



**EASO COI QUERY
FINAL ANSWER**

EGYPT

Date of the query 19 August 2015
Completion date 09 October 2015

Question/Subject

Military service in Egypt

1. What is, according to the Egyptian law and in practice, the punishment for draft desertion?
2. What does the law provide for people who suffer from chronic depression or other mental disorder? Are they exempt from military service or have the right to alternative service?
3. Are deserters who return to Egypt obliged to fulfil their military service, apart from being punished according to the law?

Context /Background

The applicant deserted and fled Egypt in 2013, during the turmoil leading to President Mohamed Morsi's deposition by the Egyptian Army.

Disclaimer

The response to this COI query has been elaborated according to the EASO COI Query User Guide, the Common EU Guidelines for Processing COI and the EASO COI Report Methodology. The information provided has been researched, evaluated and processed with utmost care within a limited time frame. However, this document does not pretend to be exhaustive neither conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to international protection status. If a certain event, person or organization is not mentioned in the response, this does not mean that the event has not taken place or that the person or organization does not exist.

Terminology used should not be regarded as indicative of a particular legal position.

The information in the report does not necessarily reflect the opinion of EASO and makes no political statement whatsoever.

The target audience is case workers, COI researchers, policy makers, and decision making authorities.

The answer was finalized in Malta, on 9 October 2015. Any event taking place after this date is not included in this answer.

Contributing Countries

The final answer is based on the information provided by COI experts from BE, NO, SE, SI, UK and EASO.

Answer

General information

Information published by **GlobalSecurity.org**¹ on military personnel in Egypt (2013) states:

‘(...) The Constitution mandates conscription but provides a variety of options for national service. Conscripts may be required to serve either in the police force, the prison-guard service, or in one of the military economic service units. As of 2012 men 18-30 years of age are subject to conscript military service; service obligation - 18-36 months, followed by a 9-year reserve obligation; voluntary enlistment possible from age 16. Women were not subject to conscription. Conscripts served three years of active duty after which they remained in reserve for an additional period. Conscripts with degrees from institutions of higher education had to serve only eighteen months. The government required all males to register for the draft when they reached age sixteen. The government delineated several administrative zones for conscription had a council of military officers, civil officials, and medical officers who selected draftees. Local mayors and village leaders also participated in the selection process. After the council granted exemptions and deferments, it chose conscripts by lot from the roster of remaining names. Individuals eligible to be inducted were on call for three years. After that period, they could no longer be drafted. Although it was no longer possible for a prospective conscript to pay a fee in lieu of service, he could still apply for an exemption. Men employed in permanent government positions, sons whose brothers had died in service, men employed in essential industries, and family breadwinners were all eligible for exemptions’.

In a summary presented by **OHCHR**² at the 20th Session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (2014), it is stated:

‘(...) In Egypt, military service of three years is obligatory for all men aged between 18 and 30. Conscripts account for something over 50% of the armed forces manpower. The Military Balance 2014 observes that it is hard to judge the overall effectiveness of the armed forces “given the level of conscription and the tasks that some conscripts are reported to undertake in relation to the Egyptian armed forces’ extensive domestic business and industrial interests”. It should be noted that such non-military uses of military conscripts may be classified as forced labour. (...) Following the 25th January revolution, all schools were required to add to the curriculum a subject of which the title has been translated “Militarist Upbringing”, which is to be taught within the school by a serving armed forces officer. Students at “El Minya High School for Boys” have launched a campaign entitled “No to Militarizing Schools”, urging

¹ GlobalSecurity.org, *Egypt - Military Personnel*, 2013, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/egypt/personnel.htm>, accessed 31 August 2015

² Human Rights Council, Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Twentieth session, 27 October–7 November 2014, *Summary prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21- Egypt*, http://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/document/egypt/session_20_-_october_2014/a_hrc_wg.6_20_egy_3_e.pdf, accessed 18 September 2015

boycotts of these classes. The immediate response of the school administration was to rename the institution the “El Minya Military High School for Boys”. (...)’.

Question 1

What is, according to the Egyptian law and in practice, the punishment for draft desertion?

