SOMALI

REPORT

Courts Have Sentenced to 100 Individuals to Death and a Cannibalistic Dog Exhibiting Dangerous Tendencies was Euthanized:



CONTENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 4	
1.1 Brief Background of the Death Penalty in Somalia	5
The Italian Colonial era and the death penalty in Somalia 1889	5
$\bullet \ The British Colonial era and the death penalty in British Somaliland 1884$	6
The Independence of Somalia and Death Penalty 1960	6
1.2 General Insights and Findings of the Reports	7-10
1.3 Is A Dog Capable to Commit a Crime?	10
1.4 Death Penalty Census Database 2024	11-15
15 Reference	16

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Legal Achieves Centre, an independent legal research and non-governmental organization in Somalia, began tracking and gathering information on all criminal cases that were prosecuted and/ or resulted in death sentences in Somalia for the first time. All information for this report in 2024 was derived from data collected during court hearings, reports obtained from the charge sheets read by prosecution officials at the execution site, as well as media coverage provided by journalists.

No such database on the death penalty was published on any official government websites, including the website of the Supreme Court of the Country. The Ministry of Justice and Judiciary Affairs (formally named the Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs, and the Minister of Grace and Justice) has the authority to specify the manner in which the death penalty shall be carried out and to assign locations for executions as per the Article 94 of the Somali Penal Code. It is the Ministry's Ipso facto duty to make the death penalty statistically and publically available to the general public.

According to the Annual Judiciary Report 2024, the Attorney General of Somalia (Banadir, Hirshabelle, Gal-Mudug, and South-west) received 2,213 cases of murder or crime against life, among other offenses; however, only 393 of the accused were given by the final judgment. There is no clear information indicating the number of accused who received the death penalty out of 393 in the event of any. Should the accused be deemed guilty of homicide, the court will impose Sharia law and Article 434 of the Penal Code by default, leading to the possibility of the person (s) receiving the death penalty.

During the second Universal Periodic Review, Somalia received twelve (12) recommendations on the death penalty and four (4) suggestions on fair trials and judicial independence. Somalia did not adopt or implement any of the proposals regarding the death penalty. It did approve two proposals regarding fair trials and judicial independence (OHCHR, 2016).

0.1 Brief Background of the Death Penalty in Somalia

Although the concept of the death penalty can be traced back to Islamic legal principles and the traditions of the Somali tribes, it was initially incorporated into Somali legislation, particularly the Penal code of 1962. Kings and Sultans in Somali regions had enforced the death penalty in their realms before European colonization. Since the majority of Somalis are Muslims, this has made it easier for them to follow Sharia law, which states that anyone who kills someone should be killed 'Qisas' which allows for the victim's family to choose to retaliate with the same punishment as the perpetrator in cases of murder, essentially 'an eye for an eye'. However, it's important to note that Sharia law also allows for the victim's family to accept 'Diyah' (blood money) as compensation instead of seeking retaliation, providing flexibility in applying the law depending on the circumstances.

There was very little research on the death penalty during the colonial era, but it is undeniable that local customary laws primarily governed all Somalis in accordance with their religious affiliation. For example, respect for the local religion and maintenance of the dominant clan/ethnic structure were the two main tenets upon which the Italian colonists built their rule in Somalia.

a) The Italian Colonial era and the death penalty in Somalia 1889

Despite of the continued existence of the death penalty in military and the colonial legal systems, it was officially abolished the capital punishment in the Italian Penal Code of 1889, the same year that the Italian colonial power established itself in the Italian-Somaliland. The primary reason is that the death penalty was applied in order to supress opposition or resistance and keep the colonial subject-hood's population under control. Executions may result from anti-colonial activities, uprisings, or acts deemed as threats to colonial rule could lead to execution.

Page: 4

b) The British Colonial era and the death penalty in British Somaliland 1884

In the time of British colonial rule, capital punishment was a compulsory penalty for crimes such as murder and treason, serving as a mechanism for social control and playing a crucial role in the colonial power structure within the East African Protectorate. In contrast, British Somaliland functioned as a distinct protectorate situated on the Horn of Africa, bordering the Gulf of Aden (Formerly referred to as the Gulf of Berbera), and is now recognized as part of modern-day Somalia; they were geographically distinct British colonies in East Africa. Nonetheless, British Somaliland (1884–1960) also established its legal system in northern Somalia, which encompassed the capital punishment.

