



The Popular Campaign to Designate the Muslim Brotherhood as an International Terrorist Organization

First Report On The Crimes of Violence by Muslim Brotherhood and Supporters

(From June 30th to December 25th, 2013)

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Introduction

In preparation for the people's upheaval that toppled the Muslim Brotherhood regime on June 30th, 2013, both supporters and opponents of the regime attempted to mobilize the public. While opponents used growing anger towards the failure of the regime as a catalyst, the leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood incited their supporters to practice violence to deter the opponents. They announced that the legitimacy of the regime is a red line that cannot be crossed. In public statements, Muslim Brotherhood leaders threatened to shed blood and execute bombings to turn Egypt into hell if the people revolted against the regime of Morsi.

In response, members and supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood turned those statements into action. They tortured and killed opponents, abused women and children, and destroyed facilities, during and after gathering in Rabe'a and Alnahda Squares. They forced children to wear coffins and walk in the streets to give a false impression that the situation in Egypt was similar to Syria, where children are killed because of war between the regime and armed Islamist rebels.

The members and supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood burnt and bombed several important facilities including police stations, churches, and government buildings after the evacuation of Rabe'a and Alnahda gatherings. When the new school year started, they seized the opportunity to ignite riot in universities all over Egypt, including beating up and insulting professors and teachers. Many innocent students and teachers were killed during those university riot events.

Nevertheless, they went on attacking ordinary citizens at public squares all over Egypt, especially in Cairo to keep this state of instability and insecurity. Sometimes, they even attacked individual activists and citizens for the mere reason



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of opposing the regime of Muslim Brotherhood.

Even worse, the Muslim Brotherhood leaders did not hesitate to torture their own members who denounced the use of violence by the group. On July 23rd, a group of 670 young Muslim Brotherhood announced their dissidence from the group and called themselves “Muslim Brothers against Violence.” In response, the Muslim Brotherhood leaders arrested them and kept them in custody at Rabe’a area and slashed and tortured them as punishment.

This report shall mention in details the crimes of violence committed by the members and supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood in the period between the date of toppling the Muslim Brotherhood regime (June 30th, 2014) and the date Egypt and some Arab Gulf countries designated them as a terrorist organization (December 25th, 2013). The crimes of violence were committed through three main stages:

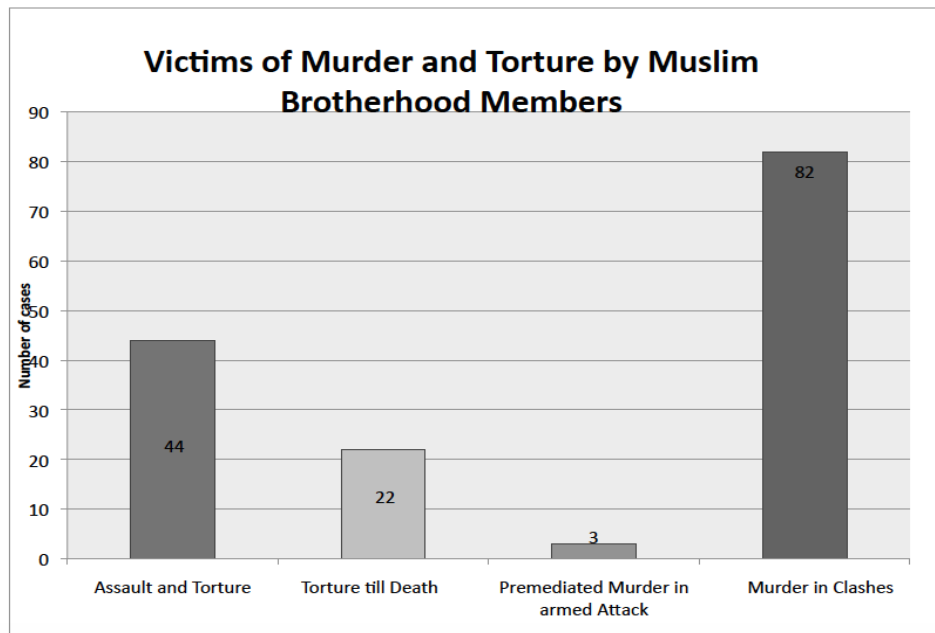
- Stage I: Prior to evacuating Rabe’a and Alnahda gatherings
- Phase II: During the evacuation of Rabe’a and Alnahda gatherings
- Phase III: Post evacuation of Rabe’a and Alnahda gatherings



General Review and Statistics

Stage I: Prior to evacuating Rabe'a and Alnahda gatherings

It started by the revolution against Muslim Brotherhood regime on June 30th and ended by the evacuation of Rabe'a and Elnahda gatherings. The main characteristic of this stage was the excessive use of statements inciting to violence by Muslim Brotherhood leaders that lower rank members turned into action. The following figure shows the number of injuries and murder caused by targeting opponents during this stage: 82 people were killed in clashes, 3 citizens were killed on purpose, 44 people were tortured, and 22 of them were tortured to death.

