

Stop The Executions in Egypt

#ExecutingEgypt





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Man Faces Execution



A man loses his life with an unfair verdict from an unscrupulous judge; another is killed in cold blood by those who are supposed to protect him and a third is condemned to death with his illness at custody. Death by execution, assassination, or negligence is the reality of post-coup Egypt where military tyrannies attach no importance to human life.

Their killing machine does not differentiate between young and old people; men or women or even children; students or teachers, engineers, doctors or journalists, they are all targets once they express opposition to their rule. This regime is ready to do anything to uphold its rule.

Hundreds of regime opponents have been facing fierce deadly crackdown campaign. Their lives have been targeted with mass death sentences and even indiscriminate killing in streets or their homes. A long list of innocent people facing imminent threat of execution upon final death verdicts from quick and flawed trials that lacked due process.



Over the past four years, the files of 1,964 defendants were referred to the Grand Mufti to demand his unbinding view on their execution. Egyptian courts issued death sentences against 931 people in 58 political cases. Eight people were already executed in connection with three cases.

During the period from April to July, 2017, the cassation court upheld death sentences against 16 others. Those people could be executed at any time. The cassation court is also examining 25 appeals to initial death sentences against 124 people others.

Final death sentences were delivered in five cases namely:

- Al-Mansoura youth case No. 16850 of 2014
- KafrEl-Sheikh Stadium case
- Alexandria driver case No. 27868 of 2014, Al-MontazahAwal case No. 1781 of 2014
- Alexandria riots criminal case No. 20091 of 2013
- Spying for Qatar case No. 10154 of 2014 also registered as case No. 3690 of 2014 south of Giza



ANTI EXECUTING IN EGYPT

Egypt is the world's No. 1 in issuing death penalties as Egyptian courts have become a tool and a weapon used by the regime to punish political adversaries without any consideration to justice or legal due process. The judiciary, both the civilian and martial branches, have become part of the political battle in return for privileges they get from the regime.

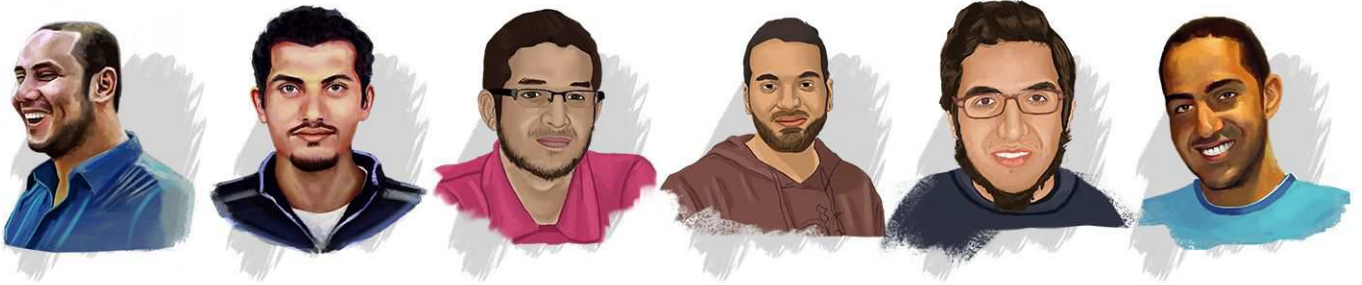
Execution of innocent people is increasingly commonplace in Egypt since the bloody coup of July, 3rd, 2013. They are executed over trumped-up charges and after quick and short trials that lack the minimum guarantees of fairness in a gross violation of their human rights, especially the right to life. Prompted by these grave injustice, and humanitarian obligations and values, we express solidarity with those people and call for a unified stance against this oppressing Egyptian regime.

Stopping the enforcement of such death sentences is the duty of this current stage to save the lives of hundreds of innocent people. The mass death verdicts represent serious threats to social security and peace.

Worse still, the military regime did not contented itself with the unfairly court-permitted killing, it employed the killing machine of its security apparatus to get rid of many of the political opponents. Human rights organizations have documented the deliberate and unprovoked killing of over 2,000 of dissents by the Egyptian security forces.



