I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report outlines human rights violations in Egypt in the context of the death penalty and individuals charged with capital crimes. As explained in further detail below, the Government of Egypt has recently increased the use of the death penalty in politically motivated cases. Legal safeguards against torture are ineffective, and individuals accused of capital crimes are subjected to enforced disappearances, incommunicado detention, torture, and other forms of ill-treatment. The constitutional rights to due process and adequate legal representation are violated in the use of mass trials and the use of military courts for civilian trials.

II. BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

A. The 2014 Universal Periodic Review of Egypt

2. During its second-cycle Universal Periodic Review, Egypt received 300 recommendations in total and fully supported 224 recommendations. Despite such willingness to support recommendations related to certain human rights issues, Egypt accepted only 2 out of 22 recommendations directly addressing the issue of death penalty. Egypt accepted some recommendations relevant to the fair trials and to amend article 26 of the Penal Code in conformity with the Convention against Torture.

1. *Impose a moratorium on the death penalty or abolish the death penalty*

<u>Status of Implementation: Not Accepted, Not Implemented</u>

3. Egypt received 5 recommendations to sign or ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[1] as well as 15 recommendations to impose a moratorium on the death penalty or abolish the death penalty.[2] Egypt noted or did not accept each of these recommendations.[3] Egypt continues to sentence people to death and to conduct executions.

2. *Abolish the death penalty for persons under the age of 18*

<u>Status of Implementation: Accepted, Not Implemented</u>

4. Paraguay recommended that Egypt "[a]bolish the death penalty for those under 18 years."[4] Egypt accepted this recommendation.[5] Nonetheless, Egypt continues to sentence people to death for offenses committed as minors, especially in mass trials without consideration of the defendants' ages.

3. *Ensure due process and fair trials*

<u>Status of Implementation: Accepted, Not Implemented</u>

5. Mexico recommended that Egypt "[t]ake measures to ensure due process and fair trials, particularly in any proceeding that could entail the application of the death penalty."[6] Egypt accepted this recommendation.[7]

6. Eight other countries recommended that Egypt ensure due process, strengthen the independence of the judiciary, or protect fair trial rights.[8] Egypt accepted recommendations to "[i]mprove significantly the respect of the right to due process, in accordance with article 14 of the [ICCPR]" (Belgium), "[e]nsure fair, equitable and independent judicial procedures, in accordance with international standards" (France), "[e]nsure compliance with its international obligations on the right to a fair and timely trial based on clear charges and independent investigations, respecting the right of access and contact to lawyers and family" (Ireland), "[e]nsure due process of law for detainees" (Canada), and "[c]ontinue the cooperation with OHCHR to receive technical assistance in the strengthening and guarantee of the independence of the judiciary, ensuring access to justice for all citizens" (Mexico).[9]

7. Egypt partially accepted the Czech Republic's recommendation to "[g]uarantee the right to fair trial and ensure that civilians are tried in civilian courts at all times."[10] Egypt noted Luxembourg's recommendation to "[u]ndertake the necessary reforms to guarantee defendants a fair trial within a reasonable time, and reduce the use of remand," and did not accept Austria's recommendation to "[u]rgently review the Presidential decree expanding the role of military courts with a view to ensuring fair trial guarantees and limiting the jurisdiction of military courts."[11]

8. Egypt continues to use mass trials as a means to stifle dissent and combat terrorism. Due process and fair trial guarantees are lacking, particularly in capital cases.