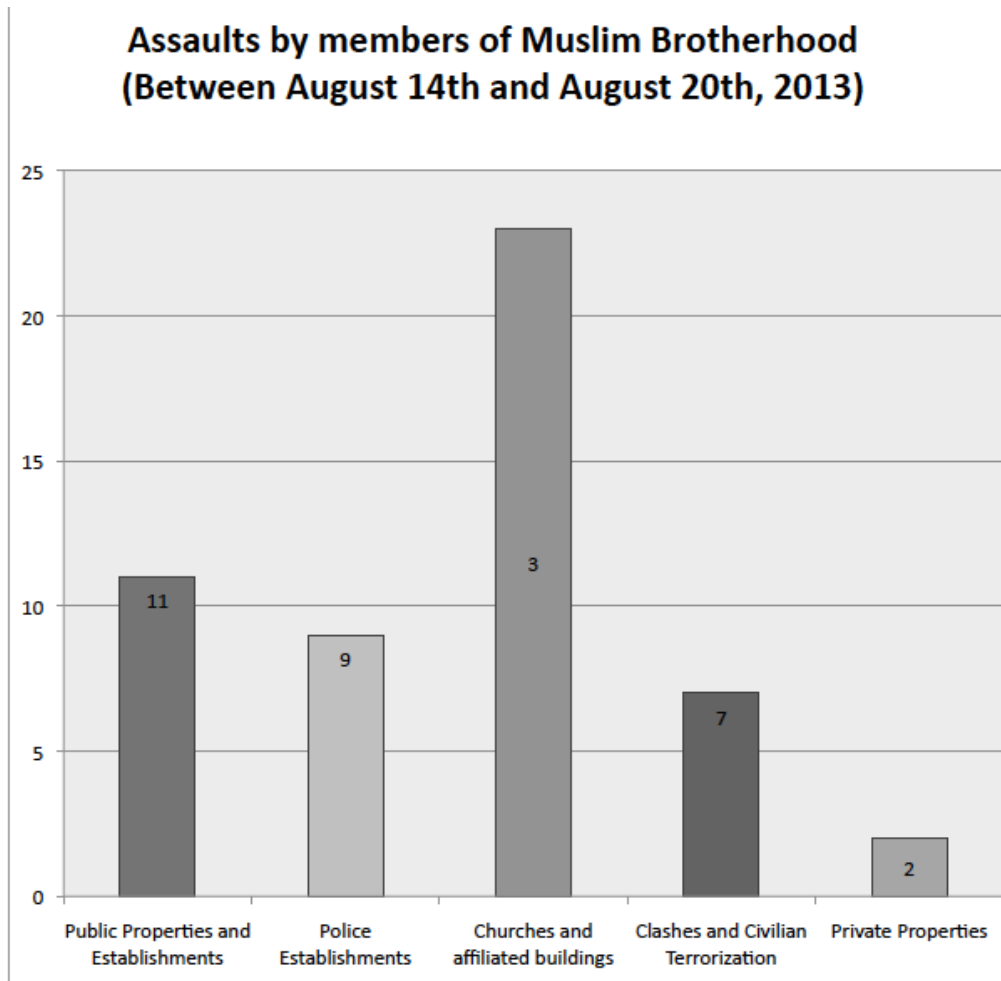




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Stage II: The evacuation of Rabe'a and Alnahda gatherings

It started on moving to police forces to evacuate the gatherings on August 14th and ended on August 20th. This stage was marked by targeting public facilities, police stations, and churches in avenge for the evacuation process. The following chart explains the number and kind of state and private facilities that were attacked by Muslim Brotherhood members and supporters: 11 governmental authorities, 9 police stations and directorates, 23 churches and Coptic facilities, 7 purposeful clashes, 2 private facilities.

