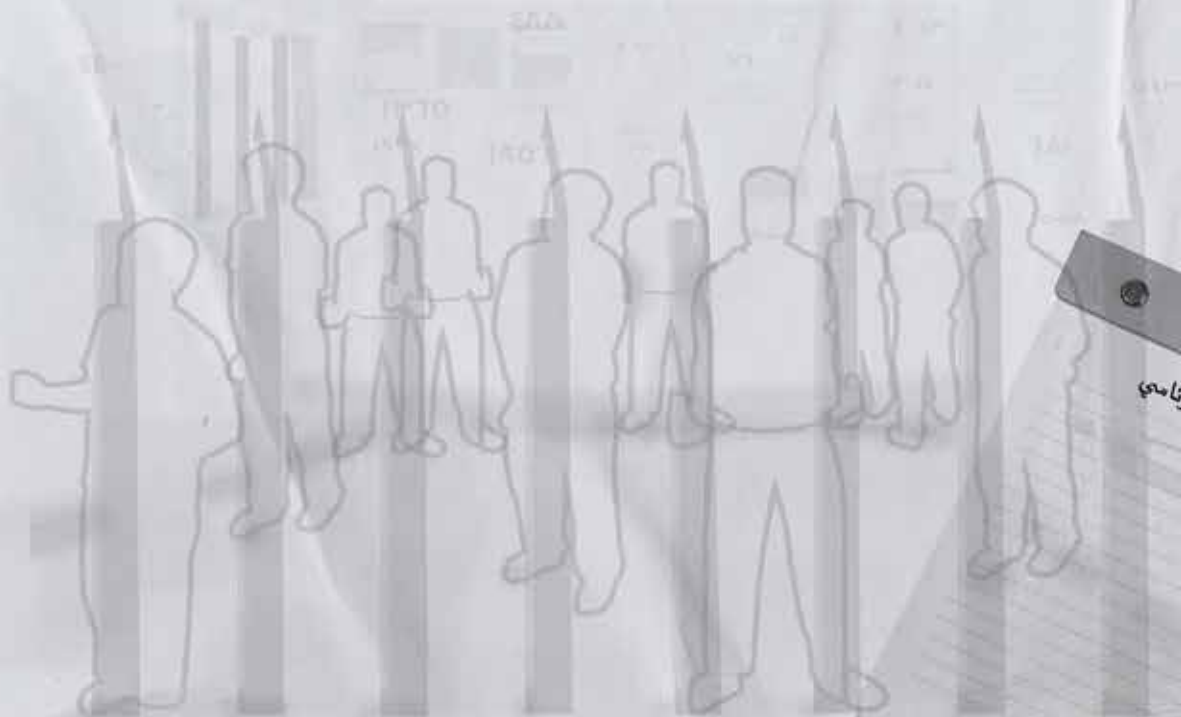
* **Date of Release Order:** July 20, 2024.

* **Issuing Authority:** South Giza Criminal Court.

* **Decision:** Release on a residence guarantee.

* **Date of Execution:** August 22, 2024.

Section Four: Presidential Pardon Decisions Issued for Journalists



On December 23, 2024, the President of the Republic issued Decree No. 581 of 2024, granting a pardon from custodial penalties issued against 54 citizens from North Sinai Governorate, including journalists Abdel Qader Mubarak and Hussein Al-Qayem. Both journalists had been sentenced to 10 years in prison in Case No. 811/80 of 2023 (Felonies – Ismailia Criminal Court / Partial North Sinai) by the Military Criminal Court on December 14, 2024. The decree was published in the Official Gazette, Issue No. 51 (Supplementary).



Conclusion and Recommendations

This report, beyond any doubt, reaffirms the ongoing and concerning deterioration of press freedom and freedom of expression in Egypt. Despite official discourse promoting the existence of a space for freedom, the reality shows continued serious violations, most notably the ongoing detention of a large number of journalists for their work or opinions. This stands in violation of constitutional guarantees and constitutes a flagrant breach of international human rights standards ratified by Egypt.

This report aligns with previous reports by the Egyptian Observatory for Journalism and Media, as well as with international reports from esteemed organizations such as “Reporters Without Borders” and the “Committee to Protect Journalists”, all of which condemn the restrictions on press freedom in Egypt. These reports indicate a decline in Egypt’s ranking in press freedom indices, placing it among the lowest ranks globally.

