

2014-02-24

Fråga-svar

Sudan. Säkerhetstjänstens bevakning av journalister och politiker

Fråga

Hur arbetar säkerhetstjänsten i förhållande till journalister och politiker?
Finns information om hur de bevakar och förhör personer, särskilt intressant är om det finns information om hur de behandlar personer av olika dignitet. Information önskas också om politiskt aktiva och journalister som återvänder till Sudan efter att utresetillståndet gått ut.

Svar

Sammanställning av information från olika källor.

Landinfo (2013):

Tidvis griper regimet inn mot individuelle pressefolk, som får de facto publiseringsforbud. ACJPS rapporterer flere eksempler på at avisredaktører har fått beskjed om at artikler skrevet av navngitte journalister nektes publisert (ACJPS 2012a, s. 9; ACJPS 2012d, s. 9-10). (s. 20)

Pressefolk som utfordrer regimet ved å dekke hendelser og publisere nyhetsstoff om temaer regimet opplever som sensitive, blir tidvis innkalt til avhør hos NISS. Dette arter seg ofte som innkallinger til avhør, men hvor avhørene enten ikke finner sted eller dreier seg om helt banale ting, slik at det i praksis dreier seg om å utmatte og oppholde folk over tid. (s. 21)

Der journalister fortsetter virksomheten sin tross sensurtiltak og advarsler fra NISS, finnes det en rekke eksempler på at de blir arrestert. Dette skjer både i

etterkant av at artikler har blitt publisert og mens journalister er i arbeid med å dekke nyhetsstoff. ACJPS rapporterer om en rekke slike arrestasjoner (ACJPS 2012a, s. 3-6; ACJPS 2012c, s. 10, 12, 14-15, ACJPS 2012g, s. 25; ACJPS 2013b, s. 1-2; ACJPS 2013d, s. 4). (s. 21)

Rapportene fra ACJPS som er gjennomgått av Landinfo nevner ett eksempel på at en aktivist har blitt hindret i å reise utenlands. Saken dreier seg om en journalist og menneskerettighetsaktivist som ble hindret av NISS på flyplassen i Khartum i å reise til Kairo ved to anledninger i mars 2013, tross at hun var gitt utreisevisum – noe som skal innebære at utreise er klarert av NISS (ACJPS 2013c, s. 6). Landinfo har ikke informasjon om det er dokumentert flere eksempler på dette. (s. 15)

US Department of State (2013) skriver om journalister och utresa.

Violence and Harassment: The government, including NISS, continued to arrest and torture journalists and harass vocal critics of the government. Authorities continued to target aggressively journalists and publications through contrived legal proceedings, politicized criminal charges, and confiscations.

Journalists were subjected to arrest, harassment, intimidation, and violence due to their reporting.

Government security agencies banned at least 13 journalists from writing or publishing. In addition to direct and prepublication censorship, NISS instructed newspaper management boards not to allow certain journalists to write in their publications or face the prospect of having the paper closed. Those banned included journalists and editors from publications such as Al-Sahafa, Al-Jarida, the suspended newspaper Rai Al-Shaab, and the pro-Islamist Alwan.

NISS also required journalists to provide personal information, such as details on their tribe, political affiliation, and family.

Foreign Travel: The government requires citizens to obtain an exit visa if they wish to depart the country. Issuance was usually pro forma, and the government rarely used the visa requirement to restrict citizens' travel.

Amnesty International (2012) rapporterar om journalister och yttrandefrihet.

Journalists, writers and others who voice their opinions have faced arrests, torture and other ill-treatment by members of the National Intelligence and Security Service (NISS) and other security agents in Sudan. Many have faced criminal charges and have had their equipment confiscated, preventing them from carrying out their media work. (s.2)

The 2010 National Security Act allows NISS agents to search and seize assets as well as to arrest and detain people for up to four and a half months without judicial oversight. Under the Act, NISS agents are also granted immunity from prosecution for any acts committed in the course of their work. (s. 6)

The 2009 Journalists' Code of Conduct states that journalists must "defend the interest, unity, survival and integrity of the homeland". This stipulation has been used by NISS agents to criminalize freedom of expression, including restricting reporting on armed conflicts in Sudan. (s. 7)

The 1991 Criminal Act is also used to prosecute journalists, specifically under Articles 50, 51, 53 and 66 which have been used by the authorities to interpret articles published as violations of the law or code.(s. 7)

Amnesty International (2010):

The NISS has attempted to silence all voices critical of the NCP and the government. The legitimate exercise of the rights to freedom of expression and association has been repressed by a clampdown on human rights defenders, journalists and any dissident voice. The spoken and written word have been equally controlled, journalists harassed, summoned or arrested by the NISS. The written press has been heavily censored and books have also been banned and their authors summoned if they cover subjects deemed sensitive by the NISS. (s. 11)

För ytterligare information om yttrandefriheten se även: Amnesty International, *The chains remain. Restrictions on freedom of expression in Sudan*, 2010-09-24,
<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AFR54/028/2010/en/a3b207c0-d4c0-408e-92a0-e60bcd4c2a00/afr540282010en.pdf>

Human Rights Watch (2013):

In the lead up to, during, and after the protests, security forces arrested known political activists, opposition party members, and protesters – more than 800 people, according to Sudanese rights groups. Although most were released within days, the National Security and Intelligence Service (NISS) detained many for weeks, either in NISS detention centers or in regular prisons.

Despite the release of many detainees during and after Eid holidays in October, dozens remain in detention, without charge or access to lawyers or family visits, because of their presumed political views. Detainees held by NISS are at risk of ill-treatment and torture.

Freedom House (2013) rapporterar om yttrandefriheten främst på nätet.

Despite increasing instances of internet censorship in 2012, online newspapers have had more freedom than traditional media outlets, which are frequently subject to pre-publication censorship, confiscations of entire press runs of newspapers, and warnings from National Intelligence and Security Service (NISS) agents against reporting on certain taboo topics.⁴⁰ Restrictions on traditional news outlets increased following the National Security Act of 2010, which gives the NISS permission to arrest journalists and censor newspapers under the pretext of “national security.”⁴¹ As such, many print newspapers have begun to circulate censored or banned material on their websites and social media pages. For example, Al-Midan newspaper, the mouthpiece of the communist party, has used Facebook and its website to publish articles since May 2012. Al-Jareeda

Home Office (2012) har sammanställt information om både journalister och säkerhetstjänsten. Se särskilt avsnitten *National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS)* (s.97ff) och *Human rights violations perpetrated by NISS* (s. 103ff)

The IOM Migration Report 2011 observed that various departments of the National Security and Intelligence Services (NSIS) had responsibility for “[m]anagement of operations for national security such as border control.” [66c](p.76) For further information on the practices of the security services see: National Intelligence and Security Services. Also see: Human rights violations perpetrated by NISS. (s. 309)

Se avsnittet *b. National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS)* för en sammanställning av NISS gjord av CORI.

CORI, *CORI Thematic Report Darfur*, Mars 2012,

http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/2016_1343213443_500eca432.pdf

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

Elektroniska källor

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Landinfo, *Sudan: Handlingsrom for regime-kritisk politisk aktivisme*, 2013-11-11, http://www.landinfo.no/asset/2611/1/2611_1.pdf (Hämtad 2014-02-24)

US Department of State, *2012 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - Sudan*, 2013-04-19, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/517e6dd2f.html> (Hämtad 2014-02-24)