Both colonial powers frequently targeted political dissidents or freedom fighters with the death penalty as part of larger attempts to preserve their dominance. Sayyid Mohammed Abdullah Hassan (also known as the "Mad Mullah") and his Dervish movement were among the Somali resistance leaders who faced severe actions from colonial authorities, including the execution of rebels who had been captured.

c) The Independence of Somalia and Death Penalty 1960

The death penalty has existed in Somalia since before its independence, as a result of colonial legal frameworks, Islamic legal principles, and Somali tribal customs. It is still included in the nation's current criminal statutes. For example, In the case of Sayid-Ali Moalim Daud vs. Somalia (Criminal Appeal 147 of 2024), the Supreme Court of Somalia rendered a historic decision regarding the death penalty on September 18, 2024. The mandatory death penalty ensured that anyone convicted of murder would be automatically sentenced to death without the possibility of a judge imposing a different punishment.

The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) maintains military court as well as a federal judicial system for civilian matters. Both entities possess the power to carry out executions when legally sanctioned. Nevertheless, the FGS framework is either absent or functions inadequately in numerous areas of the Country, enabling other federal member states to wield judicial power, including for offenses that are punishable by death.

1.3 General Insights and Findings of the Reports

The Legal Archives Centre provides a comprehensive overview for the inaugural edition of the annual report concerning the death penalty in Somalia. Prior to examining the list of individuals who were sentenced or executed in 2024, the following general observations are presented; -

- √ Within the legal framework of Somalia, defendants who are sentenced to death have a right to contest their conviction and penalty. Regretfully, there have been numerous documented instances in the country where the defendant who received a death sentence were denied the opportunity to appeal to a higher court. This was an example, Iman Madyaraw Ali was given a death sentence by the Bay Regional Court on September 15, 2024, but remarkably, there was a gap of at least six hours between the issuance of the death sentence and his execution.
- √ Most courts across the country publicly broadcast death penalty trials; however, the Somaliland administration does not follow this practice. Hence, this report does not compile any pertinent information regarding death row inmates or cases of capital punishment; however, this does not imply that the Somaliland government refrained from issuing death sentences in 2024.
- ✓ It is essential to recognize that there are numerous instances related to the death penalty may not receive coverage from local media or radio stations due to the fact that the court proceedings were held in a closed setting rather than being open to the general public.

- √ The courts in Somalia also issue death sentences to international terrorists who predominantly originated from Morocco, although none of these individuals have ever been executed on Somali territory. On February 29, 2024, Puntland Military Court sentenced six (6) people, all were from Morocco to fight against ISIS in Somalia. It is difficult to comprehend the rationale behind the situation concerning the foreign terrorist who entered illegally into the country with the intent to kill and forcibly appropriate the resources by the natives, yet is not subjected to the death penalty. In contrast, the natives found guilty of comparable offenses have received capital punishment.1
- ✓ While all the cases reported in this edition meet the criteria for the "most serious crimes" (i.e. crimes involving premeditated murder). Again, on March 20, 2024, the Bari Regional Court sentenced two young men to death for filming an obscene video promoting (homosexuality) and distributing it on social networks. The court also sentenced another person who filmed the video to five years in prison and a fine of \$5,000 (This information could not be verified and is not included in the list below, but was reported by a local journalist.)
- √ The President of Somalia holds the exclusive power to authorize death penalty warrants solely in the Banadir Region (Mogadishu). Additionally, the heads of the Federal Member States: Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, (Somaliland), SSC-Khatumo, South-west, and Jubaland also possess the unique authority to sign death penalty warrants. Cultural and/or Islamic ritual leaders, such as Sheikhs, hold the authority to determine appropriate penalties for offenders, including capital punishment or the detention of individuals awaiting trial on capital charges. For example, the clerics of the city of Abudwaaq have decided to keep a man who committed a murder and was sentenced to death in prison until the children of the deceased reach adulthood or attained the legal capacity to make such serious decisions either to order the death penalty by defendant or Diya (blood money). The defendant is named Sadaq Abdilahi Abdi who was sentenced to death on 01-4-2024.
- ✓ Numerous instances have been reported in which inmates have tried to flee from detention facilities, leading to fatal consequences. On September 7, 2024, an escape attempt involving multiple Al-Shabaab prisoners, who were serving both life and death sentences at Mogadishu Central Prison, resulted in the deaths of six inmates. A comparable event took place at the Galkacio detention centre, where death-sentenced inmates attempted to escape on August 17, 2024. The Governor of Puntland's Mudug Region has stated that security forces are required to kill the three escaped inmates upon their capture.
- √ The judicial process concerning death penalty cases in Somalia can occasionally involve short trials, denial from appeals, and absence of special procedures. There are several recorded occasions where defendants received the death penalty and was executed within just five hours of the trial's first instance court decision, without being granted the chance to appeal, as previously illustrated.
- √ The 2024 Annual Judiciary Report for Somalia reveals that the Attorney-General, along with attorneys from various federal member states, including Hirshabelle, Galmudug, South West, and the Banadir Region, managed a total of 2,213 serious criminal cases that could potentially result in capital punishment. Of these cases, final judgments were delivered for only 393 defendants. Unfortunately, the report does not clarify how many of these 393 individuals were sentenced to death, thus hindering the ability to ascertain the number of death sentences imposed. Furthermore, due to both political and technical considerations, the regional governments of Puntland, Somaliland, and Jubaland were excluded from the 2024 National Judicial Report. See the table below;-

