

7 November 2012

Original: Arabic

**OPEN-ENDED INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP
OF EXPERTS ON THE STANDARD MINIMUM RULES
FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, 11 – 13 December 2012**

**RESPONSE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT¹
TO NOTE CU 2011/26 AND NOTE CU 2012/157/DO/JS**

¹ This document was received in the Arabic language and has been officially translated.

Ministry of Interior
Prisons Authority Sector
Planning and Research Department

**Republican Decision Promulgating Law No. 396 for 1956
Concerning the Organization of Prisons and its Regulations
Incorporating the Latest Amendments**

January 2011

**President of the Republic Decision
Promulgating Law No. 396 for 1956
Concerning the Organization of Prisons**

In the name of Nation
The President of the Republic

Having considered Law No. 58 for 1937 promulgating the Penal Code and the Laws amending it and the Decree promulgating Law No. 180 for 1949 concerning prisons regulations and the Laws amending it and Law No. 150 for 1950 promulgating the Law of Legal Proceedings and the Laws amending it and the Decree promulgating Law No. 21 for 1936 concerning persons convicted of journalism crimes as amended by Law No. 636 for 1954 and the Decree promulgating Law No. 74 for 1952 concerning passports and residence of foreigners and the Laws amending it.
And on the advice of the State Council.

Decided the following Law

Chapter I Types of Prisons

Article 1:

There are four types of prisons:

- (a) Penitentiaries
- (b) General prisons
- (c) Central prisons
- (d) Special prisons established by decree of the President of the Republic indicating the categories of prisoners to be committed to such prisons, how they are to be treated and the conditions of their release.

The Minister of Interior shall issue a decision specifying where prisons of each type are to be established and the sphere of each one.

Article 1 bis:

Any person who is detained, arrested, taken into custody or deprived of his freedom in any other way shall be committed to one of the prisons indicated in the previous article or in one of the places specified by a decision of the Minister of Interior and in respect of which all the provisions of the law apply, provided that the right to their access as stipulated in Article 85 shall be accorded to the Public Prosecutor or the person he deputizes from among the staff of the Public Prosecution with a rank not below that of Chief Prosecutor.¹

Article 2:

Sentences involving the penalties of life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment for men shall be carried out in a penitentiary.² No shackles are to be used to tie the feet of a convict inside or outside a penitentiary unless it is feared, on reasonable grounds, that he might escape, and that an order to that effect has been issued by the Director General of the Prisons Authority.

Article 3:

Judgments against the following persons shall be carried out in a general prison:

- (a) persons receiving a prison sentence.
- (b) women sentenced to life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment.
- (c) men sentenced to life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment that are transferred from penitentiaries for health reasons, because they have reached 60 years of age or because they have spent more than half of their sentence or three years, whichever of the two periods is smaller, and had shown good conduct through it.

The Director General of Prisons issues a decision establishing the composition of a committee to ascertain the suitability of the transfer of the prisoner from the penitentiary. If the prisoner shows a devious behaviour he may be returned to the penitentiary.

- (d) convicts sentenced to prison terms exceeding 3 months, unless the period remaining at the time the sentence is issued is less than that, and who were not previously committed to a general prison.

¹ Added by Law No. 57 for 1968 – The Official Journal – No. 45 dated 7/11/1968.

² Amended by Law No. 95 for 2003 issued to repeal Law No. 105 for 1980 concerning the establishment of State Security Courts and by amendments to the provisions of The Penal Code and the Criminal Procedures Law.

Article 4:

The penalty is carried out in a central prison in respect of all persons not mentioned in the previous two articles and persons subject to physical constraint pursuant to financial judgments, they may however be committed to a general prison if it is closer to the Prosecution or there is no room for them in the central prison.

Chapter II Admission of Prisoners

Article 5:

No person shall be committed to prison without a written order lawfully signed by the competent authorities to that effect, and no person shall remain in prison beyond the period specified in such order.

Article 6:

The prison director, superintendent or the person designated for this purpose must, before admitting any person to the prison, receive a copy of the commitment order, after having signed the original attesting its receipt, return the original to the person who brought the prisoner and keep a copy signed by the person who issued the incarceration order.

Article 7:

When a prisoner is transferred from one prison to another, a copy of the commitment order mentioned in the previous article shall be transferred with him, together with all his papers, including the social and health investigations concerning his case.

Article 8:

When a prisoner enters a prison, a summary of his incarceration order must be registered in the general registry for prisoners. This registration must take place in the presence of the person who brought the prisoner, who then signs it.

Article 9:

Every prisoner must be searched when admitted to a prison, and all forbidden items, money or valuable objects shall be taken from him.

If the prisoner has financial obligations towards the government by virtue of the judgment imposing on him the penalty, these obligations shall be fulfilled with whatever money he may have in his possession. If this is not enough to fulfil these obligations, the valuable objects shall be sold by the Public Prosecution to fulfil the government's claim from the yield of this sale, provided the sale will not continue once it has yielded a sum sufficient to cover what is due from the prisoner.

If the sum of the money obtained from the prisoner and the yield of the sale as indicated above is less than the financial obligations due to the government, an amount not less than one Egyptian Pound shall be credited to his account with the prison administration and the remaining shall be credited to the government account.

If however something remains for the prisoner after such obligations are fulfilled, what remains shall be credited to his account with the prison administration so that he may spend from it when needed, or shall be turned over at his request to a person of his choice or to his guardian.

Article 10:

The valuable objects that are in the possession of the prisoner when he enters the prison and which are not sold to fulfil a government claim pursuant to Article 9, shall be kept for him unless they are turned over at his request to a person of his choice or to his guardian.

Article 10 bis:

The ownership of these objects shall be transferred to the state if their owner or his heirs do not claim them within 3 years of the date of his release or his death in prison.

In the case a prisoner escapes and is not arrested within 6 months from the date of his escape, his belongings are sent to the competent prosecution for disposal.³

Article 11:

If it is established that the clothes of a prisoner are harmful to health inside the prison, they shall be destroyed. Other clothes are kept for the prisoner if the duration of his incarceration is one year or less. If it is longer than that, they are turned over to a person of his choice or to his guardian. If they refuse to receive it, they may be sold and the yield of the sale credited to his account with the prison administration, as indicated in the last paragraph of Article 9.

Article 12:

Any thing that the prisoner hides, refuses to turn in or someone tries to pass on to him secretly in the prison may be confiscated.

Chapter III **Partition of Prisoners and their Treatment**

Article 13:

Convicts are divided into no less than 3 grades.