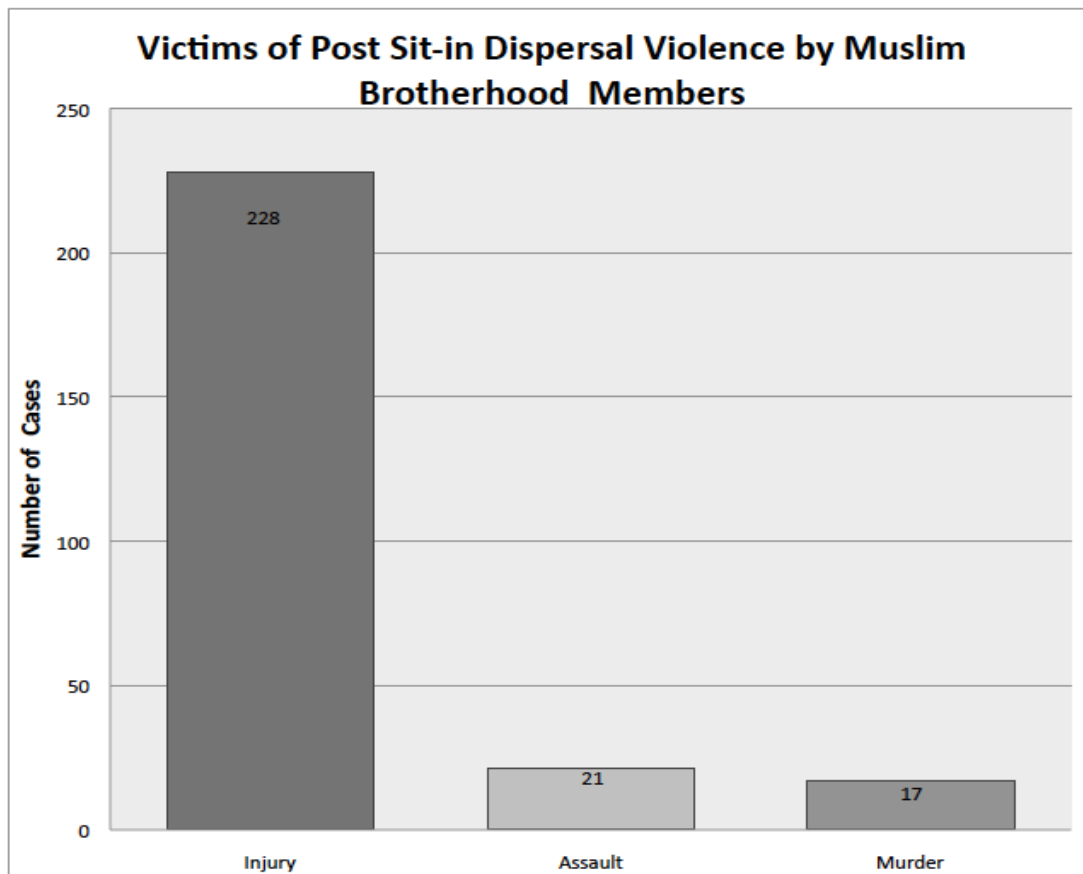




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Stage III: Post evacuation:

