

# URGENT ACTION

## OPPOSITION MEMBER ALLEGES TORTURE IN SUDAN PRISON

**Radwan Daoud alleges that he has been subjected to torture while in the custody of the Sudanese National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS) in Khartoum. He made the allegation when his family was first allowed to visit him on 30 December 2017. He was arrested on 6 December 2017 and is yet to be charged. He has been denied access to a lawyer. Radwan Daoud is a dual national of the US and Sudan.**

**Radwan Daoud**, who is a dual national of the US and Sudan, is a member and peaceful activist of the opposition Sudanese Congress Party. On 30 December 2017, when his family was allowed to visit him for the first time since his arrest, Radwan Daoud claimed that he had been subjected to severe beating during his detention.

The Sudanese National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS) arrested 34-year-old Radwan Daoud on 6 December 2017 in the eastern district of Al-Greif in Khartoum North, Sudan. Radwan Daoud resides in Oregon State and was on a visit to Sudan. His arrest is believed to be in connection with videos he shared publicly on his Facebook account to bring attention to the police's use of excessive force against protestors in the eastern district of Al-Greif. There has been tension between police and residents of the district protesting against a land dispute.

Radwan Daoud is currently detained at the NISS detention centre in Kober Prison and has not been charged yet. He had initially been denied visits by his family for three weeks, but they have since been allowed to visit him. He has still not been allowed access to a lawyer.

Amnesty International considers Radwan Daoud to be a prisoner of conscience held solely for peacefully exercising his right to freedom of expression.

### **Please write immediately in Arabic, English or your own language:**

- Urging the Sudanese authorities to immediately and unconditionally release Radwan Daoud and abandon any criminal proceedings against him, as he is being held solely for peacefully exercising his right to freedom of expression;
- Urging them to immediately initiate an impartial, independent and effective investigation into allegations of torture made by Radwan Daoud and ensure that he is not subjected to further torture or other ill-treatment;
- Calling on them to ensure that Radwan Daoud is granted regular access to his family, a lawyer of his choice and an independent court.

### **PLEASE SEND APPEALS BEFORE TO 1 MARCH 2018:**

President

HE Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir  
Office of the President  
People's Palace  
PO Box 281  
Khartoum, Sudan

**Salutation: Your Excellency**

Minister for Justice

Idris Ibrahim Jameel  
Ministry of Justice  
PO Box 302  
Al Nil Avenue  
Khartoum, Sudan

**Salutation: Your Excellency**

**And copies to**

Minister for Interior  
Hamed al-Mannan  
Ministry of Interior  
PO Box 873  
Khartoum, Sudan

**Also send copies to diplomatic representatives accredited to your country.**

**HIS EXCELLENCY MR MOHAMMED ABDALLA ALI ELTOM** Embassy of the Republic of the Sudan, 3 Cleveland Row St James's SW1A 1DD, 020 7839 8080, info@sudan-embassy.co.uk

Please check with your section office if sending appeals after the above date.

**AMNESTY  
INTERNATIONAL**



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### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This is the second time that Radwan Daoud has been arrested. He was arrested on 19 July 2012, after the Sudanese authorities launched a campaign of arbitrary arrests targeting dozens of human rights defenders, activists and opposition members, in the context of mass protests calling for regime change, peace and justice. Radwan Daoud was part of the youth group 'Girifna', a pro-democracy group of university students founded in 2009. After the arrest, Radwan Daoud remained in detention for about 40 days and was charged with five offences, but a court acquitted him.

The NISS maintains broad powers of arrest and detention under the National Security Act 2010 (NSA), which allows the NISS to detain suspects for up to four-and-a-half months without judicial review. NISS officials often use these powers to arbitrarily arrest and detain individuals, many of whom are then subjected to torture or other ill-treatment. Under the same Act, NISS agents are provided with protection from prosecution for any act committed in the course of their work, which has resulted in a pervasive culture of impunity. The amendment to Article 151 of the interim constitution passed on 5 January 2015 that expanded the mandate of the NISS has exacerbated the situation. The amendment transformed the NISS from an intelligence agency focused on information gathering, analysis and advice, to a fully-fledged security agency with a broad mandate to exercise a mix of functions usually carried out by the armed forces or law enforcement agencies. It gave the NISS unlimited discretion to decide what constitutes a political, economic or social threat and how to respond to such threats. Neither the NSA nor the revised Article 151 explicitly or implicitly require the NISS to abide by relevant international, regional and domestic law in the operation of its duties.

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