The treatment and living conditions of every grade shall be determined by a decision of the Minister of Interior,⁴ upon a recommendation by the Director General of Prisons and the approval of the Public Prosecutor.

Prison regulations shall be taken into account concerning the order of prisoners' situation within every grade and their transfer from one grade to another, taking age into consideration.

Article 14:

Persons in preventive custody shall be kept in places separate from other prisoners. A person in preventive custody may be allowed to stay in a furnished room against an amount not exceeding 150 millimes per day, within the capacity of places and facilities in the prison according to the prison regulations.⁵

³ Replaced by Law No. 5 for 1972 – The Official Journal – No. 15 dated 13/4/1972.

⁴ Ministerial Decision No. 691 for 1998 concerning the treatment and living conditions of prisoners.

⁵ Article 83 of the Prisons Organization Law regulations.

Article 15:

Persons in preventive custody have the right to wear their private clothes, unless the prison administration decides, for reasons of health, cleanliness or in the interest of security, that they should wear the same clothes intended for other prisoners.

Article 16:

Persons in preventive custody may bring the food they need from outside the prison or buy it in the prison at the specified price. If they do not so want or can, they shall receive the determined food.

Article 17:

Upon approval of the Public Prosecutor, the Director General of Prisons may grant persons sentenced to simple imprisonment some or all of the privileges granted to persons in preventive custody.

Article 18:

If a convict remains in prison for more than 4 years, he must go through a transitional period before his release. The prison regulations⁶ determine the duration of this period and the way prisoners are treated during that period. A gradual approach is to be adopted in reducing restrictions or granting privileges.⁷

Article 19:

A pregnant female prisoner shall receive special medical treatment, as far as food, work and sleep are concerned, from the time her pregnancy is attested by a medical report until the time of delivery and 40 days thereafter.⁸

The mother and her child must receive the needed health care together with the appropriate food, clothing and rest. In no circumstances may the pregnant prisoner or mother be deprived of the food that has been determined for her.

Article 20:

The child of a female prisoner shall remain with his mother until he reaches 2 years of age. If she does not wish that he remains with her or if he reaches that age, he shall be handed over to his father or to a relative of her choice. If the child has no father and no relative to take care of him, the prison's director or superintendent shall inform the governor or director to take delivery of him in order that he may receive care outside the prison in an asylum. The incarcerated mother shall be informed of his whereabouts and shall be allowed to see him periodically as specified in the prison regulations.⁹

Article 20 bis:

Any person deprived of his liberty without a juridical sentence shall receive the same treatment designated for persons in preventive custody in this law, and all provisions contravening this are repealed.¹⁰

⁶ Article 84 of the Prisons Organization Law regulations.

⁷ Article 85 of the Prisons Organization Law regulations.

⁸ Replaced by Law No. 6 for 2009 by amending some of the provisions of the Decree promulgating Law No. for 1956 concerning the organization of prisons.

⁹ Article 80 of the Prisons Law regulations

¹⁰ Added by Law No. 57 for 1968 – The Official Journal – No. 45 dated 7/11/1968.

Chapter IV Employment of Prisoners

Article 21:

The types of work imposed on persons sentenced to life imprisonment, aggravated imprisonment, imprisonment or penal servitude are specified in a decision issued by the Minister of Interior in agreement with the Minister of Justice.¹¹

Article 22:

The daily employment period of persons sentenced to life imprisonment, aggravated imprisonment, imprisonment or penal servitude shall not be less than 6 hours or more than 8 hours. Prisoners may not be employed on Fridays and official holidays, nor non-Muslims during their religious holydays, unless in emergency cases.

Article 23:

If there is a need to employ prisoners in works related to public service at locations distant from the prison, they may be accommodated in camps or temporary prisons, upon an order issued by the Director General of Prisons after approval by the Minister of Interior. In such a case, rules in effect inside the prison shall be observed, as regards food, health, order and discipline. The Director General will take the necessary measures he deems necessary to prevent prisoners from escaping.

Article 24:

Persons in preventive custody or sentenced to simple imprisonment may not work, unless they so wish.

Chapter V Prisoners' Remuneration

Article 25:

The prison regulations establish the requirements for convicts to be entitled to remuneration for work they perform inside the prison, and the purposes for which this remuneration may be spent.¹²

Article 26:

Prisoners' remuneration may not be garnished, without prejudice to the right of the prison administration to deduct losses brought about by the prisoner.

Article 27:

If a prisoner dies, his remuneration shall be paid to his legitimate heirs.

¹¹ Article 80 of the Prisons Organization Law regulations.

¹² Articles 8 to 14 of the Prisons Organization Law regulations.

Chapter VI Education of Prisoners

Article 28:

The prison administration shall educate prisoners, taking into account their age, capability and the length of their sentence.

Article 29:

The course of study shall be determined by the Minister of Interior in agreement with the Minister of Education¹³ for men and women, after seeking the opinion of the Director General of Prisons.

Article 30:

A library shall be established in every prison containing religious, scientific and moral books that prisoners are to be encouraged to use during their free time.

Prisoners may at their expense bring books, papers and magazines in conformity with the prison regulations.¹⁴

Article 31:

The prison administration shall encourage prisoners to read and learn, facilitate study for prisoners who want to pursue their studies and allow them to take the examinations in the locations where they are held.¹⁵

Article 32:

Every penitentiary or general prison shall have one or more preachers to encourage prisoners to live a virtuous life and carry on their religious duties. It shall also have one or more specialists in social and psychological sciences as indicated in the prison regulations.¹⁶

Chapter VII Medical Treatment of Prisoners

Article 33:

Every penitentiary or non-central prison shall have one or more physicians, one of them being a resident, entrusted with health work as indicated in the prison regulations.¹⁷

A central prison shall have a physician; otherwise, a state physician shall be assigned the duties of the prison physician.

¹³ Ministerial Decision No. 1062 for 1972 concerning the education and course of study for prisoners issued on 2/5/1972.

¹⁴ Replaced by Law No. 23 for 1973 – The Official Journal – No. 20 dated 17/5/1973.

¹⁵ Replaced by Law No. 87 for 1973 – The Official Journal – No. 34 dated 23/8/1973.

¹⁶ Articles 16 to 23 of the Prisons Organization Law regulations.

¹⁷ Articles 24 to 59 of the Prisons Organization Law regulations.

