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September 2021

Illegal Immigration and Violations of the Rights of Egyptians Abroad

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Forum of Development and Human Rights Dialogue

A civil non-partisan institution - registered with No. 6337 of 2005

Non-profit organization. Its statutes are governed by Law No. 84 of 2002 on NGOs and Private Foundations.

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Introduction

While immigration, is a not a new phenomenon, which is defined by legal experts as: “the permanent departure of an individual from the territory of his country to the territory of another country”. Immigrants are defined as “those who live in a country other than their country of origin to obtain a temporary visa or permanent residence.” Anyone born abroad can be referred to as an "immigrant" but in some countries such as the United States they are considered "non-immigrants." Leaving the homeland and beginning another life in a different country with different laws, different educational and health systems, different languages and different cultural expectations requires a period of adaptation. However, immigration has always been the means that people resort to in search of a life that guarantees continuity. It has been closely linked to human life as a window of salvation from fears caused by the conditions of the place where they live, and through which they also try to reach their dreams and hopes in the new land to which they are migrating.

The ancient man knew migration before the emergence of any compulsory authorities. Migrations to gather in civil organizations preceded the emergence of the first state as the primitive man did not find himself in the middle of an organized society. The beginning of the first human civilization came after its founders' decision to migrate from the desert to the elements of stability on sides of the rivers, where agriculture and water are present.

The ancient Egyptian civilization began with migration. Monotheistic religions spread due to migrations, as the Jews knew migrations since the time of the Prophet Moses, and the Prophet Jesus migrated to Egypt, as well as the Muslims in the migration of Abyssinia and before them the Arabs in the winter and summer

trips, and finally the migration of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) from Mecca to Medina.

Migration has taken some paths/patterns that the world has preserved, which is migration towards the West or the North, especially after the European colonial periods in the world and the imperialist powers encouragement of joining their armies, working in their factories and moving to live within their societies. This path has become typical for the people due to their progress in living standards and means of life in comparison to the poorer societies.

When it comes to immigration, Egypt has historically been a place of voluntary migrants, not forced migrants. Egypt has gone through several evolutionary stages of migration, starting from the thirties of the twentieth century until the present day.

The report is divided into two parts: The first part deals with the stages of development of migration in Egypt, illegal immigration in particular, the parties concerned with it, and the Egyptian state's mechanisms to confront it. The second part contains the challenges facing immigrants in addition to presenting some of the cases that were monitored during the previous three years.

Section One

Illegal Immigration in Egypt

First: History and Present of Immigration in Egypt

Systematic migration began in Egypt in the thirties of the twentieth century by providing Iraq with Egyptian teachers, then the interest of Egyptians in emigration began in the mid-fifties due to political, demographic and economic pressures. The Central Authority for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) estimated the number of Egyptian emigrants at about 70,000 in 1970. After the 1973 war and the oil embargo, oil prices rose, and this situation led to an increase in the demand for Egyptian labor. By 1976, that number had risen to about 1.4 million, according to that year's census. This situation persisted since the middle of the twentieth century, when it the flows of temporary migrants to neighboring Arab countries increased, as well as, the permanent migration to Europe and North America.

CAPMAS confirmed that the number of Egyptian migrants who obtained “immigrant” status reached 184 in 2020 compared to 350 in 2019, a decrease of 47.4% due to the Corona epidemic. The United States of America ranked first in terms of the number of immigrants approved to immigrate abroad in 2020, with 35.3%. The number of Egyptian immigrants who obtained approval to immigrate abroad reached 153, representing 83.2%, or 31 facilities, or 16.8% of the total.

From the number of Egyptian immigrants who obtained immigration approval and who obtained the status of “immigrant” abroad, males reached 159, or 86.4 percent, and females are 25, representing 13.6 percent of the total. The number of Egyptians who obtained approval of immigration and immigrant status abroad reached 79,

which represents 46.2 percent of the total of 171 immigrants from the original population and accompanying persons of education age (10 years and above).

Migrants aged 35-39 years ranked first in terms of the number of Egyptians who obtained immigration approval and those who obtained immigrant status abroad, with 41 immigrants representing 22.3% of the total. The number of Egyptians who obtained foreign nationalities in 2020 decreased by 0.2% compared to 2,616 in 2019 (1,213 Egyptians obtained permission to naturalize while retaining Egyptian citizenship at 46.5%, 1398 Egyptians obtained permission to naturalize while renouncing their Egyptian citizenship at 53.3% of the total).

Second: Types of Migration

1- Humanitarian Migration: a situation in which refugees are sometimes allowed, if their homeland is too unstable to return to or there is a fear of persecution upon return. This type of immigration petition is usually filed in another country.