4. *Torture and ill-treatment*

<u>Status of Implementation: Accepted, Not Implemented</u>

9. Egypt did not accept nine recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.[12] Egypt accepted four recommendations to adopt a definition of torture in its domestic legislation consistent with the definition in the Convention against Torture.[13] Egypt did not accept Switzerland's recommendation to "[e]stablish a mechanism making mandatory independent visits to all places where persons may be deprived of their liberty, including all military or national security facilities,"[14] but accepted several other recommendations related to torture and conditions of detention. Egypt accepted recommendations to "[e]nsure that all detained persons are protected by law and physically against torture and all other ill-treatments in accordance with its obligations under the Convention against Torture" (Switzerland); to "[e]nsure that all detainees are protected from torture or other ill-treatment and that detention conditions meet the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners" (Denmark); to "[p]rosecute and punish possible crimes committed by security officers, especially the practice of torture" (Spain); "[a]ppropriately investigate excessive use of force by security forces, publically release findings, and prosecute those identified as being responsible" (United States of America); "[i]nvestigate allegations of torture and ensure access to effective remedy for victims" (Botswana); "[e]nsure the effective respect of the constitutional prohibition of torture" (France); and "[e]nforce the ban that does not allow confession obtained through torture or other unlawful methods to be used as evidence" (Uruguay).[15] Egypt also accepted Nicaragua's recommendation to "[c]ontinue working on the reform and improvement of

prisons and detention centres in accordance with international norms on this issue."[16] Egypt has not implemented these recommendations.

B. Domestic Legal Framework

Crimes eligible for the death penalty

10. The Egyptian Criminal Code and related laws identify dozens of crimes that are eligible for the death penalty.[17] These crimes include aggravated murder, premeditated killing by substances, and murder with intention to commit any misdemeanor,[18] as well as arson leading to death, perjury leading to death of a convicted person because of false testimony, and kidnapping a female accompanied with a felony of having sex with the female without her consent.[19]

11. The death penalty is also an available penalty for a variety of gang-related offenses, including forming or leading a gang that intends to overthrow the government, that attacks a community, or that intentionally uses force to occupy any part of a public building.[20] Several terrorism-related crimes that result in death are subject to the death penalty, including intentionally resorting to terrorism to disturb public order, hijacking, resisting a law-enforcement officer, taking hostages, using or attempting to use explosives, wounding or beating a person, and deliberately killing a person without premeditation.[21]

12. Even if no death results, a person may be sentenced to death for intentionally using explosives to commit crimes such as damage to public buildings or installations, or for other acts of terrorism not resulting in death, such as using terrorism to disturb the public order, damage the environment, cause detriments to communications or transportation or property, or preventing public authorities from working, or interrupting the order protected by laws or statutes.[22]

13. Military Rules Law No. 25 of 1966 authorizes the death penalty for 14 crimes, such as sedition and disobedience, destruction of property, disobedience, abuse of power or authority, and not reporting a crime listed in the first chapter of the military code.[23]

14. Law No. 122 of 1989 identifies several drug-related offenses that are eligible for the death penalty, even if they do not result in death.[24] These crimes include exporting, importing, or producing any narcotic substances with the intent to trade or without legal authorization, forming or managing a gang to trade drugs, possessing, delivering, purchasing, or selling any drug with the intention of trading without legal authorization, and managing any premises for the use of drugs.[25] Such crimes are death-eligible if they have one or more of the following aggravating factors: using any person under the age of 21 or any relative under the accused's care, or any person over whom the accused has authority; the accused has the duty to combat narcotic drugs; the accused uses the force of law to facilitate the offense; the accused commits the crime in a place of worship, an educational institution, or a public park; the accused offers or sells drugs to anyone under the age of 21 or induces such a person to use drugs by force or deceit; the narcotic substance is cocaine or heroin; or the accused person is a repeat offender of a drug-related offense.[26]

15. A variety of treason-related offenses are eligible for the death penalty even if they do not result in death.[27]

16. An amendment to the Firearms Control Legislation of 1954 makes the death penalty mandatory for any individual who acquires or possesses non-permitted weapons or related ammunition in a public place with intent to use the arms or ammunition in any act against public order and security or to undermine the system of government, the constitution, national unity and social harmony.[28]

17. Under Law No. 122, the death penalty is mandatory for assault "against any of the public officials or personnel charged with the enforcement" if the assault leads to death.[29]

18. The Confronting Terrorism Law No. 95 of 2015 introduced several new offenses that are eligible for the death penalty. The law broadly defines terrorism as "any use of force or violence or threat or terrorizing that aims to: Disrupt general order or endanger the safety, interests or security of society; harm individual liberties or rights; harm national unity, peace, security, the environment or buildings or property; prevent or hinder public authorities, judicial bodies, government facilities, and others from carrying out all or part of their work and activity."[30] The law authorizes the death penalty for founding, regulating, managing, or being a leader of a terrorist group; financing terrorist groups; and collecting counterintelligence with the purpose of committing terrorist attacks, among others.[31] The law mandates the death penalty for funding a terrorist group or terrorist act.[32]