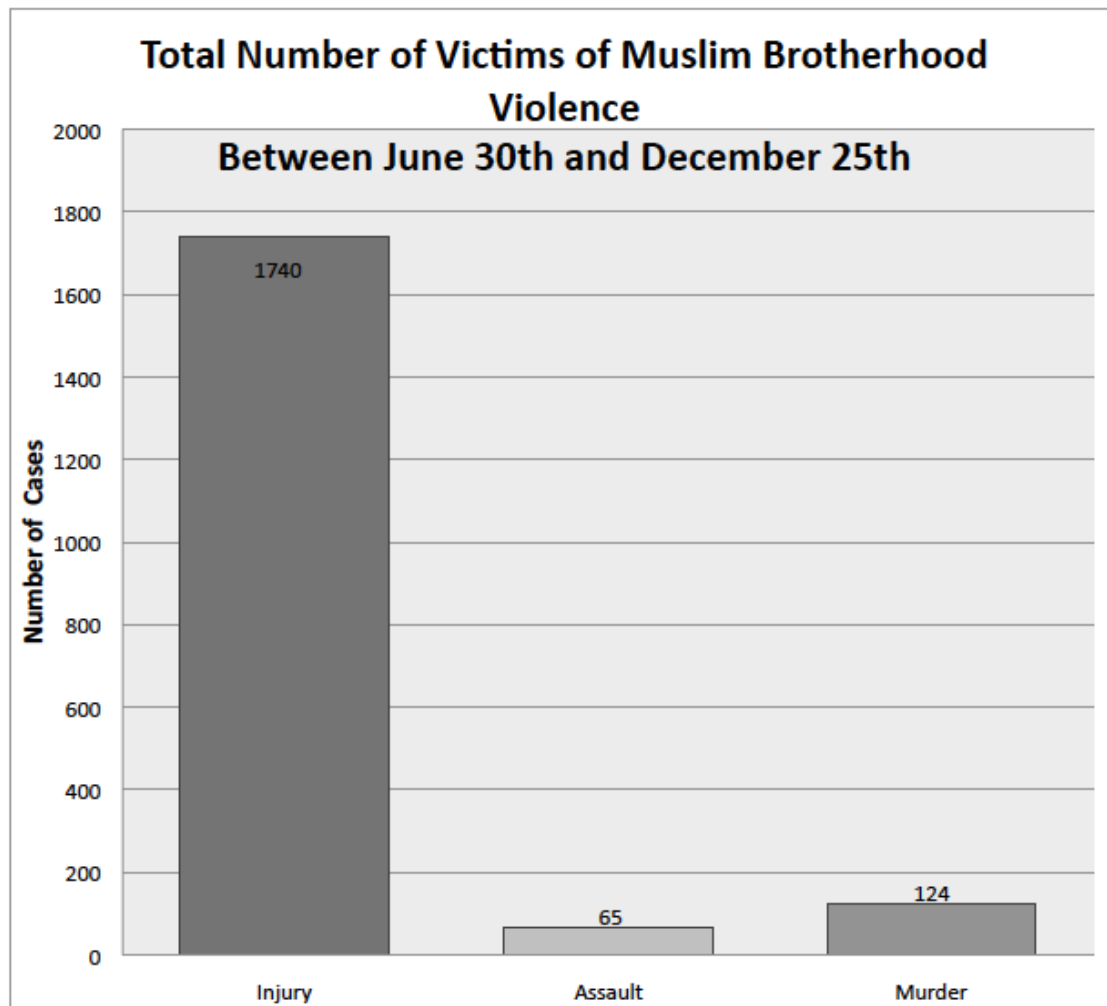
It started on August 20th by the completion of the evacuation process of Rabe'a and Alnahda gatherings and ended on December 25th by officially designating the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist organization. This stage was marked by launching non-peaceful protests to clash with ordinary citizens at major districts in Cairo, with the purpose to keep a state of insecurity and instability that makes it hard for people to go back to their normal routine. The following figure shows the number of injuries and murder by Muslim Brotherhood members and supporters: 72 injuries, 20 attacks, 3 killings.





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Accordingly, the total number of injuries and killings during the whole period that this report covers (June 30th – December 25th, 2013) could be shown as follows: 1584 injuries, 64 attacks, and 110 killings.





Detailed Review

1. Situation Prior to evacuation of Rabe'a and Alnahda Gatherings

- **Events at the Moqattam-based Muslim Brotherhood Headquarters on June 30th, 2013:**

On June 30th, a number of citizens demonstrated in front of the Muslim Brotherhood headquarters in Cairo's Moqattam neighborhood to demand the toppling of the Muslim Brotherhood regime. The protesters chanted slogans, such as "down the rule of the Supreme Guide (murshid), down the rule of the Brotherhood" and "President Nasser previously said: do not trust the Ikhwan (Muslim Brotherhood)," thus raising the anger of the Muslim Brotherhood members, who started shooting.

- **Attack on a police officer in Raba'a al-Adaweya on July 2nd, 2013:**

Protesters at Raba'a al-Adawiyya Square attacked First Lieutenant, Karim Emad Abdulhameed. He was beaten with sticks and bladed weapons and was subsequently transferred to the Police Hospital. He suffered a partial concussion and sustained two lacerations in the left side of the abdomen, as well as wounds and scratches in the rest of the body.

During his beat on Youssef Abbas Street, near the area of Raba'a Al-Adawiya Square, the police officer was caught by surprise in his car, which was intercepted by one of the members of the Muslim Brotherhood-linked popular committees because of the presence of the logo of the Air Forces on the car. The Muslim Brotherhood member smashed the car window and Karim could not run away. A number of



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protesters followed him, dragged him out of the car and beat him with sticks and bladed weapons.

Perhaps the reason for the serious attacks by protesters on army officials and police officers is the statement issued by the Armed Forces giving former President Mohammed Morsi a 48-hour ultimatum to end the crisis. Moreover, Muslim Brotherhood leaders and supporters made a number of statements inciting violence. Dr. Safwat Hegazy.

On June 18th told Al Arabiya's al-Hadath al-Masry (The Egyptian Event) program that " those who want to protest on June 30th must take the entire responsibility for this, regardless of whether the protest is peaceful or not." He also added "President Morsi is a red line" which means "if anyone throws water on him, we will throw blood on them".

Engineer Asem Abd-El-Majed also said in a speech on June 25th, within the framework of a conference entitled "Sharia Is a Red Line" in Assiut Governorate, "I say to those who think that we will go down without a fight on June 30th that we will go down going on the offensive. We will get 100,000 pro-Morsi persons on the street on that day."