Legislation

According to the Egyptian Constitution’s translation published by the **Egyptian Embassy in Washington**³:

‘(...) Part III, Public Rights, Freedoms & Duties (...), Article (86), Protecting national security is a duty. The responsibility of all parties to uphold national security is guaranteed by the Law. Defending the nation and the protection of its land are an honor and a sacred duty. Military service is mandatory according to the Law. (...) Chapter Eight, The Armed Forces & The Police, Branch I, The Armed Forces, Article (200), The Armed Forces belong to the People, and their duty is to protect the country, and preserve its security and the integrity of its territories. (...), Article (202), The Law regulates the military mass mobilization, and determines the conditions of the military service, promotion and retirement in the Armed Forces. The judicial committees for officers and personnel of the Armed Forces shall be solely competent to adjudicate on all administrative disputes pertaining to decisions affecting them. The Law regulates the rules and procedures for challenging the decisions made by these committees. Branch II, National Defense Council, Article (203), (...) The Council shall be competent to examine the matters pertaining to preserving the security and integrity of the country (...). Branch III, Military Courts, Article (204), The Military Court is an independent judicial body exclusively competent to adjudicate on all crimes pertaining to the Armed Forces, the officers and personnel thereof, and their equivalents, and on the crimes committed by the personnel of the General Intelligence while and by reason of performing their duties. No civilian shall face trial before the Military Court, except for (...) crimes pertaining to military service (...)’.

Equivalent information is found on **Constitute’s Project** website⁴:

‘(...) Article 86: Duty to safeguard national security Preservation of national security is a duty, and the commitment of all to uphold such is a national responsibility ensured by law. Defense of the nation and protecting its land is an honor and sacred duty. Military service is mandatory according to the law. (...)’.

According to the **Network of Arab Lawyers – Riyadh** (Shabkat al-mahamin al-‘arab – Riyadh)⁵ -, desertion (hurub) is addressed to in the Military Regulations’ Law (Qanun al-ahkam al-‘askariyya) (Law number 101 of 1957) and orders as follows:

‘(...) § 65 Cases of desertion and strife have no limitation period. (...) § 125 The accused loses, when he is given a verdict by a military court, his pay for every day he deserted, was absent

3

³ Embassy of Egypt, Washington, DC, Consular Services/Military Service, *Egypt’s Progress/The Constitution*, ‘(...) an unofficial translation, please consult the original Arabic text (...)’, <http://www.egyptembassy.net/egypts-political-progress/constitution/>, accessed 31 August 2015

⁴ Constitute Project [website], *Egypt’s Constitution of 2014, translated by International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA), Sweden*, n.d., p. 27, https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Egypt_2014.pdf, accessed 30 September 2015

⁵ Mohamoon-montada, <http://www.mohamoon-montada.com/Default.aspx?action=ArabicLaw&ID=66>, Arabic only, informal translation, accessed 18 September 2015

[without leave] or was in detention, and for the days his freedom is taken away through the verdict. (...) § 154 Any person is subject to prosecution under this law if he perpetrates any of the following crimes while he is in service on the battlefield (waqt khidmat al-maydan): 1) Desertion or attempt at desertion from the service of the armed forces. 2) A person who enables or attempts to enable someone to desert while he is in service on the battlefield is subject to prosecution under this law. The penalty for this crime in accordance with this law is death, or a lesser punishment. If the crime is not committed on the battlefield, the punishment is prison, or a lesser punishment. § 155 Any person is subject to prosecution under this law if he perpetrates any of the following crimes: 1) Helping a person subject to prosecution under this law to desert from the service of the armed forces. 2) Knowledge of the desertion of a person subject to prosecution under this law, or knowledge of his intention to desert, without immediately informing his leader or for not taking all precautions in his power in order to apprehend the deserter/attempted deserter. The punishment is prison, or a lesser punishment. § 156 The punishment is prison, or a lesser punishment, for any person who leaves his place of service, his weapon or his military duty without having received permission in accordance with the law. § 157 Any person is subject to prosecution under this law if he perpetrates any of the following crimes: 1) Feigning illness in order to shorten his service. 2) Intentionally putting oneself in a bad condition, temporarily or permanently, in order to avoid military duties. The punishment is prison, or a lesser punishment (...)'.

