

Submission to the Special Rapporteur on summary, extrajudicial or arbitrary executions: The death penalty from the perspective of the prohibition against torture and other forms of ill-treatment and the protection of human dignity

Joint submission from Reprieve and the European Saudi Organisation for Human Rights

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ABOUT REPRIEVE

Reprieve is a charitable organisation registered in the United Kingdom (No. 1114900) in special consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) that provides free legal and investigative support to those who have been subjected to state-sponsored human rights abuses. Our clients belong to some of the most vulnerable populations in the world. In particular, we protect the rights of those facing the death penalty and deliver justice to victims of arbitrary detention, torture, and extrajudicial execution.

ABOUT EUROPEAN SAUDI ORGANIZATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

European Saudi Organization for Human Rights (“ESOHR”) is a non-profit organisation established by a group of activists aiming to strengthen commitment to human rights principles in Saudi Arabia. ESOHR’s vision is to expand the area of human rights in all fields, by working to urge the legislature and executive to uphold human rights, to raise awareness and to empower citizens through education.

SUMMARY

This submission responds to the United Nations (“UN”) Special Rapporteur on summary, extrajudicial or arbitrary executions’ (“SUMEX”) call for inputs regarding the death penalty from the perspective of the prohibition against torture and other forms of ill-treatment and the protection of human dignity. This submission uses Saudi Arabia as a case study to illustrate how the death penalty inflicts severe physical and mental pain and suffering, throughout the entire process, such that it amounts to torture.

This submission should be read together with Reprieve submissions describing the operation of the death penalty in the United States, Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia, and Bahrain, as well as the submission discussing the status of international customary law prohibiting the imposition of the death penalty. Cumulatively, these submissions demonstrate that there is ample evidence to find that the death penalty violates the absolute prohibition against torture.

SUBMISSION

I. Introduction

1. Reprieve and ESOHR have been monitoring the death penalty in Saudi Arabia for over a decade and have found that torture is an inherent component of its application, from the moment of arrest and until after the individual is executed, in contravention of Articles 6 and 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and Article 1 of the Convention Against Torture (CAT).¹
2. The death penalty in Saudi Arabia, taken as a whole and assessed in its practical application, inflicts such severe pain and suffering as to violate the absolute prohibition against torture. Individuals at risk of the death penalty in Saudi Arabia are subjected to violations of fair trial guarantees and arbitrary and inhuman treatment which cumulatively cause severe pain throughout the process. Saudi Arabia's persistent unwillingness to ensure adherence to meaningful safeguards reflects a systemic and deliberate disregard for the right to life.²

II. Investigation, Charging, and Interrogation in death penalty cases

3. Despite domestic legislation prohibiting torture,³ our documentation shows a consistent pattern of torture⁴ and other forms of ill-treatment carried out by Saudi authorities during the investigation and interrogation phase in death penalty cases.
4. Although several detainees have submitted formal complaints of torture to the SHRC, these actions have not resulted in any independent or effective investigations into allegations of torture, nor in the prosecution of perpetrators, thereby reinforcing a climate of impunity.⁵ Similarly, no instances have been documented in which the Public Prosecution has initiated investigations into allegations of torture or ill-treatment raised by defendants.⁶
5. In March 2023, Saudi Arabia executed Jordanian national Hussein Abu al-Kheir.⁷ For a period of twelve days following his arrest in 2014, Saudi authorities subjected Mr. Abu al-Kheir to multiple forms of torture until he signed a confession. The WGAD found that Mr. Abu al-Kheir's detention was arbitrary in 2022.⁸
6. In 2025, Saudi Arabia executed child defendants Abdullah al-Derazi and Jalal al-Labbad for non-lethal protest-related offences.⁹ Abdullah al-Derazi was arrested aged 18 years old on charges that date back to when he was a child. Officers arrested Mr. al-Derazi in the street after severely beating him.¹⁰ Mr al-Derazi was subjected torture to force him to confess to the charges against him.¹¹
7. Jalal al-Labbad was similarly subjected to prolonged physical and psychological torture following his arrest. Youssef al-Manasif was subjected to physical torture during interrogation, resulting in loss of consciousness and hospitalisation.¹²
8. The UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) concluded that Mr al-Derazi, Mr. al-Labbad and Mr. al-Manasif were all arbitrarily detained and called for their immediate release.¹³

