

Findings

of

Fact-finding Report Issued by the

Independent National Commission

On

Events Concurrent with June 30th, 2013

The Formation of the Fact-finding Commission:

In light of these circumstances, the ambiguity and inconsistency surrounding events description, and the ensuing results, Counselor Adly Mansour, President of the Republic, issued Decree No. 698 of 2013 on December 21st, 2013 to form an "independent national Commission to gather information and evidence, find facts concurrent with June 30th, 2013 Revolution and subsequent events, and document and date them." The commission was headed by Dr. Fouad Abdel-Moneim Riad, a former international judge and professor of law, and comprised an elite group of prominent law figures. The commission had very limited changes to fill in vacant positions, or to enhance its assets with members of other disciplines.

Counselor Iskander Ghattas, former Assistant Minister of Justice for International Cooperation, was appointed Deputy Chairman of the Commission. He was entrusted with the responsibility of coordination and follow-up with the competent bodies and devices. He was also entrusted with overseeing the preparation of the final report to be approved by the Commission to be published. He was in the capacity of the Chairman, had the later been absent.

The membership of the Commission included: Dr. Hazem Atlam, Professor of International Law at the University of Ain Shams, and Dr. Mohammed Badran, Professor of public law at the University of Cairo, and Dr. Fatima Al Khafagy, Director of Office of Women's Complaints,

National Council for Women, and Mr. Mohsen Awad, a member of the National Council for Human Rights.

Mission:

The Republican Decree entrusted the Commission with the task of collecting and documenting information and evidence relevant to the events referred to in the formation decree thereof and in particular to:

- Establish a framework and system of work for the implementation of its tasks;
- Hold meetings and interviews, hear testimonies, and conduct discussions it finds necessary;
- Analyze and characterize events; and disclose how they occurred, their repercussions, actors, and the consequent effects;
- Access previous investigations; and
- State the facts, information, and evidence relevant to crimes that had been committed against the rights of citizens that have never been investigated.

Challenges faced by the Commission in the Performance of its

Mission:

- The Commission was faced by the refusal of some of the direct parties such as the Muslim Brotherhood and supporters of the Islamic current to cooperate with the Commission. The refusal was evident in their initial position towards the events, which stems from their vision of the events of June 30th as just a military coup against

legitimacy. It was also evident in their failure to provide what proves their claims concerning the numbers of victims promoted through their electronic media, and a number of international media outlets sympathized with them. The Commission has directed many calls for them to cooperate with it through all the media means (television, radio, newspapers) and on the internet. This resulted in the limited cooperation of a small number of them. It was followed by the declaration of Dr. Mohamed Ali Bishr, a prominent figure of the Muslim Brotherhood, of attending the Commission meeting. The meeting was on August 15th, 2014, but he excused himself not to come the day before. He provided reasons for not showing for the meeting, none of which constituted a new reason to change his attitude. The group's leaders, led by Khairat Al-Shater, refused to attend the Commission's meeting. The Commission was able to obtain testimonies of a number of imprisoned supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood, and reviewed reports of some concerned human rights organizations in this regard, which reflect the views of this group.

- The Commission also called Dr. Mohamed Salim Al-Awa, a former presidential candidate, to provide his input on the events; however, he excused himself in writing for not showing.
- At the beginning of the Commission's work, many citizens were apprehensive of cooperating with it because of allegations that they will be prosecuted, or being threatened by any party. Over time, these effects were mitigated gradually with the insistence of the Commission to obtain testimonies of citizens.

- Security considerations had prevented movement and listening to the largest possible number of the people of Sinai, although they represents a key element in fact-finding this period and events thereof.
- The undocumented data and information repeatedly disseminated have affected some people who adopted such data and information as facts. However, when the Commission communicated with sources of these data and information, individuals or organizations whether in the country or outside, the Commission has not received documented response, but it only received unproved figures. The Commission will only consider documented items regardless of its source.

Historical Background: The Road to the June 30th, 2013

This background provides a historical overview of the events that led to June 30th, 2013, and sheds the light on the role of the Muslim Brotherhood in the revolution of January 25th, 2011. At first, they declared that they were not to participate as a group and they gave their members the freedom to participate. They did not participate in the events as a group until January 28th, 2011. The report explained their role in the transitional phase and until the former President Mohamed Morsi came to power in the June 30th, 2012.

The report includes a number of the most significant events in the reign of former President Mohamed Morsi which started with the following:

- He refused to swear-in before the Supreme Constitutional Court and then he had to take the oath of office before it later.
- He called the dissolved parliament to convene despite the Constitutional Court's verdict. The verdict stated the unconstitutionality of the People's Gathering Law; therefore, it dissolved People's Gathering, which was elected on the basis of such Law.
- He issued the Constitutional Declaration on August 12th, 2012 that gave him all legislative powers alongside the executive ones. Then, he issued the second Constitutional Declaration on November 21st, 2012 that immunized all his decisions against judiciary supervision.

Later, he revoked the second Declaration with a third one issued on December 8th, 2012 without prejudice to the consequent effects.

- The Constitutional Declaration issued on November 21st, 2012 had many repercussions. They included the events of Ittihadiya Palace on December 4th, 5th and 6th, 2012 that resulted in many deaths injuries.
- The majority members of the Constituent Gathering belonged to Muslim Brotherhood and their supporters, which raised the ire of civil and political currents.
- Judiciary, media and religious institutions were put under siege. The Supreme Constitutional Court, the High Court Complex, and the Media Production City were besieged. Mashyakhah Al-Azhar Al-Sharif and St. Mark Cathedral in Abbasiya were attacked.
- The number of citizens opposing the policies of former President Mohamed Morsi was increasing. Consequently, Tamarod movement was emerged and materialized this opposition in forms signed by the citizens. It was able to assemble millions of forms, and invited, with other civilian political forces, people to take to the streets on June 30th, 2013, the day the former President Mohamed Morsi assumed office, to express their rejection to his policies. Millions of people took to streets all over Egypt to declare their rejection to his policies.
- On June 23rd, 2013, the then Defense Minister announced 1-week ultimatum for the political powers to reach a solution to prevent explosion of the situation.

- On July 1st, 2013, the General Command of the Armed Forces issued a statement, which gave the parties another 48-hour ultimatum to fulfill the demands of the people.
- On July 3rd, 2013, the ultimatum expired without reaching an agreement to meet the demands of the people. The most important of these demands was holding early presidential elections. The General Command of the Armed Forces called for an emergency meeting of political powers and religious icons and the attendants announced the Road Map for the future.
- After the dismissal of former President Mohamed Morsi, the former President Adly Mansour, Chairman of the Supreme Constitutional Court, assumed the presidency of the country on a temporary basis starting from July 4th, 2013, pursuant to what the attendants collectively agreed upon at the meeting of July 3rd, 2013.

Section I: Gatherings in roads and public squares

Chapter 1: Rabaa Square Gathering

Muslim Brotherhood called for demonstrations in Rabaa Square since June 21st, 2013 as a preemptive measure against the demonstrations called for by popular and political powers on June 30th, 2013 against the rule of former President Mohamed Morsi.

On June 28th, the call to turn the demonstrations into a gathering emerged. The violence incidents had began from the first day of the gathering, some incidents were reported officially and others were not reported. The Report recorded the diaries of violence, relevant police records, and other police records on damages caused by the practices of assembled people until the dispersal day on August 14th, 2013. These police records were up to 108 records.

The Ministry of Interior developed a dispersal plan to implement the Public Prosecutor's decision no. 31/07/2013, and also to implement the decision adopted unanimously by the Council of Ministers on the necessity of implementing the Public Prosecutor's decision.

The Ministry of Interior determined August 14th, 2013 for implementing the decision of the Public Prosecutor to arrest the crimes' perpetrators in Rabaa and Nahda Squares and others. The Ministry of Interior leaked the date of dispersal to give a chance for those who desire to leave the gatherings. The Minister of Interior met with a group of journalists and activists of human rights organizations on the eve of the

dispersal and invited them to accompany the forces assigned to the dispersal mission.

The gathering included armed elements with different types of firearm, edged weapons, explosives, chemical materials, and other materials.

When the police forces surrounded the gathering place around 6:00am, they announced the necessity for evacuation and moving out through the safe passage in El-Nasr Road towards El-Manasa and other subsidiary lanes. They emphasized that people exiting through these lanes are not to be prosecuted. At 6:45am, militants from the gathering confronted and shot police forces and hurled them with Molotov cocktails and stones. Capt. Mohammed Hamdi was shot in his left arm while being in El-Taiaran Street.

The first killed person in these events was from police forces. Lieutenant Mohammed Gouda got a bullet in the face at 7:05am, when he was shot from the corner of El-Taiaran and Anwar al-Mufti Streets. He passed away at 7:45am according to official notifications and the Medico-legal Authority's documents.

The learned from the statements of witnesses and the recordings was that the police graduated their use of force, and they started with the warning and the use of (Long Range Acoustic Device) LRAD, water and gas vehicles. Police forces did not resort to the use of live ammunition unless after the fall of some killed and wounded persons among themselves. Therefore, police forces called for combat groups by noon to deal with fire sources shooting at them. There was an exchange of fire

between police forces and militants who had taken some people in the gathering as human shields. The militants moved among those people, who were hit by the fires of the two parties (the police and militants) and many of those people were killed or injured. The police forces were able to access the heart of Rabaa Square around 3:00pm, tightened their control, and evacuated the mosque around 6:00pm. They allowed some citizens to transfer the corpses, which was done by 8:00pm.

Muslim Brotherhood members' plans, which were seized by the police and filed in the case No. 2210/2014 of al-Agouza Police Station, were varied. There were plans to confront the state by economic and social boycott, disrupt its organs, create a parallel government, fatigue security forces, and break the Ministry of Interior to overthrow the regime. The plans included the formation of a People Defense Force to arrest a number of the judiciary, prosecutors, and security leaders and prosecute them publicly. They also planned to the state dismemberment by cutting off roads and means of transportation. For the media, they planned a strategy that includes repeating the news or information until they become irrefutable reality, and providing presence in all media means to immediately deny any leaked facts. They also broadcasted footage and video contents of events occurred abroad as if they were in Egypt. These contents included persons pretend to be injured and they have what looked like blood on their external clothes. When they revealed their underwear they appeared free of any traces of blood or wounds.

The Dispersal Operation led to the Following Results:

- 8 killed and 156 injured from the police forces.
- 607 killed persons some of them were not among the gathered people who were shot by gunmen from the gathering. This was reported in police record No. 15899/2013 Administrative of Nasr City Police Station First dated on August 14th, 2013, and another case was reported in police record No. 57 of 2013 Administrative of Nasr City Police Station First. The Medico-legal Authority revealed the fact of transporting a number of corpses from places of death (Marg, El-Salam, El-Nahda, Dokki, El-Nozha) to Rabaa area, when the death record showed repetition of the same deceased persons in different places. The records were corrected by keeping only the recorded place of death. The Authority noted also that some names of the deceased people in Rabaa area were repeated, and the Authority deleted the repeated names, which explains why the number of the deceased became less than the number mentioned before. The number of injured people was 1492 regardless of those who favored treatment outside public hospitals.
- The number of corpses that were subject to postmortem by the Medico-legal Authority was 363. The gathered people insisted on burying the rest of the corpses with burial permits without postmortem. Burial permits were issued and none of which proved it was a case of suicide as previously claimed. The issuance of the burial permit has legal consequences such as identifying heirs and

cashing financial receivables. Therefore, there was a criminal penalty for burial without a permit.

- The directions of the shots that hit the cases underwent the postmortem were as follows:
 - 29 cases from top to bottom.
 - 87 cases from front to back.
 - 89 cases from back to front.
 - 145 cases from right to left.
 - 95 cases from left to right.

There are 82 cases among the abovementioned cases, with injuries from different directions.

- 51 firearms of various calibers, and number of bullets used with these firearms were seized, in addition to slingshots, metal ball, and other tools and materials that were used in the clashes.
- Criminal lab report proved that fire blazed in various places and tents inside the gathering at the same time and did not extend from one tent to the other, which indicates the multiplicity of perpetrators.

Conclusion

- Although the gathering appeared to be of a peaceful nature, it was not a peaceful one, either before or during the dispersal.
- After efforts have failed to dispersal the gathering voluntarily, the police had legal justifications to disperse it by force.
- Prior to scheduling a time to dispersal the gathering, the government declared its intention to dispersal the gathering through airborne

leaflets, which were distributed to the protesters as well as media outlets. Afterwards, the time of dispersal was leaked to media outlets, which sent their correspondents to cover the event. In addition, a warning was issued ahead of the dispersal. Furthermore, the police established a safe exit and invited the protesters to evacuate the area through it. However, many protesters refused to exit or were forced to do so.

- From the beginning, it was proved that the goal of the police was to evacuate the Square, and not to kill the protesters. However, the police had to respond to fire opened by the militants among the protesters. The following is a proof of the above facts:

- The Police notified the media about the dispersal's time, and appealed the protesters to exit the Square before and after the dispersal.
- The police applied a gradual use of force, and summoned the battle groups only after deaths and injuries had been caused to its troops.
- After the suspects who opened fire at the police from "Al-Manayfa" building were in custody, they were not eliminated, but they were arrested and handed over to the competent authorities.
- The dispersal plan was the same in Rab'a gathering and Nahda gathering . When protesters of the Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University expressed their desire to exit safely, asking for the mediation of the governor of Giza, the police agreed to their request. If the police had been executing

a plan to kill the protesters, it would have continued to put them under siege and kill them inside the faculty.

The Commission considers that the responsibility for the increased number of victims during the dispersal of the gathering at Rab'a Square shall be laid on the following parties:

The gathering , its leaders, its militants and the police forces

- The gathering leaders who armed some of its members share the responsibility for the increased number of victims. Neither did they consider the request of state agencies nor welcomed both internal and external efforts to disperse the gathering peacefully. They also showed indifference to the outcomes of the clash. In addition, militants also share a part of responsibility as they started shooting at the police among the protesters. Therefore, victims, including dead and injured people fell from all parties. Moreover, they murdered other citizens who were not at the gathering.
- Although the police forces had to respond to the shootings, they failed to focus on the sources of fire among the protesters. Thus, the number of victims increased significantly.
- Some protesters bear a share of responsibility for insistence on being with the militants who used them as human shields during the shooting at the police. They did not heed the calls to exit safely either before or after the dispersal.

The Egyptian Administration has missed the point regarding the following:

- Allowing the gathering to increase in number and area. It also granted the access of individuals, equipment and materials to the gathering area supporting its fortification and continuity without making a firm decision to prevent such act.
- The government was reluctant whether to disperse the gathering in a short time bearing in mind the repercussions of such act, or disperse it with the least cost in an unexpected and long period of time. To ensure the existence of the state, the government chose the first option. There were other alternatives available to the government to cut off the sources of human support to the gathering, launch an extensive propaganda campaign announcing its intention to disperse the gathering and engage citizens to convince their sons and daughters not to engage in this non-peaceful gathering .

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Chapter 2: Al-Nahda Square Gathering

This gathering started in conjunction with Rab'a gathering and simultaneously. The events took place on July 1, 2013. The daily records of such gathering highlight several violent incidents among its members, the residents of the surrounding areas and the police forces. These events resulted in deaths and injuries that were recorded in the official records. News about the dispersal of gathering was leaked to the protesters; therefore, some groups moved towards Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University. Such groups disassembled the lamps, collected some wood and amounts of sand. They also provided some instructions about the necessary procedures to be followed in the case of dispersing the gathering.

On August 14, 2013, the dispersal of the gathering was carried out in implementation of the General Prosecutor's decision. Before 6:00 am, security forces arrived at the Square and announced the call for evacuation. They also identified a safe exit extending from Al-Gam'a Street towards Giza Square. A number of protesters stood in front of police cars rejecting the call to evacuate the Square. One of the police vehicles put on its siren, and a number of protesters responded to the police's call and evacuated the Square from the safe exit. Later, a number of protesters began shooting at the police, setting fire to tents in order to stop the progress of police. Meanwhile, a number of protesters gathered at the Faculty of Engineering's building and they opened fire at the police, and the police exchanged fire with them. A number of protesters fled to the surrounding

streets. The protesters at the Faculty of Engineering requested the mediation of the Governor of Giza to evacuate the place, and the police accepted their request. At around 7:30 pm, they left from the safe exit. Subsequently, the second floor of the faculty of Engineering caught on fire.

The dispersal operation resulted in 88 fatalities and 366 casualties, as follows:

- Al-Nahda Square: 2 dead and 14 injured from the Police. 23 dead and 38 injured from the protesters.
- Surrounding areas: 63 dead and 314 injured. The clashes took place among the protesters who managed to escape the dispersal and their supporters on one side and the residents of these areas and the police from the other side. Previously, incidents of violence took place between the protesters and a number of residents of the areas surrounding the gathering, which resulted in many deaths and injuries.

Conclusion:

- Although the gathering appeared to be of a peaceful nature, it was not a peaceful one, either before or during the dispersal, and the police had the legal justifications to disperse it by force.
- The police aimed at evacuating the Square, and not killing the protesters. This was explained according to the statements mentioned in dispersal of Rab'a gathering.

- 41 firearms of various calibers were seized in addition to thousands of ammunitions to be used by such firearms. Forensic evidence report proved that setting the fire in the Faculty of Engineering has been caused by arsonists who set fire in different places at the same time.
- To avoid the confrontation with the police and exit from the gathering scene, the protesters at the Faculty of Engineering requested the mediation of the Governor of Giza. The police acceptance to such mediation has played a major role in reducing the number of victims and minimizing the losses. This indicates that, from the beginning, the police did not aim at killing protesters.

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Chapter 3

I: The Republican Guards Events

From July 5 to the dawn of July 8, the gathering began where a crowd of protesters in Rab'a moved closer to a military installation including the Republican Guards Headquarters and House (officers' club). Those protesters aimed at breaking through such installations in order to liberate former President Mohamed Morsi. Security forces in charge of securing the military installation warned protesters against approaching the barbed wire that surrounds this facility. Moreover, security forces told the protesters that former president was not inside the building. However, protesters turned a deaf ear to such warning, and a number of them headed to the barbed wire to break through the installation. Consequently, the security forces had to engage them. Five people fell dead and a number of people were injured.

The demonstrators lined in Salah Salem Street and in front of the military installation. They blocked the street, shut down government buildings and prevented the employees from entering into them. Furthermore, they interfered with the residents and workers of such area. At dawn on July 8, 2013, and after the protesters ended their prayers in the street, some of them began to knock on electricity poles as a signal for gathering. A large number of protesters assembled; they headed again to the military installation in another attempt to break it through. In addition, they opened fire on the security forces and threw Molotov cocktails from the roofs of some nearby buildings.

Security forces responded by opening fire on them. The clashes resulted in the death of 2 members from the security forces and the injury of 42 others. From the protesters, 59 fell dead and 435 were injured. Moreover, a number of firearms of different calibers including a pistol, which was reported as stolen weapon from the Suez Security Directorate as well as a number of ammunitions and other equipment used in the clashes. It is already known to everyone that it is not permissible to move closer to military installations. Therefore, the attempt to break into one of these important installations and repetition of such act within a few days using weapons shall be deemed a serious assault that provides for the security forces a legal justification to defend themselves, taking into account that the attack took place on a military facility within the capital.

II: The March of Manassa Memorial:

- On July 26, 2013, the march began at 10:00 pm, when a crowd of protesters in Rab'a Square headed to the 6th of October Bridge and towards the Manassa Memorial (Memorial of the Unknown Soldier) to increase the number of protesters in Rab'a gathering. As the march was approaching Ramses Extension buildings, clashes began between armed members of the march and the residents of the area. A number of people from Manshiyat Naser joined the clashes to prevent the expansion of the march and recurrence of violations that took place in Rab'a. The security forces intervened to separate the two sides. Later, the events escalated after the attack on the police force and the killing of an officer and wounding of the other. Thus,

police responded by shooting and the clashes ended at almost 7:00 am on the following day, July 27, 2013.

- The clashes resulted in the death of a police officer and wounding of three other police officers in addition to the death of 95 and injury of 120 civilians.
- The information available to the Commission provides that the clashes started between militants of the gathering and the residents of Ramses Extension Residential area. Then, an armed attack was launched on the police, so they responded by opening fire, according to witnesses' statements. However, this information does not specify the party responsible for all the deaths and injuries as the clashes involved three parties (i.e., members of the march, residents of area and Manshiyat Naser and the police). Meanwhile, the Judiciary is investigating this incident as per record no. 4393/2013 misdemeanors Nasr City police station II.