Information reported by **War Resisters' International**⁶ in its Egypt's Country Report and Updates states:

'(...) Draft-evasion and desertion, penalties: Refusal to perform military service is punishable by a year's imprisonment and a fine. Also they may be punished by a prolongation of their military service for one year in the case of graduated students and for three years in other cases. Draft evaders and deserters who have fled abroad cannot renew their passports. [In] practice, Draft evaders and men of conscription age are not allowed to travel abroad. In order to obtain a passport all men must prove they have completed military service or have been exempted. The number of draft evaders is not known, but according to Agence France Presse in 1993 more than 4,000 draft evaders were arrested by the security forces. Those who have acquired double nationality or who are over 30 and have avoided military service may get exempted but must pay a fine (...)'.

The German **Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge**⁷ (2014) provided the following answer to a query on desertion from the Egyptian army:

'(...) The Military and National Service Act number 127 of 1980, article 49 states that any person exceeding 30 years or 31 years (according to the case situation) and had deliberately skipped the examination process or the military recruitment shall be subject to imprisonment for up to two years or a penalty of not less than 500 Egyptian pounds and not more than 1,000 Egyptian pounds (approx. 60-120 EUR) or both. Under article 35 of the same Law when the person obligated to the Military and National Service turns 42, the determined period for the

⁶ War Resisters' International, *Country report and updates* – Egypt, http://www.wri-irg.org/programmes/world_survey/country_report/en/Egypt, 21/07/1998, accessed 30 September 2015

⁷ Bundesamt für migration und flüchtige, *A family with two children would like to return to Cairo, Egypt. The husband left without authorization from the military. 2. What can the husband expect in terms of military punishment for deserting his post?*, 2014-12-11, p. 2, http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/MiLo-DB/EN/Rueckkehrfoerderung/Laenderinformationen/Rueckkehrfragen/WohSit/20141211-kairo-aegypten-wohnsit-sozbel-dl.pdf?__blob=publicationFile

right of prosecution will be dropped. According to this, a person who left without the authorization of the military can apply to the military recruitment and turn himself in and a criminal proceeding will be initiated and a military tribunal. Usually the court chooses the penalty. The right of prosecution drops only 3 years after the person turns 42. (...)’.

According to information available on the website of the **U.S Law Library of Congress**⁸, concerning Military Courts in Egypt:

‘(...) Military Courts have jurisdiction over military personnel and civilians implicated in crimes related to terrorism and national security. (...) As opposed to the civilian courts, the Military Courts do not have due process. The verdicts of the courts can only be appealed through the High Military Appeals Court. Only the President of the Republic can overturn rulings rendered by the Military Appeal Court. (...)’.

According to Landinfo’s contribution to this query response:

‘(...) men in Egypt who are in the age of conscription (16-30) need permission from the Directorate of Conscription and Mobilisation (Idarat al-tajnid wal-ta’bi’a)⁹ or the administrative level above it to be issued a passport. Therefore, anyone who has been able to obtain a passport, will most probably have received such a permission – either legally, or through connections (wasta)/bribes (rishwa). (Men in this age who get permission to travel for short trips are often issued passports that are valid only for the necessary period of time.) Men who are doing their military service will only be issued passports for duty purposes, or if they receive official temporary leave from the army. Someone who is absent without leave (AWOL) or a deserter will most likely not have access to a valid passport issued before his service, and be unable to have one issued to him while AWOL or deserting, unless he has connections or is able to bribe someone to issue the right permits. (...)’.

State practice towards deserters

According to information available in the **World Tribune – Egypt** (2013) on the theme of the Egyptian authorities’ practice towards deserters¹⁰:

‘(...) The Egyptian Army is said to be sustaining increasing desertions amid the crackdown on the Muslim Brotherhood. Islamist sources said soldiers identified with the Brotherhood have been leaving their units assigned to quell protests by the ousted movement. They said others have refused orders to fire or use force against the Brotherhood demonstrators. (...) The military has denied claims of desertions. The military also dismissed reports that Army units were being divided between pro- and anti-Morsi soldiers (...)’.

⁸ U.S. Government, The Law Library of Congress, *Foreign and International Law, Court System – Egypt*, n.d., <http://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/egypt.php>, accessed 9 October 2015

⁹ Egyptian Directorate of Conscription and Mobilisation, <http://tagned.mod.gov.eg/16militaryServiceExemption.aspx> -, Arabic only, informal translation, accessed 1 October 2015

¹⁰ World Tribune, *Some Muslim Brotherhood soldiers deserting Egypt army*, 2013-07-08, <http://www.worldtribune.com/2013/07/08/some-muslim-brotherhood-soldiers-deserting-egypt-army/>, accessed 01 October 2015

The **International Commission against the Death Penalty**¹¹ in their 2013 report 'The death penalty and the most serious crimes' - Egypt:

'(...) Reports indicate that under martial law a number of military offences not resulting in death may be capital offences, including abuse of power, assisting the enemy, dereliction of duty, desertion, ill-treatment of the wounded, insubordination and looting (...).'