2- Legal Permanent Residence: to enable an individual to live and work in the country with some reservations about the benefits granted to him, such as voting and some social services. He may travel within and outside the country, and may not be deported unless he is convicted of certain crimes or has violated immigration law. Legal permanent residents are allowed to petition the government to allow their family members to be included by submitting a petition, proving the nature of the relationship i.e., he must prove that he is married or related to the person, and agreeing to sponsor the relative upon arrival.

3- Temporary visitor/visa: a person with government permission, usually in the form of a “visa,” to live for a limited period of time and for a specific purpose (such as study, work, family visit, or tourism.) These types of visas usually have expiry dates. If the immigrant does not renew it before it expires, he will not have legal immigration status. Also, if they are there to work or study, losing their job/scholarship can mean losing the visa.

4- Illegal immigration: an illegal immigrant is a person who is in the country illegally. He is also unable to work, or to obtain the benefits enjoyed by residents such as: driver's licenses and health insurance. Undocumented individuals also face deportation at any time.

Third: Illegal immigration meaning

The concept of illegal immigration appeared after the emergence of the nation-state and the drawing of artificial borders among states. There are multiple purposes of criminalizing irregular migration, including: preserving the sovereignty of the state and protecting the state's privacy from any extraneous elements. Therefore, this part of the report aims to understand what illegal immigration is, clarify its dimensions in Egypt, and what are the international attempts to address it.

1- Definition of illegal immigration

The term “migration” refers to the action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country. Legal experts define it as an individual leaving the territory of his state to the territory of another state. This migration may be permanent or non-permanent, either internally or externally. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees the freedom of all individuals to leave any country, including their origin country. The declaration also warns states against imposing barriers to an individual's right to leave his territory, except in certain circumstances. Although international law allows people the freedom of movement and immigration, it criminalizes illegal immigration

The definition of illegal immigration- which was legally known at the beginning as undocumented migration- as stated in article III (a) of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime is related to the concept of human security and several other concepts such as: human trafficking, illegal residence, non-national crime, human smuggling, also known as clandestine migration and migrant smuggling.

According to the rules of private international law, illegal immigration is divided into two types. The first type is when the immigrant does not hold any official travel document or permits to enter that receiving country in an unofficial way. The second type begins in an informal way, and then the immigrant legalizes his residence conditions according to that country.

The United Nations defined illegal immigration as: “the unregulated entry of an individual from another country, by land, sea, or air, and this entry does not carry

any form of permanent or temporary residence permits. It also means a failure to respect the requirements necessary to cross the state's borders.”

2- Reasons of illegal immigration and its implications

Many immigrants rush illegally to escape from some of the political, social and economic conditions in their country of origin, and from the obstacles that hinder their personal ambitions. At the same time, they are attracted to some of the advantages that exist in the destination country. An illegal immigrant's status may change under some circumstances to a refugee or a displaced person, which requires legal and humanitarian methods that differ from illegal immigrants. Amnesty International estimates that there are around 22 million refugees around the world, of whom 10% must be resettled each year, and 84% of refugees are hosted by low- and middle-income countries. The phenomenon of illegal immigration includes women and children, as well as youth and men.

A) Common reasons of illegal immigration:

- **Economic factors:** The economic conditions of the individual are one of the most important reasons that push the individual to illegal immigration. The local economic conditions, in developing and poor countries in particular, are what increase immigration in light of the high cost of travel and official migrations. Among the economic reasons are the lack of job opportunities, low wages, high rates of inflation and increase in prices. Immigrants are drawn to higher wages and huge differences in living standards.

- **Social factors:** The individual is motivated to illegal immigration as a result of some social factors, such as kinship and in-law relations, family society and other social ties. When an individual listens to the stories of survival and success that some achieve as a result of illegal immigration, their motivation towards it increases due to the presence of some close people in a country. However, in the case of strong family ties in their home country and the preservation of customs and traditions, the motivation decreases. On the other hand, immigrants are attracted to the high social and health conditions, freedom and openness in destination countries which have a relatively small population with an increasing percentage of elderly people.

- **Psychological factors:** This factor includes persecution and discrimination that may be directed at specific individuals or groups on the basis of race, gender, religion, or even sexual orientation. These violations are closely related to the political situation, especially if there are minorities within a unified society, i.e., the feeling of isolation and social alienation increases. This attracts the individual to search for a way to escape from those circumstances.

- **Security factors:** Illegal immigration and displacement are common in areas of armed conflict, and therefore security stability and peace in the country of origin is considered one of the means of preventing illegal immigration. On the other hand, when the factors mentioned above are combined with the strictness of immigration procedures and the issuance of travel and entry permits (as in the European Union countries and the United States of America) and the strict control over international borders, this increases the attraction to illegal immigration.