19. Even where the law stipulates that the death penalty is mandatory, a judge may impose a different penalty if lenity is warranted.[33]

<u>Death penalty for juvenile offenders</u>

20. Egyptian law prohibits the death penalty for any person under the age of 18.[34]

<u>Laws of procedure in capital cases</u>

21. Three different courts have jurisdiction over capital cases: civilian Courts of Appeal, State Security Courts, and Military Courts.[35] In all capital cases, the judges must reach a unanimous verdict in order to sentence a person to death.[36] All death sentences must be ratified by the Egyptian President.[37]

22. Death sentences issued by civilian courts are subject to a mandatory appeal to the Court of Cassation, but that court may consider only issues of law, including whether the lower court violated, misapplied, or misinterpreted the law, whether the verdict is legally invalid, and whether procedural irregularities had an effect on the verdict.[38]

23. Military Courts have jurisdiction over civilians accused of crimes related to terrorism and national security, as well as crimes committed in border areas and crimes against military production facilities.[39] Military courts are not open to the public.[40] Decisions of those courts may be appealed to the Supreme Military Court.[41] Law No. 136 of 2014 for the Securing and Protection of Public and Vital Facilities expanded the jurisdiction of military courts by placing all public property under military jurisdiction.[42]

24. Supreme State Security Courts may be established by order of the Egyptian President and consist of three judges, at least two of whom are military justices.[43] These courts have jurisdiction over crimes committed in violation of orders issued by the Egyptian President, and the President may designate cases involving crimes punishable under Egyptian criminal law to be heard by these courts.[44] Decisions of the Supreme State

Security Courts cannot be appealed and are irrevocable after being signed by the President.[45]

25. Article 54 of the Constitution of Egypt states that, "[i]n all events, it is not permissible to present an accused for trial in crimes that may be punishable by imprisonment unless a lawyer is present by virtue of a power of attorney from the accused or by secondment by the court."

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS

Right or area 2.1. Acceptance of international norms

26. Egypt has not ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture or the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Right or area 12.4. Death penalty

27. As set forth in paragraphs 10-18 above, the death penalty in Egypt is not reserved for the "most serious" crimes, and often is an available punishment for offenses that do not involve an intentional killing or any killing at all. Moreover, the definition of terrorism in the 2015 anti-terrorism law is so broad that it could include non-violent acts of civil disobedience, and the law mandates the death penalty for funding a terrorist group.[46] The law allows for the death penalty for a variety of purportedly terrorist acts not entailing an intentional killing.[47]

28. Egyptian courts have stepped up imposition of death sentences since Egypt's last Universal Periodic Review. Between January 2014 and February 2018, for example, courts recommended death sentences for at least 2,159 individuals.[48] In 2017, Egypt ranked third worldwide in number of death sentences handed down.[49] In September 2018, the Cairo criminal court sentenced 75 people to death after a mass trial of 739 people accused of crimes during protests in August 2013.[50]

29. The pace of executions has accelerated. Between January 2014 and February 2018, at least 83 people were executed.[51] In 2017, Egypt ranked sixth in the world in number of executions carried out.[52] Between December 2017 and March 2018, 39 individuals were executed.[53] According to one source, "[e]very Tuesday is execution day in Egypt," reporting on the increase in executions beginning in December 2017.[54] At least 15 people were executed in February 2019 alone,[55] and many others are at imminent risk of execution.[56]

30. Egypt continues to sentence people to death and try people on death-eligible charges for offenses committed when they were under the age of 18. In an extensive report published in March 2018, Reprieve confirmed that since 2013, at least eight people have been sentenced to death for offenses committed as juveniles.[57] According to the report, since the 2013 coup, "Egyptian courts have repeatedly sentenced juveniles to death and tried them on death-eligible charges alongside adult codefendants in mass trials."[58] During that period at least 31 additional juveniles have been tried in adult courts on death-eligible charges.[59]