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Section II: Assault on Individuals and Enterprises

Chapter 1: Setting fire in Churches and Attacks against Christians and their Property

In one of the worst events witnessed in the nation in the wake of dispersing Rab'a and Nahda gatherings, the Muslim Brotherhood and its supporters launched attacks at Christian citizens, and their churches and property. In light of incentive rhetoric against the Copts, such attacks included twenty-one governorates and they have already affected the Orthodox, Catholic, and Evangelical churches.

Results of the Attacks:

The attacks resulted in burning 52 churches and Christian facilities completely and partially as well as the incursion of 12 churches and other facilities including looting and plundering their contents. Furthermore, incidents of kidnappings and forced disappearances occurred, mostly for ransoms. In some cases, both the kidnapper and the kidnapped were Christians. The Ministry of Interior indicated that cases of absence and abduction increased after the revolution of January 25, 2011 in various governorates. As for Christians, 140 cases of absence and kidnapping were reported where 96 of them were resolved.

The cases of assault on Christian property amounted to 402 cases distributed among different governorates where the most intensive cases took place in the Governorate of Minya (281 cases). The Commission has documented 29 cases of murder in the context of sectarian violence. The

seriousness of such crimes does not only lie in the number of their victims and the damaged property, but it also lies in sectarian conflicts they ignited and the undermining of national unity and social peace. The risk lies in the pattern of committing these crimes, which reached mutilation. Therefore, there was an urgent need to renounce the rhetoric of incitement and hatred and emphasize on concepts of citizenship and prevention of discrimination.

Chapter 2: Violence and Terrorism

In this chapter, the report reviews a theoretical aspect regarding the recruitment, planning, training, arming and funding of terrorist crimes in addition to providing a safe haven to their perpetrators. Furthermore, this chapter addresses the most important crimes that have occurred as they reflect a practical application to the facts stated in the theoretical background. All and above, the report highlights the legal framework to confront terrorism at both national and international levels.

As for the theoretical aspect, the report specified the patterns of violence and terrorism that took place in the nation. The first pattern was represented in targeting policemen such as attempted assassination of Minister of Interior, Mr. Mohammed Ibrahim, lieutenant colonel. Mohammed Mabrouk, Major General. Muhammad Al Saeed and Captain. Mohammed Abu Shakra. These operations led to the death of about 317 police officers. On the other hand, the second pattern was represented in targeting police installations such as bombings of Dakahlia Security Directorate, Directorate of Cairo Security and Directorate of North Sinai Security and the Directorate of South Sinai Security.

The third pattern was represented in the targeting of Armed Forces officers and soldiers. The fourth pattern was targeting vital facilities in the state such as networks of electrical connections, means of public transportation as well as an attempt to disrupt the educational process. The fifth pattern was the attempt to provoke sectarian conflict by attacking Christians, their churches and their property. The sixth pattern was staging

peaceful demonstrations in several places to prove existence. Such demonstrations resulted in many deaths and injuries as well as the destruction of public property. Finally, the seventh pattern was represented in planting improvised explosive devices in populated places. These explosive devices resulted in many deaths and injuries among police and civilians. They also instilled fears among members of the society affecting their safety and security and exposing them to risk.

The report addressed the relationship between the Muslim Brotherhood, their resort to violence and the establishment of the international organization of the Muslim Brotherhood as well as the means adopted by such organization to promote its beliefs. The report has also shed light on its responsibility for some terrorist crimes and the sources of funding for the group as well as the methods through which it recruits, trains and arms its members. In addition, the report highlighted the organization's relationship with Hamas Movement, al-Qaeda and Ansar Bait al-Maqdis group. Finally, the report highlighted the organization's confrontation with State institutions in order to achieve their project by force and through retaliation against current regime.

As for the practical aspect, the report was based on the Public Prosecutor's decisions in a number of issues that emphasize the facts stated in the abovementioned theoretical aspect as follows:

1. Case No. 423/2014 Supreme State Security (Ansar Bait al-Maqdis group) where a large number of the accused acknowledged their belonging to this group and the formation of cluster cells in several governorates. They also confirmed that they received military

training and arms from the Izz el-Deen al-Qassam Brigades, the military wing of the Palestinian Hamas Movement. They also confessed that they manufactured explosives and obtained rockets from the borders with Sudan. Moreover, they admitted the targeting of Suez Canal waterway as well as the targeting of Police Forces, Armed Forces, Christians and their churches in retaliation for the events of June 30, 2013 and the dispersal of Rab'a and Nahda Gatherings. They also confirmed that they received money transfers from non-Egyptians, and that Sinai was the safe haven to the elements of the organization and the place for holding military trainings.

2- Case No. 375/2013 Supreme State Security (Jihad): A number of suspects admitted their belonging to such organization and claimed responsibility for the killing of Major General. Nabil Faraj as they targeted Police Forces and Armed Forces for their support to a regime that does not comply with Shari'a (Islamic Law), according to their claims.

3- Case No. 26/2014 Supreme State Security: A number of the accused individuals admitted their joining Muslim Brotherhood, their possession of firearms, ammunition and training on them. In addition, they also confirmed their participation in the gathering and rally in support of former President, Mohamed Morsi. They also admitted that they attacked individuals who were against them. They admitted that some of them participated in the murder

of a policeman called (Sergeant A.A. M), and that the Muslim Brotherhood raise funds to support them.

Chapter 4: Violence in Universities

Immediately after the start of the academic year in September 2013, almost all public universities witnessed violence. Students protested against the road map and dispersing the gatherings of Rab'a and Al-Nahda. Furthermore, the demonstrations organized by students were not against the educational policy or study, but they were basically connected to the ongoing political events. In this regard, we will only state the events that took place in three major universities: Cairo, Ain Shams and al-Azhar universities.

In fact, the events which took place in the universities were unprecedented, and they seriously affected the educational process and students' performance. Additionally, the pattern of violence was almost the same in all universities, including scheduling demonstrations through the internet. The demonstrations were often organized in the afternoon by marching inside campuses, uttering slogans, hurling insults, launching fireworks, and suspending classes by forcing other students to go out from classes or disrupting students during lectures or exams. Moreover, they attacked some of the professors, blocked roads and harassed police to engage them. Organizers of demonstrations got support from individuals outside the universities and received money to accomplish their plans.

The events of Cairo University resulted in the following:

- 7 students fell dead and others were wounded, but most of them did not go to governmental hospitals to avoid security prosecution.
- Some security personnel and administrative staff of the university were injured.
- 178 students were arrested. .
- 92 students were dismissed from their universities.
- Firearms, bullets, gunpowder and nails were disposed in the Faculty of Engineering.
- Some university facilities were destroyed.

The events of Ain Shams University resulted in the following:

- Two students fell dead and others were injured.
- 59 students were arrested accused of triggering riot in the University Hostel. Therefore, they were referred to investigation authorities. 34 students committed violent acts in campus and were dismissed temporarily or finally.
- 4 faculty members were arrested in addition to one employee for committing violent acts, and were referred to the investigation authorities.
- A number of university facilities were destroyed.
- Three cars containing materials and tools used in violence were arrested. .

The events of Al-Azhar University resulted in the following:

- Attacking some faculty members.
- 6 students were killed and others were injured.

- 131 students were dismissed for committing violent acts. .
- Some university facilities were destroyed.
- 29 faculty members were given disciplinary sanctions.

Police Victims:

Four policemen were killed during these events (one officer and three personnel), and 118 persons were injured until the end of May, 2014.

The Committee concluded the following:

- Demonstrations held in universities by the students were not peaceful.
- Violent acts are supported and financed by Muslim Brotherhood group and the other supporting trends.
- Some university staff are involved in violent acts.
- The police used the force against violent demonstrators gradually.

Conclusion

When the independent Fact-finding National Commission on the June 30, 2013 events launched its investigations, it did not only document information, gather evidence, specify accountabilities and develop recommendations, but it simultaneously had its eyes tight on a better future. This was not only satisfied by considering "how" these incidents occurred, but it should also consider "why" they occurred and deduct the lessons learned from them; to diminish the chances of their reoccurrence.

The Commission concluded in its fact-finding context that political Islam mainstreams disregarded the Egyptian society's right when they attempted to diminish its intellectual heritage, social diversity, political & social ambitions in the form of a disputed rigid ideology; even among the current of political Islam's intellect per se.

The Brotherhood was also mistaken when they diminished the concept of Democracy within the results of "the Battle of Ballot boxes"; describing the parliamentary elections. They ignored all other aspects of the concept of democracy which are represented in principles, procedures and institutions where legitimacy of elections wouldn't prevail otherwise, such as representing other opinions, and conflict management through democratic means, especially as the legitimacy of elections is controlled by multiple legitimacies during the interim period such as "revolutionary legitimacy", "legality of achievement" and "legitimacy of national consensus". Peoples' satisfaction remains the key component of legitimacy in its deepest sense.

The groups were also mistaken when they unprecedentedly disregarded the rule of law and its guardians from ordinary, constitutional and administrative justice. The Supreme Constitutional Court was besieged in order to impede judges from considering the constitutionality of the Shura Council elections law, infringing on its provisions to dissolve the People's gathering because of the unconstitutionality of this election law, overthrowing the Attorney General, and seeking to adopt a law for the judiciary authority to the termination of about three thousand judges' services. They further ignored final and binding court orders on the release of prisoners convicted of terrorist crimes.

The Brotherhood swore enmity for each of the Armed Forces, Police, the Media, Al-Azhar, the Church, Cultural institutions and civil political parties.

When the moment has come to face the true societal transformation away from the Brotherhood, and the escalating demands for an early presidential elections, or a referendum that can umpire the legitimacy of the rule once again, they failed to foresee these shifts; curtailed their manifestations; and underestimated the deadline set by the Armed Forces in favor of all parties to prevent the outbreak of a large-scale violence and, likewise the additional extended deadline.

This was followed by the tremendous mistake they have committed when they resorted to confrontation instead of dialogue. Dr. Saad Al. Katatni, head of the Freedom and justice Party, rejected the invitation to participate in the development of the future roadmap with other political and social actors on July 3, 2013. Instead; they mobilized their forces and

allies, pursuing the policy of a "scorched land" at home and bullying by foreign forces from abroad; where they lost the sympathy of supporters and ultimately misled in the second, until the country became on the verge of a civil war.

Law No. 01 of 2013

On

The Armed Forces' Participation in the tasks of maintaining
Security & protecting State key installations

In the name of the People

The President

Upon issuing the adopted law by the Shura Council:

Article 01

Without prejudice to the primary role of the Armed Forces in protecting the country and ensuring the safety and security of its territories, the Armed Forces shall support and fully coordinate with the police authorities in maintaining security-related procedures and protecting State key installations until concluding the parliamentary elections. Whenever the President requests the Armed Forces to do so – and after referral to the National Defense Council – the Minister of Defense shall specify the Armed Forces' locations, personnel and tasks.

Article 02

The Armed Forces' officers and NCOs contributing in maintaining security-related procedures and protecting State key installations within each designated circuit shall be granted the judicial authority to arrest and

all its related privileges that are vested in judicial arrest officers; pursuant to the provisions of the Code of Criminal procedure in connection with performing their designated tasks; and under applied terms and controls.

Article 03

The Armed Forces' officers and NCOs shall be committed to their judicial arrest tasks; in accordance with this law concerning all duties of the judicial arrest officer stipulated in the Code of Criminal procedure; including referring their drafted reports to the competent prosecution pursuant to the rules of jurisdiction stipulated in the aforementioned law. Without prejudice to the Military justice jurisdiction, ordinary judiciary shall umpire in the incidents drafted in these reports.

Article 04

This law shall be published in the official newspaper and shall come into force from the following day from its publishing.

The law shall be sealed by the State Seal.

Issued at the Presidency on 17 Rabee Al. Awal, 1434 HJ.

(29 January, 2013 AC)

Mohammad Morsi.

*Crimes Committed by Muslim
Brotherhood (MB) Members
from 25 Jan. 2011
to 31 Dec. 2013.*

٢٠١٤ - ٢٠١١

Hezbollah extremist agents and operatives in hostile activities such as:

First: A group of 24 agents headed by 2 fleeing agents assaulted Al-Arish police station and Alexandria Bank (Al-Arish Branch) (case No. 28/2012 higher state security court).

Second: A group of 5 personnel were accused of illegally possessing weapons and explosives, and planning for hostile operations in Sinai (case NO. 41/2012 higher state security court).

Third: The Terrorist group which was lately arrested in Nasr City and other governorates and which had planned to execute hostile operations in Egypt. The group included formerly freed terrorists by MB.

Fourth: Confessions of criminals escaping from prisons and belonging to Tawheed and Jihad Organization in Egypt (previously involved in hostile acts in Sinai 2004 – 2006). These confessions include exploiting insecurity following 25 Jan. 2011 to execute hostile acts against Armed Forces and Security agencies in Sinai for the purpose of transforming it to a Muslim Emirate.

- The Muslim Brotherhood (MB) exploited calls by some political powers to mass on 25 Jan. 2011 to overthrow the regime and achieve their strategic goal of ruling Egypt and transforming it from a civil state to a state controlled by religious fascism/ theological state. They massed their members and committed several crimes in the name of revolution.

Major Crimes Included:

- Criminal accord with outlaws, bullies and criminals to attack and burn police facilities as of 28 Jan. 2011, which resulted in the destruction of 150 police facilities, burning 4400 vehicles, stealing arms and ammunition, and freeing large numbers of criminals detained in police stations.
- Coordination with Hamas and Hezbollah militias to infiltrate into Egypt via illegal tunnels and desert passages to attack prisons and free 23000 inmates including MB leaders and some Hamas and Hezbollah agents imprisoned for crimes against Egypt's national security. Investigations by Judge Khalid Mahgoub prove all these events.
 - ❖ Recently intercepted intelligence proves the involvement of formerly detained Hamas and

- Massing criminals and outlaws to assault interior Ministry H.Q. to expedite the collapse of the State and security agencies completely in order to deploy militias later to control former State Security Agency H.Q..
- Involvement of some MB agents (including Hazem Farouk, an MB leader) in torturing citizens and policemen in a tourist office near Tahrir Square.
- Deployment of some MB members on buildings' roofs in Tahrir square and sniping protesters for the purposes of mobilizing public opinion against the police and motivating protesters to assault security premises.
- Massing MB members and supporters (including extremist Islamic groups) in front of the Presidential Palace (Itihadia) to attack, torture, and kidnap peaceful protesters, many of whom were killed including reporter Abudheif El hoseini (from Al- Fajr Newspaper).
- Since 28 Jan. 2011, MB has hidden its crimes and accused the police or (allegedly a third party) of such crimes. It presented itself as the only capable and suitable alternative to Mubarak's regime including its ability to rule Egypt as a civil state which integrates all political and religious trends and ideologies. Once they took over, they swallowed their

promises and pledges, limited freedom of expression, sapped the judiciary, and used their militias against political opposition.

- Since the ascent of ousted president Morsi as the president on 30 June 2012, he made several mistakes. He made decisions which sapped state security and degraded its status regionally. He also committed several constitutional, financial, and criminal crimes, which led to his losing legitimacy through the 30 June revolution by millions of Egyptians.

Major Crimes, Wrong Decisions, and Acts Executed by Ousted President, Brotherhood Official, and His Regime Are;

- **Committing serious constitutional violations as follows:**
 - Disrespecting presidential oath-taking procedures by refusing to swear before the Supreme Constitutional Court as established in the Constitution. He swore many times in different venues in violation of the established Constitution.
 - Issuing the complementary Constitutional Declaration on 21 Nov. 2012 to immunize his decrees from judicial review. It was a baseless dictatorial declaration (attached). It violated the Constitution, compromised judicial censorship, annulled

final judicial rulings, and immunized presidential decrees against appeal, objection, or cassation.

- Inviting the dissolved Parliament (by the Supreme Constitutional Court ruling) to convene, which is deemed a serious constitutional violation.
- Issuing decree No. 386/2012 to oust General Prosecutor, Abdul Megeed Mahmud, is a violation of article 119 of Judiciary Law No. 46/1972, which states that "General Prosecutors are not to be ousted".
- Not adopting the Cairo Appeal Court ruling regarding the invalidity of appointing judge Talat Abdullah as General Prosecutor, and re-appointing judge Abdul megeed Mahmud as General Prosecutor.
- Compromising the "separation among authorities principle" by intervening in judicial acts. This principle is followed by all democracies and is stated in the Constitution.
- Abusing power by filing(himself or through Brotherhood members) fake complaints against opposition reporters and media members.
- His statement in Sudan that he doesn't mind handing over "Halayeb and Shalateen Area" beibg under Sudanese sovereignty, and his attempts to abandon apart of Sinai to re-

settle Gaza (Hamas) residents there. This is a violation of the Cconstitution, which does not give the right to anyone to abandon a part of the state area.

- Issuing decrees of amnesty for terrorists and criminals (labeled so by final court decisions), and using them as militias to protect his regime. Some of these terrorists committed crimes against Army and Police personnel during and after his presidency.
- Pressurizing relevant authorities to remove names of some terrorists from the list of people banned to enter Egypt.
- Inciting MB personnel to besiege the Supreme Constitutional Court and attack judges including judge Ahmed El-Zend, Chief of Judges' Club.
- Holding a secret meeting (was televised) regarding Renaissance Dam in Ethiopia, a situation that weakened Egypt's position in negotiations.
- Using power to grant Egyptian nationality to some Palestinians affiliated to terrorist and armed militias in Gaza.

**Crimes Regarding Financial and Administrative Corruption,
and Power Abuse Included:**

- Former Prime Minister Hesham Kandil and other MB leaders abused power to illegally allocate 204 acres in a rich neighborhood in new Cairo. The price difference amounted to 3 billion Egyptian pounds. Other corruption cases are still under investigation by relevant authorities.
- Appointing 18 unqualified advisors from MB members and granting them financial privileges. In addition, many MB personnel were appointed in the Presidential Palace with unjustified high salaries.
- Using power to illegally transfer sums of money, which is a threat to national security. Also his sons were involved in transferring sums of money from unknown sources (various currencies).
- In light of congested political and social environment, insecurity, conflict between Islamic groups and liberal groups, a new movement called "Tamarud" (Rebel) was launched. It managed to get 22 million signatures from people demanding early presidential elections. When he refused, people took to the streets in millions on 30 June 2013 and demanded ousting the current President.

- A conflict started between Islamist groups on the one hand and liberal trends on the other hand over the legitimacy of the elected president.

First: Stance of liberal parties, youth and revolutionary movements.

All political movements including Tamarud – Egyptian popular Resistance – Salvation Front – National Assembly for Change – Black block – Anarchy Battalion – the free front for peaceful change – socialist revolutionaries – Revolutionary powers Alliance – Maspero youth Association – Egypt's revolutionaries coalition – National front).... and many liberal and leftist parties (Al-wafd – Egypt's youth – conservatives – Democratic front – free Egyptians – free Egypt – Karama – Tagamu – Socialist popular coalition – Democratic laborers – Egyptian Socialist)....All these groups participated in the following:

- Organizing several marches on 28 June 2013 to sit-in in Tahrir Square until 30 June. All participants agreed to sit-in and organize marches to the Presidential Palace raising Egypt's flag (no partisan slogans).
- The demonstration started on Friday 28 June 2013 through marches from different mosques (Istikama in Giza, Mustafa

Mahmoud in Mohandeseen – Imbaba – Shubra) towards Tahrir square and MB H.Q in Mokattam .

- Marching to the Palace in large groups using cameras to monitor any violent acts against them.
- The Socialist Revolutionaries launched "Rebel Week", which included a sit-in in front of the Palace for a week demanding fall of the regime, a civil presidential council (not including the Armed Forces or Salvation Front members).
- "Tamarud" campaign continued collecting signatures in millions; moreover, it organized activities in front of the UN H.Q in New York and other Egyptian embassies in Europe during the period 28-30 June 2013 to pressurize the regime in front of the whole world.
- The "6th of April Youth Movement" (Democratic Front) launched a campaign titled (we will not Keep silent) including marches and sit-ins.
- The "Revolutionary Groups' Coalition" launched an initiative to transfer power to a civilian authority, form an interim six-months council, call for early presidential elections under UN monitoring, and form a national salvation government.