Article 34:

If the penitentiary physician determines that a person sentenced to life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment is incapable of working in the penitentiary, his case will be submitted to the director of the medical department for prisons for examination with the participation of the director general of the competent directorate of health affairs or the person he deputize from among the physicians working in the directorate, in order to consider his transfer to a general prison. The transfer order shall be implemented after its confirmation by the Director General of Prisons and approval by the Public Prosecutor. The prison to which the prisoner is transferred shall monitor his condition, and shall submit a medical report about him to the director of the medical department for prisons if it is realized that the health grounds for which he has been transferred no longer exist. In such a case, the director of the medical department together with the director general of the competent directorate of health affairs or the person he deputize from among the physicians working in the directorate shall examine him to consider returning him to the penitentiary, and an order from the Public Prosecutor shall be issued for his return. The period spent by the convict in prison shall be deducted from his sentence at the penitentiary.¹⁸

Article 35:

If the prison physician determines that a prisoner who has received a final sentence suffers from troubles in his mental capabilities, his case shall be submitted to the director of the medical department for prisons for examination. If in his opinion the prisoner should be sent to a mental disease hospital to ascertain his condition, this shall be immediately implemented. If it is determined that he is mentally troubled, he shall remain in hospital, and the Public Prosecutor shall be informed in order for him to issue an order committing him to the hospital until he is cured. When the prisoner is cured, the hospital administration shall inform the Public Prosecutor accordingly. He shall then order his return to prison, and the period he spent in the hospital shall be deducted from his sentence.

Article 36:

If the prison physician determines that a convict suffers from a disease that puts his life at risk or incapacitates him totally, his case shall be submitted to the director of the medical department for prisons for examination, with the participation of the medical examiner, to consider releasing him.

The decision to release the convict shall be implemented after its confirmation by the Director General of Prisons and approval by the Public Prosecutor. The competent administration and prosecution shall be informed accordingly.

The competent administration within the jurisdiction of which the released convict requests to reside shall refer him to the Ministry of Health physician for a medical examination once every 6 months, and shall submit a report on his condition to be sent to the Prisons Authority to ascertain his health condition in anticipation of a possible revocation of the decision to release him, if need be.

The Director General of Prisons may entrust the director of the medical department for prisons and the medical examiner with the examination of the released convict to ascertain his condition, whenever he deems necessary.

A prisoner released according to the above procedure shall be returned to prison to complete his sentence by order of the Public Prosecutor, if it is established through the re-examination conducted by the two above mentioned physicians that the health grounds for which he has been released no longer exist. He may also be returned by order of the Public Prosecutor if he changes his place of residence without informing the administration within the jurisdiction of which he resides. The period the released patient spends outside the prison shall be deducted from his sentence.

¹⁸ Replaced by Law No. 91 for 1976 – The Official Journal – No. 35 bis dated 28/8/1976.

Article 37:

If the condition of the prisoner becomes critical, the prison administration shall promptly inform the administration within the jurisdiction of which his relatives reside, and they shall be allowed to visit him.

If the prisoner dies, his relatives shall be promptly informed in the same manner, and his corpse shall be handed to them if they come and request to take delivery of it.

If they wish that the corpse be transported to his town, health procedures shall be undertaken at the government's expense before it is delivered to them to be transported at their expense. The transport of the corpse is not allowed if the death is due to an epidemic disease.

If 24 hours elapse after the death of a prisoner without his relatives coming to take delivery of his corpse, it shall be deposited in the nearest place to prison where corpses can be kept. If no one comes forward to take delivery of it within 7 days from the day it is deposited, it shall be delivered to a university agency.¹⁹

Chapter VIII **Visits and Correspondence**

Article 38:

Every convict has the right to keep up a correspondence and to be visited by his relatives according to the prison regulations.²⁰ Person in preventive custody also have this right, without prejudice to what the law of criminal procedures requires concerning them in this regard.

Article 39:

The lawyer of a prisoner shall be allowed to meet with him alone, provided a written permission is obtained from the Public Prosecution, and from the investigating judge in cases he is entrusted with investigating, whether the meeting is at the request of the prisoner or the lawyer.

Article 40:

The Public Prosecutor, the Advocate General or the Director General of Prisons or the person he deputizes may allow the relatives of a prisoner to visit him outside the normal visiting times, if need be.

Article 41:

Prison officers have the right to search any person suspected of carrying items prohibited inside the prison, whether he is a prisoner, a worker in the prison or any one else.²¹

Article 42:

Visits may be banned totally or restricted, in view of the circumstances at certain times, for health and security reasons.

¹⁹ Third paragraph of article 37 replaced by Law No. 119 for 1974 – The Official Journal – No. 40 dated 3/10/1974.

²⁰ Articles 60 to 79 of the Prisons Organization Law regulations.

²¹ Replaced by Law No. 5 for 1972 – The Official Journal – No. 15 dated 13/4/1972.

Chapter IX Disciplining the Prisoners

Article 43:

Punishments that may be imposed on prisoners are:

- (1) Warning
- (2) Deprivation of all or some of the privileges destined for the prisoner's grade or category for a period not exceeding 30 days.
- (3) Delaying the transfer of the prisoner to a higher grade than his own in prison, for a period not exceeding 6 months if he is sentenced to incarceration or prison and for a period not exceeding one year if he is sentenced to life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment.
- (4) Relegate the prisoner to a lower grade than his own in prison, for a period not exceeding 6 months if he is sentenced to incarceration or prison and for a period not exceeding one year if he is sentenced to life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment.
- (5) Isolated incarceration for a period not exceeding 15 days.
- (6) Placing the convict in the special disciplining room specified in the prison regulations for a period not exceeding 6 months.²²

A convict may not be transferred to the special disciplining squad in the penitentiary unless he is not under 17 years of age and not above 60, and upon the approval of the Public Prosecutor.

As a result of this, he shall be deprived of visits and the right to keep a correspondence during the time he spends in this squad.

(Female prisoners may not be subjected to the punishment of transfer to the special disciplining squad or transfer to a penitentiary.)

(7) Female prisoners may not be subjected to the punishment of transfer to the special disciplining squad.²³

Article 44:

The prison director or superintendent may impose the following punishments:

- (1) Warning
- (2) Deprivation of all or some of the privileges destined for the prisoner's category, and delaying the transfer of the prisoner to a higher grade for a period not exceeding 3 months if he is sentenced to life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment or for a period not exceeding one month if he is sentenced to imprisonment or penal servitude.
- (3) Isolated incarceration for a period not exceeding one week.

These punishments are imposed after informing the prisoner of the acts he is alleged to have committed, hearing his statements and investigating his defense. The decision of the prison director or superintendent imposing a punishment shall be final.

