

2012-04-03

Fråga-svar

Egypten. Tortyr i fängelser sedan militärrådet tog över makten

Fråga

Förekommer det tortyr i egyptiska fängelser sedan militärrådet tagit över, och i så fall, hur omfattande är förekomsten av tortyr?

Svar

Enligt uppgift har det förekommit att arresterade personer torteras under militärrådets styre, till exempel i oktober 2011 då en person dog efter att ha blivit torterad (IRIN, 2011-11-22) och i januari 2012 då en skadad demonstrant arresterades och hölls kvar och torterades, anklagad för att ha attackerat militären, tills han förflyttades till fängelse (Arabic Network For Human Rights Information, 2012-02-27).

Vidare finns nedan en sammanställning av rapportering angående tortyr i Egypten:

Amnesty International (2011-11-22, s. 6):

Indeed, the SCAF has committed to respect and uphold freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly, but many demonstrations have been violently dispersed, with the armed forces using excessive and lethal force, while riot police resumed their reckless use of rubber bullets, shotguns and tear gas. Protesters have been arrested, detained incommunicado and tortured before being tried unfairly before military courts and convicted.

International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) (2012-02-09):

FIDH recalls that one of the reasons behind the demonstrations of January 25th 2011 which sparked the beginning of the popular uprising, was the protest against the systematic use of torture by the police, especially during interrogation. FIDH recalls that the current incomplete definition of torture in Egyptian legislation has been a concern during Egypt's Universal Periodic Review in 2010. Accordingly, FIDH calls on the parliament to adopt a definition of torture in full compliance with the definition in Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT). FIDH recalls the obligation of state parties to CAT to "eliminate any legal or other obstacles that impede the eradication of torture and ill-treatment", and accordingly calls on the parliament to amend the relevant articles in the Penal Code, in particularly articles 126, 128, and 129, so that they are in line with the jurisprudence of the Committee Against Torture. Furthermore, FIDH reminds the authorities that they should open independent and impartial investigations into allegations of torture from the Mubarak era until the present day. FIDH stresses that the prosecution of police officers allegedly accused of torture is an essential step for Egypt to break away from the long history of rampant torture during the Mubarak era, and that victims of torture must be able to obtain full redress. FIDH also recommends that NGO working on torture related issues are allowed to pay unannounced visits to places of detention and prisons so as to examine the conditions of detention.

Human Rights Watch (2012-01-22):

Throughout the year the military used excessive force to break up demonstrations and torture detainees. Despite official recognition of the need to rebuild public confidence in the police, no process of security sector reform was initiated. There has been no comprehensive investigation into systematic acts of torture and ill-treatment practiced in recent years by Egyptian police, and in particular the State Security Investigations (SSI) agency.

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After the removal of Mubarak, police continued to use torture in police stations, detention centers, and at points of arrest.

Human Rights Watch (2011-12-29):

During the past 10 months of military rule, the SCAF has been accused of conducting activities hostile to human rights and fundamental freedoms: the SCAF has been accused of using live ammunition against peaceful protestors, torturing political detainees, and referring more than 12000 civilians to military trials.

Denna sammanställning av information/länkar är baserad på informationssökningar gjorda under en begränsad tid. Den är sammanställd utifrån noggrant utvalda och allmänt tillgängliga informationskällor. Alla använda källor refereras. All information som presenteras, med undantag av obestridda/uppenbara fakta, har dubbelkontrollerats om inget annat anges. Sammanställningen gör inte anspråk på att vara uttömmande och bör inte tillmätas exklusivt bevisvärde i samband med avgörandet av ett enskilt ärende. Informationen i sammanställningen återspeglar inte nödvändigtvis Migrationsverkets officiella ståndpunkt i en viss fråga och det finns ingen avsikt att genom sammanställningen göra politiska ställningstaganden. Refererade dokument bör läsas i sitt sammanhang.

Källförteckning

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