- Black block members announced their peacefulness and assured that they would not attack facilities. They demanded police protection in accordance with the law and Constitution.
- The "Egyptian People's Resistance Movement" (led by former People's Assembly member Mohamed Abu Hamed) called on the people to mass. They sent letters to embassies in Cairo to ensure that Egyptian people will not commit to any agreements signed by the current regime.
- There were procedures in Alexandria titled (Nahda outcome) including an invitation to citizens to mass on 28 Jan. 2013 to achieve the Revolution principles.
- On 25 July 2013, judge Ahmed El-Zend (Chief of Judges' Club) held a press conference and announced his support for 30 June protests. He also announced the sit-in of Judges as a rejection of the president's policies.
- Members of National Salvation Front and Coordinating Committee of 30 June protests held a press conference at Al-wafd party H.Q with the presence of Mr. Amro Mousa and Mr. Sayed Abdelal , chief of Tagammu Party. They pointed out the following:

- Criticizing the president's speech on 26 June 2013 and assuring that the only way to political reform is active participation in June 30 protests.
- Demanding ousting the regime followed by a transitional period which includes the following: (power transfer to the Supreme Constitutional Court – forming a new cabinet with full authority – forming a committee to modify controversial articles in the Constitution – freeing all political detainees – dissolution of Shura council).
- The activities on 28 June 2013 included a march at Al-Azhar Mosque towards Tahrir, and a symbolic sit-in in Giza. The 30 June 2013 activities included marches from Mostafa Mahmoud square, Istikama Mosque in Giza, Shubra, Sayeda Zeinab in Cairo towards the Palace as well as marches from Nasr city, Heliopolis, Abbasia, Matarya ,and Ain Shams university towards Tahrir Square.
- Demands by all social, youth, and political entities and syndicates (except MB and extremists) included ousting the regime and holding early presidential elections, dissolving Shura council and reviewing all laws enacted by it, Dissolving MB Organization, immediate implementation of economic reforms, enacting interim

justice law to form revolutionary courts, and finally reforming the Constitution.

Second: Stance of MB and other supporting Islamist parties and groups.

They rejected all apposition calls for 30 June demonstrations to hold new presidential elections. They held up to the so-called "constitutional legitimacy" claiming that this situation would lead to inevitable violence and instability. Their activities included the following;

- Salafi Front and the People's Party " under formation" held marches on 28 and 29 June 2013 to take the initiative and deny liberal groups all possible opportunities.
- "Our nation", "Islamic Rebels", and "Back to Shari'a" movements held demonstrations in front of Media Production City on 30 June 2013.
- "Ultras Hazem Abu Esmael Movement" requested concessions from the authorities in return for supporting them. "Umma coalition" which includes Asala, Raya, Fadila, and Sha'ab" Islamic parties rejected any activities directed against the legitimacy.

- "Salafi Da'awa" and its EL-Nour party announced that they would not participate in the 30 June activities and asked all political parties to allow the president to complete his term. They also requested MB officials to make reforms such as (formation of a new cabinet – ousting the General Prosecutor – stopping Brotherizing the state agencies).
- "Gama'a Islamiya" massed its members nationwide in all activities starting from 21 June demonstrations in Rab'a Mosque until the protests which Asem Abdelmaged called for on 28 June 2013.
- Alwasat Party issued a statement titled "Sisi calls for a civil war" which rejected what they considered "military coup". It held Sisi responsible for all the killings which happened and will happen accordingly
- Alwatan Party issued a statement titled "Sisi's speech is a call for civil war", assuring that the road map designed by General El-Sisi is a failure and that he seeks to revenge and limit freedoms.
- Major Extremist Islamist parties and Movements led by MB massed in Rab'a Square, Nasr City, and Nahda square, Giza as of 28 June 2013.

- Average total number of protesters amounted to 33 million people in various major streets and squares. They all demanded the fall of the regime. On 3 July 2013, A number of political and religious leaders met and announced the roadmap which included : Chief of the Supreme Constitutional Court to be interim President, suspending the 2012 Constitution pending modification ---etc).
- Masses in Rab'a and Nahda turned violent. They stored arms and ammunitions, committed crimes against peaceful citizens, and blocked the roads, bridges, and squares to show the State as "weak and incapable". They escalated violence as follows:
 - Establishing main and sub stands where speeches were full of instigation and rumors by extremist Islamic leaders.
 - Establishing tents on Tayaran and Nasr cross roads, and in other streets in Rab'a and Nahda.
 - Organizing marches towards governmental agencies with calls against the State and its institutions.
 - Televising all these speeches in a way undermining the state. They aired fake scenes and videos to garner

publicity and popular sympathy. They also directed speeches in English to international Media outlets.

- Holding marches to cause deliberate confrontations with the Armed Forces and Police in nearby locations.
- Using children and women as human shields to cause as many fatalities and casualties as possible, and investing it in the media (such as Dakahlya incident).
- Escalating confrontations deliberately such as the presidential Guard and Memorial of the Unknown Soldier incidents to gain public and international support to create a justification for foreign interference to put ousted president back to office.
- Investing those two incidents internationally by claiming that large numbers were killed and Egypt is divided into two camps so that the international community has to interfere under the pretext that the regime committed genocides.
- Terrorist groups in Rab'a and Nahda stored various types of weapons and ammunition to be used against potential dispersal by security forces. Intelligence proved that they used these weapons to kill innocent people and claim that they were killed by security forces (Army and

Police). Many trucks were stopped while carrying arms to Rab'a and Nahda sit-ins.

- Kidnapping, torturing and questioning citizens in the sit-in area. Many of them were killed there and buried elsewhere. Some people who could escape torture in Rab'a confessed that they were tortured.
- Muslim Brotherhood (MB) intensified terrorist operations in Sinai by Hamas and other Sinai – based affiliated terrorist groups to pressurize the government to free ousted president Morsi (as stated by Brotherhood leader Mohamed Albeltagy during Rab'a sit-in).
- Major crimes committed by MB and other affiliated terrorist groups included targeting Minister of Interior, Military and Security premises, tourist sites, Suez Canal, top Army and police, security officials, Mosques and Churches.
- Enclosed are two reports of MB violations to Egyptian Penal Code in Rab'a and Nahda, and two reports about the Presidential Guard and Memorial clashes. Enclosed also is the measures taken by the state prior to the dispersal of Rab'a and Nahda sit-ins. Sit-ins turned out to be armed and violent, which jeopardized national

security. They included (assault – torture – sabotage – blockade – instigation against the Armed forces and other institutions...)

Under the pressures of public, political, and media powers, the government decided to disperse the two sit-ins for the violation they posed to national security and public order.

- The state adopted international standards regarding dispersal of non-peaceful protests and sit-ins. A judicial warrant was issued first, ministries of health and media, and civil society organizations were invited to monitor the dispersal measures to make sure procedures were adopted according to international standards.
- For 40 consecutive days, Ministries of Defense and Interior had issued frequent warns and alarms demanding protesters to disperse voluntarily (attached).
- Dispersing forces began the operation by issuing warnings, but they were confronted by live fire and many security personnel were killed and injured at the beginning of the dispersal.

- Judicial authorities made sure that dispersing forces followed standards in terms of weapons used and adopting gradual procedures warning by microphone, water cannons, shields, teargas, and rubber bullets. Security forces surrounded the sit –in site and designated one safe exit. Despite self-restraint by the forces, protesters started shooting at security forces.
- Despite chaos and violent responses by protesters- security forces managed to control the situation by the least damages, casualties and fatalities possible. All phases of the dispersal were videotaped in coordination with satellite channels and civil society groups.
- Following the success of security forces in dispersing the sit –in, MB and affiliated extremist groups resorted to violence and terrorism. They burned several police stations, municipalities and city councils (such as Giza Governorate H.Q). Protesters also burned the Ministry of Finance, churches, and private possessions as of 14 and 15 August 2013.
- Attached is a report of crimes and terrorist acts committed following the dispersal of Rab'a and Nahda sit-ins until 30 May 2013.

- A large number of terrorists massed in Fateh Mosque in Ramses Square in an attempt to repeat Rab'a situation. The sit-in was dispersed and the criminals were arrested.
- Following the dispersal, a large number of terrorists from MB members and affiliated groups were arrested. Their terrorist plans were uncovered and the arms and ammunition they had stored were confiscated.
- 33 officers and conscripts were killed during the dispersal (Police casualties amounted to 11 officers and 18 conscripts in the Police hospital in Agouza).

January 2014

The Supplementary
Constitutional Declaration
الاستاذة في شؤني الحكماء

Constitutional Declaration

The President of the Arab Republic of Egypt

After reviewing the constitutional declarations issued on February 13th 2011, March 30th 2011, and August 11th 2012;

Whereas the January 25th 2011 Revolution held the president responsible for achieving its objectives, maintaining its legitimacy, and stabilizing it with whatever procedures, measures, or decrees deemed necessary to secure it, achieve its goals, and especially, subvert the substructure of the former regime, exclude its icons, disintegrate its tools in the country and the community, eliminate and uproot corruption, pursue those involved in it, purge the country's institutions, fulfill social equality, protect Egypt and its people, address the utmost force and firmness to the symbols of the former regime, establish a base for a new legitimacy, crowned by a constitution which lays the pillars of good governance which is based on the principles of freedom, justice, and democracy, fulfills the people's ambitions and achieves the people's hopes; therefore, I decided the following:

Article I

All the investigations and prosecutions in the cases of the murder, attempted murder and wounding of protesters as well as the crimes of terror committed against the revolutionaries by anyone who held a political or executive position under the former regime are to be re-opened, according to the Law of the Protection of the Revolution and other laws.

Article II

Previous constitutional declarations, laws, and decrees made by the president since he took office on 30 June 2012, until the constitution is approved and a new People's Assembly is elected, are final and binding and cannot be appealed by any way or to any entity. Nor shall they be suspended or canceled. All lawsuits related to them and brought before any judicial body against these decisions are annulled.

Article III

The prosecutor-general is to be appointed from among the members of the judiciary by the President of the Republic for a period of four years commencing from the date of office taking and is subject to the general conditions of appointment in the Judiciary, and shall not be under the age of 40. This provision

applies to the one currently holding the position with immediate effect.

Article IV

The text of article 60 on the formation of the Constituent Assembly in the March 30th 2011 Constitutional Declaration that reads, “it shall prepare a draft of a new constitution in a period of eight months from the date it was formed” is to be amended to “it shall prepare the draft of a new constitution for the country in a period of six months from the date of its formation.”

Article V

No judicial body can dissolve the Shura Council or the Constituent Assembly.

Article VI

If there was a threat to January 25th revolution, the nation's being, the national unity, the national safety, or whatever hinders the performance of state institutions for their role, The President may take the appropriate procedures and measures to counter this threat as regulated by law.

Article VII

This constitutional declaration is to be published in the Official Newspaper and is valid from the day it is issued.

Issued at the Presidential Palace on Moharam 7th 1434, corresponding to November 21st, 2012.

Mohamed Morsi



Constitutional Declaration

The President of the Arab Republic of Egypt

After reviewing the Constitutional Declarations issued on February 13th 2011, March 30th 2011, August 11th 2012 and November 21st 2012;

Decreed

Article I

The constitutional declaration issued on November 21st 2012 is null and void starting from today, and all its effects remain in effect.

Article II

If new evidence arises, new investigations will be conducted into the killings, attempted killings, injury or terrorizing of citizens between January 25th 2011 and June 30th 2012 if these crimes were related to the revolution.

If the investigations find new evidence related to the above-mentioned crimes, the general prosecution is to refer the case to the court of legal jurisdiction, even if there is a final acquittal in such case or if the court rejected the prosecution-general's appeal on the acquittal.

Article III

If the people vote against the constitution in the referendum on Saturday, December 15th 2012, the president is to call for the direct election of a new Constituent Assembly of 100 members within three months.

The new Assembly is to finish its task within six months from its election date. The president is then to call for a referendum on the new draft presented by the Assembly within thirty days of receiving it.

In all cases, vote counting and the announcement of results in the constitutional referendum is to take place publicly in election subcommittees as soon as the voting process is finished. The results are to be validated by the head of the subcommittee.

Article IV

All constitutional declarations, including this one, are immune from any challenge in any court, and all related lawsuits are considered void.

Article V

This constitutional declaration is to be published in the Official Newspaper and is valid from the day it is issued.

Issued by the Institution of Presidency on Moharam 24th 1434. (December 8th 2012)

Mohammed Morsi

قرارات العفو عن الإرهابيين

Presidential Decrees

Granting

Amnesty for Terrorists

**The Arab Republic of Egypt Presidential Decree No 57 on
July 19th, 2012**

- The decree involved granting amnesty for (572) prisoners who were sentenced to different judgments (granting amnesty of the original sentences or the remainder thereof, and the additional penalties).
- Commuting penalties of (16) prisoners to different commuted sentences.

**The Arab Republic of Egypt Presidential Decree No 75 on
July 26th, 2012**

- The decree involved granting amnesty for (32) prisoners who were sentenced to different judgments (granting amnesty of the original sentences or the remainder thereof, and the additional penalties)
- Substituting the death penalty of (1) prisoner with 15 year imprisonment.

**The Arab Republic of Egypt Presidential Decree No 122 on
August 16th, 2012**

- The decree involved granting amnesty to (53) prisoners who were sentenced to different judgments (granting amnesty of the original sentences or the remainder thereof, and the additional penalties)
- Commuting the penalties of (4) prisoners who were sentenced to different judgments to be 1 year imprisonment after mitigation.

Nahda Sit-in Events

مجلس ١٢٠١

(Annex)

The Most Remarkable Violations Committed by Muslim Brotherhood

and Its Supporting Islamists During Nahda Sit-in

- In Nahda square and during their sit-in, Muslim Brotherhood and its supporting Islamists resorted to exploit

the sit-in to instigate against the Armed Forces and police because of their stance opposing the deposed president. MB and its supporting Islamists claimed the Armed Forces and police did not stick to the legitimacy. They declared during the sit-in the beginning of adopting violence and jihad; moreover, they issued several statements over the Internet carrying the same content.

- After June 30th, Revolution, MB, its leaders, and supporting extremists adopted hostile policies towards the state institutions. Such policies were reflected in attacking vital and important installations to spread chaos and instability. In this regard, they targeted security and military installations; security and military leaders; police and armed forces personnel; churches and mosques. All these practices are criminalized according to the Penal Law in articles 80, 86, 88, 89, 90, 133, 162, 167 and amendments thereto of the Penal Law No. 58 of 1937 and law No. 394 of 1954. Such laws define terrorism and terrorist acts and prescribe aggravated penalties to those who commit such acts.
- MB and its supporters committed several crimes during 40 days that cover the period of the sit-in started from the first day to the day it was dispersed according to the provisions

of the Egyptian and International laws. Such crimes include the following:

- Murders, murder attempts and instigating murder; committing such crimes is penalized in accordance with chapter 1 of the Third Book of Egyptian Penal Law No. 58 of 1937.
- Crimes of arms carriage and possession without a license; such crimes violate the provisions of Arms and Ammunitions Law No. 394 of 1954.
- Kidnapping and torture crimes; such crimes are criminalized as stipulated in the provisions of the Penal Law in Chapter 5.
- Stealing, seizing, and harming public property (electricity, water, state-owned vehicles); such crimes are criminalized in accordance with articles 89, 90, 116 and amendments thereto of the Penal Law No. 58 of 1937. Such crimes included carjacking of 6 state-owned vehicles equipped and assigned to satellite broadcasting.
- Resisting authorities and in purpose sabotaging public properties (i.e. occupying schools and worship premises, destroying sidewalks and public light poles,

surrounding the installations of security and police troops, Egyptian Media Production City, and the Supreme Constitutional Court). Such crimes are documented in accordance with the Egyptian Law provisions in articles 89, 90, 162, 167.

- Stacking arms in public squares; such acts violate the provisions of Arms and Ammunitions Law No. 394 of 1954.
 - **Blocking roads and traffic.**
- Official police reports filed on the most remarkable violations committed by Muslim Brotherhood and supporting Islamists during Nahda Sit-in are as follows:
- **July 3rd, 2013:**
 - A person, lives at 28 Helmy St., Bain El-Saraiat, Dokky, injured with a 14-centimeter cut in the neck, broken nose, and face bruises, filed a police report. According to the report, some Islamists who were in Nahda sit-in accompanied him forcefully and attempted to slaughter and hurt him. They left him afterwards under the stage installed in the square.

● July 9th, 2013:

- A female citizen, an editor in *El-Youm-El-Sabe'a Newspaper*, filed a police report to Giza Police Station. She reported that while covering a protest near Mostafa Mahmoud Mosque in Dokky, some of female protesters, who belong to Nahda sit-in accompanied her forcefully into a tent in the said sit-in, blindfolded her, and seized her camera. Some men harassed her without hurting her. She accused Mohamed Badie, Safwat Hegazy, and Mohamed Elbeltagy. The incident was reported and filed under number 2013/12592 misdemeanors, Giza Police Station.
- A citizen, a journalist in Veto Newspaper, filed a police report to Giza Police Station. He reported that while being in front of Mostafa Mahmoud Mosque in Giza covering the protests of the deposed president supporters, he threw a poster of the deposed president to the ground. Such act aroused the sentiment of those protesters; therefore, they accompanied him in a private car to Nahda Sit-in. There, they beat and injured him; and seized his cell phone and wallet. He

accused the deposed president, Mohamed Badie, Safwat Hegazy, Mohamed Elbeltagy, and Assem Abdel Maged. . The incident was reported and filed under number 2013/24 incidents, Dokky Police Station.

- **July 12th, 2013:**

- About 5000 supporters of the deposed presidents gathered in Nahda Square and blocked all traffic axes to such square. In the square, Basem Ouda, ex minister of supply, delivered a speech in which he attacked the Armed Forces and supported the deposed president.
- Giza Security Directorate arrested a Syrian, -an accountant with a Russian nationality and lives in Dokky area- on the based on broadcasted footage of him on Thrir TV Channel in which he was carrying a gun in the late Presidential Guard incidents and participating in another protest. His house was searched and a camouflage battle dress uniform, laptop, some CDs on Syrian revolution were found. The aforementioned denied his participation in any protesting events in the country. He indicated that he is a member

of the Free Syrian Army, and the footages of him with a gun were in Syria. All required legal procedures were taken.

- **July 14th, 2013:**

- A report was filed to Imbaba Police Station from Tahrir General Hospital on the incident of the arrival of the so-called Ahmed Magdy Ahmed (age 25, worker, lives in Imbaba area, with burns in his left hand). He stated that while walking in Giza Square, a quarrel took place between him and participants in neighborhood watch securing sit-inners in Nahda Square because they searched him and tried to seize his belongings. One of them shot a bullet. Mr. Ahmed accused the sit-inners in the square and Muslim Brotherhood of injuring him. All required legal procedures were taken.

- **July 15th, 2013:**

- A police report on an Armed forces officer was filed to Giza Police Station. The report stated that, while he was passing through Giza Square, he encountered clashes between deposed

president's supporters and some of the neighborhood's residents. While escaping, he hit some citizens; subsequently, one of them died. Islamists accompanied him forcefully with his car to Nahda Square, where they beat him to death. They threw his corpse in Giza Square and torched his car. The incident was reported and filed under number 2013/1153 misdemeanors, Giza Police Station of 2013.

- **July 17th, 2013:**

- MB leader Mohamed Ezzat Sabry invited MB members to mass in Giza Square and chant with the legitimacy of the deposed president. In addition, he allowed some MB members to climb up to the roof of his clinic located at 241 Saad Zaghloul St., Giza to shoot citizens not supporting MB. It worth mentioning that the aforementioned seeks revenge for the death of his son in Bain El Saraiat incidents.

- MB leader Abdel Rahman Saudi funded MB elements movements in Rabaa and Nahda Squares, in addition to transferring his money to Algeria and UK.

- **July 18th, 2013:**

- A police report was filed to Giza Security Directorate on clashes that had been erupted between Nahda Square sit-inners and some of Bain El Saraiat neighborhood residents. A truck full of people was seen in the vicinity of Assad Bin Elforate. All required legal procedures were taken.

- **July 20th, 2013:**

- A police report was filed to Giza Police Station on the arrest of a Syrian called Fouad Melhem Mohamed Melhem (age 34, tailor, no known residence, with no passport). He was asleep in a bus belongs to Asmaa Fahmey Secondary School existed near Nahda Square. He was wearing Armed forces battle dress uniform (camouflage jacket and an empty ammunition pouch). Upon questioning him, he claimed that an Armed forces private gave him the uniform out of sympathy. All required legal procedures were taken.