B) Implications of illegal immigration

Illegal immigration has both positive and negative consequences on several levels. It could lead to civilized and humane treatment or to aggressive behavior against migrants such as ethnic and personal insults to immigrants (racism and discrimination), scams, fraud, trafficking, and sometimes imprisonment, torture or deportation. Moreover, a large number of young people are exposed to physical injuries or death in the journey before reaching, or within, their destination.

In regards to the national security of the state, some countries refuse to receive illegal immigrants or settle their status in light of the repercussions of international terrorism, and fear of the cultural and religious influence of immigrants. On the contrary, countries may welcome the legalization of the status of illegal immigrants due to their need for them and to strengthen their economy. This has negative effects on the countries of origin, where the depletion of human resources and lack of competencies leads to the continuation of economic decline. They only get the benefits from remittances from abroad, and poverty. Thus, the gap between developed and developing countries widens.

Many international and regional organizations work to help migrants, refugees and survivors of drowning in illegal immigration attempts. We find the United Nations increasing the effectiveness of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to monitor violations that occur against migrants and to develop global policies to manage migration. The International Organization for Migration also publishes an annual report on global migration. There is also the International Labor Organization, which issued the Convention "Migration for Employment" in 1949 and the agreement supplementing it in 1975, and the latter was devoted to combating the entry of migrant workers in an irregular manner. As well as Amnesty

International, which is concerned with migration and the obstacles and suffering migrants face and many other non-governmental organizations within countries concerned with illegal immigration.

Illegal immigration receives the attention of the European Union countries in particular because it is the one of the most sought-after destination for migration by land and sea, and it is working to address it in all ways. European countries cooperate with countries of the South in the area of development, recognizing its importance in stopping irregular migration to their borders and coasts. The 1995 Barcelona Agreement was signed with some Arab countries to practice internal containment policies for migrants in their place of origin.

The same applies to the United States of America in the treatment of immigrants and asylum seekers along its borders with Mexico. Immigrants have recently been facing severe difficulty in entering the American borders which has security and economic repercussions on the United States of America.

Fourth: Illegal immigration in Egypt

Each state sets laws and legislations that protect the principles of its national security, and regulates migration to and from it. Each acts according to its internal environment and conditions and according to its needs over time. Some have liberal open policies, and others have selective and discriminatory policies, as the regulation of immigration is one of the signs of the sovereignty of the nation state.

Egypt has suffered for long periods from the phenomenon of illegal emigration across its border, and the spread of this culture among its youth for decades. Despite the border security measures to eliminate them, in the first decade of this century, Egyptian newspapers and media published pictures of victims of sunken

primitive boats, which resulted in many victims and corpses on top of their loads. Not only that, there were also pictures of mass graves in the Libyan desert that contain the bodies of Egyptians who infiltrated the western borders. This required strong intervention from state agencies to address this phenomenon which led Egypt to witness a scarcity of illegal sea migrations, and the elimination of forms of land escape.

The paths of illegal immigration in Egypt take some different forms, especially in light of the Corona pandemic and with the extreme strictness of the Egyptian Coast Guard and the Border Guard. Libya became the first refuge for escape, whether through the Salloum crossing and waiting for a lifeboat or drowning for the Italian coasts, or from Libya to Tunisia or Morocco and from there to Ceuta and Melilla and entering Europe from the west.

Illegal immigration brokers spread in many Egyptian villages and centers, and they take advantage of the conditions poor families are going through by drawing an ambitious future for their children abroad in return for not insignificant sums of money. Illegal immigration spreads in the governorates that have the largest number of immigrants through unofficial ways, most of which are located in the delta, namely: Sharqia, Daqahlia, Qalyubia, Menoufia, Gharbia, Beheira, Kafr El-Sheikh, Fayoum, Assiut, Luxor, and Minya.

Although the phenomenon is not feared due to the financial compensation for it, its spread in the media has an impact on youth and children who have not reached their seventeenth year of age. In order to address the dimensions of this topic, the following points will be discussed:

1- Reasons of the illegal immigration in Egypt

- **Standard of living:** The main objective of immigration is to raise the standard of living and improve the individual's economic situation. While the individual pays a lot of money to travel in an informal way, he realizes that he will earn abroad multiple what he spent, and think more about the higher sources of income abroad than in Egypt. The return from immigration to raise the standard of living also reaches the parents and relatives and enable to enter into profitable economic projects. When a survivor of the sinking of an unlicensed boat is asked for the reason for traveling, he replies that he wants to lift his family out of poverty.
- **High cost of legal immigration:** One of the main reasons that push Egyptians to illegally emigrate is the high cost of official immigration and the large number of security measures that threaten the individual's desire to emigrate. The selectivity and discrimination between those accepted, along with the large number of immigration procedures by the embassies of other countries, appears as a motive for not starting or thinking about illegal immigration.
- **Stereotypes:** The desire to immigrate increases in general if there are some relatives and acquaintances gathered in a abroad country, which will affect it positively and motivate more to migrate because of the presence of an umbrella for help. The Egyptian young man maintains some fantasies that he hears from social circles close to him about a better life abroad, and to marry a foreign girl to obtain citizenship and become a citizen of that country. Most young people are not aware that they may be exposed to violations and dangers from the owners of this country or from gangs targeting illegal immigrants.