9. The persistent and deliberate use of torture in capital cases, particularly its systematic deployment to extract confessions, together with the entrenched impunity that shields perpetrators from accountability, demonstrates that torture is not incidental to the administration of the death penalty but structurally embedded within it, rendering the imposition of capital punishment itself inherently and intentionally torturous.

III. Arbitrariness of trial and sentencing in death penalty cases

10. Capital trials in Saudi Arabia are characterised by serious violations of the right to a fair trial. These violations include the absence of competent legal representation, denial of access to case files and evidence, insufficient time and facilities to prepare a defence, and the denial of interpretation for non-Arabic speaking defendants.
11. Mr Abu al-Kheir was interrogated, charged and sentenced to death without ever having access to a lawyer. The courts consistently refused to investigate Mr Abu al-Kheir's allegations of torture and sentenced him to death based on his coerced confession.
12. Mr al-Derazi spent three years in pre-trial detention before his trial began. He was denied access to a lawyer until after he had been sentenced to death by the Specialised Criminal Court (SCC). During trial, Mr al-Derazi repeatedly requested the admission of medical records documenting his hospitalisation following torture. These requests were ignored by the court.
13. Mr al-Manasif met with his state-appointed lawyer five years after his arrest and toward the end of his SCC trial. In 2023 the Supreme Court sent his case back to the Court of Appeal with no explanation and the procedural status of his case remained unclear for almost a year, preventing Mr. al-Manasif's lawyer from being able to adequately prepare further defence.
14. In 2024, the Supreme Court overturned Mr al-Manasif's sentence, providing no basis on why they did so. Mr al-Manasif was sentenced to death for a second time in his 2025 retrial. During these retrials, the court continued to rely on torture-tainted confessions.
15. UN experts found that the trials of Mr al-Manasif and Mr al-Derazi "were marred by serious fair-trial violations, including the admission of confessions allegedly extracted under torture, which were not promptly and impartially investigated".¹⁴
16. In 2025, several Egyptian nationals were executed in Saudi Arabia for non-lethal drug offences.¹⁵ The proceedings in these cases were fundamentally unfair. No substantive evidence was presented, and the defendants were denied access to adequate legal representation. The courts relied on coerced confessions to secure convictions. Most were not afforded an effective right of appeal, and several were never informed that an appeal mechanism existed.¹⁶
17. Saudi Arabia routinely executes individuals who believe their cases are under review. Mr Abu al-Kheir was executed shortly after he was told by prison officials to find a lawyer to represent him in a retrial. In September 2025, four of the Egyptian nationals were executed shortly after being assured by prison officials that Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman had ordered a suspension of their executions pending a review of their cases.¹⁷ This false assurance, followed by their sudden

execution without notice, inflicted severe psychological suffering on the prisoners and their families.

18. Saudi authorities executed Egyptian national Issam al-Shazly one day after his petition for reconsideration was rejected by the Supreme Court. The family did not receive any official notification of the petition's outcome and learned of the execution informally from fellow detainees.¹⁸
19. The persistence of these violations demonstrate that severe suffering and arbitrariness are embedded features rather than accidental by-products of the capital punishment system. This indicates that the death penalty system is designed to maximise pain and suffering, resulting in an overall framework that amounts to torture.

