

# ALWAYS HERE TO SUPPORT



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A portal for providing legal knowledge and offering solutions managed by a team of specialized lawyers and supervised by Ms. Nehad Abulkomsan, senior lawyer

## Legal articles ... Issue Article



### ECWR CALLS FOR A SAFE DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

On the occasion of the International Day for Countering Hate Speech, observed on 18 June, the Egyptian Center for Women's Rights (ECWR) renewed its commitment to combating all forms of discrimination and incitement directed at the most vulnerable groups, particularly women and girls.

In an official statement, ECWR emphasized that hate speech—especially in the digital sphere—is no longer limited to harmful words shared online. Instead, it has become a systematic tool used to marginalize women, justify violence against them, and undermine the legal and social gains they have achieved over decades. The statement also noted that verbal abuse, online bullying, and the daily spread of incitement across social media platforms now pose a real threat to the safety and well-being of both families and society as a whole.

"Freedom of expression ends where human dignity and safety begin, and words that incite discrimination are the first step toward physical violence."

— ECWR's vision.

In observance of the International Day for Countering Hate Speech, ECWR called on all relevant stakeholders to take urgent action by:

- Strengthening and enforcing existing laws to deter hate speech and gender-based incitement, while imposing stronger penalties for offenses committed online.
- Holding digital platforms accountable by urging technology companies and social media platforms to strengthen oversight and remove accounts and pages that promote sectarian hatred and discrimination against women.
- Promoting education and public awareness through educational and media initiatives that foster equality, respect diversity, and reject discrimination and exclusion.

ECWR concluded its statement by calling on all sectors of society to use this day as an opportunity to advance efforts toward creating safe digital and physical spaces free from violence. It emphasized that, "*Words carry responsibility... so let us use them to build a society that protects everyone.*"

#### YOUR LAWYER'S LEGAL SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF FREE CONSULTATIONS:

YOUR LAWYER PLATFORM IS A PORTAL FOR LEGAL KNOWLEDGE AND PROVIDING SOLUTIONS. THIS IS MANAGED BY A TEAM OF SPECIALIZED LAWYERS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MS. NEHAD ABUELKOMSAN, SENIOR LAWYER.

## Ask Your Lawyer



**A question:**

**What is Hate Speech?**



## The Answer

Hate speech is "any kind of communication in speech, writing or behaviour, that attacks or uses pejorative or discriminatory language with reference to a person or a group on the basis of who they are, in other words, based on their religion, ethnicity, nationality, race, colour, descent, gender or other identity factor."

Such speech often targets individuals on the basis of:

- Sex or gender (such as incitement against women and girls).
- Religion or belief (such as sectarian hate speech).



## LEGAL INFORMATION

"In the Egyptian legal system, there is no single law bearing the title 'Anti-Hate Speech Law.'

However, the Egyptian legislature has rigorously confronted this phenomenon through various stringent provisions scattered across the Penal Code and the Cybercrime Law, ensuring the deterrence of any attempt to sow discord or incite hostility against segments of society."

# Legal Concepts



The United Nations addresses hate speech as a direct threat to human rights, social peace, and sustainable development. Because the phenomenon has escalated exponentially with the rise of social media platforms, the international organization has shifted its strategy from mere "condemnation" to concrete "action and implementation mechanisms."

Which constitutes one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

1. Goal 1: No Poverty
2. Goal 5: Gender Equality
3. Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

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# Legal Updates



The Egyptian law decisively punishes anyone who exploits public means to spread hate or discrimination:

- **Article 176 of the Penal Code: Punishes with imprisonment anyone who incites, by any of the aforementioned methods (such as public disclosure or publication), discrimination against a group of people based on gender, origin, language, religion, or belief, if such incitement is likely to disturb public peace.**
- **Aggravated Penalties: If the threat includes demands for sums of money or forcing the victim to commit an indecent act, the penalty is stiffened to criminal imprisonment for several years.**

Phone consultations



## OUR CLIENTS

This month, a total 318 of consultations were received by "Mohamek" across its 2 different communications means, including Facebook pages, and telephone, as follows:



- Phone
- Facebook

Phone: : 318 consultations were received on mobile and landlines, making up 100 % of the complaints

Facebook: - consultations were received on Facebook, making up 0%



## Your Legal Advisor in Family Matters. ..Mother Appeals for Help After Ex-Husband's Alleged Retaliation: "He Took Away the Livelihood I Relied on to Support My Daughters"



Following the separation, she supported her two daughters independently through her own work. She added that her ex-husband repeatedly pressured her to return to him. Although she agreed to reconcile for a brief period, the abuse resumed, prompting her to separate from him permanently and reject any further attempts at reconciliation. She later secured a job at a restaurant in Saudi Arabia and travelled there in the hope of providing a better life for her daughters.

Farida has appealed for help, alleging that her ex-husband launched a campaign to defame her after she refused to reconcile with him. She says his actions resulted in the loss of her job—her sole source of income to support her daughters.

Farida explained that she entered her second marriage under pressure from her family following the breakdown of her first marriage. However, the marriage lasted only one year and was marked by repeated physical abuse and emotional mistreatment, ultimately ending in divorce.

Farida alleges that her ex-husband did not stop at psychological harassment. Instead, he began spreading false accusations about her and sent these allegations to the owner of the restaurant where she worked. According to Farida, this resulted in the termination of her employment, leaving her without the income she relied on to support her daughters.

She concluded by saying: "He took away my livelihood, ruined my life, and won't leave me alone. I don't know what to do anymore. All I want is to raise my daughters in safety, free from harm."

## Your Legal Advisor in Family Matters answers as follows:

Under Egyptian law, there is no standalone offense specifically titled "defamation." Instead, such conduct is prosecuted under offenses including slander, libel, or violations of the right to privacy. The applicable penalties vary depending on how the offense is committed:

- Defamation through traditional means: When slander or libel is committed publicly or verbally, the penalty is a fine ranging from EGP 2,000 to EGP 15,000. If the offense seriously harms the victim's honor or reputation, it may also be punishable by imprisonment.
- Online defamation: Defamation committed through the internet or social media is governed by Law No. 175 of 2018 on Combating Information Technology Crimes (the Anti-Cybercrime Law). The law provides for a prison sentence of at least six months, together with a fine ranging from EGP 50,000 to EGP 100,000.
- Manipulated or fabricated digital content: Where the offense involves creating or distributing manipulated images or videos—such as altered or digitally combined content intended to mislead—the penalty is more severe, carrying imprisonment for no less than two years and no more than five years. ine-month sentence.

For a free consultation Please fill out an online form, send us an email, or call us via phone for 30 minutes



working days

Sunday - Thursday from 10:00 am to 04:00 pm



Mohamek is a monthly newsletter issued by Mohamek platform in cooperation with the Egyptian Center for Women's Rights and the Gender & Legal Expert House



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## Contact Us

Phone : 01061496144 01066854655 0225242141

WhatsApp: 01061496144



E-mail:

info@mohamek.com complaints@mohamek.com

To contact the support team or complaints (messages via WhatsApp only) 01024234501