As for the other punishments, they are imposed by the Director General of Prisons at the request of the prison director or superintendent, after establishing a procès-verbal containing the prisoner's statements, the investigation of his defense and the testimony of witnesses.

Article 45:

All punishments imposed on prisoners shall be registered in a special registry.

²² Article 82 of the Prisons Organization Law regulations.

²³ The punishment by flogging stated in Article 43 has been annulled by Law No. 152 for 2001 – The Official Journal – No. 2 dated 10/1/2002.

Article 46:

The prison director or superintendent shall promptly inform the governor of the city or the director of the administrative district, and also the Public Prosecution, of any agitation or collective rebellion by the prisoners.

Article 47:

The imposition of any disciplinary punishment in accordance with the provisions of this law shall not prevent the release of the prisoner at the time specified according to the juridical sentence he received.

Article 48:

Persons in preventive custody shall be treated, as far as the disciplinary system is concerned, like persons who are sentenced to incarceration or prison. Nevertheless, they shall not be subjected to the punishment of transfer to a penitentiary.

Chapter X Release of Prisoners

Article 49:

The prisoner shall be released at noon of the day following the completion of his sentence.

Article 50:

If there is no decision to place the prisoner under police supervision, if he is not wanted by police or if he is not to be handed over to police in view of the type of crime he committed, the prison administration may provide him with a travel voucher to his town or to any other place of his choice within the Egyptian Republic that lies at a closer distance than his town, if the prisoner so wishes.

Article 51:

If the prisoner possesses no clothes or cannot obtain clothes, he shall be provided with clothes according to what the prison regulations stipulate.²⁴

Chapter XI Conditional Release

Article 52:

Any person who has received a final sentence depriving him of his freedom may be conditionally released if he spends in prison three fourth of the duration of his sentence and his behaviour during his stay in prison indicates that he has been reformed.

In no case may the period spent in prison be less than 9 months. If the sentence is life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment, the convict may not be released unless he has spent 20 years at least in prison.

²⁴ Article 88 of the Prisons Organization Law regulations.

Article 53:

Conditional release occurs by order of the Director General of Prisons according to modalities and procedures specified in the prison regulations.²⁵

Article 54:

In the case of multiple sentences for crimes committed before the convict was admitted to prison, his release shall be determined on the basis of the sum of such sentences.

If the convict commits a crime while in prison, his release shall be determined on the basis of the period remaining for him at the time this crime was committed plus the duration of the sentence he received for committing such crime.

Article 55:

If the person who has received a final sentence depriving him of his freedom has spent in preventive custody a period that must be deducted from his sentence, his conditional release shall be determined on the basis of the entire sentence he received.

If a pardon is issued reducing the sentence, the period that has been deducted by virtue of the pardon shall not enter in determining the period that must be spent in prison to qualify for a conditional release.

Article 56:

Conditional release shall not be granted unless the convict has fulfilled the financial obligations to which he has been sentenced by the criminal court in the case, unless it is impossible for him to fulfil such obligations.

Article 57:

The Minister of Justice shall issue a decision stating the requirements that must be satisfied by convicts who are conditionally released;²⁶ the order issued for a conditional release shall specify the duties of the released as regards his place of residence, his living conditions and the assurance of his good behaviour.

Article 58:

The prisoner shall be delivered to the competent administration together with the release order to be implemented. A document shall also be delivered showing his name, his sentence and its duration, the date specified for its completion and the date of the conditional release. It shall indicate the requirements that have been set for his release and the duties imposed on him. In it, he shall be warned that the release shall be annulled and he shall be returned to prison if he violates the mentioned requirements and duties, as stated in Article 59.

Article 59:

If the released violates the requirements set for his release and does not carry out the duties imposed on him, his release shall be annulled and he shall be returned to prison to complete his sentence.

In such a case, the annulment shall be by order of the Director General of Prisons, upon a request from the chief prosecutor in the district where the released is located. The request must show the reasons justifying this.

²⁵ Articles 86 and 87 of the Prisons Organization Law regulations.

²⁶ Decision of the Minister of Justice issued on 11 January 1958.

Article 60:

If it is decided to annul the release, the Chief of Public Prosecution may, at his own initiative or at the request of the director or the governor, order the arrest and incarceration of the released until the Director General of Prisons issues a decision concerning him. The incarceration may not extend beyond 15 days without an authorization from the Public Prosecutor.

If the release is annulled, the period spent in incarceration shall be deducted from the period that must be completed after the release annulment.

Article 61:

If the conditional release is not annulled by the time the sentence was to be completed, the release becomes final five years after the date of the conditional release. However, if at any time the released is sentenced for a felony or misdemeanour of the same type as the crime for which he has previously been convicted, and he commits it during the period indicated in the previous paragraph, his release may be annulled if five years have not elapsed since the date of the second sentence.

Article 62:

After a release is annulled, the prisoner may again be released, provided the above mentioned release conditions are met. In such a case, the period remaining of his sentence after the annulment of the release shall be considered as a period of punishment to which he was sentenced.

If his sentence was life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment, he may not be released before 5 years have elapsed.

Article 63:

The Public Prosecutor may consider complaints submitted concerning conditional release, examine them and take whatever he deems necessary to eliminate their causes.

Article 64:

The prison administration shall communicate to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment the names of convicts before they are released with sufficient advance notice of at least 2 months, so that it may be possible in such a period to rehabilitate them socially, prepare them for the outside environment and provide them with all the care and guidance they need.

Chapter XII

Persons sentenced to execution

Article 65:

The punishment of execution shall be carried out inside the prison or in another unexposed place upon a written request from the Public Prosecutor to the Director General of Prisons showing the fulfilment of all procedures required by law. The Prison Directorate shall inform the Ministry of Interior and the Public Prosecutor of the date and time of the execution.

Article 66:

The execution shall take place in the presence of a representative of the Prisons Authority, a deputy of the Public Prosecutor, a representative of the Ministry of Interior, the prison's director or superintendent, the prison's physician and another physician assigned by the Public Prosecution.

None other than the aforementioned persons may attend the execution, unless granted a special permission by the Public Prosecution. The defense of the convict must be allowed to be present if he so requests.

Article 67:

The prison's director or superintendent shall read the text of the execution judgement issued and the charge for which it was issued at the location of the execution and in such a way so as to be heard by all those who are present. If the convict wishes to make a statement, deputy of the Public Prosecutor shall register it in a procès-verbal.

Article 68:

The execution of a pregnant convict will be delayed until 2 month after delivery.