- **July 23rd, 2013:**

- Some citizens filed a police report to Giza police Station on pro deposed president marches. The report stated that such marches blocked Giza Square and the metal Giza Overpass to block the traffic. The protesters harassed and attacked passing cars; such acts urged the residents to resist the protesters. A group of deposed president supporters fired some bullets from Giza overpass towards the residents; consequently, 7 people were killed. The incident was reported and filed under number 2013/11818 misdemeanors, Giza Police Station.

- **July 24th, 2013:**

- MB electronic campaigns and social media groups started to disseminate one call of gathering in Rabaa and Nahda Squares and promote marches. Such marches targeted gathering new numbers for the two aforementioned sit-ins.

- **July 28th, 2013:**

- A citizen, a journalist and photographer in Elbadiel Newspaper, filed a police report to Giza

Police Station. He reported that while being in the area of Nahda Square to capture some photos of the sit-inners, he was attacked by the sit-inners. He was injured and his camera was seized. The incident was reported and filed under number 2013/11953 misdemeanors, Giza Police Station.

- **July 29th, 2013:**

- A citizen, a journalist and photographer in Al-Ahram Newspaper, filed a police report to Giza Police Station. He reported that while walking in Nahda Square, he witnessed some members of MB digging in Orman Park to lay a mine. The incident was reported and filed under number 2013/1192 misdemeanors, Giza Police Station.
- A citizen filed a police report to Giza Police Station. He stated that participants in Nahda Square Sit-in forced him into Orman Park, assaulted him verbally and physically, and injured him. The incident was reported and filed under number 2013/12006 misdemeanors, Giza Police Station.

- **July 31st, 2013:**

- A citizen, a driver of Public Transportation Authority, filed a police report to Giza Police Station. He stated that while driving public transportation bus no. 8160 in Mourad St., Giza, a group of Nahda Square protesters attacked the bus. Damages occurred to the bus. The incident was reported and filed under number 2013/12024 misdemeanors.

- **August 1st, 2013:**

- The Ministry of Agriculture undersecretary and Orman Park Supervisor filed a police report to Giza Police Station on the damages, violations committed by Nahda Square sit-inners against the park. He stated that they denied the park staff access to the park. The incident was reported and filed under number 2013/12177 misdemeanors, Giza Police Station.

- **August 5th, 2013:**

- A citizen filed a police report to Giza Police Station. He stated that while being in microbus in Elbahr Elazam St., Giza, he was harassed by a

group of beard men in the microbus for smoking and not fasting in the month of Ramadan. The quarrel was escalated to a fight, and the insulted, beat, and injured him. They accompanied him forcefully to Nahda Square and assaulted him again. The incident was reported and filed under number 2013/12469, Giza misdemeanors.

- **August 6th, 2013:**

- A citizen filed a police report to Giza Police Station on his inconvenience. He stated that some MB elements seized 2 cell phones from him while passing in front of Orman Park in Giza. Afterwards, he saw some people with firearms. The incident was reported and filed under number 2013/12483, Giza misdemeanors.

- **August 9th, 2013:**

- Giza Security Directorate received two reports as follows:
 - The first reporter, a garage guard with bruises and abrasions in the face, belly, and feet, stated that on July 12th, 2013, he was subject to confinement and torture in Bark

Elkhiam area, Nahda Square area, by participants in Nahda Square Sit-in. They claimed his responsibility of stealing a motorbike of one of them. He could escape on the third day and he accused some of the sit-inners of his injury.

- The second reporter, Mohamed Saber Ahmed (age 22, a journalist in Veto Newspaper with the Head Office in Nile St., Dokky, resident of Elkhous Station, Elkaliubia Governorate, injured with various bruises and abrasions all over his body) stated that while covering a protest organized by Islamists in front of Mostafa Mahmoud Mosque on August 8th. Some Islamists distributed posters of the deposed president, and when he got one of these posters he threw it to the ground. Consequently, some people accompanied him forcefully to Nahda Square where they attacked and injured him and seized his belongings including a cell phone and wallet. Afterwards, they let him go. He accused the deposed president, the

Supreme Guide of Muslim Brotherhood,
Mohamed Elbeltagy, Safwat Hegazy, and
Assem Abdel Maged of instigating the
protesters to assault and injure him.

- All required legal procedures were taken..

- **August 11th, 2013:**

- A female citizen filed a police report to Giza Police Station. She stated that while walking near Nahda Square, some women in niqab (complete veil) insulted, beat, and injured her for carrying a poster of the Minister of Defense. She could escape them and she accused Muslim Brotherhood and the deposed president Mohamed Morsi. The incident was reported and filed under number 2013/12618, Giza misdemeanors.

- **August 13th, 2013:**

- The participants in Nahda Square Sit-in closed the car gate to Engineering Faculty on Elgamaa St. They allowed only the pedestrian gate and they searched all people passing through the gate. This provoked a lot of quarrels and fights.

In addition, they built a concrete wall before the Faculty of Engineering in both directions to expand their sit-in area.

• **August 22nd, 2013:**

- Police security elements assigned to Nahda Square were able to find an automatic rifle, cartridge, 30 bullets 7.62 X 39, a white pack of black gunpowder, nails and gravels. All required legal procedures were taken.

امداد گاہ اہل اہل

Republican Guard House

Events

Republican Guard House Events

Case No. 9134/2013 Misdemeanor, Misr Al-Gadida/Heliopolis

Police Station

- Some leaders of the MB group backed by supporters of Islamist currents in Rabaa delivered speeches instigating the people to work against the Armed forces and calling for committing acts of violence against the soldiers and military installations in order to push forward the reenistament of the deposed president. The leaders were identified as follows: (Esam AL-Arian – Safwat Hegazy – Tarek Al-Zomor – Asem Abdul-Maged –Mohamed Al-Beltagy – Mohamed Badiea – Abdul-Rahman Abdul-Hameed Al-Bar-Osama Yassin – Basem Auda – Mohamed Taha Wahdan-Saad Emara).
- Protesters supporting the deposed president went to the Republican Guard headquarters, a military installation on Salah Salem Street, following Gomaa Prayer on July 5th, 2013. Mohammed Al-Beltagy, an MB leader, made them swear an oath not to leave unless they release the deposed president. They started to remove the barbed wire to engage with the forces

assigned for security; the matter that made the forces to respond by using tear gas to disperse the demonstrators.

❖ *it is worth mentioning that there were multiple attempts of Rabaa Al-Adawiya protesters to storm the Republican Guard headquarters.*

- The protestors staged a sit-in in front of the Republican Guard headquarters, on Salah Salem Street, and built a stage to deliver exciting speeches in order to instigate people to storm it. On July 8th, and following Fajr prayer, the protestors moved toward the republican guard headquarters after circulating rumors of military vehicles movements aiming at repelling them. The Protesters attacked the forces to break through using automatic rifles and shotguns causing numerous deaths and injuries on both sides, they also occupied roofs of building in the surrounding area to shoot the troops, throw stones, and setting fire to buildings.
- These clashes resulted in (arresting 695 of the attackers and detaining them in the Republican Guard club – 66 deaths including one police officer, Nasr city police station, and 2 soldiers of the central security

forces- 322 injuries, damaging 25 private cars and 3 motorcycles, confiscating 1 shotgun rifle, 4 locally made pistols, 1 locally made rifle, a large number of white arms).

- The responses to the clashes differed among the Islamic currents and parties concerning the death of some of their elements while their attempt to storm the Republican Guard club on July 8th 2013 as follows :

- Salafist Nour party declared its withdrawal from the political process and demanded an immediate referendum on the legitimacy of President Mohamed Mursi to stop the bloodshed, as well as launching an initiative to find a solution to the crisis including the establishment of a committee of the wise, who are credible, to achieve the reconciliation among different political powers and to work out a new compromise plan to pass the present phase (that meets the approaches of Al-Watan and Al-Asala Salafist parties).
- The Jihadi current massed their elements to move to Rabaa Al-Adawiya square through circulating rumors on social networking sites(which included the rumor that says that the Armed Forces exploited the deceased protesters of Rabaa by wrapping them in shrouds and

claiming that they belong to the police and the Armed Forces in order to manipulate people's sympathy – another rumor that says that the troops moved to disperse protesters following the failure of coup d'état – a claim that the arrested possessed weapons and ammunition in the sit-in areas in order to use the media to show that the weapons belong to the protesters to justify the attack against them). Jihadi current also called upon Jihadist leaders to show patience and determination and not to sacrifice any of their rights.

Major Events related to Republican Guard Clashes.

July 2nd, 2013

- MB leaders and pro-Mursi Islamist currents in Rabaa Al-Adawiya called their supporters in many governorates to gather in front of the Republican Guard club on July 8th, 2013 to launch a mass demonstration. They wanted to send a message to the society that they are determined to reinstate the deposed president after the clashes which resulted in the death of many victims in front the Republican Guard Club.
- Rumors spread among the protesters in Rabaa Al-Adawiya Square that the MB leaders employed some foreign elements with experience in combats and sniping to use

them in the clashes in Rabaa Al-Adawiya and the headquarters of the Republican Guard.

- The protesters were totally convinced that the deposed president was detained in the Republican Guard Club which made them determined to protest there, try to break into the Club and force the Armed Forces to release him or negotiate this demand.

7th of July 2013

- Nasr City Police Station I received many complaints regarding the MB sit-in in Salah Salem Street and blocking it in both directions, as well as obstructing the governmental services (Central Agency for Auditing, Ministry of Planning- Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Leaders Institute). They were about 5000 persons; they stopped cars and searched the passengers. The incident was reported under number 31195, Nasr City misdemeanors for year 2013.
- A citizen (Manager, Mobil gas station) filed a report to Heliopolis Police Station that the driver of a vehicle with plates number GGT / 374 and another one riding a motorbike without plates carrying a shotgun repeatedly came to the station since the beginning of the deposed

president supporters held a sit-in in front of the Republican Guard Club. The incident was reported under number 5901, Heliopolis administrative for 2013.

8th of July 2013

Two MB elements' corpses arrived from Cairo to Al-Manzala city to be buried in the graveyard of their hometown. The investigations proved that they were killed during their participation in the Republican Guard Club assault. (all necessary legal procedures were taken)

9th of July 2013

Al Zohoor Private Hospital has reported to October City Police Station I that it received two citizens injured with gun shots. Police moved there for investigation and it was proved that they were injured during their participation in the aforementioned assault. The incident has been reported under number 34, incidents.

11th of July 2013

A publication titled (Very Dangerous - What happened in Ministry of Defense in the Last 72 Hours before the Massacre) was distributed among the protesters in Rabaa Al-Adawiya. It was alleged in this publication that a series of meetings were held by Minister of Defense with the Commanders of the main

services, as well as the allegations that there were quarrels between the Armed Forces commanders and General Abdul-Fatah Al-Sisi because the commanders supported the deposed president (those commanders according to the publication were: the 2nd Field Army Commander, Morale Affairs Department Director, Military Engineering Authority Chief), in addition to the allegation of the importance of negotiating with the deposed president to calm things down, as well as an alleged phone call that was made by Major General Mamdouh Shahin and the Supreme Guide of the MB to contain the situation.

12th of July 2013

Giza Security Directorate managed to arrest a Syrian person (an accountant who has the Russian citizenship, lives in Al-Dokky), as he was identified from the photos taken of him and aired by Al-Tahrir Channel while he was holding a weapon during the Republican Guard clashes. Upon searching his apartment, a military uniform, laptop and some CDs about the Syrian revolution were found. All necessary legal procedures were taken.

13th of July 2013

- The public prosecution made some decisions concerning the case No. 9134/2013 Heliopolis misdemeanors (the

Republican Guard incidents) the following: arresting 652 persons for participation in the aforementioned events, detaining 206 convicts for 15 days and bringing them before prosecution to review the renewal of their detention, setting 446 persons free after paying a bail of 2000 L.E. each, call on a coroner to examine 22 injured persons to determine the causes of their injuries, acquiring all the recordings and videotapes from the different Egyptian means of media, acquiring a copy from the military prosecution investigation/medical reports and issuing arrest warrants for arresting the following: Mohamed Badi'e, Mohamed Al-Beltagy, Safwat Hegazy, Mahmud Ezzat, Esam Al-Arean, Abdul-Rahman Al-Bar, Esam Sultan, Asem Abdue-Maged, Safwat Abdul-Ghani, Mahmud Hussien.

- Health Insurance Hospital reported to Nasr City Police Station I the death of one of the protesters due to a gunshot in the head, and upon questioning his brother he confirmed that the dead man was participating in the events. The incident was reported under No 31 incidents.

17th of July 2013

A citizen, employee at Port Saied Engineering Works Company, reported to Nasr City Police Station I that his company suffered some damage by the MB leaders (Mohamed

Al-Beltagy, Osama Yassen, Safwat Hegazy and Esam Al-Arian) as they provoked the protesters to break into the company that he worked for and destroy it. The incident was reported under number 32716 misdemeanors Nasr City Police Station I year 2013.

18th of July 2013

The Rescue Center of Cairo Security Directorate received information from the Armed Forces Operations Center that two cars moved from Rabaa Al-Adawiya square behind the protesters heading toward the Republican Guard Club. The cars were loaded with weapons in order to perform hostile acts against the Armed Forces at the Republican Guard HQ.

الناصر

Al-Nasr Road Eevnts

Memo

Al-Nasr Road Events

27th of July 2013

- The supporters of the deposed president attempted to extend their sit-in area in Rabaa Al-Adawiya Square in Nasr City to reach the Memorial of the Unknown Soldier on Al-Nasr Road in order to demonstrate the size of the masses and to exhibit the amount of support and solidarity of the people with the president ... this led those elements to clash with the police forces stationed at the Memorial of the Unknown Soldier and with the residents of this area. Hence, the police were forced to deal with them gradually according to the respective international standards, yet the deposed president's supporters used automatic weapons.

The most noticeable events related to El-Nasr Road Clashes were as follows:

27th of July 2013:

- The deposed president's supporters set off on a march from Rabaa Al-Adawiya Square with approximately 2000 persons heading to El-Nasr Road where they blocked it through building a brick wall; after that, they blocked the entrance of October Bridge facing Emtedad Ramses

apartment buildings and caused some damages to the sidewalks and walls, threw stones, Molotov cocktail bottles at the residents of the area and the stores owners, and set some cars in the area on fire... this in turn led the residents of the area to intervene; the police immediately engaged with the protestors. A police officer was killed, another police officer was injured and two other soldiers were injured (in total 57 were killed – 185 were injured including captain Sherif Al-Sebaai "Central Security Forces" – 73 rioters were arrested.... A report of this incident was file reported in Nasr City police Station II (no. 4393/2013 Misdemeanors).

- Al-Nozha Police Station received a notification from Heliopolis Hospital notifying that the hospital received a person with a gunshot in the abdomen during the clashes in front of the Memorial of the Unknown Soldier in Nasr city, and this person died upon arrival at the hospital... upon questioning the uncle of the deceased, he affirmed that he did not know the cause of the death, and that he was in his company in Rabaa Al-Adawiya Square. He did not charge anyone with the murder (the incident was registered in report no. 26 Incidents/statuses, Al-Nozha).

- Al-Nozha Police Station received a notification from Heliopolis Hospital notifying that the hospital received an ambulance vehicle at its ER carrying a dead body of an unknown person who was killed by a gunshot and accompanied by three people requesting a medical report showing the cause of the death and how it happened. Due to the fact that the Forensic Medicine is the entity responsible of issuing such reports, they took the body and left with the ambulance vehicle heading back to Rabaa Al-Adawiya(the incident was registered in report no. 7482/2013 Administrative, Al-Nozha).

The Anti-Coup and National Coalition to Support Legitimacy issued a statement in which the most prominent points were as follows:

- The Coalition considered what happened in Nasr City in front of the Memorial of the Unknown Soldier a heinous crime in which the anarchists shed more blood of the innocent.
- The Coalition charged the police with firing tear gas and live ammunition at the masses supporting the deposed president all the way from Al-Nasr Road till Al-Azhar University by means of using snipers who climbed onto the roof of Al-Azhar University facilities.

- The Coalition condemned this massacre and held the Coup government responsible for it .they also declared that the peaceful Sit-In was to continue.
- The Coalition held the Grand Sheikh of Al-Azhar and the President of Al-Azhar University responsible for this massacre because they allowed the snipers to climb the roofs of the university buildings and kill the peaceful protestors.
- The Coalition demanded that the Armed Forces stop what they called "the Butcheries", and to save the blood of the innocent; they also affirmed that the Brothers are to continue their peaceful Sit-In.
- 3 volunteer physicians affiliated with the Brotherhood, who were working in the field hospital in Rabaa Al-Adwiya, received the dead bodies of those who were killed in the clashes in Rabaa Al-Adawiya, examined them, compiled medical reports and submitted those reports with the bodies to the people in charge of the sit-In in Rabaa Al-Adawiya to finalize their burial processes on their own without referring to the General Prosecution and without the General Prosecution taking any decision regarding this matter.

28th of July 2013:

- The security personnel of the of Al-Azhar University in Nasr City found (two 9mm.empty bullet cases – a box of empty shells) on top of the faculty of Islamic Daawa which is facing Al-Nasr Road while searching their facilities following the clashes occurred at its main gate on Al-Nasr Road and the assault of a number of the Brothers' elements against the University (all necessary legal measures were taken).
- All the data of this incident prove that elements of the Brotherhood' Group climbed onto the roofs of the faculty of Islamic Daawa building which is facing Al-Nasr Road, they also used their firearms against the forces and the citizens. It is proven valid that the calibers of the bullets used are not used by Ministry of Interior.

29th of July 2013:

- The number of the protestors in Rabaa Al-Adawiya reached 8000 persons approximately. They erected a marquee near the main gate of Al-Zohor Sporting Club on Al-Nasr Road to receive people who wanted to offer their condolences for those who were killed during the incident of Al-Nasr Road.

الحیرانم/رہا بیت النی، ارزنگیت فراغت

Crimes Committed after

نصف اکتوبر، اربعہ ہفتہ ۲۰۱۳ء

Dispersing Rab'a

Sit-In until 20 May 2013

Memorandum

Subject:

**Crimes committed after
the dispersal of Rab'a
and Al-Nahda Sits-In
until April 2nd 2014**

Following the dispersal of the sits-in in Rabaa and Al-Nahda areas, the MB waged a war against the Egyptian State. The MB unleashed their members, in coordination with the Egyptian as well as foreign terrorists affiliated with religious extremist sects, to commit a series of brutal massacres and butcheries as follows:

14th of August 2013

Cairo Governorate:

- Some elements of the religious extremist currents assaulted the headquarters of the General Department of Traffic in Rabaa Al-Adawiya and set it on fire.
- Some elements of the religious extremist currents managed to capture 4 money transfer vehicles and used them in an attempt to storm Nasr City Police Station I.

- A number of the elements of the religious extremist currents fired their firearms against Ain Shams Police Station in an attempt to storm it. Security forces confronted a number of the deposed president's supporters.
- Some of the extremists assaulted Ministry of Finance and set its ground floor on fire.

Giza Governorate:

- Elements of the religious extremist currents stormed Kerdasa Police Station, seized the weapons, captured Major General / Mostafa Al-Khatieb, Division Assistant Commander, and locked him up in one of Kerdasa's mosques in order to negotiate the release in of those who were arrested in Al-Nahda square. This assault resulted in the death of the General and (Brigadier General/ Amer Abdul Maqsoud, Deputy Sheriff of the police station, Captain/Mohamed Farouq, Investigation Assistant Chief, 1st lieutenant/ Hesham Shetta, Investigation Assistant Chief).
- 200 extremists assaulted Al-Waraq Police Station and Rescue Branch (located on the upper floor of the police station), and seized the weapons in there. Clashes between the security forces and the extremists erupted in Nasr El-Din St. near Al-Haram Tunnel.

- Other clashes also occurred between MB elements and security forces that resulted in (2 deaths – 4 wounded who were transferred to Misr International Hospital). 262 persons, involved in these clashes in Al-Nahda and Mostafa Mahmoud square, were arrested. Also, various items were confiscated(29 shotguns – 9257 automatic rifle bullets - 322 shotgun shells – 43 9mm. bullets – 6 hand grenades – 1 bullet proof vest – 2 radio devices – 5 shotgun barrels – 55 Molotov cocktail bottles – 34 slingshot – 2 light torches attached to cameras and antennas – 2900 pounds on which the “Anti-Coup” slogan is stamped.

