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Sudanese authorities continue to repress its opponent and undermine the rule of law

Arab Organisation for Human Rights in the UK (AOHR UK) stated that the Sudanese authorities continue to suppress all dissidents in violation of the law and justice, which were among the most prominent demands of the Sudanese revolution.

Tyrannical Authorities

AOHR UK pointed out that a number of detainees of the "Popular Congress" party are subjected to legal and human rights violations, in a clear embodiment of the tyranny of the transitional authority, which is unable to protect demands of the revolution, consolidate democracy and establish the rule of law.

The organisation rejected the actions of the transitional authorities which treat those with former political affiliation or holders of political opinion as criminals.

The detainees of the "[Popular Congress](#)" and those held in "Kober" prison in the capital, are facing serious persecution, ill-treatment and medical negligence, unless detainees decide to be treated at their own expenses, as well as being tried before unfair trial that violate the [Constitutional Declaration](#) of 2019.

A number of detainees are over 80 years old who should not be detained, especially if their health conditions are critical and requires their immediate release, like the head of the party [Mr. Ali Al-Haj Mohamed](#), 80, who suffers from weak heart muscle and diabetes, as well as the head of the party's Shura Council, Ibrahim Al-Senussi, 82, who suffers from several blood diseases.



The prison administration did not provide both of them with the necessary medical care, and they had to pay for it.

Unfair Trials

According to a member of the "People's Congress" detainees defence team, the aforementioned detainees are being tried with charges of a coup in 1989, an event that occurred more than 30 years ago when the report was submitted against them, and according to Sudanese law, the charges are subject to the statute of limitations if ten years have passed. However, the current authorities have amended the law shortly after submitting the report, for the crimes not to fall under the statute of limitations.

It is clear that this legal text was specifically introduced to enable the trial of those detainees who were subjected to selective detention, confirming the bias of the judicial authority against them”.

The complaint submitted against members of the former regime who carried out the 1989 coup, included 40 defendants. It was submitted by a number of public figures including Taj Al-Sir Ali Al-Habr, who was appointed to the position of the Attorney General after submitting this complaint, which makes him a party and a judge in the case at the same time.

Furthermore, one of the judges looking into the case is Judge Mohamed Al-Moataz Kamal, who participated in the 2019 leadership sit-in, in a clear mixing of the judiciary and politics. Video clips of him cheering against these detainees before the fall of the Bashir regime were published, which makes the trial biased and confirms its politicisation, especially after calls by the defense committee for his dismissal was rejected.

Undermining Country's Stability

AOHR UK had [previously](#) warned that marginalization, exclusion and political isolation imposed by the current authorities on certain factions will ultimately lead to the division of the country and harm the national unity. It will also hinder the reconciliation steps and undermine any efforts for stability or consensus.



Arab Organisation for Human Rights in the UK
المنظمة العربية لحقوق الإنسان في بريطانيا

AOHR UK called on the judicial authorities to adhere to their role in achieving justice and to abandon any act of bias and non-compliance by the current authorities, which is working hard towards the consolidation of military rule and controlling the country via repressive and dictatorial regimes, in the name of protecting the revolution.

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