Article 69:

Executions will not be carried out on official holidays or on holydays of the convict's religion.

Article 70:

The relatives of the person sentenced to execution may visit him on the day preceding the date set for the execution. The prison administration shall inform them accordingly.

Article 71:

If the religion of the person sentenced to execution requires from him a confession or other religious duties before death, the necessary facilities shall be provided to allow a religious person to meet with him.

Article 72:

The corpse of the person sentenced to execution shall be delivered to his relatives if they so request and the administration agrees. Burial must be without ceremony. If 24 hours elapse without any of his relatives coming to take delivery of his corpse, it shall be deposited in the nearest place to the prison where corpses can be kept.

If no one of his relatives comes forward to take delivery of it within 7 days from the day it is deposited, it shall be delivered to a university agency.²⁷

²⁷ Replaced by Law No. 119 for 1974 – The Official Journal – No. 40 dated 3/10/1974.

Chapter XIII Administration and Organization

Article 73:

The Director General of Prisons shall administer prisons and supervise the performance of work in them.

Article 74:

The prison's director or superintendent is responsible for guarding the prisoners in prison. He shall implement the provisions of this law and all laws and regulations concerning prisons inside the prison he administers. He shall comply with the orders issued to him by the Director General of Prisons. Employees and staff of the prison shall be subjected to his supervision and authority.

Article 75:

There shall be in every prison the following registers:

A general register of prisoners, a record of the daily prison events, the register of prisoners' belongings, the register of prisoners employment, the register of penalties, the register of escapees from prison, the register of complaints and requests submitted by prisoners, a register for visits to record the observations of visitors having official status and the juridical registers that are needed, in the opinion of the Public Prosecutor, to implement the provisions of this law. A register shall also be established for every prisoner including a thorough investigation of the prisoner's social, medical and psychological condition, a follow-up of his condition and any improvement or relapse he might experience; it shall also contain the recommendations of the social specialist mentioned in Article 32. The Director General of Prisons may also establish other registers that are needed in his opinion. All these registers shall be under the supervision and control of the prison's director or superintendent, who shall be responsible for their organization and completion.

Article 76:

The prison's director, superintendent, their deputies and the Prisons Authority officers shall have the capacity of law officers, each in his sphere of competence.

Article 77:

The prison's director or superintendent is responsible for implementing any order he receives from the Public Prosecution, from the investigating judge in cases he is entrusted with investigating or from the court requesting him to bring a prisoner; he shall see to it that the prisoner who is requested is sent at the specified date and time.

Article 78:

The prison's director or superintendent shall promptly inform the Public Prosecution and competent authorities of the death of a prisoner who dies suddenly or as a result of an accident, who sustains serious injury or who escapes, and of any felony perpetrated by prisoners or against them. He must also inform the Public Prosecution of any misdemeanour perpetrated by prisoners or against them if it is serious and the condition of the accused is such that the disciplinary punishment will not suffice.

Article 79:

None of the Authority's men shall be allowed to communicate with a person in preventive custody without a written authorization from the Public Prosecution. The prison's director or superintendent shall register in the record of daily prison events the name of the person so authorized, the time of the meeting and the date and content of the authorization.

Article 80:

The prison's director or superintendent shall accept any earnest complaint from the prisoner, whether oral or written, and shall convey it to the Public Prosecution or the competent authority after registering it in the register of complaints.

Article 81:

Any notice addressed to a prisoner shall be conveyed to him through the prison's director or superintendent, or his deputy. He shall take all necessary means to ensure that the prisoner is shown as soon as possible a copy of any judgment or notice that is addressed to him while in prison and that he understands its contents. If the prisoner wishes to send the copy of the notice to a particular person, it shall be sent by registered mail and this procedure shall be recorded in a special register.

Article 82:

Any decision to appeal or otherwise, that the prisoner wishes to file through the prison's director or superintendent, shall be written on the form prepared for this purpose by the Public Prosecutor.. The prison's director or superintendent shall ensure that appeal reports and other reports submitted by prisoners are received and recorded in the register specified for this purpose. They shall be promptly sent to the clerk of the competent court. They may be sent by registered mail if the clerk of the competent court is located far from the prison.

Chapter XIV Inspection

Article 83:

The Prisons Authority shall have inspectors, both male and female, to inspect prisons in order to ascertain that cleanliness, health and security requirements are fulfilled inside prisons and that all regulations established for prisons are implemented. They shall submit reports in this regard to the Director General of Prisons.

Article 84:

Governors and directors have the right to access prisons that fall within their sphere of competence at any time. The prison administration shall convey their observations to the Director General of Prisons.

Chapter XV Juridical Supervision

Article 85:

The Public Prosecutor and his deputies within their sphere of competence have the right to access all locations in prisons at any time in order to ascertain that:

(1) orders from the Prosecution, from the investigating judge in cases he is entrusted with investigating and court decisions are implemented in the manner specified in such orders and decisions.

(2) no person is illegally imprisoned.

(3) no prisoner is in penal servitude without being so sentenced, except in cases specified by law.

(4) every category of prisoners is isolated from the other categories and receives the treatment decided for it.

(5) registers established by law are used in a uniform way.

In general, they shall ensure that laws and regulations are followed and take the necessary steps in case contraventions are committed.

They may receive complaints from prisoners and peruse registers and juridical papers to ascertain that they correspond to the established forms.

The prison's director or superintendent shall provide them with all the data they request related to the task they have been entrusted with.

Article 86:

Presidents of courts of appeal and courts of first instance, their deputies and investigating judges have the right to access at any time prisons located within the jurisdiction of the courts in which they work.

The president of the court of cassation and his deputy have the right to access all prisons.

The prison administration shall convey their observations to the Director General.

Chapter XVI General and Temporary Provisions

Article 87:

Prison guards and security personnel entrusted with guarding the prisoners may use their fire arms against the prisoners in the following cases:

(1) to repel any attack or any resistance accompanied by the use of force if they cannot repel it by other means.

(2) to prevent a prisoner from escaping if they cannot prevent it by other means. In this case, the first shot shall be directed in the air. If the prisoner continues his attempt to escape after this warning, the persons assigned to guard him may shoot in the direction of his legs.

Article 88:

The provisions of the previous article shall be brought to the attention of the prisoners upon their admission to prison and when they leave it to work outside the prison.

Article 89:

The prison's director or superintendent may order-as a preventive measure- that a prisoner be handcuffed if he becomes violently agitated or aggressive. He shall promptly inform the Director General of Prisons of the matter.