IV. Discrimination and heightened vulnerability

20. The death penalty in Saudi Arabia is disproportionately imposed on foreign nationals, representing 56%¹⁹ of the total number of executions in 2025.²⁰
21. The WGAD determined that the detention of Mr al-Derazi, Mr al-Labbad, and Mr al-Manasif was based on discriminatory grounds, having established that they were detained because of their belonging to the Shia religious minority.²¹
22. The discriminatory application of capital punishment principles of equality and fair trial guarantees.²²

V. Conditions of detention on death row

23. Individuals sentenced to death in Saudi Arabia are held in harsh conditions characterised by the widespread and prolonged use of solitary confinement, and restrictions on visits and communication.²³
24. Saudi Arabia routinely employs prolonged solitary confinement against individuals sentenced to death,²⁴ including those who were children at the time of the alleged offence. Abdullah al-Derazi was held in solitary confinement for approximately six months, during which he was reportedly subjected to severe physical and psychological torture.²⁵ Youssef al-Manasif was similarly held in solitary confinement for five months, while Jawad Qurairis endured approximately nine months in isolation.²⁶
25. The routine imposition of prolonged solitary confinement in capital cases, including against individuals who were children at the time of the alleged offence, further demonstrates that torture is deliberately embedded in Saudi Arabia's death penalty system.

VI. Psychological torture in capital proceedings

26. The administration of capital punishment in Saudi Arabia is characterised by practices that inflict severe and sustained psychological suffering on those facing execution. The psychological suffering produced by prolonged uncertainty and false hope amounts to torture for both the inmates and their families.

27. There have been repeated suspensions of executions in drug-related cases, including a period lasting nearly two years, during which the SHRC publicly stated that the executions in drug cases had been halted.²⁷ This created expectation among detainees and their families that death sentences might be commuted, only for that expectation to later be abruptly undermined. Among those directly affected by this pattern was Mr Abu al-Kheir.²⁸
28. Prior to their executions, the Egyptian nationals suffered severe psychological harm after being temporarily placed in “execution cells” where they were forced to witness fellow inmates being taken for execution on an almost daily basis.²⁹ They were eventually moved back to general detention, without any explanation. Some expressed experiencing suicidal ideation due to the psychological suffering induced by this system.
29. A year prior to his execution, Mr al-Labbad was reportedly taken from prison for a drive while blindfolded, in an apparent attempt to terrorise him into believing that his execution was imminent, before being returned to detention.³⁰
30. This sequence of suspension, retrial, and reimposition of death sentences, without effective safeguards or accountability, creates severe mental suffering.³¹ The former SUMEX recognised that “prolonged uncertainty and anxiety created by the threat of death and other circumstances surrounding execution” may amount to torture.³²
31. This pattern of false assurances followed by sudden execution has been repeated in multiple cases, indicating that psychological torment is not incidental but embedded within Saudi Arabia’s capital punishment system. The deliberate creation of prolonged uncertainty, the manipulation of hope through temporary suspensions, and the use of practices designed to instil fear of imminent execution reveal that the death penalty in Saudi Arabia, taken as a whole, constitutes a violation of Article 7.

VII. Execution practices

32. Saudi Arabia ended the practice of carrying out public executions during the Covid-19 pandemic, having begun carrying out executions in prisons as early as 2013.³³
33. Executions in Saudi Arabia are often carried out in a humiliating, abrupt and inhumane way. A relative of one foreign national put to death for non-lethal drug offences earlier in 2025 said he had told her that people were being “taken like goats” to be killed.³⁴
34. Beheading remains the customary method of execution in Saudi Arabia, unless a judge expressly specifies an alternative method in the judgment, which in certain cases has included execution by firing squad.³⁵
35. Executions are characterised by an almost complete lack of transparency, including the absence of prior notification and the denial of final family visits, in violation of the Safeguards Guaranteeing Protection of the Rights of Those Facing the Death Penalty.³⁶
36. Reprieve and ESOHR have not documented a single case in which families were formally notified in advance of their relative’s execution. Many families learn about the news via social media.³⁷

37. Further, all the individuals named in this submission who have been executed were not given notice of their execution date.
38. The consistent failure to provide prior notice or an opportunity for final contact reflects a deliberate practice of withholding information, compounding the suffering of both the condemned individual and their family members. This calculated denial of dignity and psychological preparation intensifies the anguish surrounding executions and demonstrates an intention to maximise cruelty, amounting to treatment that reaches the threshold of torture.

