“Torture” is the answer of the Egyptian regime to those who claim their rights

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives speaker, Ali Abdel-Aal, stated that «there is not a single political prisoner in Egypt's prisons,» in response to the demand of the parliament member Talaat Khalil to put an end to the «massive arrests» that took place after the demonstrations of September 20, which the PM said it affected a political detainee in Suez alone, the political activist Alaa Abdel Fattah and the human rights lawyer Mohamed al-Baqer were tortured in their custody by a prison officer and the head of the prison investigation.

Lawyer and human rights activist Mohammed al-Baqer was arrested while he was in the State Security Prosecution for attending the investigation of the activist and blogger Alaa Abdel-Fattah who was arrested while performing his probation period in Dokki police station due to the verdict issued as a result of the Shura Council demonstrations.

They were detained by the State Security Prosecution for 15 days pending investigation of case 1365 of 2019 with lawyers Mahinor Al-Masri and Sahar Ali, who were arrested after attending investigations with a group of those arrested from the events of September 20.

Based on the confession of «Alaa» and «Al-Baqer» in the renewal of their detention yesterday, as soon as they arrived at Torra High Security Prison 2 (called Scorpion Prison) were blindfolded and made to walk bending back with many insults, and they stripped them of all what they have even cleaning products, They were

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parliament member
Talaat Khalil
Egyptian prisons, but he turns a blind eye to the cooperation of the judicial and executive authorities in transferring pre-trial detention to new detention orders after political activists have spent years in prison once a report of an investigation by a state security officer. He holds any real evidence or charges and the State Security Prosecution issues successive remand orders disregarding the law and the constitution and guarantees of fair and equitable trials.

DAAM confirms the prohibition of torture in international law, where article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provide for the prevention of torture and other ill-treatment.

DAAM Center stresses that torture has been banned by the international community based on the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in its resolution 52/149 of 12 December 1997, with the aim of completely eliminating torture and activating the functioning of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, where torture was considered a grave offense under international law.

These violations coincide with the continued imprisonment of more than three thousand citizens for indiscriminate arrest campaigns in the streets of Cairo and the governorates in the wake of the September 20 demonstrations. These figures are based on the inventory of lawyers who defend the arrested protesters, as well as to monitor a group of Egyptian human rights organizations.

The Democratic Transition and Human Rights support center called for “supporting” the Egyptian judiciary, represented by the Attorney General, to open urgent investigations

“Torture is a vicious attempt at breaking a person’s will. On this International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, I urge all States to end impunity for perpetrators and eradicate these reprehensible acts that defy our common humanity.”

UN Secretary-General
Antonio Guterres
keept with the same underwear they were arrested with and without any toiletries for the duration of their incarceration.

They were not allowed to take a bath, sleep on the floor, and were prevented from buying clean water or food from the canteen, although their parents left money in their own secretariats - as is the case in prisons - forcing them to drink unclean prison water and eat very bad food, in addition to weak ventilation in the cell and preventing them from going outside for the break time of their detention. This continued with the humiliating treatment on a daily basis in the cell, which started at the reception inside the prison.

Mohammed al-Baqer suffered from back and shoulder pain, and a skin disease, and asked to see to the prison doctor and his request was rejected by the prison administration, and the prison administration made a special way to receive prisoners to Abdel Fattah wich is called «tashrifa»(a wave of torture that detainees face once they arrive at the prison) , that means to pass blindfolded between a group of guards while they are insulting and beating him in a clear violation of all his rights as prisoners and the principles of human dignity.

The parliament speaker may be was right in the absence of «detainees» in
into the violations against activists and the rest of those imprisoned in connection with the September 20 cases. Especially in the presence of real evidence and recognition from the head of the judiciary in full view of all, instead of pursuing peaceful demonstrators and political activists, as there is no way to establish a just state if its judiciary authority is not freed from the intervention of the executive authority and play its real oversight and accounting role.

DAAM also appeals to the Speaker of the Parliament to stop the justification of the executive authority and to exercise its supervisory cycle in light of the successive violations of the rights of citizens who are supposed to represent with other members of Parliament. The citizens who elected them and gave them the power they continue to waste in the service of the political system. DAAM Center directs all support to all activists and citizens who are in Egyptian prisons, affirming that it will continue to defend their legitimate rights and freedom.