Kalubia Governorate:

- 1500 elements of the religious extremist currents organized a march in the city of Abo Zaabal, in which the participants stormed Abo Zaabal police station and the Criminal Investigation Branch facility located on the upper floor of the police station), set it on fire and destroyed police vehicles(all damages and injuries are being accounted for and reported).

Alexandria Governorate:

- 5000 elements of the religious currents, gathering in front of the Court Complex, assaulted the temporary headquarters of Alexandria Governorate, set it on fire and engaged in a clash with the designated security forces.
- The Participants in the march coming from Al- Qaed Ibrahim Mosque (5000 elements of the religious extremist currents) set fire to a number of cars in Suez Canal St. (Bab Sharq Police Station jurisdiction). This incident resulted in the burning of 3 cars in front of Mar Girgis Church that belong to those who work in the church.

Ismailia Governorate:

- 500 elements threw stones at the Court Complex in Ismailia city and set a part of it on fire after some armed Bedouins supported by some extremists stormed the Complex following their clash with the Central Security Forces. This clash resulted in the injury of 1st Lt. / Mohamed Meki with a gunshot in his right thigh.
- Some elements of the religious extremist currents were able to storm Ain Gheseen Police Station, attached to Ismailia police station, and set it on fire. After that, they headed to the rail way station and burned it.

- Some elements of the religious extremist currents started to fire their automatic weapons at people in Shibin Al-Kom st. in a random way. This incident resulted in the injury of (Captain/ Ahmed Abdul Ghani – Major/ Mohsen Hamad “Central Security Forces”), they also captured a police armored vehicle. Furthermore, three vehicles, on which automatic machine guns were secured, filled with Bedouins were seen shooting at people randomly.
- Some elements of the religious extremist currents, together with the inmates’ families assaulted Ismailia Police Station III...where the security forces were able to thwart their attempt.

Suez Governorate:

- The extremist elements organized a march from Hamza Mosque (approx. 3000 persons). On their way to the headquarters of the Governorate, they managed to capture an Armed Forces armored vehicle stationed in front of Bank of Alexandria on Al-Gaish st. and took a bullet belt; they also assaulted public as well as private properties, stormed the private Franciscan School and set it on fire, burned an Armed Forces vehicle in the area of Al-Mothalath. Upon arrival to the governorate headquarters, they attacked the security forces designated there and burned 3 Armed Forces armored

vehicles, in addition to, 2 firefighting vehicles, 2 shops owned by Christian citizens; they also burned a part of Al-Raie Al-Saleh Church and 2 private cars in front of it.

- Some elements of the religious extremist groups set fire to rubber tires on the railway in Amer village; they also threw Molotov cocktail bottles at the Police Officers' Club. As a result of that, the second floor of the club caught fire.

Al-Fayoum Governorate:

- Some elements of the religious extremist groups were responsible for the attempts to assault the police stations of Sinoras –Tamieya – Ishway – Itsa, as well as, the assault of the municipality and the police station of Al- Hamouly village, Youssef Al-Seddiq town. They also captured a soldier and his weapon, stormed the governor's house and the Administrative Control building, assaulted Al-Nazla Al-Gadida Church in Youssef Al-Seddiq town and set it on fire, and blocked the western desert road of Asuit.
- Some elements of the religious extremist groups managed to storm Qaroun police station of Youssef Al-Seddiq main police station, Al-Fayoum Rescue headquarters, Al-Lahoon police Checkpoint and captured their weapons.

- The assault on the Rescue headquarters in Al-Fayoum by the extremists resulted in the death of Lt. Sami Meghawry Abdul Mohsen, and Mr. Adel Fawzy Ghatas, 50 years old and a clerk in the Police Rescue Department.

Sohag Governorate:

- About 200 Christian citizens gathered in front of the archbishopric headquarters in Sohag to defend it after some elements of the religious extremist groups burned 10 cars inside it and the Social gatherings hall and the hostel for the female expatriates as well as inflicting damages in Mar Girgis Church.

El-Menia Governorate:

- Some elements of the religious extremist groups committed various acts of violence in the different central towns of Al-Mania Governorate. 500 extremist elements destroyed the facade of Mar Mena Church. 500 extremist elements gathered in front of Al-Mania police station, threw stones at it, and they were dealt with by the security forces. Al-Hoyesala police station was assaulted, and its weapons were captured. About 1000 extremist elements attacked Abo Korkas police station, and were dealt with by the security forces. About 1000 extremist elements attacked the police station in Meloua. In

Dir Mouas, the Holy Virgin and St. Abraam church for the Orthodox was set on fire in addition to the police station in Delga village and six houses for Christian citizens (among which is the house of the clergyman of the aforementioned church). In Samalot city, around 2000 extremists attacked the police station and set the Sherriff's house on fire. In Matai city, around 3000 extremists gathered around the police station; meanwhile about 1000 stormed the police station and burned the Nile Cruise "Al-Zahabia" (located in front of Bank of Alexandria on the Nile Cornice in Al Mania city and owned by the Anglican Church), the Governorate Headquarters Garage, and the IT Center. In addition, they burned the Civil Registry Office located near the police station. In Beni Mazar city, about 500 extremists gathered around the city hall and the court and set them on fire; after that, they headed towards the police station and threw stones at it. In Maghagha city, around 1000 extremist elements gathered in front of the Education Department and damaged its façade. In Al-Idwa, about 1500 elements gathered around the police station and the court; they were dealt with by the security forces.

- Some elements of the religious extremist groups were responsible for assaulting Al-Idwa police station and setting fire to the firefighting vehicles and capturing some of the equipment, burning the Armed Forces commissary, burning

the headquarters of the dissolved National Democratic Party, burning the Anglican Church in Bidini village, Matay city.

- Some elements of the religious extremist groups set fire to 3 stores and a pharmacy owned by Christian citizen who live in Dir Mouas.
- Some elements of the religious extremist groups attempted to assault the police stations of Maghagha and Matay. This incident resulted in the injury of the two investigation officers in the two stations with bruises.
- Nabil Gobrael, a policeman from the National Security Department, suffered a bruise under his eye when he was in Al-Idwa police station during the assault of some elements of the religious extremist groups on the station.
- Some elements of the religious extremist groups fired their weapons behind the Security Directorate of Al-Mania. As a result, 1stLt. /Mohamed Fouad Ahmed Al-Morsi, from the Central Security Forces, suffered a gunshot in his foot.

Asuit Governorate:

- Around 1000 elements of the religious extremist currents gathered in Um Al-Batal square in order to prevent the arrival of the governor from entering the Headquarters of the governorate located near the square. They also committed acts

of violence that resulted in the injury of 2 officers and 2 soldiers from the Security Directorate, the destruction of a Mobinil store, and the destruction of a police vehicle.

- Around 800 elements of the religious extremist currents organized a march in Al-Ghanaïem city and burned the city hall; some of them headed towards the police station and fired shots at it; they were dealt with. Other group of them set Al-Ghanaïem Summary Court on fire.
- Some elements of the religious extremist currents were responsible for the burning of Dar Al-Ketab Al-Moqadas Bookstore (responsible for distributing the Christian religion books) located in the area of Asuit Police Station II.
- Some elements of the religious extremist currents were responsible for the attempt of assaulting the Criminal Investigation Branch building in Abo Tig city. The policeman designated to secure it was shot dead in the head.
- **Attachments: The Egyptian National Security Sector investigation report regarding the incident of assaulting Abo Tig Police Station and the Criminal Investigation Branch facility.**
- Some elements of the religious extremist currents were responsible for the destruction of Nahdat Al-Kadasa Church

façade and the façade of Ibrahim Pasha Police station... some of them threw Molotov cocktail bottles at the two churches of (Mar Girgis – Saint Teresa) which resulted in the burning of the two facilities. They also set fire to private cars and stores, and Ikhnaton Hotel on Youssri St. in Asuit city.

- Some elements of the MB and the religious currents supporting them fired their weapons and RPG grenades at Sahil Selim Police Station, the matter that resulted in the death of all the security elements designated to secure the police station; they also captured all the weapons there. After that, they stormed the post office, the apartments located in the upper floors of the same building, the Agriculture Department building, and Sahil Selim Court; they set the city hall on fire.

Attachments: the investigation report regarding the incident of assaulting Sahil Selim, the post office and the apartments located in the upper floors of the same building, the Agriculture Department building, and Sahil Selim Primary Court.

North Sinai Governorate:

- Some unknown elements assaulted Mar Girgis church on 23rd of July St., AlAriesh city and set it on fire and robbed it. Other group of unknown elements shot Al-Sheiekh Zoayed police Station and blocked Taba – Al-Nabaq Road.
- Some elements of the religious extremist currents stormed Bir Al-Abd Police Station and captured the weapons and set fire to the vehicles inside it.
- In the same way, Al-Ariesh Police Station III suffered a severe attack by some armed Bedouins ... the security elements were able to deal with the threat. Yet, 1st Lt. /Basem Farouk was killed and 1st Lt. / Khaled Shabana were shot (both were from the Central Security Sector in Arish).

Marsa Matrouh Governorate:

- Some elements of the religious extremist currents were responsible for throwing Molotov cocktail bottles at the Military Investigation headquarters that belong to Border Guards Forces. This incident resulted in the explosion of one vehicle inside the facility which was contained by the Armed Forces firefighting vehicles.

15th of August 2013

Al-Kalubia Governorate:

- Some elements of the religious extremist currents were responsible for setting the Criminal Investigation Unit located above Abo Zaabal Police Station on fire for the second time.

16th of August 2013

Cairo Governorate:

- Some MB elements accompanied by elements of the religious extremist currents gathered in front of Al-Azbakia Police Station, climbed to the roofs of the buildings around the police station, started to throw Molotov cocktail bottles and hand grenades and fired their firearms and shotguns against the security elements in order to storm the police station. This incident resulted in the injuries of many officers and soldiers; it also inflicted severe damages on the police station and the neighboring public and private properties.

Attachments: the Egyptian National Security Sector and the Public Security Agency investigation reports regarding the attempt of assaulting Al-Azbakia Police Station.

17th of August 2013

Cairo Governorate:

- Great numbers of Brotherhood (MB) and affiliated terrorists assembled around EL-Fateh Grand Mosque in Ramses downtown Cairo in an attempt to repeat Rab'a Sit-in. They occupied nearby buildings' roofs and started shooting and bombing Azbakeya Police Station and citizens. They destroyed the station and surrounding houses. Police men contained them and arrested large numbers.
- Some MB elements attempted to storm and occupy Al-Arman Orthodox (Ramses area), but the security forces confronted them.

Giza Governorate:

- Om El-Masryeen Hospital received a soldier, from Giza Security Forces Department who was seconded to Al-Ahram Police Station, with a gunshot in the back. He reported that while he was walking down Al-Ahram St., a group of MB members shot him during the riot occurred on the 15th of this month.

Al-Fayoum Governorate:

- Gun shots were fired from an unidentified vehicle at the security force designated at the Security Directorate and ran away. This incident resulted in the death of a child who happened to pass by the place.
- Some elements of the religious extremist currents assaulted Bahary Police Station and set it on fire.
- Some criminal elements accompanied by elements of the religious extremist currents assaulted the two Directorates of (Roads and Transportation – Agriculture), robbed them and set the Agricultural Guidance facility on fire.

19th of August 2013

North Sinai Governorate:

- A group of unknown armed elements fired their weapons at various security sites in Al-Ariesh city as follows: Security Directorate, National Security Sector, Al-Ariesh Police Station I, and the Central Prison, the offices of the GIS and the Military Intelligence, the Armed Forces Hotel. The security forces responded to these attacks.

20th of August 2013

North Sinai Governorate:

- A group of unknown armed elements shot an RPG grenade near Al-Mahager security checkpoint on the road to Al-Ariesh airport (Al-Ariesh Police Station I, North Sinai Security Directorate). No injuries were recorded.

21st of August 2013

North Sinai Governorate:

- A group of armed elements shot two RPG grenades at Al-Masoura checkpoint and the Armed Forces Liaison Office in Rafah. No injuries were recorded.

26th of August 2013

EL-Menia Governorate:

- While Malawi Police Station Sheriff was on a mission attending the funeral of one of the soldiers (who died earlier), A group of unknown armed elements fired their weapons at the force accompanying the sheriff in the village of Nawai. A soldier was shot dead in the chest on the spot; another soldier suffered various wounds by shotgun pellets.

3rd of September 2013

North Sinai Governorate:

- Some Takfiri and jihadist elements fired their weapons at a police security check point stationed at the National Bank of Egypt in the area of Al-Ariesh Police Station II ... the security elements engaged in a gunfire exchange with them. This incident resulted in the injury of one of the guards and a bank employee who were transferred to Arish Public Hospital.

4th of September 2013

North Sinai Governorate:

- Some takfiri and jihadist elements shot a former People's Assembly member (a National Democratic Party representative, and Al-Khrafeen tribe Sheikh) while riding his private car in the area of Al-Khazan; he died on the spot.

5th of September 2013

Cairo Governorate:

- A group of takfiri and jihadist elements (Ansar Beit Al-Makdis) targeted the convoy of Minister of Interior at 17 Mostafa Al-Nahas st. in Nasr City while passing through this area. This incident resulted in the death and injury of various members of the guards and citizens who happened to be

passing by (one child was killed – 10 policemen were wounded [4 officers – 6 others] – 11 citizens).

16th of September 2013

EL-Menia Governorate:

- A combined police taskforce composed of (Central Security– Public Security – National Security Sector elements) accompanied by the Armed Forces elements targeted the extremist elements in the village of Delga, Dir Mouas, Al-Mania. This campaign yielded the following results:
- 52 suspects in the acts of violence (assaulting and burning churches and private houses owned by Christians – storming the police station – bullying) were arrested, of whom was Ahmed Twafiq Gabr Mohamed (member in Al Dwa Wa Tabligh Group).
- A number of firearms and a huge amount of ammunition (3 automatic rifles – 2 shotgun rifles – one German rifle – 3 improvised shotguns -20 shotgun shells) were confiscated during the search operation in the plantations of the village.

20th of September 2013

Giza Governorate:

- A combined police taskforce composed of (Central Security– Public Security – National Security Sector) accompanied by the Armed Forces elements targeted the extremist elements in the areas of (Kerdasa – Nahia) in Giza Governorate in order to maintain order. This operation resulted in the following:
- 22 persons involved in the violence in the two regions including 4persons wanted by the prosecution as they participated in the burning of Kerdasa police station, two of whom are MB members Badereldin Mohmoud Goma and Medhat Gazi Mahmoud).
- Major General Nabil Farag, Assistant Director of Giza security, was killed in these events.
- Some MB and other extremists shot and bombed a café when they saw the photo of General Sisi. 2 persons were injured.

Attachments: National Security Sector reports regarding these incidents.

27th of Sept.2013

Cairo Governorate:

- A bombing in Mostorod checkpoint led to the injury of 2 policemen and 2 passers by, damage of the checkpoint and a private car, and finally damage to Mostorod Bridge. Investigations proved that a time bomb was put under Mostorod bridge to target the check point. A knife was found in the theatre.

1st of October 2013

Northern Sinai Governorate:

- A bombing on Rafah – Alarish Road while 11 military minibuses and 3 buses were passing by carrying security forces (monthly vacations of officers and conscript, Ahriesh camp. 5 conscripts were injured and a bus was damaged.

4th of October 2013

Ismailia Governorate:

- A group of jihadists opened fire toward 3 Armed forces trailer trucks on Cairo-Ismailia desert road. 2 Persons were killed, Warrant Officer/ Ra'afat Zakarya Ibrahim, driver of the first truck, Private/ Hesham Abo El-Ezz, 313 artillery company;

and one was shot in the head, Private/Sayed Abdallah Sayed,
313 artillery company.

7th of October 2013

Cairo Governorate:

- "Ansar Beit Al-Makdes" terrorist group fired 2 RPG grenades toward the satellite center in Ma'adi. A dish was damaged (20cm. hole).

Ismaelia Governorate:

- While a military vehicle was moving on military road No. 36 near Salheya town, 3 jihadists riding a Verna car opened fire and killed all passengers (an officer and 5 conscripts)

South Sinai Governorate:

- Due to a car bombing inside South Sinai Security Directorate, 2 personnel were killed and 15 others were injured including Deputy Chief of security. There were damages in vehicles and building.

10 October 2013

North Sinai Governorate

- Some jihadists opened fire toward military convoy carrying security personnel in Rafah while returning from their routine leaves. One conscript was injured.

11th of October 2013

Cairo Governorate:

A hand grenade was bombed in front of building no. 18 , Shikh Ramadan St. and resulted in a child injury.

13th of October 2013

Cairo Governorate:

- 3 persons opened fire towards Nozha checkpoint, and ran away. There were no injuries. Investigations proved that plate number was incorrect.

19 October 2013

Ismailia Governorate:

- A car exploded in front of Al-Temsah tower (Suez Canal Authority) next to military intelligence office. 3 conscripts were injured and all buildings were damaged.

20th of October 2013

Giza Governorate:

- 2 persons opened fired towards some Christians while they were getting out of Al-Warraq church. 3 Christians were killed and 18 wounded.

North Sinai

- Some jihadists opened fire toward an army bus carrying security conscripts from Al Ahriesh Central Security. A warrant officer and 2 conscripts were injured, and the culprits managed to escape.

11 Nov. 2013

Cairo Governorate:

- 2 persons threw 2 Molotov cocktail bottles toward telegraph office, Mahmud Fahmy El-Nekrashi Street. They resulted in damages in the building and some paper work.

17th of Nov.2013

Cairo Governorate:

- "Ansar Beit Al-Makdes" agents assassinated Lt.Col. Mohamed Mabrouk, National Security Sector, while driving his car

15th of December 2013

North Sinai Governorate:

- A jihadist threw a grenade towards an army vehicle moving on Al-Ariesh Airport Road (no injuries). He was killed and a recruit found another grenade with him.

24th of December 2013

Dakahliya Governorate:

- "Ansar Beit Al-Makdes" detonated Dakahliya Security Directorate. 13 police officers were killed and 134 others were injured. The building was heavily damaged and the nearby buildings and cars were damaged too.

December 26, 2013:

Cairo governorate:

- Explosion of an explosive device planted on the garden separating between the two directions (Azhar University – facing King Fahd Complex). The explosion resulted in breaking the left peripheral windows of the bus and injuring 05 passengers. The public bus was passing in Mostafa Al. Nahas road towards the direction of Nasr City Second Police station. The casualties were transferred to the medical insurance hospital in Nasr City (one of them is seriously

injured). Explosion inspectors inspected and search the scene and they found another explosive device in the same location which was defused and secured.

January 03, 2014:

Northern Sinai governorate:

- A group of extremists fired an RBJ missile against an APC that belongs to Central Security Forces in Rafah Sector while moving close to "Al. Kherba" checkpoint in "Sheik Zouied" city and in the direction that leads to "Rafah" city. The APC was returning from a security mission of a bus that transports soldiers to "Al. Areesh" city. The forces exchanged fire with the extremist elements resulting in their escape and injuring 04 soldiers in various body parts. They were transferred to Areesh Military Hospital for treatment.

January 06, 2014:

Northern Sinai governorate:

- Two explosive devices were exploded at "Al. Sharka" - "Al. Kherba" road in "Sheik Zouied" city. They were planted for the purpose of targeting a bus that transports Central Security Forces' soldiers in "Al. Ahrash" camp who are

going on vacations. The devices exploded 500 meters before the arrival of the bus and there were no casualties whatsoever.

January 07, 2014:

Giza governorate:

- Two anonymous people threw locally improvised sound device in July 26 ring road's traffic checkpoint followed by gunshots from an automatic rifle on the checkpoint. This caused some damages in the traffic checkpoint building and the checkpoint commander private car. There were no human casualties or injuries.

January 12, 2014:

Alexandria governorate:

- Loud blast was heard from a villa located in front of "Borg Al. Arab" stadium, circuit of "Al. Amriya" Police station. Security forces searched the place and there were 04 personnel, one of them was the son of a senior Brotherhood leader (identified). The blast did not result in any casualties. When searching the villa, the following were found: (05 gas masks – some bottles containing chemical substances – some empty glass jars – 05 publications of Freedom and justice journal – sack of broken glass – sensitive balance –

some books written by the Brotherhood founder "Hassan Al. Bana".