- **Social profile:** It means showing off to the surrounding community that this person works abroad, even if his job is modest and unpopular in Egypt. This not only prompts parents to sell a lot of their possessions in order to their children to travel abroad, but also to take pride in paying more than the other. This appears in the villages and cities where immigration and illegal immigration spread, as if it were a disgrace to the family that has no children abroad.
- **Brokers of illegal immigration:** The brokers are considered one of the main pillars that push Egyptians to unofficial immigration. Brokers represent a class of fishermen and owners of boats, along with some assistants. They spread of their offices in many cities, and gather young people into small boats. These brokers ask the immigrant for large sums of money to go out by sea and stipulate the price of the safety of access to the other land, citing examples of some people who dealt with them before and what they reached in their journey abroad.

2- Illegal immigration rates and numbers

The phenomenon of illegal immigration has increased since the end of 2012, especially from Libya. It began to be active in Egypt in 2013. Furthermore, 2016 witnessed the highest number of Egyptians among illegal immigrants and drowning victims in the Mediterranean.

According to the International Organization for Migration, about 7,000 migrants arrived in Europe in 2015 via Egypt, and from January to May 2016, about 1,815 illegal Egyptian migrants arrived on the Italian coast, placing Egypt in the 10th place among the world's top exporters of illegal immigrants.

According to a study prepared by Hamdi Arafa, a professor of government and local administration, on the illegal immigration of Arab citizens in 22 Arab countries in

during the pandemic, there are approximately 14,850 cases annually of illegal migration attempts through the Arab countries. Each boat carries between 200 and 500 people, depending on the size of the fishing boat used, and it does not include any degree of safety. The average price per person is between \$2600 to \$4000.

There are 1.6 million illegal immigrants in Europe transported by local, regional and international gangs through fishing boats. The average sailing time is 17 hours, after which they are lowered from the boat while wearing life jackets, used by some who are not able to swim, 2 km away from European shores, for fear of the owners of the fishing boats getting arrested. As for the number of unlicensed fishing boats that do not conform to safety specifications, it reaches more than 65% of the boats.

3- The role of the state to counter illegal immigration

The Egyptian state worked with all its apparatus to confront this phenomenon that leads to the loss of many Egyptian youth. As illegal immigration indicates the lack of job opportunities for young people, the state sought to motivate them to work on raising the state's economic indicators after it expanded in many fields. The Egyptian government focuses on supporting small and micro-enterprises, with benefits not exceeding 10% annually. Consequently, the state has drawn up strategies for the development of many projects to motivate the youth, after realizing the seriousness of the situation.

In order to cut off the sources of immigration, Egypt has issued a legislation that amounts to life sentences for those who undertake illegal immigration. Whereas Law No. 82 of 2016 on Combating Illegal Immigration and Smuggling of Migrants stipulates in its sixth article that "he shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine of not less than fifty thousand pounds and not more than two hundred thousand

pounds or a fine equal to the value of the benefit he has accrued, whichever is greater. Any who committed the crime of smuggling, attempting or mediating in the smuggling of migrants.”

The article continued: “The penalty shall be temporary imprisonment and a fine of no less than two hundred thousand pounds and not more than five hundred thousand pounds, or a fine equal to the value of the benefit he has accrued, whichever is greater, if the offender had established, organized or managed an organized criminal group for the purposes of smuggling migrants or took over leadership in it or if one of its members or affiliated with it, or if the crime is of a transnational nature, and if the crime threatens the life of the migrants being smuggled or endangers their health, or represents inhuman or degrading treatment.”

Egyptian government ministries are working on raising awareness of the dangers of illegal immigration, where the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Human Trafficking of the Council of Ministers was officially established pursuant to the Decision of the Prime Minister No. 192 of 2017. It includes in its membership 27 ministries, authorities, national centers and some Governmental and non-governmental research centers. It was formed on January 23, 2017. This comes as a confirmation of the government's vision in combating human trafficking and illegal immigration.

The committee's vision is for Egypt to become a leading country in combating these two phenomena and has an integrated policy that provides an incubating environment for its citizens and respects the relevant international agreements. On June 27, 2021, the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing

Illegal Immigration and Human Trafficking launched the Third National Action Plan to Combat and Prevent Illegal Immigration for the period (2023-2021).