VIII. Post-execution practices

39. Saudi Arabia consistently refuses to return to families the remains of executed individuals or to disclose the burial locations, extending their suffering beyond execution.
40. These practices contravene principles of respect for the dignity of the dead and the prohibition of collective punishment,³⁸ and have been described by the former SUMEX as inhuman and degrading that undermine the procedural safeguards surrounding the right to life.³⁹
41. Numerous families have demanded the return of bodies for burial; however, these requests have been ignored, and in some cases, families have been threatened for continuing to pursue their claims.⁴⁰

IX. Conclusion

42. As seen throughout this submission, the application of the death penalty in Saudi Arabia involves severe physical and mental pain and suffering at every stage of its implementation. This pain is a necessary, not incidental, part of the death penalty and would not be remedied by addressing individual components of its operation.
43. As such, Reprieve and ESOHR urge the Special Rapporteur to consider the death penalty, in all its forms, as violating the prohibition of torture, without exception.

¹ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (“OHCHR”), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Article 6 (Right to life), Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights>

² These safeguards would include strictly limiting the application of the death penalty to only the “most serious crimes”; excluding of torture-tainted confessions; ensuring full fair trial guarantees; and enabling transparent review procedures.

³ Bureau of Experts at the Council of Ministers, Saudi Arabia Juvenile Law (*Royal Decree No. M/113*), 1 August 2018. Available at: <https://laws.boe.gov.sa/Files/Download/?attId=b44b587e-ae87-4b86-ad30-adbb01093777>.

⁴ Available records indicate that, in even the earliest documented case, individuals were subjected to torture, indicating that torture is inextricable from the death penalty in Saudi Arabia. UNHCR, Saudi Arabia: Flawed Justice: The Execution of 'Abd al-Karim Mara'i al-Naqshabandi, 1 October 1997. <https://www.refworld.org/reference/countryrep/hrw/1997/en/95243>, Amnesty, Joint Statement on the Torture of Eight Men on Death Row in Saudi Arabia, 24 May 2007. <https://www.amnesty.org/ar/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/mde230212007en.pdf>. Human Rights Watch, <https://www.hrw.org/legacy/backgrounder/mena/saudi/>, Human Rights in Saudi Arabia: A Deafening Silence, December 2001. See particularly, case of Abdallah al-Hudhaif, tortured and executed in 1995: <https://www.hrw.org/legacy/backgrounder/mena/saudi/>. AIQst, Torture in Saudi Arabia: Impunity Reigns, February 2021. See specifically case of Abdullah Al-Hamid, executed and tortured in Saudi Arabia between 1993 and 2008: <https://www.alqst.org/uploads/Torture-in-Saudi-Arabia-Impunity-Reigns-En.pdf>. Amnesty, Affront to Justice: Death Penalty in Saudi Arabia. May 2016. See specifically cases of six young Somali nationals who were publicly beheaded in Saudi Arabia after enduring torture between 1999 and 2004: <https://www.amnesty.ie/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Saudi-Death-Penalty.pdf>.

⁵ ESOHR, AI-Qst, and MENA Rights Group, The Human Rights Commission is a tool for whitewashing Saudi Arabia's image, 27 November 2023. Available at:

<https://www.esohr.org/en/%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%a3%d9%88%d8%b1%d9%88%d8%a8%d9%8a%d8%a9-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%b3%d8%b9%d9%88%d8%af%d9%8a%d8%a9-%d9%88%d8%a7%d9%84%d9%82%d8%b3%d8%b7-%d9%88%d9%85%d9%86%d9%91%d8%a7-%d9%81%d9%8a-%d8%aa%d9%82/>

⁶ Information held on file at Reprieve and ESOHR.