Right or area 12.5. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment

31. In June 2017, the Committee against Torture released the results of a four-year confidential inquiry into allegations of torture in Egypt and concluded that torture is "practiced systematically" in Egypt.[60] The Committee added that torture is "seen to be habitual, widespread and deliberate in at least a considerable part of the territory" of Egypt.[61] According to Amnesty International, torture and other ill-treatment are routine in official places of detention and are systematic in National Security Agency detention facilities.[62]

32. According to the Committee against Torture, "[t]orture appears to occur particularly frequently following arbitrary arrests and is often carried out to obtain a confession or to punish and threaten political dissenters." Moreover, "prosecutors, judges and prison officials also facilitate torture by failing to curb practices of torture, arbitrary detention and ill-treatment or to act on complaints."[63]

33. In capital cases, courts disregard even detailed accounts of torture used to obtain confessions.[64] Allegations of torture, enforced disappearances, and prolonged incommunicado detention often arise in cases in which the defendants are accused of crimes against the state, such as killing government officials or their relatives.[65]

34. In several cases in 2019, the bodies of people who have been executed have not been returned to the family members of the deceased, raising suspicion that authorities may be seeking to conceal evidence of torture.[66]

35. Egypt has failed to end or impartially investigate torture and mistreatment in detention facilities. Human Rights Watch concluded that under President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi's government, the Interior Ministry's regular police and its National Security Agency (NSA) have been involved in systematic, widespread enforced disappearances and torture that most likely amount to crimes against humanity.[67] Although the Prosecutor General's Office has conducted investigations into several of such cases of abuse and torture, these investigations remain largely secretive and did not involve the National Council for Human Rights, independent legal experts, or human rights defenders.[68]

36. In 2018, the Egyptian Parliament adopted a law that offers immunity to security forces for any offenses committed in the course of duty between the time of the 2013 coup and January 2016.[69] Human Rights Watch observes that "[j]udicial authorities have investigated very few officers and even fewer have been prosecuted for abuses, including enforced disappearances and torture. Prosecutors continu[e] to use detainee confessions despite credible allegations that they were coerced through torture."[70] The Committee against Torture concluded that "[p]erpetrators of torture almost universally enjoy impunity, although Egyptian law prohibits and creates accountability mechanisms for torture and related practices, demonstrating a serious dissonance between law and practice."[71]

Right or area 12.6. Conditions of detention

37. Amnesty International has documented that prisoners in Egypt "receive insufficient food and water and inadequate sanitation and bedding."[72] A report by the U.S. Department of State concluded that "[c]onditions in the prisons and detention centers were harsh and potentially life threatening due to overcrowding, physical abuse, inadequate medical care,

poor infrastructure, and poor ventilation."[73] Egyptian and international non-governmental organizations confirm that prison cells are overcrowded and prisoners do not have adequate access to medical care, proper sanitation or ventilation, food, or drinking water.[74] According to Amnesty International, detainees face torture and other ill-treatment, as well as medical negligence. In 2017 and 2018, "dozens of prisoners died, often due to prison authorities refusing to transfer them to hospital for medical treatment."[75] Reprieve reports that one juvenile who was sentenced to death had been "beaten by guards and detained in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions—treatment that has resulted in or contributed to his hospitalization on at least one occasion."[76] Another juvenile who was ultimately acquitted of capital crimes experienced "frequent torture and mistreatment. Prison authorities refused [him] medical treatment for the gunshot wound sustained to his hand during his arrest, fed him rotten, bug-infested food, held him in dangerously crowded cells, kicked him down flights of stairs, beat him with metal bars and chains, stomped on his back whilst he laid on the ground, and forced him to listen to the sounds of other prisoners being tortured."[77] In at least one case, up to three people sentenced to death were kept in a 1.5x3 meter underground cell, with only a bucket for a toilet.[78]

38. People detained on charges of crimes related to political or security issues are sometimes detained separately and subjected to verbal or physical abuse or punitive solitary confinement.[79] A 2018 Amnesty International report documents "that dozens of detained human rights activists, journalists and members of the opposition held in solitary confinement are being targeted with horrendous physical abuse, including beatings by prison guards and having their heads repeatedly dunked into a container [with] human excrement. The intentional mental and physical suffering being inflicted on them[] results in panic attacks, paranoia, hypersensitivity to stimuli, and difficulties with concentration and memory."[80] According to the report, six prisoners have been held in solitary confinement for more than four years.[81] On some occasions, solitary confinement is "used to discipline prisoners who complain of ill-treatment, as well as those caught sending letters communicating poor prison conditions."[82]