Considerations in the article 'How Egypt's Conscription Generates Unemployment and Refugees', published by **Huffington Post**¹² (2014) indicate that:

'(...) Many young conscription-evaders are forced into an illegal limbo, denied most of their civil rights until they reach the age of 30. The 1980 conscription law makes having the conscription completion document a precondition for studying at any Egyptian university, applying for any job, or issuing a travel document. Any employer who hires an applicant without conscription documents can be fined and imprisoned for two years. (...).'

On the theme of military service in Egypt, the **US Department of State's**¹³ *Report on Human Rights 2014 - Egypt*, states:

'(...) Men who have not completed compulsory military service may not travel abroad or emigrate. Completion of military service is indicated on national identification cards. (...).'

Question 2

What does the law provide for people who suffer from chronic depression or other mental disorder? Are they exempt from military service or have the right to alternative service?

The German **Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtige**¹⁴ (2014), in a query response on desertion from the Egyptian army mentioned:

"(...) the National Military Service Act No. 127 of 1980. Under the National Military Service Act, anyone medically unfit for military service is permanently exempt, (...).'

According to Landinfo's contribution to this query response, information on the types of exemption from military service (*Halat al-'ifa' min al-khidma al-'askariyya*) can be found on the **Egyptian Directorate of Conscription and Mobilisation's** website¹⁵. The information indicates that medical reasons are among the legal grounds for final exemption from military service. However, there is no specific information on which illnesses are deemed sufficient to grant final exemption nor on the

6

¹¹ International Commission against the Death Penalty, *The death penalty and the most serious crimes*, 2013-01, p. 15-16, http://www.icomdp.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Most-serious-crimes_final_6Feb2013.pdf, accessed 1 October

¹² Huffington Post, *How Egypt's Conscription Generates Unemployment and Refugees*, 2014-09-15, http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/maikel-nabil-sanad/egypt-refugees_b_5818444.html, accessed 1 October 2015

¹³ United States Department of State, *2014 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - Egypt*, 25 June 2015, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/559bd56ef.html>, accessed 2 October 2015

¹⁴ Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtige, *A family with two children would like to return to Cairo, Egypt. The husband left without authorization from the military. 2. What can the husband expect in terms of military punishment for deserting his post?*, 2014-12-11, p. 2, http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/MILo-DB/EN/Rueckkehrfoerderung/Laenderinformationen/Rueckkehrfragen/WohSit/20141211-kairo-aegypten-wohnsit-sozbel-dl.pdf?__blob=publicationFile

¹⁵ Egyptian Directorate of Conscription and Mobilisation¹⁵, <http://tagned.mod.gov.eg/16militaryServiceExemption.aspx> -, Arabic only, informal translation, accessed 1 October 2015

documentation required. Identical information can be found on the website of the **Egyptian Ministry of Defense**¹⁶.

Landinfo indicates that no information could be found on alternative service in Egypt. As already stated, findings indicate that male Egyptians with conscription characteristics are bound to either perform military service or to be legally exempt.

CEDOCA recently interviewed an Egyptian lawyer and human rights activist¹⁷. The contact person wishes to remain anonymous for security reasons. The source stated that man with mental disorders are treated differently under the general Egyptian Law. In practice they will not serve in the army. There is alternative service for people with physical disabilities. Depression will hardly be considered as mental disorder by Egyptian military doctors. In his opinion, it is possible that men suffering from depression will not be exempt.

Question 3

Are deserters who return to Egypt obliged to fulfil their military service, apart from being punished according to the law?

According to the already mentioned German **Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtige**¹⁸ query response on the issue of desertion from the Egyptian army:

‘(...) The Military and National Service Act number 127 of 1980, article 49 states that any person exceeding 30 years or 31 years (according to the case situation) and had deliberately skipped the examination process or the military recruitment shall be subject to imprisonment for up to two years or a penalty of not less than 500 Egyptian pounds and not more than 1,000 Egyptian pounds (approx. 60-120 EUR) or both. Under article 35 of the same Law when the person obligated to the Military and National Service turns 42, the determined period for the right of prosecution will be dropped. According to this, a person who left without the authorization of the military can apply to the military recruitment and turn himself in and a criminal proceeding will be initiated and a military tribunal. Usually the court chooses the penalty. The right of prosecution drops only 3 years after the person turns 42. (...)’

