

URGENT ACTION

NUBIAN ACTIVISTS FACE UP TO FIVE YEARS IN PRISON

32 Nubian activists who were referred to the State Security Emergency Court on 13 November, were released pending trial by a court order on 15 November. The trial has been adjourned to 12 December. If convicted, they could face up to five years in prison.

On 15 November, the Aswan State Security Emergency Court ordered the release of all 32 Nubian activists and adjourned their trial to 12 December. The Nubian activists, including two women activists Seham Osman and Wafaa Abelqawi, were originally referred to a State Security Emergency Court on 13 November. They are set to appear in front of the court in Aswan, in the south of Egypt, on 12 December. The activists are being charged with “participating in an unauthorized protest” and “repeating chants against the state for the purpose of harming public interest.” If convicted, they could face up to five years in prison. Sentences imposed by State Security Emergency Courts cannot be appealed and only require the President’s approval to be authorized.

On 3 September, 25 Nubian activists were arrested for their participation in peaceful protests. Later, the Aswan Prosecutor added eight more protesters to the case and issued arrest warrants against them too.

The first session of the trial was scheduled for 15 November, but it was adjourned to 12 December. The referral comes after the death in custody of prisoner of conscience Gamal Sorour, who was arrested along with the other 24 protesters. He died as a result of medical negligence which led to a diabetic coma, and the reluctance of prison authorities at Al Shalal Security Camp in Aswan to take him to the hospital in a timely manner. Egyptian authorities have not yet investigated his death.

1) TAKE ACTION

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

- Drop all charges against the 32 Nubian activists that stem solely from the peaceful exercise of their human rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly;
- Repeal the decrees stipulating that crimes under protest laws are referred to State Security Emergency Courts, and ensure everyone convicted of a criminal offence has the right to appeal and have the conviction and sentence reviewed by a higher tribunal;
- Promptly initiate an independent, impartial, and effective investigation into the death of Gamal Sorour with a view to bring anyone suspected of criminal responsibility to justice, without resorting to the death penalty.

Contact these two officials by 27 December, 2017:

President
Abdel Fattah al-Sisi
Office of the President
Al Ittihadia Palace
Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt
Fax: +202 2391 1441
Email: p.spokesman@op.gov.eg
Twitter: @AlsisiOfficial
Salutation: Your Excellency

Ambassador Yasser Reda, Embassy of Egypt
3521 International Ct NW, Washington DC 20008
Fax: 202 244 4319 -OR- 202 244 5131 | Phone: 202 895 5400 |
Email: embassy@egyptembassy.net
Salutation: Dear Ambassador

2) LET US KNOW YOU TOOK ACTION

[Click here](#) to let us know if you took action on this case! *This is Urgent Action 249.17*

Here's why it is so important to report your actions: we record the actions taken on each case—letters, emails, calls and tweets—and use that information in our advocacy.

**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL**



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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Nubian activists' peaceful gatherings have been previously dispersed by security forces. On 19 November 2016, police stopped a peaceful march in support of the community's human rights and encircled protesters for several hours without food or water, until they were forced to leave. 25 activists were arrested that day.

Nubian activist Mohamed Saleh Sorour (also known as Gamal Sorour) died on 4 November after falling into a diabetic coma, while in detention in Aswan, in the south of Egypt. According to his relatives, Gamal Sorour had been suffering from diabetes and experienced two heart attacks two years ago. He had been receiving regular treatment for his health problems before his arrest on 3 September for partaking in a peaceful protest. According to lawyers and relatives, despite other inmates repeatedly knocking on the cell door begging prison guards for help, it took prison authorities three hours to take Gamal Sorour to the hospital.

Since 10 April 2017, a new state of emergency has been declared in Egypt and has been renewed every three months since then. The Egyptian emergency law grants the president the power to refer civilians to State Security Courts, while the state of emergency is active. On 8 and 12 October, the Egyptian Prime Minister issued two decrees number 2165/2017 and 2198/2017, requiring prosecutors to refer those charged under ten laws to State Security Emergency Courts. These laws involve all acts prohibited by protest laws number 107/2013 and 10/1914.

The 107/2013 protest law, passed in November 2013, gives the Interior Ministry wide discretionary powers over the conduct of peaceful protests. It requires organizers to submit complete plans for any gatherings of more than ten people to the Interior Ministry at least three days in advance. The law also gives the Interior Ministry the authority to cancel a demonstration or change its route; what in effect 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 for breaking the law could face up to five years in prison and fines of EGP100,000 (USD5,700).

Name: Gamal Sorour (m), Seham Osman (f) and Wafaa Abelqawi (f)
Gender m/f: all

Further information on UA: 249/17 Index: MDE 12/7461/2017 Issue Date: 15 November 2017