The period during which a prisoner may be handcuffed shall not exceed 72 hours.

Article 90:

The prison's director or superintendent may order that the feet of a person in preventive custody be shackled if he tries to escape or if there are reasonable grounds that he might escape. He shall promptly inform the Public Prosecution or the investigating judge as the case may be.

The Public Prosecution or the investigating judge may order the removal of the shackles if he sees no need for them.

The prison's director or superintendent may order that the feet of a prisoner be shackled when cases such as those described above arise. He shall promptly inform the Director General of Prisons of the matter.

Article 91:

Any order to shackle shall be registered in the record of daily prison events, together with the reasons thereof.

Article 91 bis:

Any public employee or any person assigned to a public service who issues orders to commit a person sentenced to be deprived of freedom in places other than the prisons and places specified in articles 1 and 1 bis of this law, shall be punished by imprisonment.²⁸

Article 92:

The following persons shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months and a fine not exceeding one thousand piasters, or by one of the two penalties:

(1) any person who brings, or tries to bring, into the prison or into one of the prison camps in any way an item in contravention to the prison laws and regulations.

(2) any person who brings into, or removes from, the prison or camp letters in contravention to the prison laws and regulations.

(3) any person who gives something prohibited to a prisoner who is convicted or in preventive custody during his transport from one location to another. The punishment shall be incarceration for no longer than one year and a fine not exceeding two thousand piasters, or by one of the two penalties if the crime is committed by one of the prison staff or by a person assigned to guard the prisoner.

Article 93:

The text of the preceding article must be posted in a noticeable place on the outside door of every prison.

Article 94:

The Minister of Interior may set aside a place in the general prison²⁹ to admit those foreigners that in his opinion need to be placed in preventive custody before deportation, pursuant to the Decree promulgating Law No. 74 for 1952 concerning passports and the residence of foreigners and the laws amending it. They shall be subjected to the treatment decided by the Minister of Interior.

²⁸ Added by Law No. 57 for 1968 – The Official Journal – No. 45 dated 7/11/1968.

²⁹ Ministerial Decision No. 72 issued on 27/6/1959.

Article 95:

Central prisons shall remain subjected to the regulations presently designated for such prisons, until they are annexed to the Prisons Authority.

Article 96:

Chapter IV of Book IV as issued in Criminal Procedures Law No. 150 for 1950 is cancelled.

Article 97:

The Decree promulgating Law No. 180 for 1949 concerning prisons regulations and the Laws amending it and the Decree promulgating Law No. 21 for 1936 concerning persons convicted of journalism crimes as amended by Law No. 636 for 1954 are cancelled.

Article 98:

This decision shall be published in the Official Journal and shall have the force of law. It shall be implemented from the date of its publication.

The Minister of Interior may issue its regulations.³⁰

This decision shall be stamped with the State's seal and implemented as one of its laws.

Issued at the Presidency of the Republic on 26 Rabi Alaakher 1376 Hegira (26 November 1956).

Gamal Abdel Nasser

³⁰ Ministerial Decision No. 79 issued on 16/12/1961.

**Decision No. 79 for 1961
Promulgating the Prison Regulations**

The Vice-President of the Republic and Minister of Interior

Having considered Law No. 396 for 1956 concerning the organization of prisons.
Upon the approval of the Minister of Justice.
And on the advice of the State Council.

Decided

Article 1:

The attached regulations shall be published in the Official Journal.

Article 2:

The Director General of Prisons shall implement this decision.

Done on 8 Ragab 1381 (16 December 1961).

Zakariah Mohidin

Chapter I Employment of Prisoners

Article 1:

Any person sentenced to life imprisonment, aggravated imprisonment, imprisonment or penal servitude shall be employed in the internal services of the prison or other services unless the prison physician decides otherwise and records in the prisoner's register the work that he may be assigned to do.

Article 2:

Persons sentenced to simple imprisonment and persons in preventive custody shall be assigned work related to cleaning their rooms. They may be exempted from that for administrative or health reasons to be recorded in the prisoner's register. They may be employed inside the prison for other work if they so wish and submit a written request to that effect. In such a case, they shall have the choice of the type of work they want to carry out, within the limits of the prison regulations.

Article 3:

If a convict has technical skills in some industry, he shall be employed in it or in any related craft. A person in preventive custody may be allowed to exercise his occupation for his own account.

Article 4:

Female convicts may only be employed inside the prison in occupations appropriate to the nature of women.

Article 5:

Sick prisoners or prisoners suffering from a communicable disease may not be employed.

Article 6:

All prisoners involved with the preparation, transport and distribution of foodstuff must be examined to ascertain that they are free from diseases. The result of the examination shall be recorded in the prisoner's register.

Article 7:

Prisoners assigned to cleaning work may not be employed in any work related to prisoners' food, drinking water or utensils used for such purpose.

Chapter II Prisoners' Remuneration

Article 8:

Work that is assigned to prisoners and for which they shall receive remuneration shall be specified by a decision of the Director General of Prisons.³¹

³¹ Replaced by Ministerial Decision No. 487 for 1979 – The Official Journal – No. 83 dated 9/4/1979.

Article 9:

By decision of the Director of Prisons Authority, a committee shall be formed in every prison in order to decide the appropriate work for every prisoner, taking into account his experience, preferences, willingness, capabilities, social and health condition, the type of crime for which he was sentenced and the length of his sentence. This committee shall be headed by the prison's director or superintendent, or the prison officer he deputizes, and its members shall include a physician, a social specialist, an engineer or technical supervisor and any person whose expertise may be needed.³²

Article 10:

Annulled.³³

Article 11:

A prisoner is entitled to a daily remuneration of at least 4 Egyptian pounds. A prisoner may be paid a higher remuneration for performing excellent technical work or achieving a greater production upon a request from the prison's director or superintendent and approval of the committee mentioned in Article 9, followed by the endorsement of the Assistant Minister for Prisons Authority Sector.³⁴

Article 12:

A prisoner may accumulate his remuneration with any other remuneration or reward for work he is assigned in or through the prison.

No remuneration shall be paid to a prisoner for the days in which he does not work or for days where his productivity is lower than the specified productivity.

A prisoner shall be paid a remuneration not exceeding 7 days per month while he is treated for an injury or disease sustained as a result of work.³⁵

Article 13:

Rotation among working prisoners shall be implement when their number exceeds the needs of the prison, provided they have equal skills, unless the exigencies of work necessitate the employment of specific prisoners having special technical skills.³⁶

Article 14:

A prisoner may spend half of his remuneration for the following purposes:

- (a) obtain what he needs from among the items sold inside the prison.
- (b) support his family.