In a recent article by journalist Emir Nader on conscription avoidance in Egypt, published in **Al-Monitor**¹⁹, it is noted that:

‘(...) Students are permitted to study until the age of 29, after which they can be forcibly ejected to undertake service. Hassan says he will leave for Turkey for a while, until he passes the age of 30, when he will no longer be eligible to serve back home. An army colonel with the Sinai command, however, agreed to speak to Al-Monitor on condition of anonymity. (...) Many people, I believe tens of thousands, leave the country and do not return until the age of 30, or they have another citizenship. Hassan reasoned that the military is engaging in

7

¹⁶ Egyptian Ministry of Defense, http://www.mod.gov.eg/mod/Mod_TagnedServices01.aspx, Arabic only, informal translation, accessed 1 October 2015

¹⁷ Skype interview held in CEDOCA premises, Wednesday, August 26th 2015, 16:30-17:00 CEST.

¹⁸ Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtige, *A family with two children would like to return to Cairo, Egypt. The husband left without authorization from the military. 2. What can the husband expect in terms of military punishment for deserting his post?*, 2014-12-11, p. 2, http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/MILo-DB/EN/Rueckkehrfoerderung/Laenderinformationen/Rueckkehrfragen/WohSit/20141211-kairo-aegypten-wohnsit-sozbel-dl.pdf?__blob=publicationFile

¹⁹ Nader, E., *Egypt's draft dodgers*, Al-Monitor, 22 July 2015, <http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2015/07/egypt-military-conscription-sinai-attacks.html#>, accessed 9 October 2015

political recruiting, a theory with which the colonel agrees. The latter stated, “When students or young people are arrested [for Islamist reasons], they have a file in State Security, and in that case they are selected and silently exempted from service. (...)”.

According to a query answer provided by the **Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada**²⁰, on military service in Egypt:

‘(...) draftees who have multiple nationality or are 30 years old or over are exempted from military service, but they have to pay a fine (Arab League 14 May 1991). (...)’.

²⁰ Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, *Egypt: Information on military service*, 1 May 1991, EGY8610, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6aba44c.html>, accessed 31 August 2015

List of used sources

Bundesamt für migration und flüchtige, *A family with two children would like to return to Cairo, Egypt. The husband left without authorization from the military. 2. What can the husband expect in terms of military punishment for deserting his post?*, 2014-12-11, p. 2,

http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/MiLo-DB/EN/Rueckkehrfoerderung/Laenderinformationen/Rueckkehrfragen/WohSit/20141211-kairo-aegypten-wohsit-sozbel-dl.pdf?__blob=publicationFile

Constitute Project [website], *Egypt's Constitution of 2014*, translated by International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA), Sweden, n.d., p. 27,

https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Egypt_2014.pdf, accessed 30 September 2015

Egyptian Directorate of Conscription and Mobilisation¹,

<http://tagned.mod.gov.eg/16militaryServiceExemption.aspx> -, Arabic only, informal translation, accessed 1 October 2015

Egyptian Ministry of Defense, http://www.mod.gov.eg/mod/Mod_TaggedServices01.aspx, Arabic only, informal translation, accessed 1 October 2015

Embassy of Egypt, Washington, DC, Consular Services/Military Service, *Egypt's Progress/The Constitution*, '(...) an unofficial translation, please consult the original Arabic text (...)',

<http://www.egyptembassy.net/egypts-political-progress/constitution/>, accessed 31 August 2015

GlobalSecurity.org, *Egypt - Military Personnel*, 2013,

<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/egypt/personnel.htm>, accessed 31 August 2015

Huffington Post, *How Egypt's Conscription Generates Unemployment and Refugees*, 2014-09-15,

http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/maikel-nabil-sanad/egypt-refugees_b_5818444.html, accessed 1 October 2015

International Commission against the Death Penalty, *The death penalty and the most serious crimes*, 2013-01, p. 15-16, http://www.icomdp.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Most-serious-crimes_final_6Feb2013.pdf, accessed 1 October 2015