Mansura Youth Case



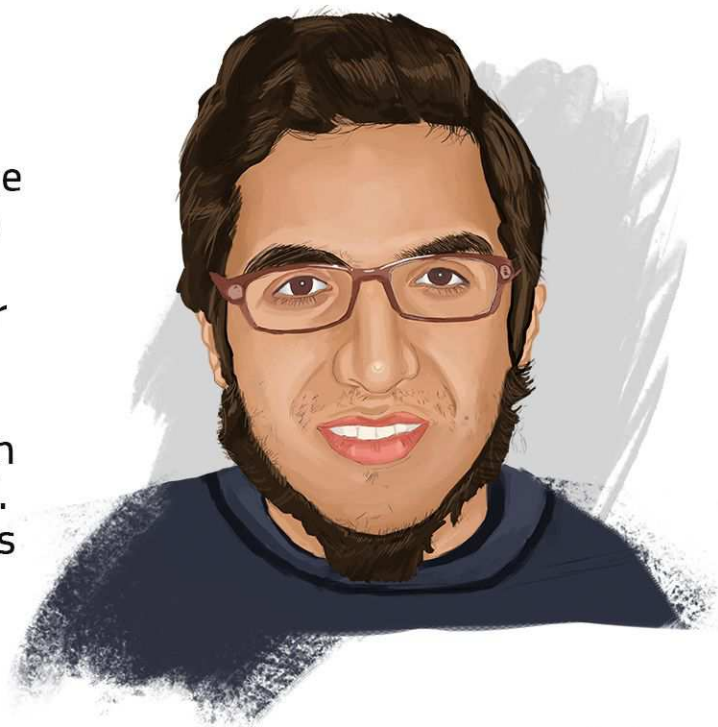
The Cairo-based Court of Cassation upheld the death sentences against six people on 7 June and lowered the sentences of two others to life in prison for allegedly killing a police guard.

Sergeant Abdallah Metwally was gunned down by two masked men in the city of Mansoura north of Cairo on February 28, 2014. The unidentified culprits managed to flee the crime scene. Later, security forces detained 10 people and put them on trial for killing Metwally based on confessions taken under duress.

The convicted, whomay be executed at any moment, are the following:

Khalid Refaat Gad Askar:

A 27-year-old post-graduate student at the Faculty of Science, Mansura University. He was arrested by security agents on March 6th, 2014 and was forcibly disappeared for 10 days. When he appeared before a prosecutor on March 20, Askar complained that he was severely tortured by policemen to confess crimes he has never committed. He was subjected electric shocks at various parts of his body including his ears and genitals. He was also beaten on his feet.





Bassem Mohsen Hassan

A 30-year-old engineer at a subsidiary of the Egyptian Railway Authority. He was abducted by security agents from a street in Mansura on March 4, 2014. For several days, security forces refused to unveil the whereabouts of Al-Khoribi and when he appeared before a prosecutor he complained about his detention in the infamous Azouli military prison in Ismaili governorate. During his detention, he was tortured to extract confessions.



Ahmad Al-Waleed Al-Shall

A 28-year-old medical intern from Mansura. Al-Shall was apprehended on March 6th, 2014 at a street in Mansura. He was forcibly disappeared for ten days before he appeared at the prosecutor's office. He told the prosecutor that he was detained at the premises of the National Security Agency in Mansura where he subjected to different kinds of torture including electric shocks and burning to force him to give recorded confessions about alleged role in the guard's murder. The prosecutor never investigated his torture claims and put him on trial relying on the recorded confessions which were extracted under duress.



Abdulrahman Attiya

A student (fourth year) at Faculty of Medicine, Al-Azhar University. He was arrested on March 8th, 2014 and also forcibly disappeared and forced to give recorded confessions under duress about acts he did not do.