January 13, 2014:

Northern Sinai governorate:

- Explosion in the entrance of "Al. Wefak" village, "Rafah" city resulting in the fatality of two personnel. Primary investigations showed that while two people (one of them is identified and the other "burned corpse" holding a radio) were planting an explosive device in "Al. Taweel" road in the entrance of "Al. Wefak" village; targeting Military and Police forces, the device exploded on both of them; leaving them immediately dead. There were no reported casualties among civilians or forces.

January 14, 2014:

Giza governorate:

- Explosion of an explosive device in front of North Giza first instance court located on Sudan street, "Imbaba" Police station circuit. The explosion was the result of a medium sized explosive device planted behind on the court building's concrete pillars located in the front. The front of the court's building was severely damaged; in addition to

the fronts of three adjacent buildings and the windshields of three parked cars in front of the court. There were no human fatalities or injuries.

January 15, 2014:

Northern Sinai governorate:

- Some extremists were involved in targeting a policeman from "Sheik Zouied" traffic department, along with his wife. They opened fire on him while he was standing in his balcony with his wife at "Al. Kawthar" region in "Sheik Zouied" city. The attack resulted in the immediate fatality of the wife and the policeman suffered some facial injuries; he was then transferred to "Areesh" Military hospital.

January 17, 2014:

Northern Sinai governorate:

- Explosion of the gas pipeline that is connected "Al. Areesh" city to supply (Sinai Cement Company – Armed Forces Cement Company). The pipeline is located in "Al. Rissan" region, "Al. Hassana" Police Station circuit in the center of Sinai. Security services in the industrial region searched and investigated the aforementioned region where long flames were created and absence of injuries.

January 20, 2014:

Giza governorate:

- Explosion of an officer's owned car while parking in front of his residence. He saw two personnel on a motorcycle throwing a bottle containing unidentified substance into the car and escaped; resulting in burning the car's front side. Investigations showed that the suspect is a Salafist member who was involved in the case of setting arson in "Atfeeh" Police Station.

January 21, 2014:

Cairo governorate:

- Explosion of an improvised explosive device in an underground station (Shohadaa station in Ramsis square). There were no reported injuries or damages.

January 23, 2014:

Cairo governorate:

- Explosion of two improvised explosive devices in two underground stations (Ataba station "Shoubra direction" – Gamal Abd el. Nasser "Marg direction"). There were no reported injuries or damages. It is noted that there were

some similarities between these explosive devices and the Ramsis square's device.

Giza governorate:

- Explosion in the building (04 Taha Abu Hashish, Tera' Zanin – Boulak Al. Dakrour Police Station circuit). Investigations showed that there was an explosion in the ground floor apartment inside the building resulting in some wall damages and the presence of gunpowder traces and nails. When searching the apartment, the following was found (Gasoline jerry – family size soda bottle containing gasoline – large bottle of acid attack – large quantity of gunpowder used in toys manufacture – empty soda bottles – bag containing lots of marble stones – 04 plastic gas masks – 02 sea goggles). Citizens were able to arrest 04 suspects and turned them in to the police. 02 suspects tried to escape from the window.

Beni Sweif governorate:

- Two anonymous personnel, riding a motorcycle and possessing automatic rifle, attacked "Saft" checkpoint (a border checkpoint between "Beni Sweif and Giza" governorates). The attack resulted in the fatality of 05

personnel (02 policemen – 03 personnel) working in the checkpoint and injuring a policeman and an individual.

January 24, 2014:

Cairo governorate:

- Explosion of a car bomb in front of Cairo Security Directorate; resulting in the fatality of 04 personnel, injuring 74 others and destructing the building's frontispiece (investigations are processing to know the incident background and arrest the suspects).

Giza governorate:

- Explosion of an explosive device above "Al. Bohoth" underground station in "Tahrir" street, next to Central Security Forces' services complex. The explosion resulted in the fatality of a policeman and injuring 09 others.
- Explosion of an explosive device in front of "Radobese" cinema on "Haram" street; resulting in the fatality of a citizen and the injury of another. 05 soldiers from Giza Central Security Forces' sector inside their vehicle which was passing by during the explosion.

Al. Sharkiya governorate:

- 08 masked suspects, carrying white weapons, attacked a police station and assaulted a policeman (from the station). The policeman suffered various stabs and injuries in his body and they seized his governmental automatic rifle. Suspects escaped from the crime scene and the policeman was transferred to “Zagazik” University hospital in a bad condition.

January 25, 2014:

Suez governorate:

- Explosion of a car bomb close to the rear gate of Suez security forces; resulting in the fatality of a child and injury of (08 soldiers – 07 public servants who were accidentally passing by during the explosion).

January 27, 2014:

Northern Sinai governorate:

- Explosion of the pipeline connected to the Kingdom of Jordan in the “Al. Kereeha” region which belongs to “Al. Kassema” police station.

January 28, 2014:

Giza governorate:

- While Major General Muhammad al. Saied (Chief of the Interior Minister's technical office) was riding his car accompanied by his driver, two anonymous suspects riding a motorcycle shot several gunshots towards his direction and escaped. He was severely injured in the neck and died immediately.
- Anonymous suspects, riding a private vehicle (identified), opened fire from their rifles against the security service assigned to guard the Church of Virgin Mary and Saint Marc for Orthodox Christians (October and O'seem Patriarch) located in the central axis, tenth region, October 06 city – Giza. Security service guards exchanged fire with them; resulting in the fatality of one guard and injury of one suspect and arresting another who possessed automatic rifle, birdshot rifle and the used vehicle.

January 31, 2014:

Giza governorate:

- Explosion of an improvised explosive device in front of the special operations department headquarter (Al. Mehwar

sector) on Cairo – Alexandria desert road. The attack took place when a vehicle was exiting the sector gate in the direction toward July 26 ring road. Five minutes later, this was followed by another explosion at the same location; resulting in the injury of a policeman and was transferred to the Police hospital. Security services arrested one suspect (identified) when attempting to escape on his motorcycle close to the attack timing.

February 01, 2014:

Cairo governorate:

- Two high tension towers suffered great damages in (Al. Tebeen region and Al. korymate region “owned by the Egyptian Company for connecting electricity”). Two anonymous suspects connected two butane gas cylinders to the two towers and exploded them with the intention of causing them to fall; one of them was burned and the other was tilted. This resulted in an power outage in some surrounding neighborhoods.

February 02, 2014:

Northern Sinai governorate:

- Explosion of a car bomb next to “Rafah” Municipal Council that belongs to “Rafah” Police Station; resulting in damaging the frontispiece of the building. It was noted that the car was targeting a bus loaded with soldiers from “Rafah” Central Security Forces; however, the explosion occurred few minutes before the bus arrival; resulting no casualties.

February 03, 2014:

Cairo governorate:

- A policeman from “Al. Shorouk” Rapid Response Police has been injured with a gunshot in his upper right temple and a hole below the neck; with a severely bad general condition. He was standing under “Bourdeen” bridge located on “Zagazig” – “Belbees” road; wearing his uniform and waiting to be transported to his work place.

Behera governorate:

- First Lieutenant Mazen Ibrahim Muhammad Ibrahim (Assistant detective in “Kar Al. Dwar” Police Station, Behera Security Directorate) was martyred during an

armed attack by anonymous suspects possessing automatic rifles while pursuing them in "Said Ghazy" region. 05 suspects involved in the incident were detained possessing (05 automatic rifles – 05 magazines – 60 bullets) while riding a pickup truck in "New Borg Al. Arab" city entrance, Alexandria.

Northern Sinai governorate:

- While the Armed Forces was conducting a crackdown campaign coordinated with (National Security – Public Security Agency – Central Security Forces) sectors that targeted "Goz Abu Raad" region in "Rafah", they were attacked by a RBJ missile from some terrorist elements. The attack resulted in the injury of one of the participating tanks' crew. There was an exchange of fires with the source of the missile; resulting in the fatality of 07 Takfiri elements (currently being identified), destruction of 04 4X4 vehicles and 04 motorcycles used in tracing and targeting the crackdown campaign.

February 05, 2014:

Sharkiya governorate:

- Two policemen (corporal – guard) from the Directorate Inmate transfer department were injured as a result of a

gunshot in the head (died instantaneously). Masked anonymous suspects interjected their way and opened fire against them while they were on their way home on an unregistered motorcycle.

February 06, 2014:

Sharkiya governorate:

- A policeman (from “Kafr Sakr” police station) was killed as a result of an armed attack by anonymous suspects. He was on his way home in “Al. Sharkawya” village from work.

February 07, 2014:

Giza governorate:

- Explosion of 02 small improvised explosive devices next to a Central Security formation (on Giza overpass); resulting in the injury of (a police officer – policeman – 02 soldiers) without any fatalities.

February 09, 2014:

Dakahlia governorate:

- Torching a private car (identified – owned by the father of a Central Security Forces’ officer) parking under his residence in the neighborhood of “Talkha” court house.

- Torching 03 private cars (First: owned by the wife of an officer in Dakahliya Police department – Second: owned by director of juvenile prosecution in southern “Zagazig” city – Third: own by an ordinary citizen “identified”). The cars were parking under their residence in “Al. Kods” street within the police station circuit. Cars were totally damaged.

February 11, 2014:

Ismailia governorate:

- Two anonymous suspects riding an unregistered motorcycle opened fire against a policeman (from Ismailia Police Department) when he was on duty on “Shebeen Al. kom” street. He was injured in the head and died immediately. Suspects were involved in stealing his official weapon.

Port Said governorate:

- Two anonymous suspects riding a motorcycle opened fire against Maj.\ Fady Mahmud Awad Seif Al. Din (from Port Said Police Department) when he was in “Ard Al. Golf” region. He was shot in the head and died immediately (his body was transferred to port Said public hospital).

February 16, 2014:

Southern Sinai governorate:

- Explosion of a tourist bus that belongs to Craft Tourism Company. There were 33 Korean passengers on board. The bus was standing on "Taba" outlet in front of Hilton Taba hotel waiting to cross into the Israeli side. The explosion resulted in killing 04 personnel (03 Koreans – 01 Egyptian driver); in addition to the injury of 12 other Koreans who were transferred to "Taba" and "Noweb'a" hospitals.
- Anonymous suspects torched two cars (identified) parking under the temporary residence of general prosecution members located in "Bandr Beni Mazar". Fire-fighters and locals extinguished the fire. An empty bottle containing gasoline traces was found under the first car.

February 28, 2014:

Dakahliya governorate:

- Lieutenant Colonel \ Muhammad Eid (from Sharkiya National Security Sector) was killed on his way home in "Zagazig" city. Anonymous suspects shot him and he was transferred to "Al. Tayseer" Hospital in "Zagazig" city where he died in a surgical operation trying to save him.

February 28, 2014:

Dakahliya governorate:

- A group of masked gunmen riding a motorcycle shot dead a secret detective from the investigation department of First Mansoura Police station under "Sandoub" bridge on his way home in "Al. Egeeza" village in "Sinbellawen". It is noted that the deceased was assigned as a guard to protect the residence of "Chancellor \ Hussein Kandeil", right chancellor in the trial of the ousted President "Muhammad Mosri".

Ismailia governorate:

- Two anonymous suspects torched the car owned by an officer. The car was parking under his residence located in "Shebeen" street within the circuit of Ismailia third police station.

Gharbiya governorate:

- Fire was set in the car owned by an officer (Police training center agent in Gharbiya). The car was parking under his residence located in "Muamer Al. Kazafi" street from "Saied" street within the police station circuit.

March 02, 2014:

Asyut governorate:

- Three anonymous suspects threw incendiary packages on the rear region of the temporary "Dairout" police officer residence's; resulting in torching its sewage pipe and minor fire in one of the officers' car. Suspects immediately escape from the crime scene and were not arrested or identified by security forces. Investigations showed the presence of Molotov bottles, a thick smell of gasoline and 02 fire flakes.

March 03, 2014:

Giza governorate:

- While three policemen (from Giza Rescue Department) were riding a police vehicle and after ending a mission of securing a money transfer vehicle, anonymous suspects attacked the vehicle with gunshots, killing one policeman and injuring two others. They were transferred to police hospital in "Agouza".
- A policeman was shot in the mandible (two adjacent holes) while driving his privately owned vehicle next to "Oscar" village on his way home in Fayoum. He was transferred to police hospital in "Agouza" with an intermediate condition.

Dakahliya governorate:

- While a Rescue Police vehicle was passing on “Suez Canal” street (on its way to the Rescue police Department headquarter – after investigating an incident), two masked suspects on an unregistered motorcycle attacked the vehicle with gunshots; resulting the injury of the policeman in the head and the shoulder. He was transferred to “Mansoura” Emergency hospital in a bad condition.

Beni Sweif governorate:

- Two anonymous suspects riding a motorcycle attacked a policeman by gunshots. The policeman was assigned to guard the United Arab Bank in “Abaseeiry” region. He was shot in the head and died at once.

March 05, 2014:

Giza governorate:

- While three policemen (from Giza Rescue Department) were riding a police vehicle and after ending a mission of securing a money transfer vehicle, anonymous suspects attacked the vehicle with gunshots, killing one policeman and injuring two others. They were transferred to police hospital in “Agouza”.

- A policeman was shot in the mandible (two adjacent holes) while driving his privately owned vehicle next to "Oscar" village on his way home in Fayoum. He was transferred to police hospital in "Agouza" with an intermediate condition.

Dakahliya governorate:

- While a Rescue Police vehicle was passing on "Suez Canal" street (on its way to the Rescue police Department headquarter – after investigating an incident), two masked suspects on an unregistered motorcycle attacked the vehicle with gunshots; resulting the injury of the policeman in the head and the shoulder. He was transferred to "Mansoura" Emergency hospital in a bad condition.

Beni Sweif governorate:

- Two anonymous suspects riding a motorcycle attacked a policeman by gunshots. The policeman was assigned to guard the United Arab Bank in "Abaseeiry" region. He was shot in the head and died at once.

March 06, 2014:

Cairo governorate:

- 04 masked suspects throw Molotov cocktail on the Electricity Holding Company's bus while being in its garage

on "Gharb Al. Seka Al. Hadid" street next to "Ezbet Al. Nakhal" underground station within "Matariya" police station circuit. They were able to escape after attacking the garage's guard with shotgun bullets when he was attempting to catch them. The incident resulted in torching other 03 buses; in addition to burning an electricity box adjacent to the garage. The gunshot incident did not result in any casualties.

Minia governorate:

- Setting fire on a private car owned by an officer in the Security Directorate while being parked under his residence in "Gomhoriya" street. The incident resulted in some limited damages in the car. A burned jerry was found inside the car.

Gharbiya governorate:

- Setting fire on a private car owned by an officer in the Central Security Sector in "Tanta" while being parked under his residence in "Tanta" city. Fire fighters controlled the incident.

March 07, 2014:

Northern Sinai governorate:

- Anonymous suspects attacked a policeman (from Ports Security Agency in "Rafah" land crossing) with gunshots; resulting in his fatality. The incident took place in front of his residence in "Al. Obour" region, "Arish" First Police station. Investigations showed that suspects were riding a silver "Hundai Verna" accompanied by a motorcycle; they attacked the policeman with gunshots in the head and the neck.

March 09, 2014:

Giza governorate:

- Explosion of a strange object above "Al. Gam'a Bridge" in the direction towards "Al. Nahda" square in front of the Israeli Embassy's building with no reported casualties. Explosives experts declared that the object is a two kg improvised explosive device that contains tiny iron balls planted over the bridge over the area of security forces' assembly who are assigned to secure the embassy. It was exploded by a remote control; resulting in some damages in 07 cars' windshield, rear shield and bodies. It also resulted in breaking the glass of the front window of the first floor

apartment in building 04 next to the Israeli Embassy's building.

Sharkiya governorate:

- Targeting a police sergeant (from Sharkiya Traffic Department) while being on duty at the beginning of the bridge adjacent to "Sharkiya" Security governorate). A terrorist element (on foot) shot him dead on the head using a pistol. There were two other policemen (from National Security Sector and "Sharkiya" Security directorate) who saw the incident, they traced the terrorist element and exchanged fire with him, resulting in his fatality and the injury of one policeman in the neck by a gunshot. When searched, the terrorist possessed 02 pistols one of them is a Helwan pistol, no. 1089032 (reported stolen from "Sharkiya" Security directorate) and the other is C.Z, no. A0247246 (reported stolen from Cairo Security directorate). He is possessed an improvised explosive device. Investigations showed that the terrorist (identified) belongs to religiously extremist elements and previously detained in October 2010 among Takfiri elements in "Sharkiya" governorate. He was kept on detainment until released in the aftermath of January 2011 revolution. It is noted that the two possessed pistols match the weapon used in three

previous crimes (assassinating Lieutenant Colonel / Muhammad abd el. Salam "officer in the National Security Sector" – assassinating police sergeant / Saied Morsi Ibrahim Morsi while securing the Post vehicle in "Zagazig" city – targeting a tractor that belongs to the Armed Forces leading to the injury of First Lieutenant / Seba'ey Muhammad Al. Baz and Private / Reda Muhammad Abdullah).

March 11, 2014:

Ismailia governorate:

- Locating a bomb in "Shell" street (junk trade assembly area). Investigations found a secured bomb written all over it ("Qassam" Battalions – Hamas).

Fayoum governorate:

- While two personnel working in National Security Sector department in Fayoum were riding a motorcycle on their way to work, two anonymous suspects riding a motorcycle throw them with a corrosive chemical substance (acid throw) in front of the cemeteries of "Al. Agameen" village, "Abshoway" Police station circuit. The suspects escaped from the crime scene. The victims suffered various burns in the face and body.

March 13, 2014:

Cairo governorate:

- Two anonymous suspects performed an armed attack against an Armed Forces' bus when it stopped in the intersection of "Omar Al. Mokhtar" street and "Al. Kablat" street in "Ezbet Al. Akad". The attack resulted in the fatality of an Armed Forces' personnel and the injury of an officer and two other personnel. Casualties were transferred to "Kobry Al. Koba" military hospital.
- Three anonymous suspects riding a car (identified) opened fire against a car that belongs to an officer from Cairo Security Directorate in the intersection of Alexandria street with "Al. Salam" street. The officer was on his way to work. Suspects succeeded to escape. The incident resulted in some damages in the officer's car (10 bullets in the car's body) without any injuries.

Giza governorate:

- Extremist elements threw Molotov cocktail on 02 electricity boxes in "Ouseem" region; resulting in burning and damaging them. Electricity outage has resulted in the region.

Qena governorate:

- Extremist elements riding an unregistered car shot several gunshots against forces assigned to secure western desert road (Cairo – Aswan), “Farshout” Police station circuit and they escaped. The incident resulted in the injury of a security personnel on his left arm.

March 14, 2014:

Cairo governorate:

- Torching the car owned by an officer working in “Mansoura” Central Security Sector (Hundai, Elantra); in addition to committing arson in his wife’s car (Dawoo Lanos) while being parked under their residence. Fire extended to catch a neighbor’s car.
- Some anonymous personnel torched the car owned by an officer working in “Mansoura” Central Security Sector while being parked in a garage (empty piece of land) next to his residence.

March 15, 2014:

Qalyubia governorate:

- Four anonymous suspects riding a black Mitsubitchi Lancer (blurred number plates) attacked a Military Police

checkpoint located on "Ismailia" channel (200 meters from "Mostorod" bridge). Three of them were involved in shooting live bullets at the guards inside the checkpoint (06 Armed Forces' personnel); resulting in their immediate fatality. It is noted that the fourth convict has video-recorded the attack before they all escaped. Investigations showed the presence of two explosive devices inside a black briefcase left by the suspects. The Explosives unit succeeded to defuse one of the devices, while the other was taken by the civilian protection unit to secure its explosion. The bodies were transferred to "Kobry Al. Koba" military hospital.

March 19, 2014:

- Some members of "Ansar bait al. Maqdese" organization were detected and involved in executing several recent terrorist operations in the central zone (targeting the Military Police checkpoint in "Mostorod" – Armed Forces' bus in "Matariya" – assassinating Major General \ Muhammad Saied – Explosion of Cairo Security Directorate). Their hiding den was in the form of a storage area in "Arab Sharkas" area in "Kanater Khaiyria" where they stored a large quantity of weapons, explosive devices, cars and motorcycles fully equipped to be used in terrorist

operations. In the early morning of March 19, the storage area was targeted in close coordination with the Armed Forces' Engineering Corps. When the hiding elements detected the arrival of the security forces, they started opening fire against the troops. Exchange of fire lasted for six hours; resulting in the fatality of two Armed Forces' officers and the injury of a Central Security Forces' officer.

