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Egyptian authorities execute three regime-opponents.

The death sentences were handed down after a criminal trial that lacked the minimum standards of criminal justice.

Since 3 July 2013 Egyptian security forces have executed 33 people.

There are currently 1,157 death sentences, including 63 pending execution.

The international community must re-evaluate its relations with the Egyptian regime in light of its human rights violations.

Arab Organisation for Human Rights in the UK (AOHR UK) said that the execution of three Egyptian citizens on Thursday morning, 7th February, is a premeditated murder by Egyptian authorities using a politicised judiciary, breaking the law and standards of justice.

AOHR UK added that the Egyptian authorities carried out the death sentence in case No. 200/2014 of Al Mansoura against Ahmad Maher Ahmad Al Hindawi Fayed, Mutaz Billah Mohammed Ghanem Ramadan Al Attar and Abdul Hamid Abdul Fattah Abdul Hamid Al Metwally after they were sentenced to death in 2016, and the sentences upheld by the Court of Cassation on 14 December 2017 in trials that lacked fair standards.

AOHR UK found that the court did not base its conviction on any physical evidence against the defendants, as there was no evidence whatsoever that corroborated the involvement of either of the accused or their presence at the crime scene, let alone carrying out the alleged crime. The court's ruling was based on the testimony



of the investigating officer and confessions in graphic detail of the crime, amassed under torture and threats of harming the defendant's families.

AOHR UK said that reports of crimes committed against the accused, such as torture and subjection to enforced disappearance for varying periods since their arrest in late 2014 were ignored. They were arrested from various locations and taken to security headquarters without being allowed to communicate with their relatives or lawyers, or presenting them to any judicial body, as determined by statements submitted by the families of the accused to the Public Prosecutor's office, and what the defendants themselves subsequently confirmed before the court.

AOHR UK added that the Public Prosecution underwent their first sessions of interrogation with the defendants without the presence of a lawyer, thereby ensuring that their confessions were those alleged by the security forces. The prosecution explained that the defendants were the ones who refused the attendance of their lawyers, which itself completely nullify any investigations according to provisions of the Egyptian Criminal Procedure Code. Defense of the defendants was also violated from the first hearing, by pressurising them into pleading, and rejecting their legal requests for medical examination to confirm they underwent beatings and torture. Indeed, the judge did not allow the accused to be presented for examination to forensic medicine until two years after the trial in April 2016, after the effects of torture had disappeared.

According to AOHR UK, by carrying out this latest death penalty, the number of citizens thusfar executed in cases based on opposing the authorities since July 3, 2013 has increased to 33, including 28 who were tried before military courts. Moreover, there are 63 defendants accused in various cases awaiting the implementation of their penalty at any time after exhausting all legal means to challenge the sentences. Also noteworthy in the same period, 1,157 of the 2,240 persons sentenced to death whose papers were handed over to the Mufti had their sentences ratified.



Arab Organisation for Human Rights in the UK
المنظمة العربية لحقوق الإنسان في بريطانيا

AOHR UK calls on the international community to re-evaluate its relations with the Egyptian regime in light of its violation of human rights and to pressure Egypt to amend its repressive policies and stop the execution of dissidents.

Arab Organisation for Human Rights in the UK (AOHR UK)

Email: info@aohr.org.uk

Tel: 0044 20 31 88 4107
Fax: 0044 20 31 88 4108
PO BOX 68981 LONDON NW26 9FY