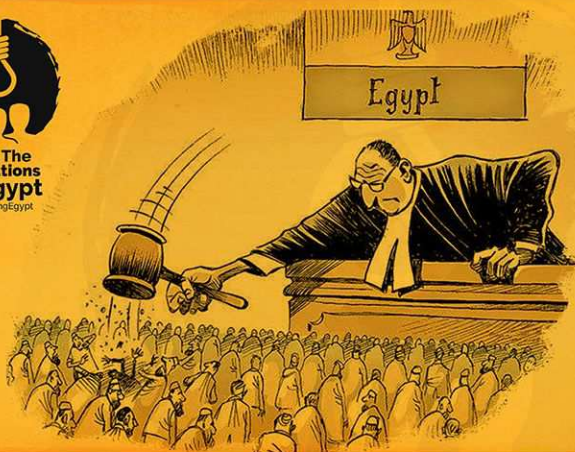
Mahmoud Mamdouh Wahba

A 23-year-old student at the Faculty of Engineering, Mansura University. He was snatched from a street by security agents on March 2, 2014. He was forcibly disappeared and severely tortured at security detention center and security agents threatened him that his mother would be arrested and raped if he refused to give filmed confessions of crimes, he never committed.



Ibrahim Yehia Azab

A 27-year-old pharmacist who was known by his deep love for charity and volunteering activities. He was picked up by police from a street in Mansour on March 6, 2014. He was taken to unknown detention center where he was tortured to record confessions dedicated to him by security agents.



**There is no justice,
Egyptian Judges**
under the control of the military regime
have approved these penalties
for 16 political prisoners



Law Irregularities in the Case:

Defense lawyers have listed a number of violations to law and penal code in the case including the following:

- 1- The searches and arrests are invalid as they are performed before getting valid arrest warrants
- 2- The detainees' confessions could not be a base for acceptable trial as they were extracted under duress
- 3- The exhibit of the case did not include the weapon arsenal which appeared in the filmed confessions which gives insights about the case fabrication
- 4- Defendant Ahmad Al-Waleed suffers from server health problems which make him practically unable to hold a gun and shoot a moving object
- 5- The clear contradictions between the technical evidence, investigations and incident
- 6- The forensic report says that a local pistol which the police claimed was the weapon of the crime and was seized with one of the suspect whereas the investigations report says victim was killed by a bullet from a foreign-made gun which is totally different from one alleged the seized from one of the defendants
- 7- The contradiction between the forensic report claim that the victim was killed in the standing position and the testimonies of the witnesses who affirmed that he was killed while sitting on his motorbike.

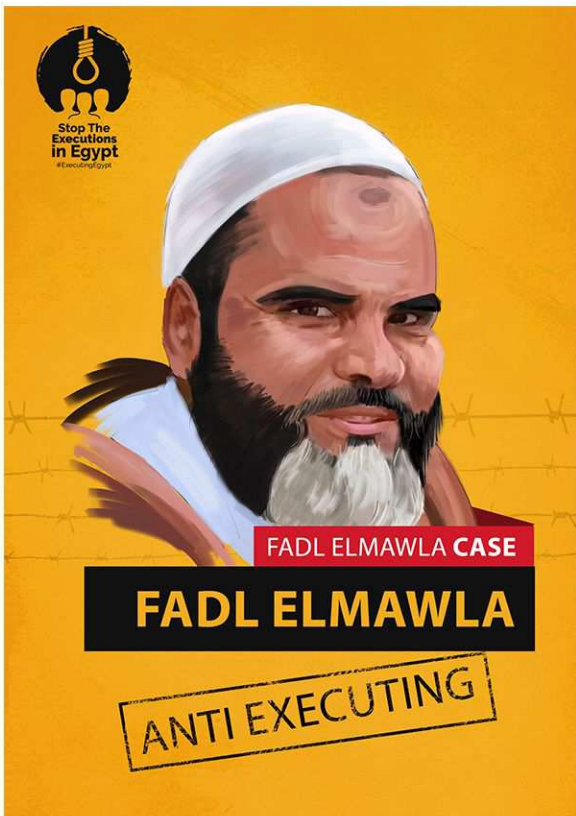


◆◆ FadhlAbdulmawla Case

The Court of Cassation dismissed the appeal made by preacher FadhlAbdulmawla Hassan against his death sentence in "Alexandria Driver Murder Case", three years after his arrest from his workplace.