- Security forces were able to execute 06 terrorist elements (04 were identified) and detaining 08 elements. They found (04 automatic rifles – 11 magazines and large quantity of its caliber ammunition – a 6.5 mm pistol – several tons of explosive materials – 05 explosive belts).

March 22, 2014:

Cairo governorate:

- Explosion next to "Kobba" police station located in building 77, "Suzan Mubarak" street, Saudi company building complex. Investigations showed some damages in the gas tank of a Police officer's privately owned car (break in the tank supporting base, residues of burning a solid object from below, and presence of nails and tiny iron balls inside and under the car).

March 26, 2014:

Qena governorate:

- Explosion next to a pharmacy located close to the building of National Security Sector department. Explosive experts noted that the explosion was a result of an improvised explosive device (water pipe containing some black gunpowder and equipped with a fuse). The explosion resulted in some damages in a parked car next to the accident site; there were no reported casualties.

March 30, 2014:

Northern Sinai governorate:

- Anonymous suspects targeted a bus carrying soldiers going on leave from the Central Security Forces in "Kherba" region, west of "Sheik Zouid" city. The attack resulted in the fatality of an NCO and the injury of three soldiers.

April 02, 2014:

Giza governorate:

- Explosion of three explosive devices planted by anonymous suspects next to static forces assigned secure Cairo University. The explosion resulted in the fatality of Brigadier General \ Tarek Al. Mergawy (Chief of West

Sector Investigations in Giza Security Directorate); in addition to the injury of 08 other officers and soldiers. Primary investigations of the crime scene showed that some anonymous suspects planted explosive devices in hidden locations; targeting security forces. Remote control cell phone was used for explosion.

April 10, 2014:

Giza governorate:

- Explosion of a privately owned car in “Al. Hossary” square, October first police station. Investigations showed that the car is owned by an officer (from Giza traffic department – on a static duty in “Al. Hossary” square). When the officer was inside the car, an explosion occurred in the front part of the car; resulting in his injury in the left knee. He was transferred to October 06 hospital in a stable condition.

April 14, 2014:

Northern Sinai governorate:

- Masked anonymous suspects riding a car (identified) targeting a police sergeant (from “Areesh” Second police investigation department) in front of “Mounir Mady”

hospital in "Areesh" city. He received three gunshots in the chest that led to his immediate fatality.

Giza governorate:

- A group of extremists riding a red Kia threw a butane cylinder connected to some electric circuits next to an electricity box on "Abu Rawash" road behind "Al. Saleba" checkpoint, "Kerdasa" police station circuit. There was no reported explosion. When searching the region, another butane cylinder was located next to the fresh water station responsible for supplying an Armed Forces' insecticide company. The two cylinders were defused.

April 15, 2014:

Giza governorate:

- Explosion of an improvised explosive device on a traffic checkpoint in "Galaa" square in "Dokki" region; resulting in the injury of two policemen from Giza traffic department. An ordinary citizen (cab driver) was able to arrest Yasser Muhammad Ahmed Muhammad Khedr (bachelor degree in Engineering from Cairo University – lives in "Negmet el. Areef" street in "Beni Sweif" governorate – has another residence in "Hassan Maher" street, "Tereet Zanein", "Boulak Al. Dakrour" region in Giza – affiliated to the so-

called “Agnad Masr” organization) after throwing the explosive device and his attempt to escape on his motorcycle with another person (unidentified – escaped).

April 18, 2014:

Giza governorate:

- Explosion of an improvised explosive device in “Lebanon” square’s traffic checkpoint; resulting in the fatality of Major \ Muhammad Gamal Al. Din Ma’moun (from Giza traffic department) and the injury of a policeman.

April 19, 2014:

Northern Sinai governorate:

- Explosion of an explosive device on “Areesh” – Airport road, “Areesh” first police station circuit when a police armor vehicle was passing along the road; resulting in the minor injuries of 03 soldiers.

April 22, 2014:

Qena governorate:

- While a police vehicle that belongs to Qena department of correction was passing in “Sidi Abd el. Rehem el. Qenawy” region, two suspects riding a motorcycle threw Molotov

cocktail on the vehicle; resulting in some damages in the car without any reported casualties. Suspects escaped from the crime scene. Accordingly; two policemen (riding the aforementioned police vehicle) pursued the suspects and were able to arrest them using help from the locals. One of them is a teacher (a Brotherhood member in Qena), while the other could escape.

April 23, 2014:

Giza governorate:

- When Brigadier General \ Ahmed Zaki (officer in Giza Central Security Forces' General Department) was riding his official police vehicle in front of his residence in the 6th zone, October second police station, an explosive device planted under the vehicle exploded 20 meters after the vehicle moved. The explosion resulted in the imputation of his left leg and immediate fatality; in addition to the injury of 02 other accompanying policemen.

May 02, 2014:

Cairo governorate:

- Explosion of an improvised explosive device in a traffic checkpoint on "Al. Mahkma" square, Heliopolis; resulting

in the fatality of a police corporal, the injury of a Police Captain and 03 policemen.

Southern Sinai governorate:

- A suicidal bomber exploded himself on “Al. Tor” – “Sharm Al. Sheik” road targeting a bus that belongs to a private transportation company. Passengers were a group of labors on their way to their workplaces in “Sharm Al. Sheik”. The incident resulted in full burning of the bus and the injury of (the driver – 02 labors). Investigations located a white 132 Fiat car opposite to the explosion site and 1.5 km inside the desert. The car contained (05 RBJ missiles – 02 Mortar bombs – 02 hand grenades); in addition to locating a sack containing 09 hand grenades around 200 meters from the car.
- A suicidal bomber exploded himself on “Al. Wady” security checkpoint on the entrance of “Al. Tor” city; resulting in the fatality of an Armed Forces’ private and the injury of (policeman – police sergeant – 03 soldiers).

Cairo governorate:

- Explosion of an unregistered white Lada “Niva” car on “Ramsis” street in front of the syndicate of engineers;

resulting in the fatality of its driver (a former Armed Forces' reserve officer).

May 03, 2014:

Northern Sinai governorate:

- Anonymous suspects shot an Armed forces' retired colonel dead on his way home in "Areesh" city riding his private car.

May 14, 2014:

Northern Sinai governorate:

- Anonymous gunmen (riding a car) opened fire in the direction of a van (that belongs to Civil Protection Department in Northern Sinai Security Directorate) in "Gesr Al. Wadi" region in "Areesh" city. The van was driven by a Lieutenant Colonel from the department; accompanied by 05 personnel after leaving the Security Directorate (gunmen succeeded in escape). The incident resulted in the injury of 02 policemen.

May 16, 2014:

Cairo governorate:

- Explosion of an improvised explosive device during a popular conference that supports the field marshal in “Ezbet Al. Nakhal” region in “Matariya next to the train station. An anonymous suspect inside the station throw the explosive device on the conference site; resulting in the injury of 04 individuals (police officer – policemen) assigned to secure the conference.

May 19, 2014:

Cairo governorate:

- Anonymous extremists riding a silver car (unidentified) opened heavy fire from an automatic rifle against security forces in the surroundings of Al. Azhar University hostel; resulting in the fatality of 03 policemen and the injury of 09 others including the chief of investigations unit in Nasr City Second Police station in his foot.

Northern Sinai governorate:

- Anonymous suspects were involved in the explosion of the gas pipeline in “Be’r Al. Hefn” region.

***Official Records by National
Security Sector and Public
Security Directorate***

on

***the Attempted Assault of AL-
Azbakeya Police Station***

Al-Azbakeya Police Station

The Report was opened on 17/8/2013 at 1:30 a.m.

By: Brigadier/ Ihab Fawzy Sherrif of Police Station

The following has been recorded

Concerning the subject of Record No. 8615 of 2013 Al-Azbakeya Misdemeanors on the intention of some of Islamist political forces and extreme Islamist currents to mass up on Friday 16/8/2013 in what they called Friday of Anger in Ramses Square and streets nearby. After they assaulted forces and buildings and tried to break in the Police Station, forces started to gradually use force according to law till they managed to repel them and arrest the following while they were trying to block the road on Galaa St and Ramses and side streets leading to the Station after they used firearms, shotguns, stones, empty bottles, and gunshots and threatened to use violence and show off their power. Security forces managed to arrest the following:

1. Muhammad Zaghloul Muhammad El-Sebaey, born 25/6/1987, El-Mahalla El-Kobra, Gharbeya.
2. Tareq Ali Sayed Hassan, born 20/6/1969, employee, 23 El-Sahawy St, El-Matareya.

3. Sabry Abdo Abdul Khaleq Abdul Khaleq, born 22/10/1986,
Tousa El-Bahr, Aga, Dakahleya.
4. Ahmed Muhammad Kamal Muhammad, born 1989, wall
painter, Nazih Noubar, Abul Matameer, Behira.
5. Ragab Sayed Sayed Ahmed El-Meseery, born 1984,
unemployed, Samoul, El-Mahalla, Gharbeya.
6. Muhammad Ibrahim Abdul Ghaffar Ali, born 1984, worker,
Manyal Arous Village, Menoufeya.
7. Muhammad Saad Said Eliwa, born 1988, imam and
preacher, 26 Muhammad Fadl St, Nasr City.
8. Atef Ahmed Muhammad Mustafa, born 1962, accountant, 4
Abu Atef St, Mahattet El-mayya St, El-Marg.
9. Ahmed Sadeq El-Sayed Eisa, born 1996, student, Aghour,
Kalioubeya.
10. Khaled Sayed Muhammad Rabea, born 1975, worker, 25
Ezbet Othman St, Shubra El-Khima.
11. Muhammad Fathi Abdul Aziz Taha, born 1975, driver, 6
Saad Zaghloul St, El-Hawamdeya, Giza.
12. Ali Muhammad Hamdoun Gad, born 1988, worker, Houd
El-Gnina, El-Khanka, Kalioubeya.

13. Ramadan Omar Abdul Raheem Muhammad, born 1984, worker, Beshir Bik St, Aswan.
14. Assim Hassan Muhammad Mahmoud, born 1969, furniture painter, El-Ezba El-Bahareya, Helwan.
15. Mustafa Ibrahim Muhammad El-Sayed, born 1995, worker, El-Ghannam St, Zaki Mattar, Imbaba.
16. Ahmed Ismail Ahmed Hassanein, born 1984, unemployed, 2 Fodoul St, El-Sharabeya.
17. Muhammad Samir Sayed Ahmed, born 1991, student, El-Kattaweya, Abu Hammad, Sharkeya.
18. Muhammad Fathi Abdul Baqi Suleiman Gomaa, born 1979, unemployed, Khaled Ibn Al-Waleed St, Warrak, Giza.

They have been detained in order to be investigated by the Public Prosecution. The Record has been concluded after recording the abovementioned on the record time and date.

This report was initiated on October 3rd 2013 at 11am.

By: Major/Amr Ahmed

Officer, National Security Sector

The following was recorded:

- In light of the investigations conducted by the Public Prosecution on the lawsuit number "8615/2013 Alazbakia misdemeanors", and upon its decision demanding the National Security Sector investigations on the incident and its circumstances, the investigations on whether or not the accused committed the crimes stated in the arrest report and the inquisitions of the Public Prosecution, and investigations on whether or not any of the accused promoted ideas which encourage obstructing or violating the law, or whether or not any of them affiliates with a gang or a group that promote such ideas, and whether or not there were other accused persons who participated with the arrested suspects through concordance, instigation, or assistance. And, In case there were such accomplices, identify the names, data of them.
- Our reliable secret sources information confirmed by our careful investigations showed the following:
- Following the dispersal of Rabaa Al-Adawiya Sit-In, the Brothers group leader/ Salah Al-Din Abdul-Halim Morsi

Sultan organized a meeting in his residence located at 4 H, 38 Al-Shatr Al-Sabie, Zahraa Al- Maadi, Cairo with a number of the Brothers' leaders of whom the following were identified:

- 1- Gamal Abdul-Satar Mohamed Abdul-Wahab (born on 15th of April 1968, professor in faculty of Islamic Daawa, Al-Azhar University , resides at 151 Imtidad Ramses st., Nasr City)
- 2- Ahmed Mostafa Hussien Mohamed Al-Moghier (born on 16th of February 1980, engineer and a member in the Brothers' Electronic Committee, resides in Giza).
- 3- Abdul-Rahman Abdul-Hamid Ahmed Al-Bar (born on 14th of June 1963, professor in Faculty of Islamic Fundamentals, Al-Azhar University, Al-DaKahliya Branch, resides in Aga city, Al-DaKahliya governorate).
- 4- Abdul-Rahman Ezz Al-Din Imam Hassan Amr (born on 24th of April 1987, Misr 25 TV Channel reporter, lives at 8a Mahmud Sami Al-Meimari st., Al-Zaher).
- 5- Abdul Hafeez Al-Sayed Mohamed Ghazzal (born on 1st of February 1956, former Imam of Al-Fatah Mosque, resides at 9 Swiaqat Alilah st., Al sayeda Zeinab, arrested).

- 6- Diaa Sayed Abdul-Mageed Mohamed Farahat (born on 17th of October 1959, physician and owner of Al-Diaa company for Franchises, resides at 19 Al-Obour apartment buildings, Al-Obour city).
- 7- Saad Mohamed Mohamed Omara (born on 12th of December 1951, internal medicine specialist physician , resides on Al-Nokrashi st., Faraskour, Damietta).
- 8- Sherief Ahmed Mohamed Al- sayed Mansour(born on 1st of November 1974, law researcher South Sharkia networks, Misr 25 TV channel interviewer "Brothers' TV channel", resides in Malas, Mania Al Qamh, Sharkia governorate, arrested during Al-Fath Mosque incident).
- During the abovementioned meeting, they agreed to rally the masses of the Brothers group to stage protests in various parts of Cairo, during which they would block roads and obstruct traffic means and commit acts of violence against military and police facilities, and churches via using firearms, shotguns, cold weapons, Molotov cocktail bottles , batons, and stones in order to undermine security, disturb social peace and cause a state of chaos that would suggest that there is a civil war in the country, in addition to attempting to convince the world's public opinion of such image.

- It was possible through the information provided by the sources and through the investigations to identify the elements who were assigned to assault Al-Azbakia police station. They are as follows:

1- Mostafa Al-Sayed Khodiery (born on 12th of April 1989, high school graduate, resides at 5 Hamdey Salama st., Ezzbet Maarouf, Al-Mataria, arrested).

2- Mohamed Sayed Mordi aka /Mohamed Belia (44 years old, hardware and paints store owner, resides on Al-Seha st., Ezzbet Atef, Al-Mataria, arrested).

3- Saied Sayed Mordi aka / Saied Belia(41 years old, resides on Al-Seha st., Ezzbet Atef, Al-Mataria, arrested).

4- Saber Eid Abo Al-Sarasir (50 years old, contractor, lives in Arab Al-Hisn, Al-Mataria, arrested).

5- Adel Mohamed Al-Tawil (51 years old, turner, lives in Khartit Al-Tawil, Arab Al-Hisn, Al-Mataria, arrested).

6- Hossam Ahmed Kinawi Hussien (born in 1988, vendor, resides in Abo Ragwan Al-Bahary, Al-Badrashin, Giza, arrested).

- On 16th of August 2013, the abovementioned elements organized a mass rally in front of Al Azbakia police station

and appointed some armed elements to climb up the Arab Contractors building and the 6 of October Bridge facing the police station in order to use them to shoot their weapons, throw Molotov cocktail bottles against Al Azbakia police station and to harass the citizens and to set fire to some public and private properties neighboring the police station. Yet, the security forces faced these elements and thwarted their attempt to storm the police station. This incident resulted in some damage in the outer part of the police station facility, shattering its windows and the injury of some of the security elements assigned to guard the police station, in addition to the escape of a number of those who were detained for lawsuits.

- After that, as the information and investigations revealed, those elements instigated the protestors to head to the area around Al-Fath Mosque in order to spread chaos and create a state of instability. Moreover, they instigated those protestors to hold a sit-in inside the mosque as an alternative site instead of Rabaa Al-Adawiya and AlNada squares, and to resist the security forces in case the latter attempt to disperse their sit-in. in order to achieve this goal, they provided the protestors with firearms, batons, and a large amount of medications and shrouds to face the security forces. The residents of the area, together with the Army and the police

forces, were able to arrest 609 persons. Meanwhile, the rest of the protestors are still at large, of whom some were issued arrest warrants in their names as they participated in the assault upon Al-Azbakia police station and the Arab Contractors' facility and the incidents occurred around Al-Fath Mosque.

- A number of the protestors of foreign nationalities were arrested. They are as follows:
- Matin Ahmed Torran "Turk"
- Ibrahim Hussien Mohamed Halawa "Irish of Egyptian origin"
- Fatma Hussien Mohamed Halawa "Irish of Egyptian origin"
- Somia Hussien Mohamed Halawa "Irish of Egyptian origin"
- Amina Hussien Mohamed Halawa "Irish of Egyptian origin"
- Ahmed Nour Al-Din Nabil Al-Kial "Syrian"
- Mohamed Mohamed Mosa Al-Hariri "Syrian"
- John Richard Grisson "Canadian"
- Tarek Nadeem Ahmed Al-Labani "Canadian"

- The information and investigations proved that some elements of aforementioned foreign origins participated in the acts of violence targeting Al-Fath Mosque area in Ramses square. They are as follows: (Matin Ahmed Torran" Turk", Ibrahim Hussien Mohamed Halawa" Irish of Egyptian origin, Fatma Hussien Mohamed Halawa" Irish of Egyptian origin", Somia Hussien Mohamed Halawa " Irish of Egyptian origin", Amina Hussien Mohamed Halawa " Irish of Egyptian origin", Ahmed Nour Al-Din Nabil Al-Kial "Syrian", Mohamed Mohamed Mosa Al-Hariri "Syrian",). In addition to that, some of these elements held a sit-in inside Al-Fath Mosque in Ramses square and assaulted the adjacent stores and the citizens by using firearms, shotguns. These acts resulted in the injury of many citizens and the damage of the stores... Meanwhile, it was revealed that the participation of the Canadian citizen named/ John Richard Grisson and the Canadian citizen named/ Tarek Nadeem Ahmed Al-Labani was only limited to photographing the incidents without taking part in the acts of violence and sabotage in the area surrounding the mosque on Ramses St. It was also revealed that they do not belong or affiliate with the Brothers Group.

- The investigations and information revealed that a number of the elements arrested participated in assaulting the Arab Contractors' facility. They are as follows:

1- Sayed Abdul-Kader Sayed Dawood(born in 1981, laborer, resides at 62 Al-Giza houses, Al-Mokatam, Cairo).

2- Ahmed Mohamed Fath-Allah Al-Daoushi(born in 1987, laborer, resides in Khier- Allah area, Al-Basateen).

3- Khaled Hamdey Sayed Ibrahim (born in 1985, laborer, resides at 14 Mohamed Al-Nagi, Al-Basateen).

4- Badawy Afifi Badawy Afifi (born in 1983, plumber, resides in Roud Al-Farag).

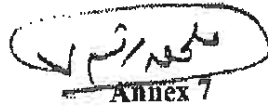
5- Ahmed Mahrous Mohamed Abdul-Halim (born in 1994, unemployed, resides in Abdeen, Cairo).

- The investigations and information affirmed that the Brothers Group leaders assigned some elements working in the medical field (physicians, nurses, paramedics) to participate in the said incidents in order to make use of them to treat any of the elements who get injured during the clashes with the Army and police forces.

- The information and investigations concluded that some arms and tools used in the acts of violence inside Al-Fath

mosque were as follows(1 shotgun rifle, 4 locally made shotgun pistols , 1 Russian made shotgun pistol, 6 (12mm.)shotgun shells, 2 automatic rifles, some ammunition 7.62*39mm. , 21 Molotov cocktail bottles, a large amount of medical supplies and shrouds)

- Note 1: attached herewith is a CD (containing some clips from inside Al-Fath mosque during the MB sit-in).
- Note 2: attached herewith is a CD (containing some clips regarding the attempts to storm Al-Azbakia police station).
- The report was concluded at the said time and date after recording the abovementioned; it shall be presented to the Chancellor and Chief of Public Prosecution.



**Numerical statement of firearms and shotguns
found at Rabaa and Nahda sit-ins**

~ 6

Ministry of Interior

Division of Public Security

The General Administration of Inspecting Criminal Evidences

CEO Office

About: unsealing the exhibits of weapons
and ammunitions seized from Rabaa El
Adawya Square in Cairo.