¹ See, Article 239, 181 of the Somali Penal Code

Number of reported crime against life, punishable by death: 2024 National Judicial Report.

Banaadir	South-west	Galmudug	Hirshabelle	Total
2,053	93	39	28	2213

- ✓ In a similar vein, Hasan Ali Shuute, known as the 'Commander in Military Court' and the Presiding Officer in military court settings, remarked during his address at the 2024 Annual report from the Attorney-General of Somalia that the Military Court handled 2,597 cases that were adjudicated in a court-martial for military offenses. Commander Shuute did not elaborate on whether these cases included serious criminal charges that could lead to the death penalty.
- √ It should be noted that the majority of death sentences issued last year were primarily for either Military or Police personnel, Members of militant groups such as al-Shabaab and Daesh, while civilians faced the lowest sentencing rates. To put into perspectives, our 2024 report indicates that a total of 100 individuals were sentenced in Somalia except Somaliland, with 48 of these individuals ultimately executed. As we will outline below, this leads to an execution rate of almost 47%.

1.4 Is A Dog Capable to Commit a Crime?

√ Finally, another intriguing matter was that, Somali courts impose severe penalties on dogs, as evidenced by a ruling on October 16, 2024. The Badan Regional Court has ordered the killing of a dog that was deemed guilty of cannibalism for purportedly eating human flesh. This marks the first instance of such a case in Somalia, prompting numerous comments and reactions from both public and legal fraternity due to its unprecedented nature. The court dealt the dog as natural persons by subjecting the national law or Sharia law, observing the court jurisdiction for capital offences triable by the regional courts, witness and victims brought before the court, evidence from doctors, and later reminded on prisons until the execution day.

1.5 Death Penalty Census Database 2024

We will present the Death Penalty Census, which includes death sentences issued by both civilian and military courts, along with the names of the defendants, as well as the dates and locations of their executions. Our objective is to ensure that the Death Penalty Census is as accurate and comprehensive as possible.