39. Egyptian authorities do not permit prison visits by non-governmental observers.[83]

Right or area 15.1. Administration of justice & fair trial

40. Egypt's Courts of Appeal are the courts of first instance for capital crimes. Certain courts have jurisdiction over state security crimes, and individuals convicted in those courts may appeal the judgment of the court only on procedural grounds.[84]

41. Amnesty International reports that Egyptian courts "rely heavily on reports of the National Security Agency and unsound evidence, including confessions obtained under torture, in their sentencing."[85] In many cases, prosecutors neither investigate nor present evidence of individual responsibility for the acts included in the charges.[86]

42. As noted in paragraph 21 above, Military Courts have jurisdiction over civilians accused of committing certain types of offenses or accused of committing offenses in border areas. In October 2014, Egyptian President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi expanded military court jurisdiction to allow more civilians to be tried before military courts, including for activities taking place before the October 2014 order.[87] Between October 2014 and April 2016, military courts tried at least 7,420 civilians.[88] Between December 2017 and March

2018, 39 people—mostly civilians—were executed after trials in military courts.[89] Most defendants—including at least 68 children—have been sentenced in military courts after mass trials.[90]

43. Military Courts and State Security Courts lack fundamental due process safeguards. Moreover, Military Court verdicts can be appealed only to the High Military Appeals Court. The decisions of the Military Court may be overturned only by the President.[91] There is no mechanism for appeal from the judgment of a State Security Court.[92] According to Human Rights Watch, Military Courts and State Security Courts "are inherently abusive and do not meet minimum due process standards."[93] Defendants in military court trials are permitted visits from their attorneys once every six months, compared with visits every 15 days for defendants in civilian courts.[94]

44. Since the 2013 coup, Egyptian courts have stepped up the use of mass trials, often involving hundreds of defendants at a time,[95] and these trials routinely lead to death sentences.[96] Such mass trials "preclude defence lawyers from making individual submissions on behalf of their clients," and deny defendants the ability to examine witnesses, speak on their own behalf, or present witness testimony.[97] In some mass trials, defendants are questioned without their lawyers present.[98]

45. A mass trial of 494 people, which began in August 2014, involved so many defendants that they could not all fit inside the courthouse, and the judge had to adjourn proceedings to allow for a larger courtroom to be built in order to hear the case.[99] The verdicts were ultimately issued in September 2017.[100]

46. In September 2018, the Cairo criminal court sentenced 75 people to death subsequent to a mass trial of 739 people accused of various offenses arising out of protests in August 2013.[101] According to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, "[t]he 739 people were tried en masse, and were not permitted individual legal representation before the court. In addition, the accused were not given the right to present evidence in their defence, and the prosecution did not provide sufficient evidence to prove individual guilt. The evident disregard of basic rights of the accused places the guilt of all those convicted in serious doubt."[102] Amnesty International condemned the trial as "a grotesque parody of justice."[103]

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

47. This stakeholder report suggests the following recommendations for the Government of Egypt:

- Abolish the death penalty and replace it with a sentence that is fair, proportionate, and in compliance with international human rights standards.
- Impose an immediate moratorium on the death penalty, both going forward and for persons currently on death row.
- Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