There are also departments concerned with illegal immigration within the various ministries as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Immigration, and the Ministry of Social Solidarity. Moreover, The Ministry of Youth and Sports works on raising the efficiency of youth centers all over the country. In early September 2021, the Ministry of Immigration launched the "Life Boats" initiative, under the directives of President Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi, to warn of the dangers of illegal immigration and raise the awareness of the people, and push them to engage in national projects or provide them with job opportunities through small, medium and micro-enterprises. The "Dignified Life-*Hayat Karima*" initiative at the Ministry of Social Solidarity, under the auspices of President Sisi, is involved in improving the conditions of poor villages that need many services and rehabilitation of infrastructure, which may change the vision and perception of those involved in illegal immigration.

In addition to the above, there are university research centers specialized in immigration and refugee affairs in Egypt. The most famous is the Center for Migration and Refugee Studies at the American University in Cairo, which is one of the oldest centers in the Middle East in this regard, as it was established in 2000. Recently, the Faculty of Economics and Political Science at Cairo University inaugurated the Migration Research Unit in early 2021, and it organized a symposium on "the phenomenon of irregular migration and how to address it."

On the security level, the Egyptian police at the Ministry of Interior are prosecuting and arresting agents and brokers that collect money and motivate young people to immigrate illegally. At the same time, the border guard forces are resolutely confronting infiltration and escape attempts by land and sea.

Section Two

Statues of Egyptians Abroad

First: Challenges facing Egyptians abroad

1- Racism:

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, the Middle East and Muslims have been targeted. Acts of hatred, violence and racial discrimination have spread as a direct result of the growing negative image in the media and government of Arabs and Muslims. As a result, any person with Arab citizenship or of Arab origin is considered “foreign” and loyal to his country of origin and not to his new country, thus classified as traitor, subversive and unwelcome in society.

2- Hate Crimes:

Hate crimes refer to criminal acts that are motivated by specific motives such as prejudice due to race, religion, gender, and physical or mental disability. Most countries have adopted laws to reduce hate crimes or have strengthened penalties for crimes based on bias. Since not all hate crimes are reported to local police, we should not rely on the available data as a source representing the reality of hate crime incidents.

3- Racial Stereotypes:

Treating a person as a "suspect" based solely on the mistaken belief that a person's race or religion alone is a sufficient predictive indicator of potential criminal behavior. Racial profiling denies people equal treatment and protection under the law. There are countless stories of people who were suspected of a crime based on

nothing more than their physical appearance or clothing, and these attacks are on the rise in the time period surrounding the "war on terror."

4- Racial Discrimination in the Workplace

Discrimination in the workplace appears on the basis of religion, race, color or gender. It seems that harassing Arabs and Egyptians at work has become a normal practice for some of their co-workers. The types of comments and epithets became more threatening and intimidating with more terrorist references, associating anyone from any country in the Middle East with terrorists and suicide bombers.

Second: Bodies concerned with the Egyptian community abroad

1- Official bodies:

- The Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Consular Sector

The ministry and the consular sector at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are primarily concerned with issues and files related to Egyptians abroad. They work in cooperation with all state institutions, including the sovereign, because the citizen's affair does not belong to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs only, but to all state institutions.

One of the most important tasks of the ministry is to provide all services to Egyptians abroad through the provision of consular services through Egyptian diplomatic and consular missions, in addition to the network of consular services offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spread throughout the Arab Republic of Egypt. It also works to solve the problems that the Egyptian citizen may face abroad, and after the twenty-fifth of January, it began supervising the elections of

Egyptians abroad, which took place in the parliamentary and presidential elections that began in April 2011.

- **The Ministry of State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates' Affairs**

The ministry works on many axes, including confronting illegal immigration in several frameworks, providing safe alternatives to illegal immigration for Egyptians inside, qualifying opportunities for legal immigration, as well as caring for the Egyptian community abroad in light of the Corona pandemic and its negative repercussions, solving their problems and providing all ways to receive their proposals, and to enhance communication with Egyptians abroad.

The Ministry of Emigration has also taken care of training and qualifying young people in cooperation with a number of ministries and state institutions. 54 training programs were implemented to raise awareness of 1925 participants, 188 training courses for technical education students, with the participation of 9,360 beneficiaries. In the field of entrepreneurship and small and medium enterprises, the ministry implemented 247 training courses, in which 8,378 beneficiaries participated. In the field of community awareness, the ministry implemented training courses for 8,563 young people of both genders.

With the developing situation of the Corona pandemic, the ministry held 126 remote training sessions, with a total of 156 beneficiaries, in 17 governorates, as part of the “Digital Beginning-*Bedaya* Digital” initiative to train and qualify Egyptian youth at home and return from abroad on digital jobs and professions.

- **State Information Service**

It was established in 1954 to be a window to provide Egyptians abroad with all information, accurate facts and official data, and not to leave the people of the country abroad prey to false information and propaganda.