He was accused of killing a taxi driver during a demonstration that followed the dispersal of Cairo's Rabaa' Al-Adawiya sit-in on 15th of August 2013.

Hassan is one of the most prominent preachers in Alexandria. He is married with five children.



Irregularities in the case:

The details of the incident and the evidence provided by prosecutors all prove him innocence. The main attesting witness in the case, Amr Ahmad, a director at a restaurant has given five different testimonies of the incident.



Spying for Qatar Case

The criminal case No. 10154 of 2014 and widely known as “Spying for Qatar Case”.

The court has issued death sentences against three defendants, namely:

Ahmad Ismail Thabit

a lecturer at Misr for Science and Technology University. An ambitious and hard worker man. He was arrested and tortured to give filmed confessions of crimes who did not commit



Mohammad Adel Al-Kelani

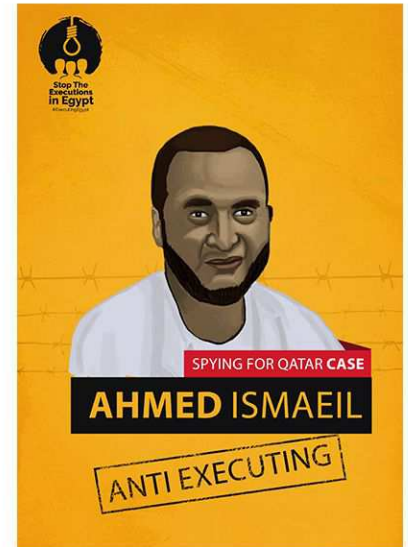
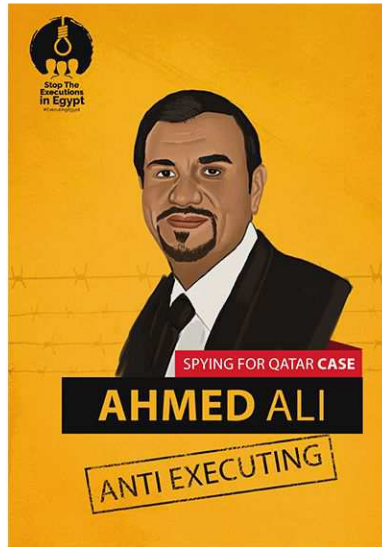
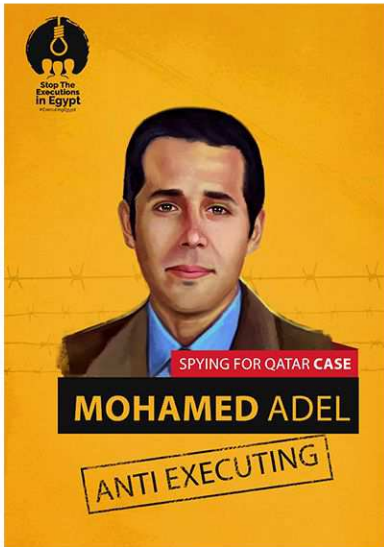
A 42-year-old air steward in EgyptAircompany and member of the board of directors of Egyptian Air Stewards Society. He is married with four children. He was detained and forcible disappeared for a period of time. During his disappearance he was tortured to confess involvement in crimes he never took part in.



Ahmad Ali AbdoAfifi

A 39-year-old journalist and producer of documentaries. He is a member of the board of trustees of January 2011 revolution. He was apprehended by security forces in March 2014 and forcible disappeared for a period of time. During his detention, he was subjected to sever torture to give recorded confessions of crimes he never committed.