Furthermore, Sheikh Wagdi Ghoneim on June 26th criticized the Interior Ministry and accused it of bullying and limiting the freedom of Islamists and Quran keepers.

- **Ben As-Srayaat Events on July 2nd, 2013**

Unfortunate clashes took place in front of Cairo University on July 2nd between hundreds of pro-Morsi protesters and the people living in the area. The pro-Morsi supporters used different types of



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firearms and automatic weapons. When a number of pro-Morsi supporters saw two cars carrying posters urging Mursi to leave at the gates of the Faculty of Commerce facing that area, they torched the cars and assaulted their owners. A pro-Mursi supporter fired a shot in the air to scare people away, something that irritated some protesters.

As a result of this, violent clashes ensued. The situation escalated when 3000 heavily armed pro-Morsi supporters, who carried automatic weapons and cartridges, fired at residents of Ben As-Srayat. The clashes resulted in 23 people being killed and 220 being injured. This is in addition to the victims of the Muslim Brotherhood regime since the outbreak of the 2nd revolution on June 30th. According to the prosecutor's preliminary report, most of those injured sustained gunshot wounds in the head and the chest, apart from birdshot injuries.

Some consider that ousted President Mohammad Morsi instigated the killings of citizens on Al-Nahda Square through his speeches. This led his supporters to take to the squares and streets to create chaos and disturb peace in the country. This way, some terrorist groups killed citizens and dumped their bodies in Al-Orman garden. Furthermore, they went to the rooftops of some buildings near Cairo University in order to fire at those who were there. Moreover, some leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood and senior Islamist figures sent messages to pro-Morsi supporters instigating violence; for example, Sheikh Wagdi Ghoneim issued a tweet on July 1st saying that "neither the Egyptians, nor the Army will be safe, if the legitimacy and the elected President fall at their will; this time it will be more dangerous and violent, and you will see".

The residents of Ben As-Srayat were not the only victims of the Muslim Brotherhood violence. Members of the Muslim Brotherhood beat photographer Tamer Fayez and broke his ribs. A police officer was shot in the head during the clashes. The Muslim Brotherhood



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members also threw a Molotov cocktail at a police armored car in front of Cairo University and fled with no injuries.

- **Sidi Gaber Events on July 5th, 2013**

Alexandria's Sidi Gaber neighborhood witnessed violent clashes on July 5th. During those clashes, firearms, bladed weapons, and Molotov cocktails were used against peaceful citizens. These clashes resulted in 12 people being killed, 180 being seriously wounded, and 800 persons being slightly injured. Other reports estimated the number of casualties at 22. Investigations by the prosecution service proved that Muslim Brotherhood leaders were involved in the Sidi Gaber clashes after the prosecution service had received the results of the investigation into this event carried out by the national security services.

The investigations also revealed that, following the decline in ousted president Muhammad Morsi's popularity, members of the Muslim Brotherhood's Guidance Bureau had held a number of meetings in order to carry out a plan based on the use of violence and firearms, as well as bladed weapons. The plan aimed to cause chaos, spread insecurity and disrupt peace, while facing the demonstrations by opposition political forces.

Doctor Mohammed Ali Sultan, chairman of Egypt's ambulance services, announced that the clashes that took place on July 5th in all Egyptian governorates resulted in 36 citizens being killed and 1,138 being injured. Many of those wounded confirmed that Muslim brotherhood members had attacked them. For example, Amr Salah, who was wounded during those clashes, said that, while he was



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standing guard along with others members of a popular committee to protect the area from thugs, they were hit with birdshot pellets fired by pro-Morsi, who chased them to the rooftops and they assaulted them with bladed weapons and birdshot pellets.

Prior to the events in Sidi Gaber, the Muslim Brotherhood leaders made several violent inciting statements:

For example, Sheik Wagdy Ghoneim on July 1st posted the following tweet: "Neither the Egyptians, nor the army will be safe for one hour, if the legitimacy of the elected president was disrespected by them. This time around is going to be more dangerous and ferocious and time will tell".

Moreover, he on July 2nd wrote "the immoral General has said on Al-Jazeera Mubasher Misr that there will never be religious-based political parties. Mobilize all your forces. This is a war against Islam". Furthermore, he on July 3rd commented on the statement issued by Army General Abdel Fattah al-Sisi on his YouTube channel: "Now it is clear. This is a military coup done by force and thuggery." He went on to say: "People of Egypt, do you want that Tawadros, the traitor Sheikh of Al Azhar, El Baradei, and al Nour party, which betrayed Allah, his messenger and the believers, to govern us?"