⁷ BBC News, Saudi Arabia executes Jordanian man after allegedly giving forced confession, 12 March 2023, available at:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-64935217>.

⁸ UN WGAD, Opinion No. 36/2022 (Saudi Arabia), UN Doc. A/HRC/WGAD/2022/36, 21 November 2022.

Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/detention-wg/opinions/session93/2022-11-21/A-HRC-WGAD-2022-36-SaudiArabia-AEV.pdf>

⁹ The absolute prohibition on imposing the death penalty for offences committed by persons under the age of 18 is firmly established in multiple international instruments as well as in customary international law. See Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) Treaty no. 27531. United Nations Treaty Series, 1577, pp. 3-178, and the ICCPR, Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights>

¹⁰ Information held on file at Reprieve and ESOHR.

¹¹ As a result of the torture, Mr al-Derazi sustained burns around his eyes, broken teeth, and pain in his knee and ear, which led to his transfer to hospital on several occasions. Information held on file at Reprieve and ESOHR.

¹² Information held on file at Reprieve and ESOHR.

¹³ UN WGAD, Opinion No. 71/2024 concerning Abdullah al-Derazi, Jalal al-Labbad, Yusuf al-Manasif, Jawad Qureiris and Hassan Zaki al-Faraj (Saudi Arabia), UN Doc. A/HRC/WGAD/2024/71, adopted 18 December 2024,

available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/detention-wg/opinions/session101/a-hrc-wgad-2024-71-saudi-arabia-advance-edited.pdf>

¹⁴ OHCHR, Saudi Arabia must halt executions of persons convicted for offences committed as minors: UN experts, Press Release, 5 September 2025, available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/09/saudi-arabia-must-halt-executions-persons-convicted-offences-committed>

¹⁵ Rami Gamal Shafiq al-Najjar, Hesham Abdel Hamid Mohamed al-Talliss, Abdelfattah Kamal, Mohamed Saad, Omar Sherif, Ahmed Zeinom Mohamed Omar and Issam al-Shazly.

¹⁶ Information held on file by Reprieve and ESOHR.

¹⁷ In reference to Mr Kamal, Mr Omar, Mr al-Najjar, and Mr al-Talliss.

¹⁸ ESOHR, Saudi Arabia executes Essam al-Shazly while review procedures were pending (Arabic), 16 December 2025. Available at:

<https://www.esohr.org/ar/%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%b3%d8%b9%d9%88%d8%af%d9%8a%d8%a9-%d8%aa%d9%82%d8%aa%d9%84-%d8%b9%d8%b5%d8%a7%d9%85-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%b4%d8%a7%d8%b0%d9%84%d9%8a-%d8%a3%d8%ab%d9%86%d8%a7%d8%a1-%d8%a5%d8%b9%d8%a7%d8%af/>

¹⁹ Execution monitoring data held on file at Reprieve and ESOHR.

²⁰ Foreign nationals account for 44% of Saudi Arabia's total population. Saudi Arabia General Authority for Statistics, *Population Estimates Publication 2024*, 2024, available at:

<https://www.stats.gov.sa/documents/20117/1400941/Population+Estimates+Statistics+2024+EN.pdf/c4b02cf7-decf-d948-a5c1-c55f0a4376f3?t=1738828756797>.

²¹ UN WGAD, Opinion No. 71/2024 concerning Abdullah al-Derazi, Jalal al-Labbad, Yusuf Muhammad Mahdi al-Manasif, Jawad Abdullah Qureiris and Hassan Zaki al-Faraj (Saudi Arabia), UN Doc. A/HRC/WGAD/2024/71, adopted 18 December 2024, available at:

<https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/detention-wg/opinions/session101/a-hrc-wgad-2024-71-saudi-arabia-advance-edited.pdf>

²² UN Treaty Collection, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, accession by Saudi Arabia on 23 September 1997, Article 1. Available at:

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-against-torture-and-other-cruel-inhuman-or-degrading>

²³ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Nelson_Mandela_Rules-E-book.pdf

²⁴ The UN Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, together with this mandate, has made clear that the prolonged or abusive use of solitary confinement may amount to torture. OHCHR, UN experts warn of associated torture and cruel punishment, 10 October 2022.