IRREGULARITIES IN THE CASE:

1. THE BASES OF COURT VERDICTS ARE INCONSISTENT. THE DEFENSE LAWYERS WERE NOT GIVEN THEIR CHANCE TO PRESENT THEIR DEFENSE.
2. THE COURT HAS ADDED NEW CHARGES AGAINST DEFENDANTS NUMBER FIVE, SIX AND SEVEN AND CONVICTED THE PRESIDENT MOHAMMAD MORSI OF AGREEING WITH THEM TO COMMIT THESE CRIMES WHICH HAVE NEVER BEEN INVESTIGATED BY THE PROSECUTORS.
3. THE COURT HAD NEITHER CONFRONTED NOR INTERROGATED THE DEFENDANTS ABOUT THE NEW CHARGES
4. THE COURT CONVICTED PRESIDENT MORSI OF LEADING AN OUTLAWED GROUP DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE CASE TIME IS FROM JUNE 2013 TO SEPTEMBER 6TH, 2014.



◆◆ Kafr El-Sheikh Youth Case

The case dates back to April 19, 2015 when the military prosecutors charged 16 people of deliberate killing of three military cadets and attempting to kill two others with a bombing attack that targeted a military cadets' bus near Kafr El-Sheikh Stadium on April 15, 2015.

The Egyptian Supreme Military Court of Appeals issued a decision on 19 June, 2017 upholding the sentences of 16 Egyptians in the case No. 22/2015/Tanta Military Criminal Court/235/2015/Alexandria Military Court. The sentences, originally passed in March 2016, included sentencing seven to death (three in absentia), five people to life, and two to 15 years in prison.

Now the death sentences are final and cannot be appealed, which means the four defendants who were tried in present are facing immanent threat of execution any time.

The four defendants who were sentenced to death in present are:

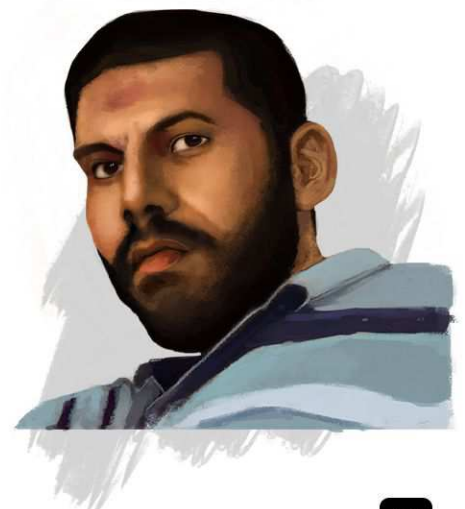
Sameh Abdullah Mohammad

A 32-year-old man who was arrested at Cairo Airport on August 28, 2015. He was forcibly disappeared and subjected to brutal torture.



Ahmad Abdelmonaemh Salamah

A 42-year-old mathematics teacher from Kafr El-Sheikh. He is married with three children and lives in Shino village in Kafr El-Sheikh. He was picked up from his workplace and taken to an unknown detention place where he was severely beaten and subjected to electric shocks to elicit confession of crimes which he has never committed. He was forcibly disappeared for 75 days.





Ahmad Abelhadi Mohammad

A 29 year - old , was arrested on April 14, 2015. He forcibly disappeared and brutally tortured by the National Security agents.



Lotfi Ibrahim Ismail

A 25-year-old crane worker from Shino village in Kafr El-Sheik. He was detained by the National Security agents and taken to a detention center where he was inhumanely tortured. He subjected to electric shocks in several parts of his body, hanged from the ceiling of room and harshly beaten. The sadist interrogators have even removed some nails of his fingers and threatened to arrest and abuse his female relatives.