The remainder of his remuneration shall be paid to him upon his release. If a prisoner wishes to exceed the proportion he is authorized to spend, the matter shall be referred to the prison's director or superintendent to decide upon it according to the circumstances of each case.

Chapter III

³² Replaced by Ministerial Decision No. 487 for 1979 – The Official Journal – No. 83 dated 9/4/1979.

³³ Article 10 was annulled by Ministerial Decision No. 1979 – The Official Journal – No. 83 dated 9/4/1979.

³⁴ Replaced by Ministerial Decision No. 2262 for 2010 – The Official Journal – No. 277 dated 9/4/1970.

³⁵ Replaced by Ministerial Decision No. 1890 for 1979 – The Official Journal – No. 83 dated 5/12/2010.

³⁶ Replaced by Ministerial Decision No. 1318 for 1971 – The Official Journal – No. 169 dated 28/7/1970.

Prisoners' Education

Article 15:

Convicts and persons in preventive custody may bring at their own expense books, journals and magazines authorized for the public to read during their spare time.

The prison administration shall peruse books, journals and magazines brought by prisoners and shall only deliver them to the prisoners after it is satisfied that their contents do not contravene the regulations, excite the feelings or senses or disrupt the security and belief. It shall sign them in attestation of this and stamp them with the penitentiary or prison seal.

If they are material whose printing and publishing is not authorized, it shall inform the competent authorities and the Prisons Authority.³⁷

Article 16:

A register shall be established for every prisoner including a thorough investigation of the prisoner's social and psychological condition, and any improvement or relapse he might experience.

This investigation, as well as follow-up investigations, shall be recorded in special forms that are to be kept strictly confidential.

Article 17:

Social services in the prison shall be headed by the most senior social specialist in it. He shall be responsible for coordinating and supervising social work and the training of college and institute students authorized by the Prisons Authority to be trained. He may also do some of the work assigned to social specialists depending on work exigencies in the prison and its nature.

Article 18:

Work shall be distributed among social specialists in prison as follows:

- (1) one or more social specialists to investigate cases.
- (2) a social specialist to work with groups.
- (3) a social specialist to arrange for external care, through communication with different bodies and institutions.

Article 19:

Prisoners shall be distributed among the social specialists assigned to investigate cases so that each of them will be entrusted with a specific group.

Article 20:

A psychological specialist in prison shall be responsible for:

- (1) making a complete study of the prisoner's personality.
- (2) measuring his intelligence and different capabilities.
- (3) identifying his preferences and orientations and revealing his emotional and temperamental characteristics.
- (4) laying down a policy for his treatment, therapy and orientation plan, including orientation towards the professional field for which the prisoner is adequate.

³⁷ The first paragraph amended by Ministerial Decision No. 9876 for 1999 – The Official Journal – No. 250 dated 4/11/1999.

Article 21:

The preacher shall be familiar with the prison regulations so that he may perform his duty in an optimal way, and participate spiritually and intellectually with the prison administration in treating inmates psyche.

Article 22:

The preacher shall visit any prisoner who exhibits abnormal or improper behaviour and endeavour to reform and discipline him.

Article 23:

Prisoners shall be distributed in groups to receive spiritual counsel – so that every group shall hear the preacher at least once weekly.

Chapter IV Medical Treatment of Prisoners

Section I The Physician and the Pharmacist

Article 24:

The prison's physician is responsible for health procedures necessary to guarantee the health safety of prisoners, and in particular their protection from communicable diseases, the control of the adequacy and sufficiency of foods, clothes and furniture destined to prisoners and the supervision of the cleanliness of workshops, dormitories and all locations in the prison.

Article 25:

In case the prison's physician is absent, the prison's director or superintendent shall inform the Prisons Authority so that it may take the necessary action to assign a physician of the Ministry of Health to replace him. He may summon the Ministry of Health physician directly in emergency cases, provided he informs the Prisons Authority accordingly.

Article 26:

The prison's physician shall inspect it at least once daily. He shall not be requested to come to prison on official holidays except in emergency cases.

Article 27:

The prison's physician shall examine every prisoner immediately upon his admission to prison, but no later than the morning of the following day, and shall register his health condition and the type of work he is able to perform. He shall visit sick prisoners daily, visit every prisoner complaining of a disease and order the sick to be moved to the prison's hospital. He shall visit every prisoner in solitary confinement daily, and visit all other prisoners at least once a week to ascertain their condition as regards health and cleanliness.

Article 28:

The prison's physician must personally record data related to the age, health condition, injuries, disabilities and sicknesses of prisoners, as well as the work that is suitable for them.

Article 29:

The prison's physician shall inform the prison's director or superintendent in writing of his request to isolate a prisoner who suffers or is suspected to suffer from a communicable disease. He shall take the necessary health and preventive precautions to prevent the spread of disease among prisoners.

Article 30:

The prison's physician shall vaccinate prisoners when admitted in prison against smallpox and typhoid, and vaccinate staff against smallpox from time to time.

Article 31:

If the prison's physician determines that the health of a prisoner is at risk because of the period that he spends in solitary confinement or at work, or because of the very type of work he has been assigned to do, he shall inform the prison's director or superintendent in writing of the means that in his opinion will eliminate this risk. The prison's director or superintendent shall implement the recommendations of the prison's physician.

Article 32:

Annulled.³⁸

Article 33:

The prison's director or superintendent shall implement the recommendations of the prison's physician concerning any changes in a prisoner's treatment or nutrition according to what his health condition necessitates.

In case the prison's director or superintendent does not approve of the prison's physician recommendations, he shall immediately inform the Prisons Authority accordingly. He shall send to it a copy of these recommendations and his comments thereon.

Article 34:

The physician shall communicate to the director of the penitentiary the names of the prisoners who have reached the age of 60 so that they may be referred to the director of the prison's medical section for their age to be ascertained in anticipation of their transfer to a general prison.

Article 35:

The prison's physician shall establish a report on the injury sustained by any prisoner, whether the prisoner was referred to him through the prison administration or he himself observed the injury at the clinic or while visiting the prisoners.

³⁸ Annulled by Ministerial Decision No. 668 – The Official Journal – No. 39 dated 14/2/2002.

Article 36:

The prison's physician shall examine every prisoner before he is to be transfer to another prisoner. The transfer shall not occur unless the physician certifies that the prisoner is free from any disease that prevents his transfer or puts him at risk. If need be, he shall recommend a suitable mode of transport.