7

No	Name	Date of Sentenced	Execution	Place of execution	Trial Courts
1	Mohamed Cusman Mohamed	11/1/2024	Executed	Abudwaaq	Regional Court
2	Constable Badri Cabdiraxmaan Kaahin	20/February/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial (1)
3	Nur Maxamed Abdi	6/62/2024	Executed	Abudwaq	Regional Court Of Appeal
4	Shuceyb Mohamed Farah	6/6//2024	Executed	Abudwaq	Regional Court Of Appeal
5	Bile Abdullahi Hasan	6/6//2024	Executed	Abudwaq	Regional Court Of Appeal
6	Cabdi Maxamuud Xaashi	27 March 2024	Not Executed	Abudwaq	Regional Court
7	Hasan Mohamed Husein	29/February/2024	Not Executed	Bosaso	Court Martial (1)
8	Ahmed Nadji Hafidu	29/Feb/2024	Not Executed	Bosaso	Court Martial (1)
9	Mohamed Ibnu Mohamed	29/Feb/2024	Not Executed	Bosaso	Court Martial (1)
10	Khalid Nadra	29/Feb/2024	Not Executed	Bosaso	Court Martial (1)
11	Ridwan Bareekh Husein	29/Feb/2024	Not Executed	Bosaso	Court Martial (1)
12	Abdikadir Ibnu Osman	29/Feb/2024	Not Executed	Bosaso	Court Martial (1)
13	Sayid-Cali Macalin Daa,Uud	18/ September/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Supreme Court Of Somalia
14	Cabdiraxiin Cismaan	7 March 2024	Executed	Diinsoor	Court Martial (1)
15	Cali Khaliif Xirsi	8/March/2024	Executed	Galdoqob	Regional Court
16	Xassan Cabdullaahi Cabdi	10/3/2024	Executed	Kismaayo	Regional Court
17	Salaad Cali Fiidow	13/ 3/2024	Not Executed	Galmudug	N/A
18	Constable Abdirahman M. Maxamuud	20/3/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial (1)
19	Ugaas Aden Mohamed	20/3/2024	Not Executed	Kismaayo	Court Martial (1)
20	Cabdisalaan Sahal Shuceyb	21/March/2024	Not Executed	Kalkacio	Court Martial (1)
21	Cabdixakiin Axmed Cigaal	26/ 3/ 2024	Executed	Abudwaaq	Regional Court
22	Ahmed Abdi Maxamed	28/3/2024	Executed	Abudwaaq	Regional Court
23	Saadaq Abdilahi Abdi	01-4-2024	Not Executed	Abudwaaq	Regional Court
24	Mawliid Maxamed Jaamac	6/4/2024	Executed	Lasnod	Regional Court

Page: 8

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25	Captain Cabdifatax Maxamed Xasan	6/4/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial (1)
26	Constable Maxamed Cabdi Qoone	6/4/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial
27	Mohamed	7/4/2024	Executed	Baydhabo	Regional Court
28	Maxamed Abshir Cabdulaahi	15/4/2024	Executed	Kalkacio	Regional Court
29	Yusuf Abdikadir Maxamed	25/4/2024	Executed	Lasnod	Regional Court
30	Constable Abdifatax Ali Abdulle	26/4/2024	Executed	Dhusamareeb	Court Martial (1)
31	Constable Ciidle Cumar Idris	26/4/2024	Executed	Dhusamareeb	Court Martial (1)
32	Cabdullaahi Muuse Seeraar.	9/5/2024	Not Executed	Abudwaaq	Regional Court
33	Cumar Cali Isaaq	14/5/2024	Executed	Walla-Weyn	Regional Court
34	Constable Daaud Bashiir Colow	18/5/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial (1)
35	Ibraahim Aadan Maadeey	21/5/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial (1)
36	Khadar Maxamuud Samatar	26/5/2024	Executed	Abudwaaq	Regional Court
37	Farxan Maxamed Abdinur	1/6/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial (1)
38	Faysal Booyaax	6/6/2024	Not Executed	Kalkacio	Regional Court
39	Aadan Abuukar Cisman	6/6/2024	Executed	Hiraan	Regional Court
40	Abdi Abdiqadir Maxamed	30/6/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial (1)
41	Abdismad Farah Nuur	9/7/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial (1)
42	Liibaan Wehliye (Master-Minded)	13/7/2024	Killed In Attempted Escape	Mogadisho Prison	Court Martial (1)
43	Unkowned Name	13/7/2024	Killed In Attempted Escape	Mogadisho Prison	Court Martial (1)
44	Unknown Name	13/7/2024	Killed In Attempted Escape	Mogadisho Prison	Court Martial (1)
45	Unknowed Name	13/7/2024	Killed In Attempted Escape	Mogadisho Prison	Court Martial (1)
46	Unknowed Name	13/7/2024	Killed In Attempted Escape	Mogadisho Prison	Court Martial (1)
47	Unknowed Name	13/7/2024	Killed In Attempted Escape	Mogadisho Prison	Court Martial (1)