Mohamoon-montada, <http://www.mohamoon-montada.com/Default.aspx?action=ArabicLaw&ID=66>,

Arabic only, informal translation, accessed 18 September 2015

OHCHR/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, *IFOR – CPTI UPR Stakeholder Submission on EGYPT: 20th Session Oct - Nov 2014*, 2014-03,

<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:AFq6oErV6IEJ:https://uprdoc.ohchr.org/uprweb/downloadfile.aspx%3Ffilename%3D1169%26file%3DEnglishTranslation+&cd=2&hl=sv&ct=cln&gl=us>, accessed 18 September 2015

United States Department of State, *2014 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - Egypt*, 25 June 2015, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/559bd56ef.html>, accessed 2 October 2015

War Resisters' International, *Country report and updates – Egypt*, http://www.wri-irg.org/programmes/world_survey/country_report/en/Egypt,

21 July 1998, accessed 30 September 2015

World Tribune, *Some Muslim Brotherhood soldiers deserting Egypt army*, 2013-07-08,
<http://www.worldtribune.com/2013/07/08/some-muslim-brotherhood-soldiers-deserting-egypt-army/>, accessed 01 October 2015

US Department of State, Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2013, Egypt, updated 2014-05-03,
<http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dlid=220350#wrapper>, accessed 31 August 2015

Other sources mentioned by contributing countries (not included in the query response)

Egypt's Government, Ministry of Defense and Military Production, Recruitment and Mobilization, *Cases of exemption from military and national service*,
<https://www.egypt.gov.eg/english/guide/directory.aspx>; <http://www.mmc.gov.eg> – Arabic only;
http://www.mod.gov.eg/mod/Mod_TagnedServices.aspx, Arabic only, accessed 01 September 2015

Egypt's Government, Egyptian Ministry of Defense and Military Production, Management recruitment and mobilization, <http://tagned.mod.gov.eg/13militaryService.aspx>, Arabic only, accessed 18 September 2015

Global Voices [website], *These Egyptians Say No to Mandatory Military Service*, 23 May 2014
<https://globalvoicesonline.org/2014/05/23/why-do-these-egyptians-object-to-serve-in-their-military/>, accessed 09 October 2015

Grande Strategy [website], *Egyptian Army Deserters & Beginning of Armed Conflict*, 17 August 2013,
<http://www.grandestrategy.com/2013/08/5743810481.html>, accessed 31 August 2013

Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Egypt: Information on military service, 1 May 1991, EGY8610, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6aba44c.html>, accessed 31 August 2015

Law on the regulation of Civil Service Law no. 18 for 2015,
<http://www.egypt.gov.eg/arabic/laws/download/newlaws/%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%88%D9%86%20%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AE%D8%AF%D9%85%D8%A9%20%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AF%D9%86%D9%8A%D8%A919-3-2015.pdf>, Arabic only, accessed 01 October 2015

Lawyers Challengers - Family row lawyers, Kenanonline [weblog], Law. No. 127 of 1980, *Issuing military and national service law*, Articles 1-18, 27 September 2010,
<http://kenanaonline.com/users/elavukato/posts/152397>, accessed 18 September 2015

Mohamed, K., Khatab38blog [weblog], Law. No. 127 of 1980, *The issuance of military and national service law*, Articles 1-18, published 03 September 2010,
<http://khatab38.blogspot.com/2010/09/127-1980.html>, Arabic only, accessed 31 August 2015

The Law Library of Congress, Egypt, <http://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/egypt.php>, accessed 09 October 2015

The Tower Magazine, *Egyptian Intelligence: Sinai ISIS Affiliate Recruited Egyptian Military Officers*, by TheTower.org Staff, 9 April 2015, <http://www.thetower.org/1869-egyptian-intelligence-sinai-isis-affiliate-recruited-egyptian-military-officers/>, accessed 31 August 2015

Wamda.com [website], *Is mandatory military service hurting entrepreneurship in Egypt?*, Jonathan Kalan, 5 August 2013, <http://www.wamda.com/2013/08/is-mandatory-military-service-hurting-entrepreneurship-in-egypt>, accessed 31 August 2015

Suggested further reading

War Resisters' International, *Exemption of the Two COs Mark Nabil and Mostafa Ahmed*, source: NoMiliService, 18 June 2015, <http://www.nomilservice.com/2015/06/exemption-of-two-cos-mark-nabil-and.html>, accessed 9 October 2015