- **Al-Manyal Events July 5th, 2013**

On July 5th, a number of Pro-Morsi protesters assaulted people in Cairo's Al-Manyal district, whereas members of the Muslim Brotherhood tried to attack the demonstrators who were staging a sit-in



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on Al-Tahrir Square. Thus, a large number of pro-Morsi protesters marched from Al-Gamaa Bridge in Giza, near Cairo University, towards Al-Manyal district. And when the people found out about this march, they began to set up popular committees to prevent any acts of sabotage, but they were surprised to see Muslim Brotherhood members firing live ammunition. According to Nabil Hassan, who was injured in Al-Manyal: "They fired live bullets, like the one that hit me in the arm!"

These clashes resulted in 6 persons being killed and 30 being injured. Out of the six people who were killed in Al-Manyal, four of them, namely Karam Mohammed Sayed, Abdullah Sayed Abdul Azim, Mahmoud Ahmed Ali Abdel Aal, and Ramy Mohammed Al Mahdi, belonged to the popular committees in Al-Manyal, whereas Magdy Metawe' Shehata, who was also killed in the clashes, was a pro-Morsi protester. However, the identity of the sixth remains unknown. As for those injured, most of them were hit in the head by bullets, except for Karam Mohammed, who sustained a back injury, and an emergency officer, who was shot in the stomach.

All these events occurred as a result of the several messages inciting violence delivered by Muslim Brotherhood Leaders. For example, Sheikh Wagdy Ghoneim on July 4th posted a tweet saying: "An army officer and a soldier dragged on top of Al-Gamaa Bridge by pro-Morsi protesters. This matter will not end easily. More unimaginable acts are yet to come."

- **Assault on a Member of the Popular Current Movement**

On July 12th, pro-Morsi protesters assaulted Mastour Al-Gibaly, a member of the Popular Current movement, while he was celebrating the ouster of President Morsi. He was kidnapped and taken to the sit-in



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in Raba'a al-Adawyea, where he was beaten and tortured into a coma.

- **Torturing a citizen and some police members and killing Ahmed Zelefa**

On July 13th, Haj "Fathi" testified that he had been harshly tortured by protesters at the sit-in in Raba'a al-Adawyea. "Fathi" and another victim said that there were various instruments of torture in Raba'a al-Adawyea Mosque and that many police members were tortured there. Unfortunately, Ahmed Zelefa passed away after being tortured to death by pro-Mursi protesters in Raba'a al-Adawyea.

- **Torturing a citizen after forcing him to confess that he was a police officer**

On July 15th, some members of the Muslim Brotherhood assaulted a citizen in Raba'a al-Adawyea and forced him to say that he was a police officer. After beating and torturing him, they dumped him on the street.

- **Discovering the corpse of Amr Magdy Kamal Samak**

On July 22nd, Ahmed Abdel Hamid Mostafa Kamel, a 23-year-old paramedic who lived in El Sharqiya Zakazik, found the corpse of Amr Magdy Kamal Samak, a 33-year-old textile worker who lived in First Atlas As- Salam housing. Upon examining the body, it was discovered that the victim sustained many bruises all over his body and showed signs of blunt trauma, proof that he had been beaten with a stick in his chest and t stomach. Furthermore, his fingernails had been pulled out and showed other signs of brutal torture.



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- **Kidnapping and torturing a police officer and a non-commissioned officer on Raba'a al-Adawyea Square**

On July 22nd, a police officer and a non-commissioned officer were attacked at 10:00 am, while they were securing a pro-Morsi protest march that was headed to Cairo International Airport. They were taken to Raba'a al-Adawyea Mosque, where they were tortured, beaten and insulted until they were secretly rescued by police officers in disguise. In fact, they were attacked because they were wearing plainclothes and riding motorcycles with civilian license plates. So, when the Muslim Brotherhood protesters stopped them and found out their identities, they beat them brutally and took them to Raba'a al-Adawyea Mosque to continue to torture them.

- **Finding Two Corpses and Three Injuries in el-Nahda Square**

On July 24th, two corpses and three people showing signs of torture were found near the pro-Mursi sit-in on el-Nahda Square. Investigations showed that the two victims had been assaulted inside el-Orman Garden and subsequently dumped, along with other injured people, near ambulances on Nahdat Misr Square.

- **Assaulting a Bystander for Carrying al-Sisi's Picture**

On July 25th, Arafa Ahmad Gouda was attacked and tortured by Muslim Brotherhood members holding a sit-in on el-Nahda Square for carrying the picture of General Al-Sisi. After showing signs of severe fatigue, the victim was put in a huge cardboard box and dumped near Faisal Bridge.