48	Ex-Constable Ahmed Maxamed Raage	16/7/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial (1)
49	Ex- Constable Abdi Ahmed Adaw	16/7/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial (1)
50	Mohamed Abdilahi Abukar	16/7/2024	Executed	Kismaayo	Court Martial
51	Osman Maxamed Mursal	16/7/2024	Executed	Kismaayo	Court Martial
52	Maxamed Ibrahim Ali	16/7/2024	Executed	Kismaayo	Court Martial
53	Ilyaas Maxamed Hasan	16/7/2024	Executed	Kismaayo	Court Martial
54	Ugaas Aden Maxamed	16/7/2024	Executed	Kismaayo	Court Martial
55	Ex Constable Mohamed Cusmaan Jukaato	18/7/2024	Not Executed	Guriceel	Court Martial
56	Yaasiin Cusmaan Colow	5/8/2024	Executed	Kismaayo	Court Martial (1)
57	Constable Mohamed Abdullaahi Said	5/8/2024	Executed	Kismaayo	Court Martial (1)
58	Mohamed Hussein buule	13/8/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial (1)
59	Hasan Jibrel Aden	13/8/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial (1)
60	Aden Isaaq Yroow	13/8/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial (1)
61	Abdisalaan	14/8/2024	Not Executed	Garowe	Court Martial (1)
62	Dalal Maxamed Xaashi	14/8/2024	Executed	Dusamareeb	Regional Court
63	Hasan Jamac Maxamed	17/8/2024	Executed	Kalkacio	Court Martial (1)
64	Liiban Aden Muuse	17/8/2024	Executed	Kalkacio	Court Martial (1)
65	Barkhad Awil Hirsi	17/8/2024	Executed	Kalkacio	Court Martial (1)
66	Hasan Muse Ahmed	17/8/2024	Executed	Kalkacio	Court Martial (1)
67	Abdikhaliq Warsame Bare	17/8/2024	Executed	Kalkacio	Court Martial (1)
68	Ade Abdilahi Maxamed	17/8/2024	Executed	Kalkacio	Court Martial (1)
69	Mohamed Abdisalam Ahmed	17/8/2024	Executed	Kalkacio	Court Martial (1)
70	Abdirahman Faisal salad	17/8/2024	Executed	Kalkacio	Court Martial (1)
71	Abdiqani Farxan Abdilahi	17/8/2024	Executed	Kalkacio	Court Martial (1)
72	Abdisalam Sahal Shuceyb	17/8/2024	Executed	Kalkacio	Court Martial (1)
73	Abdiqani Saleban Jamac	17/8/2024	Not Executed	Kalkacio	Court Martial (1)
74	Abdilahi Faisal Husein	17/8/2024	Not Executed	Kalkacio	Court Martial (1)

