URGENT ACTION

ACtivists sentenced for Peacefully protesting

Human rights activist and prisoner of conscience Mahienour el-Masry sentenced along with labour activist Moatasem Medhat to two years in prison for “participating in an unauthorized protest”. Three other activists, Asmaa Naem, Waleed el-Amry, and Ziad Abu el-Fadl, convicted in absentia to three years in prison in the same case.

On 30 December, Montazah Misdemeanour Court in the city of Alexandria, Egypt’s second largest city, sentenced human rights defender and prisoner of conscience Mahienour el-Masry as well as labour activist Moatasem Medhat to two years in prison for their peaceful participation in a protest on charges of “participating in an unauthorized protest” and “show of force”. The defendants’ lawyer filed an appeal and the hearing is scheduled for 13 January. Security forces moved Mahienour el-Masry to Damanhour women’s prison, and detained Moatasem Medhat in Borg el-Arab prison, near the Egyptian city of Alexandria.

In the same case, the court also sentenced three other activists, Asmaa Naem, Waleed el-Amry, and Ziad Abu el-Fadl, in absentia to three years in prison on charges of “participating in an unauthorized protest” and “show of force”. Under Egyptian law, defendants who are sentenced in absentia are entitled to a re-trial.

The sentences are related to a peaceful protest on 14 June 2017 in Alexandria against the ratification of an agreement by which Egypt ceded sovereignty over two islands in the red sea, Tiran and Sanafir, to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

**1) TAKE ACTION**

**Write a letter, send an email, call, fax or tweet:**

* Immediately and unconditionally release Mahienour El-Masry and Moatassem Medhat, as they are imprisoned solely for the peaceful exercise of their rights to freedom of expression and assembly;
* Ensure that the sentences against Mahienour El-Masry, Moataseem Medhat, and the three other defendants are quashed;
* Amend protests laws 107/2013 and 10/1914 in order to ensure that they respect the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.

Contact these two officials by 22 February, 2018:

Public Prosecutor

Nabil Sadek

Office of the Public Prosecutor, Dar al-Qada al-Ali, Down Town

Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt

Fax: +20225774716

Salutation: Dear Counsellor

Ambassador Yasser Reda, Embassy of Egypt

3521 International Ct NW, Washington DC 20008

Phone: 202 895 5400

Fax: 202 244 4319 -OR- 202 244 5131

Email: [embassy@egyptembassy.net](mailto:embassy@egyptembassy.net)

**Salutation: Dear Ambassador**

**2) LET US KNOW YOU TOOK ACTION**

[Click here](http://www.amnestyusa.org/report-urgent-actions/) to let us know if you took action on this case! *This is Urgent Action 255.17*

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## ADditional Information

All five activists peacefully protested Egypt’s decision to hand over two Red Sea islands, Tiran and Sanafir, to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Alexandria. Security forces did not arrest any protesters that day. However, shortly thereafter the Montazah prosecutor in Alexandria charged the five activists with “participating in an unauthorized protest”, “show of force”, and “insulting the President”, and then referred them to Montazah Misdemeanour Court. The first session was supposed to be held on 19 September but was adjourned to 17 October, then to 18 November.

Security forces arrested at least 240 political activists and protesters between April and September 2017 on charges ranging from online speech which they considered “insulting” to the President, to participating in unauthorised protests. They were mostly sentenced under protest laws 107/2013 and 10/1914.

Law 107 of 2013, Regulating the Right to Public Gatherings, Processions and Peaceful Protests, passed in November 2013, gives the Interior Ministry wide discretionary powers to ban or intervene with peaceful protests. The law gives the Interior Ministry the authority to cancel a demonstration or change its route. This imposes a requirement for the Ministry’s prior authorization, contrary to international law and standards. The law also authorizes the security forces to use force against any protesters deemed to have committed a “crime punishable by law”, which could allow the use of unnecessary or excessive force. Protesters convicted of breaking the law could face up to five years in prison and fines of EGP100,000 (USD 5,700). It also requires organizers to submit complete plans for any gathering of more than ten people to the Interior Ministry at least three days in advance.

Law 10/1914 on Assembly, the oldest statute still in force in Egypt, carries stiff penalties for peaceful assembly in the event that certain vaguely defined crimes are committed during the demonstration, such as infringement of public order or disturbance of the peace; if coupled with destruction of property the penalties could extend to up to 25 years in prison.

Mahienour El-Masry is a prominent human rights lawyer in Alexandria, where she has played a leading role in defending the right of workers, women, and refugees’ rights in particular. While in detention in 2014 for exercising her right to freedom of peaceful assembly, she was awarded the Ludovic Trarieux Human Rights Prize, given each year to a lawyer working in defence of human rights.

In February 2015, Mahienour was sentenced to two years in prison. The sentence was reduced by the appeal court on 11 May 2015 to one year and three months. She was convicted on trumped up charges of “protesting without authorization”, “damaging police property”, “attacking security forces”, and “threatening public security”. The case started on 29 March 2013, after Mahienour peacefully participated in a protest in front of al-Raml Police Station in Alexandria. The protest was in solidarity with lawyers being detained and interrogated inside the police station, after they accused police officers of verbally and physically attacking them. On 13 August 2016, Mahienour was released from jail after serving her prison term.

Name: Mahienour El-Masry (f), Moataseem Medhat (m), Asmaa Naem (f), Waleed El-Amry (m), and Ziad Abu El-Fadl (m)

Gender m/f: both

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