This is done by shedding light on all matters of interest to Egyptians residing abroad in terms of laws, legislation, customs exemptions, investment opportunities, as well as the services provided to them by various ministries such as the Ministry of Interior, Defense and Foreign Affairs and everything related to their children's exams abroad, and the data of Egyptian missions abroad, in addition to receiving their inquiries and respond to them.

2- Unofficial Bodies:

- **International Organizations and Civil Society**

The organizations are working to enhance the capacity of key ministries to investigate, judge and prosecute cases, while providing protection and assistance to migrants in line with the new "Illegal Immigration and Anti-Smuggling" Law 82/2016, and Law No. 64/2010 on "Combating Human Trafficking."

Third: Cases monitored by the Egyptians Abroad Department in the Forum of Dialogue for Human Rights and Development over the past three years of incidents and violations against Egyptians abroad:

1- Cases Monitored in 2019

Name	Origin City	Gender	Age/ Job	Abroad Country	Violation Place	Type of Violation
E. S	Gharbia	Male	35 Years	USA	Paramount, California	gunshot for robbery
I.I	Sohag	Male	30 Years/ Guard	Jordan	Irbid	Stabbed in the head and neck led to death.
A.H	Gharbia	Male	22 Years/ Pharmacial Student	Ukraine	L'viv, Ukraine	Drowned in the river during a student trip

The Summary

- E.S, An Egyptian citizen, 35-year-old, from Al-Banwan village, Al-Mahalla, Gharbia Governorate. He traveled to the United States in 2003, and was killed in March 2019 in Paramount, California, by one of the gangs that raided him after leaving the bank with the aim of robbery and shot him in a parking lot. The US authorities are still working to uncover the truth and arrest the perpetrators of the incident.
- I.I, 30-year-old Egyptian citizen from Balina, Sohag, used to work as a security guard in a building in Irbid, Jordan. He was stabbed with a knife by a Jordanian youth in the head and neck for no apparent reason. A decision was issued by the Jordanian Public Prosecutor to arrest and detain the Jordanian who assaulted the Egyptian citizen.

- A.H, 22-year-old Egyptian citizen drowned during a student trip in a river in the Ukrainian city of L'viv. The Egyptian community in Ukraine announced the death of the Egyptian student, who is studying in the third year of the Faculty of Pharmacy at L'viv National Medical University with the name "Danila Halitskoho." The head of the Egyptian community in Ukraine contacted representatives of the community to contact his family, calling on the Ukrainian police to open an investigation into the incident, and expressed the community's readiness to coordinate the transfer of the body to Egypt.

2- Cases Monitored in 2020

Name	Origin City	Gender	Age/ Job	Abroad Country	Violation Date/ Place	Type of Violation
A.A	-	Male	Actor (Doppler)	Turkey	01/2020 Istanbul	He was beaten by a Turkish citizen because of racism, he "threatened" if he spoke" he would shoot him
G.A	Qalyubia	Male	26-year-old student at the University of Humanities, TV directing department	Ukraine	02/06/2020 Odessa, Ukraine	The disappearance of the student after staying for a period of time in the hospitality of his colleagues in Odessa
Kh. M	Daqahlia	Male	-	France	12/08/2020	Disappear under mysterious circumstances
M.G	-	Male	49 Years	USA	22/08/2020	Killed by an American citizen while responding to an armed robbery in a store
A.S	Daqahlia	Male	30 Years	Jordan	08/2020 Nazzal neighborhood in the center of the capital Amman	A gunshot wound after a dispute with a Jordanian citizen that killed him

M.Z	Beheira	Male	26 years old sports coach	Jordan	11\2020 Zarqa	Hit in the eye and face with a screwdriver (by the owner of a phone repair shop after a dispute between them)
B.A	-	Male	44 years old consultant doctor	Britain	11/2020	He is at risk of deportation due to infection with the Corona virus
A.S	-	Male	-	Canda	08/2020	His wife handed him over at the airport, accusing him of kidnapping the children and that he was a terrorist.

The Summary

- A.A, an Egyptian citizen, was assaulted in Istanbul by a Turkish citizen without any reason. As soon as the Turkish citizen learned of his citizenship, he assaulted him. He was accompanied by his brother, and was preparing the baby carriage for his brother's wife before getting to his station when the Turkish citizen attacked him. The Egyptian citizen expressed his shock because he did not touch the Turkish citizen, and was surprised by the Turkish shouting in his face and asking him not to talk or else he would be shot.