Page : 10

Abdiraxman Awil Mohamed	17/8/2024	Not Executed	Kalkacio	Court Martial (1)
Jamac Ahmed Yuusuf	18/8/24	Not Executed	Garowe	Appeal by Court Martial -P/L
Mohamed Said Aden Fadhigo	18/8/2024	Not Executed	Garowe	Appeal by Court Martial -P/L
Mohamed khalif ducale	18/8/2024	Not Executed	Garowe	Appeal by Court Martial -P/L
Mohamed Mohamud Jamac Teedhi	18/8/2024	Not Executed	Garowe	Appeal by Court Martial -P/L
Mohamed Abshir Muse	20/8/2024	Not Executed	Bosaso	Regional Court
Daadir Cali Cisman	23/8/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Appeal by Cour- Martial
Mahad Cali Maxamuud	26/8/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial (1)
Mahad Ali Abdi	28/8/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial (1)
Mohamed Kaafi Cabdi	7/9/2024	Executed	Abudwaq	Regional Court
Mohamed Ahmed Abdi	12/9/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial (1)
Iman Madyaraw Ali	15/9/2024	Executed	Baydhabo	Regional Court
Salad Abullahi Farah	16/9/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial (1)
Constable Mohamud Abdulle Geesood	19/9/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial (1)
Abdi Husen Mohamed	21/9/2024	Not Executed	Beledweyne	Court Martial (1)
Constable Farhan Jamac Siyaad	01/10/2024	Not Executed	Dhusamareeb	Court Martial (1)
Constable Ahmed Mohamed Rage	10/10/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Appeal by Cour- Martial
Abdi Ahmed Abdaw	10/10/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Appeal by Cour- Martial
Abdirahman Mohamed Abdilahi	14/10/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Court Martial (1)
Abdilahi Mohamed Hasan	15/10/24	Executed	Wallaweyn	Regional Court
Deqaw Isaaq Ibrahim	4/11/2024	Not Executed		Court Martial (1)
Aden Geedaw Ibrahim	7/11/2024	Executed	Wallaweyn	District Security Committee
Lance Corporal Abdirahman Ahmed Omar	11/11/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Appeal by Cour- Martial
Maxamud abdulle geesood	15/11/2024	Not Executed	Mogadishu	Appeal by Cour- Martial
Sakariye Asad Farah	21/11/2024	Executed	Dusamareeb	Regional Court
Mohamed Abshir Muse	23/11/2024	Executed	Bosaso	Regional Court
	Mohamed Jamac Ahmed Yuusuf Mohamed Said Aden Fadhigo Mohamed khalif ducale Mohamed Mohamud Jamac Teedhi Mohamed Abshir Muse Daadir Cali Cisman Mahad Cali Maxamuud Mahad Ali Abdi Mohamed Kaafi Cabdi Mohamed Ahmed Abdi Iman Madyaraw Ali Salad Abullahi Farah Constable Mohamud Abdulle Geesood Abdi Husen Mohamed Constable Farhan Jamac Siyaad Constable Farhan Jamac Siyaad Constable Ahmed Mohamed Rage Abdi Ahmed Abdaw Abdirahman Mohamed Abdilahi Abdilahi Mohamed Hasan Deqaw Isaaq Ibrahim Lance Corporal Abdirahman Ahmed Omar Maxamud abdulle geesood Sakariye Asad Farah	Mohamed Jamac Ahmed Yuusuf Jamac Ahmed Yuusuf Mohamed Said Aden Fadhigo Mohamed Khalif ducale Mohamed Mohamud Jamac Teedhi Mohamed Abshir Muse Daadir Cali Cisman Mohamed Kaafi Cabdi Mohamed Kaafi Cabdi Mohamed Ahmed Abdi Jamac Ahmed Abdi Jamac Ahmed Abdi Jamac Abdilahi Farah Salad Abullahi Farah Constable Mohamud Abdil Husen Mohamed Constable Farhan Jamac Siyaad Constable Ahmed Abdaw Constable Ahmed Abdaw Abdilahi Abdilahi Mohamed Abdilahi Abdilahi Abdilahi Mohamed Abdilahi Abdilah	Mohamed Jamac Ahmed Yuusuf 18/8/24 Not Executed Mohamed Said Aden Fadhigo 18/8/2024 Not Executed Mohamed Khalif ducale 18/8/2024 Not Executed Mohamed Mohamud Jamac Teedhi 18/8/2024 Not Executed Mohamed Abshir Muse 20/8/2024 Not Executed Mahad Cali Maxamuud 26/8/2024 Not Executed Mahad Cali Maxamuud 26/8/2024 Not Executed Mahad Ali Abdi 28/8/2024 Not Executed Mohamed Kaafi Cabdi 7/9/2024 Executed Mohamed Ahmed Abdi 12/9/2024 Not Executed Iman Madyaraw Ali 15/9/2024 Executed Salad Abullahi Farah 16/9/2024 Not Executed Constable Mohamed 21/9/2024 Not Executed N	Mohamed Seecuted Jamac Ahmed Yuusuf 18/8/24 Not Executed Garowe Executed Mohamed Said Aden 18/8/2024 Not Executed Garowe Executed Mohamed Khalif ducale 18/8/2024 Not Executed Garowe Executed Mohamed Mohamud 18/8/2024 Not Executed Garowe Executed Mohamed Abshir Muse 20/8/2024 Not Executed Mogadishu Ex

Page: 11

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The Centre is run by senior Somali lawyers who are highly accomplished in their field, with support from an international editorial board who take an objective approach to evaluate of scientific, academic, or professional work by the same field of law.



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