Memorandum

- On 24th August 2013, the prosecution of East Cairo pronounced its resolution in Cases No. 15899/2013 (Giza Administrative) and No. 35758/2013 (Criminals of Police station No. 1 at Nasr City) along with the exhibits of Weapons, Ammunitions and the other items from Rbaa El Adawya in Cairo right after dispersing the sit-in.

A picture shows a general view of the seized items awaiting inspection

following has been stated:

- First: the firearms:
 - 9 rifles, caliber 7.62 X 39 mm.
 - 1 FN rifle, caliber 7.62 X 51 mm.
 - 2 Beretta machine guns, caliber 9 mm.
 - 2 Israeli-made UZI machine guns, caliber 9 mm.
 - 1 semi-automatic shotgun, caliber 12.
 - 22 local-made shotguns, caliber 12 (one of them with a carving of David Star on the grip).
 - 1 local-made shotgun with a cylinder with the capacity of 6 cartridges, caliber 12.
 - 6 local-made shotguns, caliber 16.
 - 3 local-made piston like shotguns, caliber 12.
 - 1 local-made firearm, caliber 7.62 X 39 mm.
 - 3 transformed sound arms, commercial calibers (9 mm – 8 mm).
 - 1 long Helwan Pistol, caliber 9 mm.

A picture of Israeli- made UZI machine gun and a shotgun with
a carving of David Star on the grip

** After performing the technical inspection, it was found that all arms are serviceable except 4 local-made shotguns, caliber 12.

▪ Second: Ammunitions:

1. 63 bullets for firearms of caliber 7.62 X 39 mm.
2. 207 bullets for shotguns of caliber 12.
3. 4 bullets for shotguns of caliber 16.
4. 28 bullets for long firearms of caliber 9 mm.
5. 15 blank cartridges for bullets that are used with firearms caliber 7.62 X 39 mm.
6. 39 blank cartridges for bullets that are used with shotguns caliber 12.
7. 16 blank cartridges for bullets that are used with long firearms caliber 9 mm.
8. 1 projectile belongs to a bullet that is used with firearms caliber 7.62 X 39 mm.
9. 28 sound cartridges with their heads struck which are used with transformed sound arms for commercial caliber 9 mm.

** After performing the technical inspection, it was found that all ammunitions are serviceable.



▪ Third: other items:

1. 1 bulletproof vest containing a hole made by a firearm projectile, and a trace of blood stains which are being inspected in the laboratory.
2. 3 protective vests which are used for violent sports (like Taekwondo).
3. 1 floating vest.
4. 28 gas masks, one of them is burnt.
5. 1 pair of plastic goggles.
6. 7 magazines used for firearms caliber 7.62 X 39 mm.
7. 1 magazine used for long machine guns caliber 9 mm.
8. 3 round objects containing brown material and a fuse in the front, the objects are being inspected in the laboratory.
9. 9 metal slingshots provided by elastic rubber used for attacking people along with 81 metal balls of caliber 1.7 mm and 1.5 mm.
10. 1 cold weapon such as a silver color dagger with one blade.

A picture of the seized
dagger

A picture of the
ammunitions and,
slingshots and metal
balls

*** All exhibits were inspected at once and delivered to the General Administration of Cairo Investigation Bureau. The necessary technical report is being processed to be presented to the General Prosecution.

Kindly be informed of the aforementioned.

26th August 2013

Major General/

(Tarek El Gebily)

CEO of Criminal Evidences

Ministry of Interior
Division of Public Security
The General Administration of Inspecting Criminal Evidences
CEO Office

About: unsealing the exhibits of weapons and ammunitions seized from Nahda Square in Giza.

Memorandum

- On 20th August 2013, the prosecution of Giza pronounced its resolution in Case No. 12681/2013 (Giza Misdemeanors) along with the exhibits of Weapons, Ammunitions and the other items from Nahda Square in Giza right after dispersing the sit-in.

A picture shows a general view of the seized items being inspected

- Upon unsealing the exhibits and performing the technical inspections, the following has been stated:
 - First: the firearms:
 1. 12 rifles, caliber 7.62 X 39 mm.
 2. 1 shotgun, caliber 12.
 3. 12 local-made shotguns, caliber 12.
 4. 1 local-made shotgun with a cylinder with the capacity of 5 cartridges, caliber 12.
 5. 3 local-made shotguns, caliber 12
 6. 6 local-made piston-like shotguns, caliber 12.
 7. 3 local-made piston-like shotguns, caliber 12 missing the frontal muzzles.
 8. 3 local-made firearms, caliber 7.62 X 39 mm.

**** After performing the technical inspection, it was found that all arms are serviceable except 3 rifles are charred.**

A picture of the exhibits of firearms being inspected

▪ **Second: Ammunitions:**

1. 9457 bullets for firearms of caliber 7.62 X 39 mm.
2. 229 bullets for shotguns of caliber 12.
3. 13 bullets for shotguns of caliber 16.
4. 12 bullets for firearms of caliber 7.62 X 51 mm.
5. 20 bullets that are used with long firearms caliber 9mm.
6. 2 defensive bullets that are used with shotguns caliber 12.

**** After performing the technical inspection, it was found that all ammunitions are serviceable.**

2 pictures of the ammunitions of different calibers, and metal slingshots

▪ **Third: other items:**

1. 1 protective vest.
2. 2 plastic bags containing white powder and being inspected in the laboratory.
3. 2 glass bottles containing flame creating material and a fuse in the front.
4. 32 metal slingshots provided by elastic rubber used for attacking people along with 3 glass balls.
5. 6 rifle magazines.
6. 56 soda bottles with a fuse protruding from each nozzle which are known as (Molotov bottles). Also, 1 plastic Jerry can, and after a laboratory inspection the material inside it was Gasoline which is used as ignition catalytic.
7. Clothes (a T-shirt and a scarf) stained with brown material, after the laboratory inspection it wasn't blood.

A picture of the exhibits of Molotov bottles and the local-made piton- like firearms

*** All exhibits were inspected at once and delivered to the General Administration of Giza Investigation Bureau. The necessary technical report is being processed to be presented to the General Prosecution.

Kindly be informed of the aforementioned.

20th August 2013
Major General/
(Tarek El Gobily)
CEO of Criminal Evidences

المحور الثالث
الإجراءات القانونية
ف قاسورين
Third Axis

Legal & Security Proceedings

In Raba'a & Al. Nahda Missions

In the light of these legally flagrant violations and crimes, the date of August 14, 2013 was set to execute the decision of the General Prosecutor regarding Raba'a & Al. Nahda sit-ins. The Ministry was keen on preceding the execution operation by a set of security procedures that target inviting the protesters to leave peacefully without causing any casualties. The Ministry reassured the Security institution's conscious awareness of the importance of engaging the Egyptian society and all institutions that are related to the execution phases. The procedures were as follows:

First Provision: Government decisions & official statements issued in regard to Raba'a & Al. Nahda Sit-ins¹:

July 27, 2013:

- The Minister of Interior held a press conference on the incidents being witnessed at Nasr Road, and the brotherhood's supporters opening fire on Central Security Forces which resulted in the fatality of an officer by a gunshot and the injury of another officer and 04 soldiers. The Minister called on protestors and brotherhood leaders to rationalize, avoid incitement and exploiting bloodshed, reopening blocked roads, and stop the killing & torturing acts that victimized three individuals and

¹ Attached herein is a CD that includes the government decisions & official statements, brief on Raba'a incidents, and conferences held at the Cabinet and the Interior Ministry after terminating the events on August 14, 2013 (CD no. 44).

injured seven others after assaulting them inside the sit-in as they were suspected to be security elements. The Minister declared that these actions would be handled in accordance with the General Prosecution's orders.

- Major General / Mohammad Ibrahim, Minister of Interior, held a meeting with the Chiefs of civil community organizations and human rights entities to discuss security situations and introduce his vision regarding Raba'a & Al. Nahda sit-ins. They all confirmed that the sit-in was armed through all the witnessed scenes and evidence that protestors possess various types of weapons. The Minister of Interior invited all civil community organizations, human rights' entities, and various media outlets to accompany the security bodies after specifying the date of executing the General Prosecutor's decision; and after legalizing all procedures. This is what actually taken place.

July 31, 2013:

- The cabinet declared its decision to launch all required procedures that help in confronting all risks resulting from the sit-in and threatening National Security & Public Peace. The decision further assigned the Minister of Interior to take all required procedures in this regard; within the provisions of the law and constitution.

July 31, 2013:

- The General Prosecutor issued this decision [The Police are assigned to take all legally required actions in order to detect

crimes that took place in the circuits of Tahrir, Raba'a & Al. Nahda Squares in Cairo & Giza governorates; Al. Ka'ed Ibrahim Mosque in Alexandria; Al. Shawn Square in Mahla city in Al. Gharbiya governorate; and all other squares in lower and upper Egypt where these crimes have taken place. The Police are further assigned to unveil whoever committed these crimes and take all legally required actions against them; while considering the aforementioned law provisions and seizing all utilized weapons and tools; in addition to retrieving the seized radio broadcasting vehicles owned by the Radio & Television Union; and arresting these crimes' inciters who are "Mohammad Badee" the Muslim Brotherhood Guide, "Mohammad El. Beltagy", "Safwat Hegazy", "Hassan Al. Brens", "Bassem Ouda" from the Brotherhood leaders; and "Tarek Al. Zomor" a leader in the Islamic Group; and referring them to the General Prosecution once arrested].

August 01, 2013:

- The Ministry of Interior issued a statement through its Press Spokesperson; advising and warning protestors to return back to their homes and works; in the light of the cabinet decision to assign the Ministry of Interior to take all required procedures; undertaking not to follow anybody, and providing all means of transportation to their governorates.

August 03, 2013:

- The Ministry of Interior issued the second statement through different media outlets; calling on protestors to leave peacefully. The Ministry undertook not to follow anybody and provide all necessary means of transportation. The statement warned protestors to stop committing crimes against citizens, blocking roads, torturing & killing acts, and threatening public peace and security. All this took place before executing the General Prosecutor's decision.

Repeated calls were extended to the protestors through various media outlets urging them to disperse the sit-in and leave via secure corridors; and assuring them that they will not be followed by security bodies.

The Police chopper disseminated a written message requesting protestors to disperse the sit-in and leave; thereby considering other citizens' interests and considering the rights of the nearby residents from the sit-in location to exercise their daily routines freely.

August 07, 2013:

- The Presidency issued a statement charging the non-peaceful Muslim Brotherhood crowd of the responsibility against the failure of international efforts in which representatives from (USA – EU – UAE – Qatar) have participated; in addition to the diplomatic efforts that lasted for ten days. The statement declared the termination of the diplomatic efforts phase and

holding the Brotherhood accountable for the vulnerability of societal peace and all its repercussions.

August 07, 2013:

- The Prime Minister issued a statement in various media outlets stating that the cabinet decision to assign the Ministry of Interior to break up the two sit-ins is irreversible. The reason behind the delay was considering the holiness of the month of Ramadan and granting another chance to put an end to these non peaceful actions without security interference. However; all efforts have gone in vain, the protestors exceeded all peaceful limits, incited violence and use of weapons in spite of several not to use weapons against the police and innocent civilians. The statement called on the protestors in Raba'a & Al. Nahda to leave quickly without being followed; it further declared the State undertaking to provide free of charge means of transportation to transport them away from the sit-in locations.

August 08, 2013:

- The Prime Minister & and the Minister of Interior visited Al. Darassah Sector for Central Security Forces. They had a meeting with the troops where they introduced the government's decision and motivated them to effectively participate in executing the government plan in accordance with the law. All State efforts and capabilities will be utilized to break up the sit-ins and overcome its related risks.

Al. Minya Security Directorate

Department of Criminal Investigation


Report

Subject: Report on identifying various assault incidents on police stations, police installations, and Christian Houses of God since June 30, 2013.

Investigation:

- The department received the correspondence of the Assistant Minister – Security Director; including the correspondence of the Assistant Minister for legal affairs sector no. 20665 on December 12, 2013 regarding the aforementioned subject. According to the conducted investigations and coordination with the North & South Investigation departments, the following was clarified:
- Since June 30, 2013 revolution, Al. Minya Governorate has witnessed several crimes conducted by the supporters of the ousted President from various Islamic currents especially the Muslim Brotherhood which represented illegal and illegitimate actions in various security circuits, centers and police stations inside the directorate as follows:

Identifying all forms of assaults on Police installations and Civil Entities:

- On July 03, 2013 and after listening to the Armed Forces' statement, a crowd of Islamic currents (estimated to be around 7000 individual) who have formerly been gathered in front of the governorate's main administrative building opened random fire in

the direction of the governorate building causing various damages in the front side and in the security office. They moved in different directions along the streets of the city; opening random fire that caused damages to some citizens' cars. Some of them moved towards the Nile Kournish street where they caused damages on the front side of the National Bank of Development and Tourism Activation Authority. They also damaged the ATM machines of Bank of Alexandria, the front sides of Faisal Bank, National Bank of Egypt and the United Bank. Then they moved towards the Security Directorate building where they opened random fire against the building which resulted in the injury of First Lieutenant / Mohammad Gamal Adly Abu Khalifa (23 years old) from the Central Security Forces who was assigned to secure the Security Directorate building. Accordingly; Security Forces exchanged live fire with them. The injured officer was transferred to Al. Minya University hospital where he passed away on July 04, 2013 as a result of his injury. A police report no. 6344/2013 was initiated.

- On August 14, 2013, (23) police stations were assaulted and attacked; setting fire on them, stealing and damaging all their contents (furniture / documents / books / papers / some installations). Some police vehicles and other confined cars and motorbikes were seized; in addition to seizing confined weapons, stealing radio devices and causing damages to the attached officers' lounges. There was also an attempt to assault 03 police stations.
- On August 19, 2013, a fight broke out between the villagers of "Abu Garg" in "Bani Mazar" province and a group of Muslim

Brotherhood supporters who were assembled in an anti-military march; chanting several anti-military & Police slogans. Some of them opened fire against the villagers which resulted in the fatality of a 20-year old Private / "Muhammad Reda Ahmed Ibrahim", a conscript in the Security forces who was shot in the face by birdshots. A 14-year old villager "Ahmed Abdullah Shabaan" was shot in the back; resulting in his injury. A police report no. 7047/2013 was drafted on both incidents.

- On November 15, 2013, Al. Minya Police Station received a complaint from a 45-year old dentist / Elham Othman Abulazeem. When she was driving her car on the bridge, the ousted President's supporters were conducting a march and blocking the bridge. They stopped, cursed and assaulted her; causing damages in the windshield and rear shield.
- On November 29, 2013, Al. Minya Police Station received a complaint from a 24-year old lawyer / "Islam Said Ahmed", and the mother of / "Said Ahmed Afify" (50 years) that they were assaulted, insulted and beaten by "Said El. Bana" and others who were in a march that supported the ousted President which resulted in the injury of the first in the forehead. They were beaten as they refused to join the march and show Raba'a sign.

Criminal Directorate efforts in facing these incidents:

- After legalizing the procedures, (1935) convicts were arrested for committing these crimes. Security forces also succeeded in arresting (93) prisoners who fled during the prison break; and retrieving (1843) various types of the seized weapons.

- According to the aforementioned, it's now clear that all the fatality cases, injuries and damages in police & public installations, bank properties, vehicles, and assaults on civilians and their properties have resulted since June 30, 2013 revolution and after the breaking up of Raba'a & Al. Nahda sit-ins on August 14, 2013. These incidents were committed by the ousted President's supporters. All necessary procedures were taken and it was possible through the investigations to identify the involved personnel and detaining them. Huge amounts of seized weapons from police stations were also retrieved.

Col. Muhammad Saad

Criminal Investigations Department

بيان مجلس الدفاع الوطني

Statement

National Defense Council

Arab Republic of Egypt

In accordance with Article 22 of the Constitutional Declaration issued on July 08, 2013, the National Defense Council convened in the eve of Wednesday, July 24, 2013 (Ramadan 15, 1434), chaired by Counselor / Adly Mansour, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to consider the developments in the internal situations and security status in the country; and to discuss further threats facing the Egyptian National Security at home and abroad.

In the light of discussing the ongoing developments surrounding both the local and international arenas which undoubtedly confirm the presence of direct threats against societal peace and national security, the council adopted the following decisions:

- 1- Asserting the State's commitment towards ensuring the rights & liberties of its citizens; particularly the right of the freedom to believe and freedom of peaceful expression. The State is obliged to protect the right of peaceful expression by its citizens or demonstration or sit-in; pursuant to the law and without violating or threatening societal security or disrupting life systems.
- 2- Asserting the State's commitment towards protecting its citizens whatever their affiliations are; in addition to protecting societal peace. The State will not allow threatening the society or disrupting its domestic security; whatever the type of the threat is

and whatever the sources are; in the frame of the rule of law and protection of human rights.

- 3- Reaffirming the State's commitment - with all its entities & institutions and in the frame of the rule of law and protection of human rights - not to allow anybody to terrorize its citizens, threaten the State and society, spread terrorism either verbally or practically, attempt to racketeer the citizen, humiliate the society, or disrupt local peace and security.
- 4- Asserting that the State - with all its entities & institutions and in the frame of the rule of law and protection of human rights – will take all necessary actions that ensure deterring outlaws, pursue and hold those who threaten citizens' security accountable or those who mess with societal peace or deprive them from a stable and natural life.
- 5- Asserting that the State - with all its entities & institutions and in the frame of the rule of law and protection of human rights – will take all procedures & measures to dry-up the sources of terrorizing civilians or violating the law.

Reference: The Armed Forces' Official Spokesperson on July 25, 2013.

Cairo Security Directorate

General Investigation Directorate of Cairo

Criminal Investigation Directorate

Heliopolis Investigation Team

نصر

Report

- According to the attached papers from the Directorate – Planning and Follow-up Directorate – about requesting for the available information about events of Rabaa Al-Adaweya sit-in, department Nasr City Police Station 1.

Testification

Subject:-

- Providing available information, and previous contemporary and sequent reports about events of Rabaa Al-Adaweya sit-in dispersal, department of Nasr City Police Station 1.

Examination:- after examination we found out that:-

- After ousting the former President/ Muhammad Morsy in July 2013, the terrorist Muslim Brotherhood took Rabaa Al-Adaweya square, department of Nasr City Police Station 1 as a location for their sit-in and protesting through what is being broadcasted by some satellite channels. Protestors made crimes such as blocking the four directions of the road, interrupting the traffic, occupying spaces between buildings, its entrances and in front of the apartments, and entirely resided in it, making tents, damaging all

the facilities in the road, making barricades and obstacles to hinder the entrance to this area, possessing some murdering and torching equipment such as fire weapons and Molotov Cocktails. Protestors committed crimes such as killing any person who attempts to move near the place where they sit-in, kidnapping persons, breaking arms and legs. Some of the neighborhood residences have drafted many complaints about the impossibility of living in there, undertaking their jobs by which they get substances or getting their needs. The matter which led to community tension because of these actions which bastardize the dignity of the citizens and paw their humanity. All the local and international attempts have been used up to disperse the sit-in peacefully.

- Herewith a list of 108 police report issued against regulators and protesters of Rabaa Al-Adaweya square before breaking up the sit-in.
- On July 31, 2013, a decision has been issued by the attorney general to disperse Rabaa Al-Adaweya sit-in because of the enough signs of subversion activities, damaging the state institutions and buildings, willful murder, resisting authorities, detention and physical torture of civilians that have been available.
- The Prime Minister and National Defense & Security Council issued a decision that assigned the police authority and the Armed Forces to break up the sit-in and arrest Muslim Brotherhood leaders who are responsible for the incited violence.

- All the dimensions and cautions have been considered; legalism and sit-in dispersal mechanism have been maintained.
- On Wednesday 14th of August 2013, a date has been specified to disperse the sit-in. The relevant forces for mission implementation oriented and launched a warning by speakers to disperse the sit-in peacefully, but protesters refused and started to act feloniously and resisted the forces, this led police forces to fire tear gas grenades to disperse them but the protesters escalated the situation and used fire weapons, fireworks and Molotov Cocktails against the police forces which led to some fatalities in both sides.
- Forces could arrest 798 accused persons.
- As a result, police report no. 15899 in 2013 departmental Nasr City police station has been issued.
- Decision of the General Prosecution:-

First: Detention of 772 accused persons for fifteen days under remand for the investigation.

Second: Setting 23 accused persons free, only if they paid a five thousand-pound bail, or they will stay for fifteen days under the remand detention for the investigation.