- It was reported that G.A., an Egyptian student from Qalyubia governorate, disappeared in Odessa, southern Ukraine, after he left the student dormitory at his university without his phone, as stated by the head of the Egyptian community in Ukraine, Dr. Walid Attia. After his absence from the university two weeks ago, the university administration informed the security authorities and hospitals of his disappearance. The Egyptian embassy in Kiev confirmed that he had been missing for a week and that the embassy was in contact with the police and local hospitals and published notices in newspapers in an attempt to locate the student in addition

to communicating with some of the Egyptian student's colleagues. The Ukrainian Embassy in Cairo also facilitated the entry of the student's family to Ukraine during the period of their search for him. Then the embassy announced that the absent Egyptian student was found on the evening of February 13, 2016, 100 km from the city of Odessa in southern Ukraine, after the Ukrainian authorities succeeded in locating him as the Ukrainian police recognized him while he was passing through the street, and informed the community and the embassy. He was brought to the headquarters of the embassy in the capital, Kiev, 600 km from his whereabouts, in order to look after him until he was handed over to his family.

- Kh.M., Drin village in Dakahlia, has disappeared in France, and the reasons for the disappearance have not yet been known. He was searched for in all of France, and his family and friends wrote a report at the French police headquarters, but the reasons for the disappearance have not yet been known.

- A 49-year-old Egyptian citizen, M.Gh, was killed by an American citizen named 21 years old Jerome Knight, while he was responding to an armed robbery in a store in the US state of Tennessee, and the perpetrator was arrested.

- AS, Ghazal village, the center of Sinbillawain, Dakahlia Governorate, was shot in the Nazzal neighborhood in the center of the capital, Amman, Jordan, following a dispute between him and a young Jordanian man.

- M.Z, An Egyptian citizen working as a weight's trainer in Zarqa, Jordan, was attacked with a screwdriver in the eye and face by a Jordanian citizen. The Egyptian young man was in a phone repair shop to fix his phone headset, and he asked the

Jordanian to clean it and not change it because he did not have money, and the Jordanian replied that he did not clean headphones, and an argument erupted between them that developed into the Jordanian shop owner assaulting him.

- B.A, a 44-year-old Egyptian doctor, who specializes in cardiology, faced the threat of deportation from the country after contracting the Corona virus as a result of his work at the British York Teaching Hospital, where the Egyptian doctor was placed on ventilators at the Yorkshire Hospital since mid-September. In September 2020, his legs were paralyzed after contracting Guillain-Barré syndrome, a rare complication of viruses, including the emerging coronavirus. His contract at York Teaching Hospital, where he worked as a temporary consultant, was due to expire at the end of November. While his work permit expired at the beginning of December 2020. It is reported that before he fell ill, he was working on a work permit renewal application and intended to renew his visa, but he had been using a respirator for the past two weeks, and the only way he could communicate was through a sound valve, and with the help of nurses, because he was too weak to raise his arms.

- A.S. is an Egyptian citizen residing in Canada. He married a Canadian woman in 2007, and had 3 children with her. He got to know her through the Internet, and after two years the differences began between them, and more than a year ago they decided to separate. The court ruled there, that the children stay with him for half a week and the other half with the mother, but the daughter refused to live with her mother. On the last half-year vacation, he suggested to his wife to go to Egypt to spend the vacation there, and she welcomed it and went with them, and during the vacation the relationship between them improved. Then, upon their return, she handed him over at the airport to the police on charges of kidnapping children. He

was arrested and imprisoned without trial, which prompted him to go on a hunger strike after being subjected to racism and beatings until he lost consciousness.

3- Cases Monitored in 2021

Name	Origin City	Gender	Age/ Job	Abroad Country	Violation Place	Type of Violation
A.A	Dome Gardens in Cairo	Male	Uber Driver	Brazil	20/04/2021 Florianopolis	Was shot dead with the aim of stealing his car and mobile, died in hospital in Brazil and was buried in Florianablos Saint Caterina because of the corona.
A.A	Minya	Male	Driver/ upholstered	Kuwait	04/2021	Knife stabbed in the left shoulder (16 stitches).
A.M	-	Male	pharmacist	KSA	01/2021 Themama, Riyadh	Was assaulted by 5 people because of the lack of treatment.
A.S/ H.S	-	Male	Workers	KSA	03/2021 Awis markets, Riyadh	The first was 5 shots. The second was hit by 3 bullets due to a dispute transferring a cargo of vegetables between them and a Saudi citizen
Kh.A	Mahalla, Gharbia	Male	24 Years old, engineering student	USA	06/07/2021- Boston	Rabbi Shlomo was subjected to 8 stab wounds, while attending a school anniversary.
M.H	Minya	Male	Worker	Libya	31/05/2021	He was robbed by 5 armed men, and stole 5,000 dinars from him, and was stabbed in the stomach with a dagger
Finding mass graves	Minya, Assuit, Cairo	Males	20-26 Years old	Libya	10/06/2021 East Libya	The Libyan Red Crescent finds mass graves of Egyptians during illegal immigration who died of hunger and thirst.

