

# URGENT ACTION

## STUDENT UNJUSTLY CONVICTED BY SPECIAL COURT

On July 4, 2022, a Misdemeanours Emergency State Security Court (ESSC) convicted Egyptian researcher Ahmed Samir Santawy of spreading "false news" and sentenced him to three years imprisonment. His conviction is based solely on social media posts criticizing human rights violations in Egypt and the state's mishandling of the COVID-19 pandemic. Verdicts by ESSCs cannot be appealed. Ahmed Samir Santawy is a prisoner of conscience, who has been arbitrarily detained since February 2021, and he should be immediately and unconditionally released.

### TAKE ACTION:

1. Write a letter in your own words or using the sample below as a guide to one or both government officials listed. You can also email, fax, call or Tweet them.
2. [Click here](#) to let us know the actions you took on **Urgent Action 15.21**. It's important to report because we share the total number with the officials we are trying to persuade and the people we are trying to help.

**President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi**  
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Al Ittihadia Palace  
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Your Excellency,

I am writing to you about the unjust imprisonment of researcher and anthropology master's student **Ahmed Samir Santawy**, who was convicted on July 4, 2022, on retrial by a Misdemeanours Emergency State Security Court (ESSC) of spreading "false news to undermine the state, its national interests and public order and spread panic among the people", the same charge of which he was convicted by an ESSC in his initial trial on June 22, 2021. The court reduced his prison sentence from four to three years' imprisonment. Proceedings in front of the ESSCs are inherently unfair and its verdicts cannot be appealed, they are only subject to authorization by the president.

After President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi ordered Ahmed Samir Santawy's retrial on February 16, 2022, a new trial started on February 21, 2022, again in front of an ESSC. His right to a fair trial was violated throughout both proceedings, including his right to have the conviction and sentence reviewed by a higher tribunal and to have adequate time and facilities to prepare a defense, since his lawyers were not allowed to meet with him in private throughout the pre-trial and trial proceedings. His conviction on retrial is solely based on social media posts criticizing human rights violations in Egyptian prisons and the state's mishandling of the COVID-19 pandemic that he denied writing. Regardless of the author of the posts, criminalizing the dissemination of information based on vague concepts such as "false news" is contrary to the right to freedom of expression guaranteed by the Egyptian constitution and international human rights law.

Ahmed Samir Santawy is held in Mazraet Tora prison, part of the Tora Prison Complex south of Cairo, in a small windowless cell he shares with another prisoner. When his family last saw him on July 16, 2022, he complained of a high fever and recurrent vomiting for days, amid reports about the renewed spread of COVID-19 in the prison and the closure of the prison hospital. Amnesty International learned from informed sources that authorities have not transferred him, or other ill prisoners held in the Tora Prison Complex, to outside hospitals in recent weeks.

I urge you to quash Ahmed Samir Santawy's conviction and sentence and release him immediately and unconditionally as he is a prisoner of conscience held solely for peacefully exercising his human rights. Pending his release, he must be granted access to his family, lawyers, and any healthcare he may require, including outside prison if necessary.

Sincerely,

**AMNESTY  
INTERNATIONAL**



## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Ahmed Samir Santawy is a researcher and a student of anthropology at the Central European University in Vienna, Austria. His research focused on the history of reproductive rights in Egypt. He was arrested on February 1, 2021, while on vacation in Egypt, and has been arbitrarily detained since. Following his arrest, he was subjected to enforced disappearance for five days before appearing before the Supreme State Security Prosecution (SSSP), a special branch of the Public Prosecution responsible for prosecuting crimes that relate to "state security". The SSSP initially ordered his detention pending investigations in Case No.65/2021 over unfounded terrorism-related accusations, on the basis of secret investigations by the National Security Agency (NSA) that neither he nor his lawyers have been allowed to examine. On May 22, 2021, the SSSP opened a new criminal investigation against him under Case No.774/2021 and referred him to trial on May 28, 2021, in the new case.

During the hearing on May 22, 2021, before the SSSP, Ahmed Samir Santawy told prosecutors that he had been beaten the previous day by the deputy warden of Liman Tora prison. His lawyers requested his transfer to the Forensic Medical Authority to examine his injuries. The family of Zyad el- Elaimy, a former parliamentarian and human rights lawyer arbitrarily detained in Liman Tora solely for his peaceful political activities, also lodged a complaint with the public prosecutor about prison officials' beating him and Ahmed Samir Santawy on May 21, 2021. On May 25, 2021, the Ministry of Interior denied the allegations which it attributed to media channels supportive of the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood. No investigations have been conducted into these claims, as well as Ahmed Samir Santawy's previous complaints to prosecutors of being subjected to enforced disappearance, torture and other ill-treatment following his arrest on February 1, 2021 by the NSA.

Ahmed Samir Santawy went on a hunger strike for 40 days in June 2021 in protest against his original conviction on June 22, 2021. On January 28, 2022, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (UNWGAD) found that the Egyptian government had arbitrarily detained Ahmed Samir Santawy in violation of international human rights law and called for his immediate release.

The inability to appeal verdicts by emergency courts denies defendants a critical guarantee for a fair trial to have their conviction and sentence reviewed by a higher tribunal. The conviction of Ahmed Samir Santawy over social media posts by an exceptional court sends a chilling message on the erosion of rule of law in Egypt, and the use of such courts as a tool of repression. In the months leading up to the lifting the state of emergency in Egypt in October 2021, the SSSP referred dozens of opposition politicians, human rights defenders and activists, including Abdelmoneim Aboufoutoh, Ezzat Ghoneim, Alaa Abdel Fattah, Zyad el-Elaimy, Mohamed Baker and Mohamed Radwan "Oxygen" to trials in front of the ESSCs. Since October 2021, ESSCs convicted dozens of political opponents, critics and human rights defenders, sentencing them to between three and 15 years' imprisonment after grossly unfair trials. Article 19 of the law governing the state of emergency stipulates that ongoing trials are to continue even after the state of emergency is no longer in force.

Blanket prohibitions on the dissemination of information, based on vague and ambiguous concepts such as "false news" or "spreading misinformation", are incompatible with international human rights law and standards since they do not meet the principles of necessity and proportionality. The UN Human Rights Committee has stated that general prohibitions of expressions of an erroneous opinion or an incorrect interpretation of events contravene article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Egypt is a party. Under international law, detention is arbitrary even if allowed by national law if it results from the exercise of human rights or is on the basis of unfair proceedings.

**PREFERRED LANGUAGE TO ADDRESS TARGET:** Arabic and English

You can also write in your own language.

**PLEASE TAKE ACTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE UNTIL: September 21, 2022**

Please check with the Amnesty office in your country if you wish to send appeals after the deadline.

**NAME AND PRONOUN:** Ahmed Samir (He/him/his)

**LINK TO PREVIOUS UA:** <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde12/4396/2021/en/>