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/10/un-experts-warn-associated-torture-and-cruel-punishment>

²⁵ Information held on file at Reprieve and ESOHR.

²⁶ Information held on file at Reprieve and ESOHR.

²⁷ ESOHR, Saudi Arabia resumes executions of drug defendants, 10 November 2022. Available at:

<https://x.com/ESOHumanRights/status/1590687467614576641>

²⁸ Reprieve, Saudi Arabia executes Jordanian man after allegedly giving forced confession, 12 March 2023, available at: <https://reprieve.org/uk/2023/03/12/saudi-arabia-executes-jordanian-man-after-allegedly-giving-forced-confession/>

²⁹ In April 2025, following a pause in executions during the Islamic month of Ramadan, the authorities resumed executions. A Sudanese detainee was awakened from his sleep and dragged directly to the execution yard, where the sentence was carried out. This incident caused widespread panic inside the prison and deepened fears among other detainees that they could be next, without any prior warning or notification. ESOHR, A year of terror: Saudi Arabia deepens its use of executions (Arabic), 30 April 2025. Available at:

<https://www.esohr.org/ar/%d8%b9%d8%a7%d9%85-%d9%85%d9%86-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%b1%d8%b9%d8%a8-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%b3%d8%b9%d9%88%d8%af%d9%8a%d8%a9-%d8%aa%d9%85%d8%b9%d9%86-%d9%81%d9%8a-%d9%85%d8%b9%d8%a7%d9%82%d8%a8%d8%a9-%d8%a7%d9%84/>

³⁰ Reports held on file at Reprieve and ESOHR.

³¹ UN Human Rights Council, UN experts warn of associated torture and cruel punishment, 10 October 2022. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/10/un-experts-warn-associated-torture-and-cruel-punishment>.

³² OHCHR, Death penalty increasingly viewed as torture, UN Special Rapporteur finds, 23 October 2012.

Available at : <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2012/10/death-penalty-increasingly-viewed-torture-un-special-rapporteur-finds>

³³ NDTV World – World News, Saudi's "Chop Chop" Square, Where Blood Once Ran, Now Filled With Cafes, 16 December 2025. <https://www.ndtv.com/world-news/saudis-chop-chop-square-where-blood-once-ran-now-filled-with-cafes-9828214>

³⁴ Information held on file at Reprieve and ESOHR.

³⁵ The precise method used in individual cases is frequently difficult to ascertain due to lack of transparency and the absence of independent witnesses

³⁶ OHCHR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Articles 7 and 10, Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights>

AND UN General Assembly Resolution 2200A (XXI), UN Safeguards Guaranteeing Protection of the Rights of Those Facing the Death Penalty. Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/safeguards-guaranteeing-protection-rights-those-facing-death>

³⁷ Reports held on file at Reprieve and ESOHR.

³⁸ UN Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations on the fourth periodic report of Belarus, Opinion No. 51/7, 2022, available at: <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/51/7>

³⁹ ECOSOC, Civil and Political Rights, Including the Questions of Disappearances and Summary Executions, Report of the Special Rapporteur, Philip Alston. E/CN.4/2006/53/Add.3 24 March 2006. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g06/120/57/pdf/g0612057.pdf>

⁴⁰ ESOHR, After two years of arbitrary executions, Saudi Arabia continues escalation, 13 January 2018. Available at: <https://www.esohr.org/en/%d8%a8%d8%b9%d8%af-%d8%b9%d8%a7%d9%85%d9%8a%d9%86-%d9%85%d9%86-%d8%a7%d9%84%d9%82%d8%aa%d9%84-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%aa%d8%b9%d8%b3%d9%81%d9%8a-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%b3%d8%b9%d9%88%d8%af%d9%8a%d8%a9-%d8%aa/>