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- **Attack on a Woman by Muslim Brotherhood female members who suspected her of spying on them**

While walking home on July 27th, a woman was attacked by female members of the Muslim Brotherhood because they suspected her of spying on them. They dragged her to Raba'a el-Adaweya Mosque and beat her with sharp instruments. She was left on Raba'a el-Adaweya Square for about 15 hours until she was able to escape after finding a niqab in a tent.

- **Clashes in Qaed Ibrahim Mosque on July 26th**

Clashes in Qaed Ibrahim Mosque coincided with statements inciting violence by some Islamist leaders. In this respect, Wagdi Ghonem on July 24th wrote on Twitter that "Al-Hewar Channel has been removed from the Nile Sat; the traitor Al-Sisi is plotting a massacre on Friday; get ready to take to the streets on that day; you are ordered to *Fight* and it is disliked."

On July 26th, clashes took place in Qaed Ibrahim. In this respect, skirmishes took place between hundreds of anti-Morsi protesters heading to Sidi Gaber Square and Pro-Morsi supporters. Pro-Mursi supporters chanted slogans, such as "down with the backstabbing slaves to the military shoes," whereas the opponents chanted slogans like "the people want Morsi to be persecuted" and "the people want to arrest the gang." This led to verbal clashes, which quickly turned into physical ones, in which firearms were used. Some Muslim Brotherhood members took refuge inside the Qaed Ibrahim mosque, whereas others climbed up the minaret and opened fire on bystanders, leaving five dead and 72 injured.

However, skirmishes between the Muslim Brotherhood



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members barricaded in the Qaed Ibrahim Mosque and the security forces continued until the next day. In this respect, people living in the area said that Muslim Brotherhood members had taken several protesters hostage inside the Mosque, including the political activist Ahmad Thabet, founder of 6 April Movement in Alexandria, and tortured them.

In this context, an East Alexandria prosecutor remanded 62 Brotherhood Members, who had been arrested inside the Qaed Ibrahim Mosque on July 23rd, in jail for four days.

Investigations by the prosecutor revealed that the detainees had brought instruments of torture and firearms inside the mosque. Eighteen batons, 3 bladed weapons, empty birdshot pellets, a whip and a number of handcuffs were among the instruments seized.

- **Attack on a Citizen who had his finger cut**

On July 27th, five Muslim Brotherhood supporters taking part in the sit-in on Raba'a el-Adawiyya Square abducted a man and tortured him. They beat him with their hands and legs, as well as bladed weapons. They also tied him up with ropes inside a room in Raba'a al-Adawiyya Mosque. They subsequently subjected him to water boarding and applied electric shocks to him. Furthermore, they cut off the index finger of his left hand. Finally, they tried to get rid of him by dumping him in a remote area in New Cairo. They tortured him brutally they suspected him of being involved in a theft.

- **Finding unidentified Corpse**

On July 28th, protesters taking part in the sit-in on Raba'a el-



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Adaweya Square found an unidentified corpse on Anwar al-Mofti Street, behind Raba'a al-Adaweya Mosque. The corpse showed signs of torture, fractures and bruises. Moreover, the corpse also sustained a deep wound in the head caused by a sharp instrument. Unfortunately, neither personal belongings, nor an ID card were found to ascertain the identity of the victim. The corpse was subsequently taken to the Zeinhom morgue. A report on this incident was drawn up and states that many people accused Muslim Brotherhood leaders of inciting murder and being behind all the crimes in the area.

- **Finding two dead bodies with signs of torture Signs in the area surrounding Raba'a al-Adaweya Mosque**

On July 28th, two unidentified corpses with signs of torture were found in the area surrounding Raba'a al-Adaweya Mosque, in Nasr City. The investigations by the Criminal Investigation Department revealed that these two corpses had been tortured on Raba'a al-Adaweya Square and subsequently dumped in two different locations in Nasr City.

On the same day, security authorities in Cairo found a corpse in Nasr City, near Raba'a al-Adaweya Square. After examining the body, the coroner found out that the victim was a 40-year-old male, who sustained wounds in his back and arm. The corpse had been covered with a coverlet and put inside two garbage bags.

- **Sinai and al-Arish Events**

In fact, this is a series of attacks on police stations and some military outposts and checkpoints that resulted in the death of police officer and servicemen. These series of attacks coincided with the



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statement issued by the Armed Forces giving President Morsi 48 hours to meet their demands. Similarly, these events coincided with the statement inciting violence made by some Islamist leaders. Dr. Mohamed al-Beltagy, one of the Muslim Brotherhood leaders implicitly admitted that the Muslim Brotherhood was responsible for the violence in Sinai, since he said that “what is happening in Sinai will stop as soon as the army backtracks” on what he termed as military coup “and reinstates Morsi.” We will now provide the examples of violence in the Sinai Peninsula and al-Arish that was able to document.