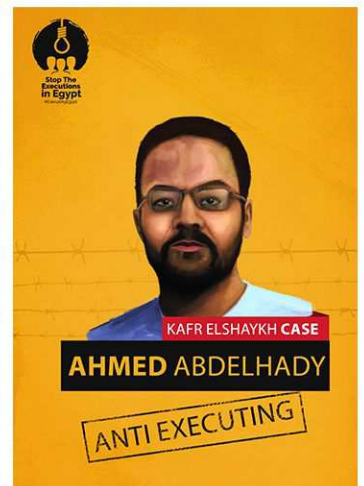
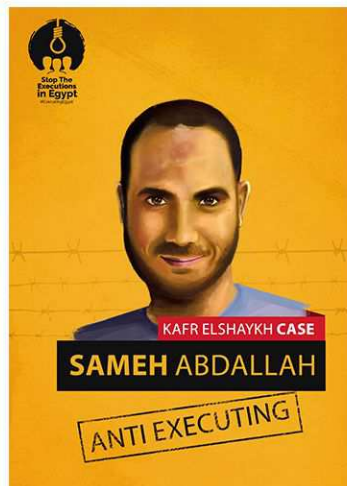
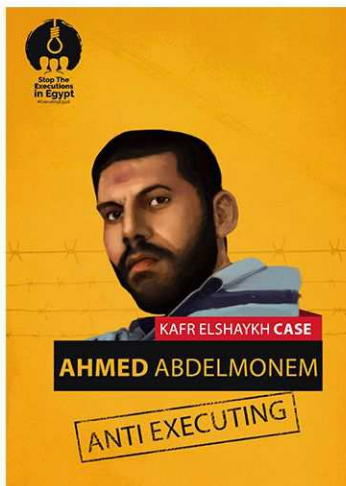
Proofs of Defendants' Innocence:

- The military investigators in the incident have concluded that they failed to identify the culprits due to the lack of CCTV cameras in the site of the explosion. They even stated that photos taken from distance Camera 1 do not allow the identification of the perpetrators.
- Despite all the letters and statements filed by the defendants to complain about their enforced disappearances after the attack in April 2015- in clear contradiction to official arrest warrants which allege they were arrested on 30 June 2015 or later the court chose to ignore their complaints and also refused to investigate their claims of torture to elicit confessions.



Proofs of Defendants' Innocence:

- The confession of defendant Khalil was not even consistent with the forensic report. Khalil was forced to have his confession filmed and his purported actions reenacted. According to his recorded confession, a remote control was used to set off the explosion whereas the forensics report concluded a mobile phone was used. The same report also revealed that the explosives were strapped to a suicide bomber, and were not, as the defendant claimed, hidden on the bus.
- The court also ignored the testimonies of witnesses who affirmed that the defendants were in different places, some in their workplaces, at the time of the crime.
- The court relied on confessions extracted under duress. The contradictory evidence produced in the court only proves the defendants' innocence.
- The arrest warrants were issued on June, 30th, 2015 or later whereas the arrest took place on April 15th, 2015 or before.





ANTI MILITARY TRIALS



Military Trials of Civilians from International Law Perspective:

Egypt's military courts are administered by the Defense Ministry. The judges are serving military officers. Military court proceedings typically do not protect basic due process rights or satisfy the requirements of independence and impartiality of courts of law.

The use of military courts to try civilians violates international law, including the 1981 African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, which Egypt ratified in 1984. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights has stated that civilians should never face military trial.

It also violates article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) which Egypt signed in 1982 which stipulates that "everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law."

The special rapporteur stipulates in article 48 of the principle No. 5 of the principles which governor pursuing justices in military tribunals that it is not permissible to try civilians before military courts.

The UN Human Rights committee repeatedly urged the UN member states to stop the military trials of civilians.



▶▶ Alexandria Riots after Rabaa Dispersal

The Court of Cassation upheld a final death sentence for two defendants in the case of the riot in Alexandria after the dispersal of Rabaa Al-Adawah sit in in Cairo.

The court also upheld jail sentences ranging from 10 to 25 years for 59 defendants in the case and acquitted three others. The court of cassation verdicts are final and cannot be appealed.

Those sentenced to death in present were:

Yasser Shukr

A 42-year-old legal accountant. He is married with four children. He was arrested on February 26, 2014 and was forcibly disappeared and tortured to elicit false confessions.



Yasser Al-Abaseri Abdelmonaem

A 46-year-old construction contractor. He is married with four children. He was picked up by security agents on March 5, 2014 on his way back from work. He was forcibly disappeared for 11 days. He was subjected to torture to give filmed confession of alleged role in the crime.