The continued detention of journalists undermines Egypt’s credibility and weakens its international standing. Additionally, it leads to a decline in press freedom and hinders the media from fulfilling its vital role in monitoring authorities and exposing corruption.

In Light of the Above, the Egyptian Observatory for Journalism and Media Calls for the Following:

To the Executive Authority:

- 1- The immediate release of all imprisoned journalists and the cessation of all forms of judicial prosecution against them.
- 2- Termination to the restrictive measures imposed on journalists and media institutions, ensuring a safe and conducive environment for practicing press freedom.
- 3- Initiating a serious dialogue with the Journalists’ Syndicate and human rights organizations to find solutions to the challenges facing press freedom in Egypt.
- 4- Enhancing the principle of transparency and accountability by allowing independent human rights organizations and the Journalists’ Syndicate to visit detained journalists in their places of detention and inspect their conditions.
- 5- Establishing psychological support programs for detained journalists and those released after long periods of imprisonment, to help them cope with the pressures of incarceration and improve their mental well-being.

To the Legislative Authority:

- 1- Discussing the issue of journalist detention and taking legislative measures to ensure their release within Parliament.
- 2- Reviewing laws related to press freedom and freedom of expression, ensuring they protect journalists' rights and guarantee their ability to work freely and independently.
- 3- Strengthening the oversight role of Parliament in monitoring government performance regarding press freedom and freedom of expression.

To the Journalists' Syndicate:

- 1- Intensifying efforts to defend detained journalists, demanding their release and the dismissal of all charges against them.
- 2- Providing legal and psychological support for journalists facing judicial prosecution or violations.
- 3- Monitoring the conditions of imprisoned journalists, ensuring they receive humane treatment and all their legal rights.
- 4- Working to improve journalists' professional and living conditions and raising awareness about their crucial role in society.

To Media Institutions:

- 1- Allocating greater coverage to cases of detained journalists, shedding light on their suffering and advocating for their release.
- 2- Upholding their role in defending press freedom and freedom of expression, while prioritizing truth and objectivity in their journalistic work.

Final Statement

The Egyptian Observatory for Journalism and Media emphasizes that press freedom is not merely a sectoral demand exclusive to journalists, but rather a fundamental human right and a prerequisite for a sound democratic society. It calls on all concerned parties to take responsibility and cooperate in ensuring a safe environment for journalists to work freely and independently, contributing to the building of a modern Egypt based on respect for rights and freedoms.

EOJIM

”المرصد المصري للصحافة والإعلام“

مؤسسة مجتمع مدني مصريه تأسست بالقرار رقم 5805 لسنة 2016. وتتخذ ”المؤسسة“ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان والمعاهدات والمواثيق الدولية الخاصة بحرية الصحافة والإعلام والدستور المصري مرجعية لها.

تهدف ”المؤسسة“ إلى الدفاع عن الحريات الصحفية والإعلامية وتعزيزها، والعمل على توفير بيئة عمل آمنة للصحفيين والإعلاميين في المجتمع المصري من ناحية، والعمل على دعم استقلالية ومهنية الصحافة والإعلام من ناحية أخرى.

ومن أجل تحقيق هذه الأهداف يعمل ”المرصد“ عبر برامج وآليات متنوعة؛ تقوم بعضها برصد الانتهاكات الواقعة بحق الصحفيين والإعلاميين وتوثيقها من ناحية، ورصد ونقد لبعض أنماط اللامهنية في عدد من الصحف والمواقع الإلكترونية ووسائل الإعلام من ناحية أخرى. كما تقدم ”المؤسسة“ الدعم القانوني المباشر أو غير المباشر للصحفيين أو الإعلاميين المتهمين في قضايا تتعلق بممارستهم لمهنتهم. كما تقوم ”المؤسسة“ بالبحوث والدراسات الخاصة بوضع حرية الصحافة والإعلام في المجتمع، وتقدم أيضًا مجموعة من التدريبات والندوات التثقيفية من أجل تعزيز قدرات الصحفيين والإعلاميين، والارتقاء بمستواهم المهني وتعريفهم بحقوقهم وواجباتهم وطرق أمنهم وسلامتهم أثناء تأدية عملهم.

رؤيتنا

دعم وتعزيز حرية الصحافة والإعلام واستقلالهما، والوصول إلى بيئة مهنية ومناخ آمن وملائم لعمل الصحفيين والإعلاميين في دولة يكون أساسها سيادة القانون واحترام حقوق الإنسان.