N.H	-	Male	66, Street vendor on an Arabic hot dog	USA	30/06/2021 Manhattan, Newyork	He was violently attacked by people for his refusal to replace the American flag with theLGBT flag, which caused him to have a broken nose and bleeding and he needs an operation.
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The Summary

- The Egyptian citizen A.A. was killed in Florianopolis, Brazil, after an armed robber attempted to steal his mobile and car while working as an Uber driver. He underwent surgery in a hospital and died inside the hospital.
- An Egyptian citizen named A.A. who works as a driver for Home Star Furniture and Furnishings, in addition to doing upholstery work and installing curtains in Kuwait, was stabbed by a Kuwaiti citizen. The culprit is one of the customers and the victim was assigned to install curtains for the culprit in one of the caravans in Doha, Kuwait, two months prior. The perpetrator stalked the Egyptian citizen in front of his workplace and when he came out, he shouted at him with insults and slander and trying to get him into his private car under duress, and when he resisted, he stabbed him with a knife in his left shoulder from behind and fled away.
- An Egyptian pharmacist, AS, was assaulted with beatings and knives in the Al-Themama neighborhood in Riyadh by Saudi people. The spokesman for the Egyptian Ministry of Manpower stated that the pharmacist was working in the evening shift, and a person entered him asking him for a drug, and he apologized to him because it was not present. Then, he gave him a picture of the medicine on the mobile, thinking that the pharmacist did not check the name of the required medicine. The pharmacist repeated his apology for not having it. So, the person verbally assaulted

the pharmacist and left the place and returned with 5 people. They lured the pharmacist out of the pharmacy, and they all assaulted him.

- KH, a 24-year-old Egyptian student studying chemical engineering at the University of South Florida, was arrested after being accused of stabbing Jewish Rabbi Shlomo Noginsky, who survived the accident and was released from the hospital. The case is still ongoing and the Egyptian Ministry of Immigration is following up with the concerned authorities.

- MH, an Egyptian citizen in Libya was robbed by armed men inside his home after returning from work. They took turns stabbing him in the abdomen with a dagger until he fell to the ground, and they stole 5,000 dinars and his mobile phone from him.

- Mass graves of Egyptians were found in Libya by the Libyan Red Crescent during illegal immigration in the desert west of Al-Baster field in eastern Libya. 116 bodies were found, ranging in age from 20-26 years, from Upper Egypt and Cairo.

- N.H is a 66-year-old immigrant of Egyptian origin. A street vendor who works on a hot dog car, and was violently attacked in Washington Square when a woman and others attack him for refusing to replace the American flag with a gay flag.

Recommendations:

Strengthening cooperation between ministries, government agencies, and international and local organizations to work on:

- Opening places to invest the qualifications of young people, such as: associations, institutions and cultural clubs.
- Motivating young people to participate in political life.
- Focusing on training and study programs to motivate young people to be attached to their homeland.
- Eliminating nepotism and achieve equality and justice.
- Providing job opportunities for young workers and graduates.
- Supporting the qualifications of young people by providing some privileges such as transportation, housing and health insurance.
- Working on a "developed discourse on immigration characterized by openness, diversity and inclusiveness"
- Increasing information about the relevant authorities that the immigrant needs and facilitating his access to them.
- Intensifying the of holding sessions and awareness campaigns about (the dangers of illegal immigration- the parties to which the citizen turns in case he is exposed to any infringement or problem- entrepreneurship to motivate them to set up small projects instead of immigration).

Conclusion

Migration is one of the problems of the current era that has many negative and positive effects on the immigrant and the state since its beginning in Egypt in the thirties of the twentieth century until the present time. There are many types of immigration (humanitarian- permanent resident- temporary visitor/ temporary

visa- and illegal immigration). Among the negative effects of immigration on the immigrant individual is the lack of a sense of stability, distance from family, relatives and friends, lack of a sense of belonging and reassurance, abandonment of some values, principles, customs and traditions to adapt to the new environment, and a sense of alienation, but these are not the only difficulties, as the immigrant is exposed to racial discrimination, prejudice, and hate crimes.

The results of the Egyptian state's efforts to address the phenomenon of illegal immigration began to show, as the rates of illegal immigration declined in Egypt. However, the culture of illegal immigration is still present among some societies, but it can be eliminated by intensifying various campaigns and generalizing their spread through the media, the press and social media.

It is impossible to limit the violations or problems that the immigrant may be exposed to in the new country, but activating the positions of official and unofficial authorities, leads to greatly reducing it. There must be attempts to work to reduce the loss of rights and strengthen the country's role by committing to transparency and speed in covering accidents. As for society, it has its positives and negatives as well. Among the negatives are the emigration of scientific minds, and the reduction in the labor force. As for the positive effects, it is the increase in foreign exchange for their mother country, the rise of the poor to middle classes, a reduction in the level of poverty and unemployment, and the elimination of invalid homes for living. This leaves the official and unofficial state institutions in a challenge to confront and monitor these problems and challenges to ensure a better future for the nation's youth.