Main law irregularities in the case:

1. The case was fraught with irregularities including the lack of any material evidence that supports the authorities' allegations, let alone act as a basis for passing the death sentence.
2. The court relied on the National Security agents investigations and claims. How on earth a death sentence is based on allegations of an adversary.
3. The cassation prosecutors revealed that some of the case papers were lost. A court shall base its verdicts on facts not claims with no substantive evidence.
4. The court did not allow defendants to present their defense witnesses.





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HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS STATEMENTS AGAINST DEATH SENTENCES IN EGYPT

THE UNITED NATIONS

EGYPT MUST HALT EXECUTIONS OF SIX MEN SENTENCED AFTER UNFAIR TRIALS – UN EXPERTS

GENEVA (22 JUNE 2017) – THE GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT MUST HALT THE EXECUTIONS OF SIX MEN SENTENCED TO DEATH AFTER TRIALS THAT DID NOT MEET INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF FAIRNESS, A GROUP OF UN HUMAN RIGHTS EXPERTS* HAVE SAID. THE EXPERTS EXPRESSED DEEP CONCERN THAT THE MEN HAD BEEN CONVICTED ON THE BASIS OF FORCED CONFESSIONS THAT WERE LATER RETRACTED



AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

EGYPT: FOUR MEN FACING IMMINENT EXECUTIONS AFTER GROSSLY UNFAIR MILITARY TRIAL

THE EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT MUST IMMEDIATELY HALT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEATH SENTENCES AGAINST SEVEN MEN THAT WERE UPHOLD BY THE HIGH MILITARY COURT ON 19 JUNE FOLLOWING A GROSSLY UNFAIR MILITARY TRIAL, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL SAID TODAY. HE SHOULD ORDER A RETRIAL BEFORE AN ORDINARY COURT AND WITHOUT RECOURSE TO THE DEATH PENALTY. THE VERDICTS AGAINST THE SEVEN MEN ARE FINAL. FOUR OF THE MEN ARE IN DETENTION AND COULD THEREFORE BE EXECUTED AT ANY TIME ONCE THE PRESIDENT OR THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE RATIFY THE VERDICTS





HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

EGYPT: CANCELS MILITARY COURT DEATH SENTENCES

The case of eight men who could face imminent execution following a military trial shows why Egyptian authorities should place a moratorium on the death penalty, Human Rights Watch said. The eight civilians, six of whom are in custody, were sentenced to death on May 29, 2016, after a trial on terrorism charges that denied them basic due process rights and relied on confessions that the defendants said were obtained under torture. If the Supreme Military Court for Appeals denies the defendants' appeal, the six men in custody could be executed as soon as Defense Minister Sedky Sobhi and President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi ratify their death sentences



THE EGYPTIAN COORDINATION OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

ECRF CALLS FOR STOPPING THE EXECUTION OF MANSURA YOUTH

The ECRF is sorry about the Cassation Court's final death sentences against six youth in Mansura police guard murder's case. The ECRF believes that the case's papers include several bases for acquittal verdicts for defendants or at least for raising doubts about their involvement in the crime. Thus provided evidence can't be a basis for death sentences



ARAB ORGANIZATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Arab Organization for Human Rights stresses that the Egyptian regime is clearly intent on committing more murders through civilian and military courts operating under the control of a politicized judiciary that has no interest in enforcing justice. The farcical trials, both in civilian and military courts, are simply a means to bestow legitimacy on the crackdown on all forms of political opposition





AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Egypt sentences a further 183 people to death in new purge of political opposition Today's decision by a criminal court in El Minya, Upper Egypt to uphold death sentences against 183 supporters of Mohamed Morsi, including a blind man, provides alarming evidence of the Egyptian judiciary's increasingly politicized and arbitrary attitude towards justice and the death penalty. The sentences come hot on the heels of seven executions last week, the first in Egypt since 2011