Article 37:

If the prison hospital is not adequate to treat a prisoner, and in the opinion of the prison's physician he must be treated in an external hospital, before he is moved his case shall be referred to the assistant therapeutic director of the competent directorate of health affairs so that he may examine the case together with the prison's physician. The result shall be submitted to the medical directorate in the Prisons Authority for its decision.

In emergency or urgent cases, the prison's physician may undertake what in his opinion is necessary to safeguard the prisoner's health and submit to the Authority an urgent medical report from himself and from the assistant therapeutic director of the competent directorate of health affairs.

If in the opinion of the prison's physician the patient's condition requires that the opinion of a specialist be solicited, he shall ask the Prisons Authority for the authorization to do so. The authorization may be granted by phone in urgent cases. The prison's physician may order that medicine addressed to a prisoner from outside the prison be accepted, if he sees a need for that.³⁹

Article 38:

The prison's physician shall examine the prisoner before his release. He shall order that he be sent to an external hospital if in his opinion he needs hospital care and none of his relatives or friends came to receive him. If the physician suspects that he suffers from a contagious or infectious disease, he shall sent him to the nearest hospital suitable for the handling of such cases.

Article 39:

The physician must examine the prison employees who come from outside the Authority, such as the guards and nurses, and also workers, foremen and soldiers, once every month to prevent that prisoners contract diseases through them.

Article 40:

The pharmacist shall be entrusted with all types of medicine, medical tools and chirurgical instruments. He shall be responsible for keeping and maintaining them.

Article 41:

The pharmacist shall prepare the medicine that the prison's physician orders. He shall inspect a sample of the milk supplied to the prison

Article 42:

The pharmacist shall dispense no medicine without a written order from the prison's physician.

³⁹ Amended by Ministerial Decision No. 413 for 1976 – The Official Journal – No. 150 dated 29/6/1976.

Article 43:

The pharmacist shall record in a special register the medicine, tools and surgical instruments he receives and gives out. He shall issue medicine request forms according to the physician's instructions. He shall perform the clerical work needed for that purpose.

Article 44:

The physician will do the work of the pharmacist in his absence or in prisons in which there is no pharmacists.

**Section II
Health Measures**

Article 45:

The prisoner's hair shall be cut and he shall bathe with hot water and soap upon his admission in prison and during his stay therein, unless it is medically or administratively decided otherwise.

Article 46:

When a prisoner is admitted to prison he shall be put under health surveillance for a period of 10 days during which time he shall not mix with other prisoners, perform any work or receive visitors. Afterwards, he shall be transferred to the section of the prison to which he is assigned, unless the physician decides otherwise. Prisoners transferred from general prisons and penitentiaries shall be exempted from this measure if they have already spent in them the health surveillance period.

Article 47:

The prison's director or superintendent shall notify the medical directorate in the Prisons Authority and the health inspector of the administrative district when a prisoner suffers, or is suspected to be suffering, from a contagious disease. If the prisoner is transferred from another prison, this should be mentioned in the notification. The medical directorate shall continue to be notified daily until the prisoner is cured.

Article 48:

Rooms in which a contagious disease has been contracted shall be decontaminated. Prisoners present in such rooms, persons mixing with them and persons coming from an infected area shall be quarantined for the duration of the medically recommended period.

Article 49:

Prisoners suffering from contagious diseases shall be isolated from other prisoners. Distinctive marks shall be placed on all their utensils and furniture.

Section III Prisoners Suffering from Mental Diseases

Article 50:

If a person who is placed in preventive custody or if a convict who decides to file an appeal suffers from troubles in his mental capabilities or is suspected of suffering from a mental disease, the competent prosecution shall be notified. He shall remain in prison at its disposal, and if it requests that he should be transferred to a hospital, he shall be transferred to the hospital with a letter from the prosecution.

Article 51:

When a female prisoner is delivered to a mental disease hospital, her child shall not be sent with her but handed over to his father or one of his relatives. If this is not possible he shall be sent to an asylum through the competent governor.

Article 52:

A prisoner who is returned to prison after he is cured of a mental disease shall be treated in a manner appropriate to his case.

Section IV Prisoners Suffering from Leprosy

Article 53:

If the prison's physician suspects that a prisoner suffers from leprosy, he shall establish a report to that effect to be sent by the prison to the medical administration in the Authority, together with a list of observations.

Article 54:

The directorate of the leprosy colony shall administer the prison ward annexed to it. The Director General of Prisons shall appoint guards to the prisoners staying in that ward.

Article 55:

The directorate of the leprosy colony shall medically treat the prisoners according to its own course of therapy, including dispensing medicine and day and night nursing.

Article 56:

Food for prisoners who are transferred to the prison ward of the leprosy colony shall be provided at the expense of the Prisons Authority, and their furniture and clothes shall be provided by the Prisons Authority.

As for penalties, visits, correspondence and other matters related to the treatment of prisoners, they shall be according to the prison regulations.

Article 57:

Prisoners who are able to work shall be employed in occupations corresponding to their health condition according to the decision of the administration of the colony.

**Section V
Death**

Article 58:

The corps of a deceased prisoner shall be handed to his relatives if they come to take delivery of it, and they shall be allowed to see it if they so wish. If there is a need to transport the prisoner's corpse to his town, the prison administration shall take the necessary health measures at the government's expense. These health measures include the remuneration of the physician, the price of medicine and instruments needed for embalming and the casket. Transportation shall be at the expense of his relatives, and health measures shall be observed. These health measures shall not be implemented if the time needed to reach the place where the corpse shall be buried does not exceed 8 hours in summer and 10 hours in winter and the means of transport is other than by railroad, provided burial is done within 24 hours from the time of death.

Article 59:

If the relatives of the deceased wish that he should be buried in a grave other than the prison grave, the prison's physician shall establish a death certificate that the prison shall submit to the competent health office to obtain a burial authorization. The authorization shall mention the grave where the burial takes place. The corpse shall not be delivered to the relatives of the deceased without being accompanied by this authorization. No authorization shall be issued to transport corpses of persons who died as a result of contagious diseases to any location; these must be buried in the grave of the location where death occurred.

**Section VI
Visits and Correspondence**

Article 60:

Persons sentenced to simple imprisonment and persons in preventive custody have the right to keep a correspondence at any time. Their relatives may visit them once a week on any day except Fridays and official holidays, unless the Public Prosecution or the investigating judge disallows this for persons in preventive custody as stipulated in Article 141 of the criminal procedures law.