- Conduct a comprehensive review of all criminal laws and amend them to ensure that the death penalty is available as a penalty only for crimes in which the defendant committed an intentional killing.
- Prohibit the introduction of evidence obtained under duress, and issue guidelines on the steps judges must take when a defendant alleges torture, including investigating all credible allegations and taking immediate steps to protect individuals alleging torture or ill-treatment from retaliation.
- Commute all death sentences resulting from mass trials.
- End the use of mass trials and nullify all convictions arising out of mass trials.
- Identify all individuals in Egyptian prisons who were tried in adult courts despite being under the age of 18 at the time of their alleged offenses, commute their sentences, and release them from custody.
- Ensure that no person is tried as an adult for a crime committed when under the age of 18.
- Conduct credible, independent, and impartial investigations into all allegations of torture, prioritizing allegations raised by persons who have been sentenced to death and by persons who are charged with crimes that are subject to the death penalty.
- Bar Supreme State Security Courts from handing down death sentences and ensure that every person sentenced to death has the right to appeal the judgment to an independent appellate court.
- Ensure that all defendants potentially facing a sentence of death are represented by their own counsel at all stages of judicial proceedings and at trial have the opportunity to present witnesses and other evidence in their defense and question witnesses offered by the prosecution.
- Bar military courts from trying civilians, restrict the jurisdiction of the military courts to offences of an exclusively military nature, and ensure that military and state security courts comply with the fair trial standards set forth in Article 14 of the ICCPR.
- Take immediate measures to implement the recommendations of the Committee against Torture issued pursuant to its inquiry procedure, including, *inter alia*:
    - Immediately end the practice of torture and ill-treatment in all places of detention.
    - Ensure that officials at the highest level publicly condemn torture and ill-treatment by State agents and adopt a zero-tolerance policy.
    - Prosecute perpetrators of torture, including those with command or superior responsibility.
    - Create an independent authority to investigate allegations of torture, enforced disappearance, and ill-treatment.
    - Restrict the jurisdiction of the military courts to offences of an exclusively military nature.
- Establish an independent monitoring mechanism to visit all places where persons may be deprived of their liberty, including military and national security facilities, and extend an open invitation to international observers such as the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit and inspect detention facilities.

- Ensure that detention conditions comply with the Nelson Mandela Rules.
- Ensure that the use of solitary confinement complies with Rules 43-46 of the Nelson Mandela Rules.

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[1] *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*: *Egypt*, (24 Dec. 2014), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/28/16, ¶ 166.1-.4 (Turkey, Rwanda, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Chile).
[2] Id. ¶ 166.101-.111 (Argentina, Romania, Spain, Turkey, Togo, France, Germany, Hungary, Australia, Luxembourg, Italy, Switzerland, Uruguay, Montenegro, Portugal).
[3] *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Egypt: Addendum*, (2 Mar. 2015), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/28/16/Add.1, ¶¶ 7-8.
[4] *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*: *Egypt*, (24 Dec. 2014), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/28/16, ¶ 166.100.
[5] *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Egypt: Addendum*, (2 Mar. 2015), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/28/16/Add.1, ¶ 8.
[6] *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*: *Egypt*, (24 Dec. 2014), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/28/16, ¶ 166.184.
[7] *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Egypt: Addendum*, (2 Mar. 2015), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/28/16/Add.1, ¶ 12.
[8] *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*: *Egypt*, (24 Dec. 2014), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/28/16, ¶ 166.177, .178, .179, .180, .181, .183, .185, .186 (Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Canada, Mexico, Austria).
[9] *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Egypt: Addendum*, (2 Mar. 2015), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/28/16/Add.1, ¶ 12.
[10] Ibid.
[11] Ibid.
[12] *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*: *Egypt*, (24 Dec. 2014), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/28/16, ¶ 166.5, .7-.9 (Gabon, Chile, Czech Republic, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Austria, Portugal); *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Egypt: Addendum*, (2 Mar. 2015), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/28/16/Add.1, ¶ 7.
[13] *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*: *Egypt*, (24 Dec. 2014), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/28/16, ¶ 166.112-.115 (Slovenia, Australia, Nigeria, Palestine); *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Egypt: Addendum*, (2 Mar. 2015), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/28/16/Add.1, ¶ 8.
[14] *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*: *Egypt*, (24 Dec. 2014), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/28/16, ¶ 166.116; *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Egypt: Addendum*, (2 Mar. 2015), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/28/16/Add.1, ¶ 8.
[15] *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*: *Egypt*, (24 Dec. 2014), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/28/16, ¶ 166.117-.127; *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Egypt: Addendum*, (2 Mar. 2015), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/28/16/Add.1, ¶ 8.
[16] *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*: *Egypt*, (24 Dec. 2014), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/28/16, ¶ 166.140; *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Egypt: Addendum*, (2 Mar. 2015), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/28/16/Add.1, ¶ 12.
[17] See, e.g., Criminal Code of Egypt (*Qanun al-Ugubat*), Law No. 85 of 1937, Arts. 86-90, 93, 102, 203-234, 257, 290, 295 [hereinafter Criminal Code].
[18] Criminal Code Arts. 203-234.
[19] Criminal Code Arts. 257, 295, 290.
[20] Criminal Code Arts. 87, 89, 90.
[21] Criminal Code Arts. 68, 88, 102, 168, 240-241, 234.
[22] Criminal Code Arts. 86, 102 C.