**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL**



EL SHEHAB FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

These highly-politicized cases and sentences undermine the very concept of fair trials. These sentences show that the judiciary has become a tool at the hands of the executive and political powers in Egypt. These trials lack the minimum guarantees for fairness or due process



JUSTICE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

A statement about the death penalties against innocent people in Egypt
In continuation of the policy of arbitrary trials and sentences against political opponents in Egypt, the Military Appeals Court issued on 19 June 2017 its final ruling in case No. 325 military crimes known as the "Kafr El Sheikh Youth" case. The court upheld death sentences against defendants





AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Egypt: Seven men facing imminent execution after being tortured in custody

The Egyptian authorities must immediately stop the imminent executions of seven men sentenced to death in two grossly unfair trials, said Amnesty International calling on them to refer the case to the senior judges at Egypt's highest appeals court, the Court of Cassation. The organization had recently warned that legal amendments passed by President Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi limiting the appeal process before the court could contribute to an spike in death sentences and executions in the country



HUMAN RIGHTS MONITOR

Human Rights Monitor's detailed report on death sentences in Egypt in 2014-2015-2016

The United Nations has already warned the Egyptian authorities that the issuance of mass death sentences casts doubt on the independence and impartiality of the country's judicial system. In accordance with the international human rights law, the death penalty may be imposed and implemented only after a trial that complies with the most strict due process and fair trial guarantees, even in terrorism related cases. If due process and fair trial guarantees are not available and capital punishment is strictly prohibited under the international law. Recent trials in Egypt failed to meet the minimum amount of fair trial guarantees





Stop Egypt Executions



After an evidently unfair trial, men are executed... youth, old people, men, women, children, students, professors, engineers, doctors, journalists... just because of their opposition to a regime that violated everything in order to survive.

Right now...

Hundreds of political opponents of the military coup in Egypt are facing a fierce campaign by the junta regime (with both its executive and judicial branches) through executions against dissidents, using illegal processes, just because of their different political views.

Death awaits 10 youth – innocent civilians sentenced to die by military courts, in the so-called "Kafr el-Sheikh Stadium" case and "case174 Military". The same sad fate awaits hundreds more, in similarly sham political cases.

- In three years, 1879 death sentences were issued by junta justice, of which 793 have already been implemented.
- In 10 military cases, 60 death sentences were issued, of which 6 have been implemented. These cases have no factual evidence of the "defendant" committing the alleged crimes. The death sentences are issued in summary and rushed hearings, where the judicial authority violates the human right to life, the right to decent humane treatment.

Thus, we believe it is our humanitarian duty, especially on the 14th anniversary of the World Day Against the Death Penalty (October 10), to stand in solidarity together, to stand up and face up to a repressive authority that violates the right to life.

Egypt has achieved unprecedented record highs in the issuing of death penalty sentences, in intensely politicized cases, in farcical court sessions that trampled fair trial standards.

We are launching a global campaign to face the death sentences issued against political dissidents in Egypt, in this turbulent political stage. This campaign is essential in order to save human beings (who deserve to live their lives in peace).

Irregularities and violations monitored in executions threaten peace and security of the Egyptian society, and violate an inherent human right – the right to life.

Human execution campaign
10/10/2016

Signatories

Justice for Human Rights - JHR
International Coalition for Egyptians Abroad
Al shehab human rights
Eadam Watan
Human Rights Committee, Egyptian Parliament (Peoples' Assembly
National Alliance to Support Legitimacy (Anti-Coup Alliance
Egyptian Revolutionary Council - ERC
Egyptian Community of South Africa - Cape Town
Freedom Seekers
Arab Media Freedom Monitor
Humanity Association
Najda for human rights

Tawasol Organization for Human Rights
Dahayaa for Human Rights
Egyptian 4 Democracy
Birmingham Egyptian
Misr Al-Thawra
Ensan for Human Rights
Malaysians 4 Egypt
ESANA Kingston
SWACO
Middle East Monitor
Elnadwa of Rights and Freedoms
Mısır Dayanışma Derneği





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