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Second UA: 55/22 Index: MDE 12/6564/2023 Egypt of March 17, 2023

## **EGYPT DEMAND IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF COUPLE SLAPPED WITH HEAVY SENTENCES**

On March 5, an emergency court sentenced Aisha el-Shater and her husband Mohamed Abo Horeira to ten and 15 years in prison, respectively. They were convicted on bogus charges stemming from their family links and peaceful exercise of their human rights.

The Egyptian authorities have been subjecting Aisha el-Shater to torture by holding her in prolonged solitary confinement and denying her access to adequate healthcare for her serious health condition. Concerns over Mohamed Abo Horeira's wellbeing have also been heightened amid alarming reports of torture and other ill-treatment in Badr 3 prison where he is held.

Since their arrests in November 2018, the authorities have barred Aisha el-Shater and Mohamed Abo Horeira from visits, as well as written and phone communication, with their family and lawyers. Their treatment violates the absolute prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment.

### **Write to the President of Egypt urging him to:**

- Ensure that Aisha el-Shater, Mohamed Abo Horeira and others convicted in connection to the Egyptian Coordination for Rights and Freedoms are immediately and unconditionally released.
- Quash their convictions and sentences as they stem solely from the peaceful exercise of their human rights or peaceful dissent.
- Pending their release, ensure that they are provided with the means to regularly communicate with their family and lawyers and with access to adequate healthcare including outside prison.

### **Write to:**

President AbdelFattah al-Sisi  
Office of the President  
Al Ittihadia Palace, Cairo,  
Arab Republic of Egypt  
Email: [p.spokesman@op.gov.eg](mailto:p.spokesman@op.gov.eg)  
Twitter: @AlsisiOfficial  
Salutation: *Your Excellency*:

\*\*\*If you are reaching the target via email, we encourage you to copy the Assistant Foreign Minister for Human Rights and International Social and Humanitarian Issues using this email address: [contact.us@mfa.gov.eg](mailto:contact.us@mfa.gov.eg) . Or on Twitter @MfaEgypt

**And copy:**

His Excellency Ahmed Abdallah Ibrahim HAFEZ  
Ambassador  
Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt  
150 Metcalfe Street, Suite 1100  
Ottawa, ON K2P 1P1  
Tel: (613) 368-4900  
Email: [egyptianembassyottawa@gmail.com](mailto:egyptianembassyottawa@gmail.com)

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

On November 1, 2018, Aisha el-Shater and her husband Mohamed Abo Horeira were arrested from their home in Nasr City, Cairo. Amnesty International learned that Aisha el-Shater was forcibly disappeared for 20 days, during which period she was held at the headquarters of the National Security Agency in the Abbasiya neighborhood of Cairo and subjected to beatings and electric shocks.

On November 21, 2018, she appeared before the Supreme State Security Prosecution (SSSP), where prosecutors ordered her pre-trial detention pending investigations into terrorism-related accusations. Before her arrest, she spoke out on her account on Facebook about human rights violations in Egypt including enforced disappearances, torture and other ill-treatment.

Prior to his arrest, lawyer Mohamed Abo Horeira represented detainees suspected of membership in the Muslim Brotherhood. Following his arrest, he was held in an undisclosed location for nearly four months where he was subjected to threats and was hit on the head while handcuffed and blindfolded.

On November 1, 2018, following the arrests of Aisha el-Shater, Mohamed Abo Horeira and 29 other human rights defenders and lawyers, the Egyptian Coordination for Rights and Freedoms (ECRF), which documented enforced disappearances and the use of the death penalty and provided legal aid to victims, announced the suspension of its human rights work.

Officials at al-Qanater women's prison held Aisha el-Shater in solitary confinement in a small poorly ventilated cell, without a bathroom, from January 2019 to December 2020. Aisha el-Shater has aplastic anemia, a rare and serious condition affecting the blood, which increases the risk of infections and uncontrolled bleeding. Despite this, the authorities have denied her access to adequate and specialized healthcare in an outside hospital.

Her health deteriorated in detention, and she was admitted, while handcuffed, to Al-Qasr al-Ainy hospital twice in October 2019, with significant bleeding, and was given a platelet transfusion. During the 15 May 2022 trial hearing, the ESSC ordered Aisha el-Shater's examination by a committee of three doctors to advise on whether she needs treatment outside prison. As she is banned from communicating with the outside world, her family and lawyers have no information on whether the examination took place.

Since February 2023, concerns about cruel and inhuman detention conditions in the Badr 3 prison, around 70 kilometers east of Cairo, have increased amid leaked letters by prisoners indicating a

proliferation in suicide attempts by prisoners, who have been subjected to torture and other ill-treatment, including deliberate denial of healthcare, exposure to extreme cold, camera surveillance around the clock, and bombardment with bright lights 24 hours a day. Prisoner letters paint a frightening picture of starving detainees held in isolation, whose despair at the injustices suffered for years has led some to attempt suicide and others to go on hunger strike.

Concerns were further heightened after some prisoners held in Badr 3 complained during a detention renewal hearing, held online on March 13, 2023, about being stripped naked and beaten. Since the Badr Prison Complex became operational in mid-2022, the authorities have banned family visits to all prisoners in Badr 3.

Prison officials also ban prisoners from any phone or written communication with their relatives, effectively subjecting them to incommunicado detention. Given that the detainees are cut off from the outside world, little information is known about their current situation amid concerns for their well-being and mental health and reports of prison authorities subjecting prisoners to punitive measures for complaining about their treatment including by transferring some to unknown locations and placing others in solitary confinement.

Prison officials also refuse to accept deliveries of food, clothes, and other essentials to prisoners from their families, despite well-documented patterns of prison authorities failing to provide those in their custody with sufficient food, potable water, basic items for personal hygiene, adequate clothing and bedding.

On October 25, 2021, President Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi announced that he would not extend the state of emergency, in force since 2017, which allowed for the creation of ESSCs. 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. Proceedings in front of ESSCs are inherently unfair. Defendants are denied the right to appeal their convictions and sentences to a higher independent tribunal. Only the president retains the power to authorize, quash or commute sentences or to order a retrial.

Throughout their investigation and trial proceedings, which began on September 11, 2022, defendants in the "ECRF case" were banned from speaking to their lawyers in private. Several were interrogated by SSSP prosecutors without their lawyers present. The court hearings were held in secret in the Badr Prison Complex. Observers, members of the public and relatives of defendants were banned from the hearings. Lawyers also said they were not permitted to access their clients' case files during the investigation. They also said that the court relied on eyewitness testimonies by NSA officers, which were accepted without adequate cross-examination, and did not allow all defendants to speak in court.

**Please take action at your earliest convenience!**