

URGENT ACTION

SEVEN STATELESS MEN ARRESTED, ILL-TREATED

Seven men from Kuwait's Bidun ("stateless") community were arrested between 19 and 24 February after a gathering in Taima, west of Kuwait City, marking the third anniversary of demonstrations by members of the Bidun community demanding citizenship.

'Abdullah 'Atallah, a Bidun activist, was arrested on 19 February. The previous day had been the third anniversary of the protests by Bidun people demanding citizenship, so he had made a speech in Taima, an area west of Kuwait City, in which he called all Kuwait's ministers of interior affairs, past and present, "criminals", and directed his message to the Amir saying: "We used to think that you did not know of our plight, but now there is media exposure, so I want to tell you that you are to blame for this." He appeared before the Public Prosecution who ordered him to be detained pending investigation on charges of "insulting the Amir", "illegal gathering" and "damaging police property (car)". He was transferred to the Central Prison in Kuwait City. His detention order was renewed for 10 days on 4 March pending investigation.

Another Bidun activist, **Abdulahakim al-Fadhli**, was summoned to the police station in Taima on 20 February and told that he would face charges including "calling for protests". He and his brother **Abdulnasser al-Fadhli** were arrested on 24 February and taken to the State Security department after a car chase in which their car was rammed. They appeared before the Public Prosecution on 3 March: their detention was extended for 10 days pending investigation and they were moved to the Central Prison. They are both facing charges of damaging police patrol cars and assaulting security officers, while Abdulhakim al-Fadhli is also accused of "inciting rebellion" and his brother of "harbouring a fugitive". Abdulhakim al-Fadhli said that during the four hours after his arrest he was beaten and threatened with rape.

Four other Bidun men, Hussein Jabr, Youssef Matar, Ahmad Sa'ad and Mush'el Mut'eb, have also been arrested and accused of "illegal gathering". They too are held in the Central Prison pending investigation.

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

- Calling on the authorities to release the seven men (please name them) immediately and unconditionally, if they are held solely for peacefully exercising their rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association;
- Calling on them to ensure that they are protected from torture and other ill-treatment and that they are granted regular access to their families and lawyers;
- Calling on them to order an impartial and independent investigation into the reported torture of 'Abdulahakim al-Fadhli and bring those responsible to justice.

PLEASE SEND APPEALS BEFORE 17 APRIL 2014 TO:

Amir of the State of Kuwait

His Highness Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber Al Sabah
Al Diwan Al Amiri, P.O.Box: 1 - Safat –
13001, State of Kuwait.
Fax: +965 22430559
Email: amirsoffice@da.gov.kw
Salutation: **Your Highness**

Minister of Justice

His Excellency Dr. Nayef Mohammed Al-
Ajmi Ministry of Justice
PO Box 6, al-Safat 1300, Kuwait
Email: info@moj.gov.kw
Salutation: **Your Excellency**

And copies to:

Chairperson
Parliamentary Human Rights Committee
National Assembly
P.O. Box 716, al-Safat 13008, Kuwait
Fax +965 22436331
Email: ipu-grp@kna.kw (In subject line:
FAO Chairperson of the Parliamentary
Human Right Committee

Also send copies to diplomatic representatives accredited to your country. Please insert local diplomatic addresses below:

Name Address 1 Address 2 Address 3 Fax Fax number Email Email address Salutation Salutation

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

**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL**



URGENT ACTION

SEVEN STATELESS MEN ARRESTED, ILL-TREATED

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Inspired by protests which broke out in 2011 in the wider Middle East and North Africa region, the Bidun community began protesting peacefully in February 2011, demanding to be recognized as citizens of Kuwait. The security forces have used force to disperse demonstrations and arrest protesters, some of whom are still on trial for taking part in the demonstrations. The Kuwaiti Prime Minister told Amnesty International on 18 October 2012 that the government would extend Kuwaiti nationality to 34,000 Bidun and resolve the remaining cases within five years. Kuwait's parliament passed a bill in March 2013 to grant citizenship to up to 4,000 'foreigners' by the end of 2013. However no Bidun have yet been naturalized.

2011 marked the 50th anniversary of Kuwait's independence as well as the 50th anniversary of statelessness for the Bidun community in Kuwait. They have been protesting against their continuing statelessness and to demand Kuwaiti nationality, which would allow them to access free education, free healthcare and employment opportunities on the same basis as Kuwaiti citizens.

There are more than 100,000 Bidun in Kuwait. Many are descendants of migrant, Bedouin tribes that roamed freely across the borders of the Gulf region, but because their ancestors did not understand the importance of citizenship, or given their centuries-old way of life they did not want to belong to any one country, and still others were illiterate, they did not apply for nationality. A great many Bidun assert that the majority are in possession of legal documents that prove their longstanding and continuous settlement in Kuwait.

The Nationality Law was brought to effect in 1959: it defined Kuwaiti nationals as persons who were settled in Kuwait prior to 1920 and who maintained their normal residence there until the publication of the law. Many were therefore recognized as Kuwaiti citizens; others were naturalized and granted partial rights, and the remaining group were identified as Bidun.

Many were included in the 1965 census, a key criterion towards gaining recognition as Kuwaiti citizens. Others served in the army and the police forces. During the 1980s, the security situation in Kuwait deteriorated, and the attitude towards the Bidun changed: they no longer had access to government schools, free healthcare or certain government jobs. Government officials stated that most Bidun were nationals of neighbouring countries and that they had destroyed their documents in order to claim the benefits granted to Kuwaiti nationals, and that they were therefore "illegal residents." Following the 1991 Iraqi invasion and the subsequent liberation of Kuwait, large numbers of Bidun were suspected of collaboration with the enemy and were therefore no longer considered part of Kuwaiti society. Many lost their jobs in the country's army and police forces and other jobs in the public sector.

For further information, see the September 2013 campaign digest: *The 'Withouts' of Kuwait: Nationality for stateless Bidun now*, <http://amnesty.org/en/library/info/MDE17/001/2013/en>.

Names: 'Abdullah 'Atallah, 'Abdulhakim al-Fadhli, Abdunasser al-Fadhli, Hussein Jabr, Youssef Matar, Ahmad Sa'ad, Mush'el Mut'eb
Gender m/f: m

UA: 47/14 Index: MDE 17/001/2014 Issue Date: 6 March 2014