[23] Law No. 25, 1966 on military rules (*Al Ahkam Al 'Askariya*); see also Gaber Mohamed, *Reforming the Death Penalty in Egypt: An Islamic Law Perspective* (Dec. 2017), art. 18 (Master of Laws Thesis, Indiana University Maurer School of Law), available at https://www.repository.law.indiana.edu/etd/52/.
[24] Law No. 122 of 1989 Amending Certain Provisions of Decree-Law No. 182 of 1960, Arts. 33-34.
[25] Law No. 122, Art. 33-34.
[26] Law No. 122, Art. 34.
[27] Criminal Code Arts. 77, 78, 80, 1, 83, 91.
[28] Law No. 6 of 2012, 2 AL JARIDAH AL RASMIYAH 2012, Jan. 12, 2012, pp. 5–8, accessed 21 March 2019, https://www.loc.gov/law/help/firearms-control/egypt.php#_ftn13; see also Firearms Control Legislation No. 394 of 1954 (amend. 1981), art. 2; Mohamed, Gaber, "Reforming the Death Penalty in Egypt: An Islamic Law Perspective" (Dec. 2017), 18 (Master of Laws Thesis, Indiana University Maurer School of Law), available at https://www.repository.law.indiana.edu/etd/52/.
[29] Law No. 122, Art. 40.
[30] Confronting Terrorism Law No. 95 of 2015, art. 2.
[31] Id.; see also Mohamed, Gaber, "Reforming the Death Penalty in Egypt: An Islamic Law Perspective" (Dec. 2017), 19 (Master of Laws Thesis, Indiana University Maurer School of Law), available at https://www.repository.law.indiana.edu/etd/52/.
[32] Human Rights Watch, *Egypt: Counterterrorism law Erodes Basic Rights*, 19 Aug. 2015, https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/08/19/egypt-counterterrorism-law-erodes-basic-rights.
[33] Dr. Mohamed Al Ghamry, *Death Penalty In Egypt: Theoretical and Practical Study in the Light of Islamic Shariah and International Human Rights Law*, p. 17 (Arab Penal Reform Organization 2008), http://www.aproarab.org/modules.php?name=Reports_Publications.
[34] FIDH, The Death Penalty in Egypt (April 2005), art. 12, available at https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/eg415a.pdf (citing Article 112 of the Law No. 12 of 1996 promulgating the Children's Code); Reprieve, Stolen Youth: Juveniles, mass trials and the death penalty in Egypt (Mar. 2018), at 15, available at https://reprieve.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Stolen-Youth-Juveniles-mass-trials-and-the-death-penalty-in-Egypt-.pdf (citing Article 11 of Egypt's Child Law). See also Mohamed, Gaber, "Reforming the Death Penalty in Egypt: An Islamic Law Perspective" (Dec. 2017), 28 (Master of Laws Thesis, Indiana University Maurer School of Law), available at https://www.repository.law.indiana.edu/etd/52/.
[35] Mohamed, Gaber, "Reforming the Death Penalty in Egypt: An Islamic Law Perspective" (Dec. 2017), 23 (Master of Laws Thesis, Indiana University Maurer School of Law), available at https://www.repository.law.indiana.edu/etd/52/.
[36] Ibid at 20.
[37] Ibid at 22.
[38] Ibid.
[39] U.S. Library of Congress, *Legal Research Guide: Egypt*, accessed 21 March 2019, https://www.loc.gov/law/help/legal-research-guide/egypt.php.
[40] U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2018 (2019), http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2018&dlid=289203.
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