On June 29th, Brigadier General Mohammed Hany, Interior Ministry's inspector for North Sinai, was killed by a group of militants. They ambushed him upon arriving at his house, where a four-wheel-drive vehicle was awaiting him. The militants riddled him with bullets, leaving him killed and injuring his driver.

On July 4th, the Al-Gora checkpoint in North Sinai came under attack. Private Yehia Mohammed Abul Maged was killed after being shot in the head, 29-year-old Captain Omar Abdel Rahman was injured, and 22-year-old private Osama al-Sayed was shot in the head. They were rushed to a hospital for treatment.

On July 5th, unknown militants fired at five security checkpoints near Al-Arish airport, on Al Gora Square, the entrance to Rafah city, Abu Tawyla and Sheikh Zewayad on Arish-Rafah highway. The police and army forces fired back at them with them, thus forcing them to flee. No casualties were reported.

On July 13th, Al-Arish airport came under RPG attack. An army checkpoint was attacked near Rafah's local council. On July 12th, a military armored vehicle in Arish was attacked, leaving Brigadier Mohammed Abul Einien killed and a soldier injured. Furthermore, there were various attempts to blow up the gas pipeline in Arish and other



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attacks were carried out on police stations and military checkpoint.

- **Psychological Torture**

This kind of torture is unprecedented in Egypt. The Islamists as usually violates all norms and traditions, as well as rights and freedoms, just like the Muslim Brotherhood supporters tortured children under 10 years of age. The Muslim Brotherhood leaders rallied scores of children and forced them to march around the podium on Raba'a Square, carrying copies of the Quran, roses and shrouds and chanting slogans, such as “we are ready to die as martyrs.”

Local and international human rights organizations described that scene as "unacceptable" and a blatant violation of all laws on children’s rights. Furthermore, Egypt could be punished under international law. Moreover, using children this way is against Egyptian Law No.12/1996, which was also amended by Law No. 126/2008, which stipulates that the state is responsible for protecting childhood and motherhood, paying attention to children and building the appropriate environment for raising them correctly within a framework of freedom and human dignity. The state has also signed the international charters and conventions against human trafficking or child mistreatment.

- **The Muslim Brotherhood Joins Forces with Al-Qaeda Elements and Forms War Council**

On July 29th, pro-Morsi supporters on Al-Nahda Square said that Salafi jihadists and members of Al-Qaeda and Al Nour party, who hoisted Al-Qaeda banners, had joined the Muslim Brotherhood. This might mean that the Muslim Brotherhood intends to use violence on a



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large scale. In an escalation of tensions, they on July 31st announced the formation of a war council, chanted "it is no longer peaceful," threatened civil disobedience in North Sinai and to drive the army forces out of North Sinai.

- **Torture in Raba'a and Nahda Squares leaves 11 Dead and 10 Injured**

On July 29th, an Interior Ministry official said that the number of corpses showing signs of torture that had been carried from Raba'a and Nahda Squares to other locations totaled 11. He added that three citizens had filed a complaint accusing Muslim Brotherhood supporters of assaulting them. Another seven citizens filed a similar complaint against the Muslim Brotherhood after being assaulted on Raba'a Square.

- **Assault on a youngster in Mansoura whom the Muslim Brotherhood Suspected of being an opponent**

On July 29th, Muslim Brotherhood supporters protesting outside the university Olympic Village killed Islam Rashad Ramadan, who lives on Mansoura's Galaa Street. The protesters suspected Islam of being a political opponent beat him with pieces of marble and stabbed him to death with a pocketknife.

- **Cold Drinks Salesman Tortured to Death**

On July 30th, Omar Mohammed Salem Ibrahim was found killed. His body showed signs of heavy torture. Omar, who went to Raba'a Square to sell tea and drinks to those who were taking part in the sit-in, was missing for two days and his father, a superintendent at



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an apartment building in Ezbet Al Hagana, east Cairo, accused Muslim Brotherhood leaders of torturing his son.

- **Young man tortured until he lost his memory and power of speech**

On July 30th, 20-year-old Hany Moussa Abdel Aziz, from Shatanouf village, Menofya governorate, was mercilessly tortured in Raba'a Square. Muslim Brotherhood members abducted him on the grounds that he worked at the Armed Forces hotel. Because of torture, he lost his memory and power of speech. He sustained six deep injuries in his skull as a result of stabbing with a sharp object, apart from some injuries in his neck and stomach.

- **Child Tortured by Protesters on Raba'a Al- Adaweya Square**

On August 1st, a boy filed a complaint with the chief of Nasr City Police Station against Mohamed El Beltagy and Safwat Hegazy. He claimed that he had been detained, tortured and had his fingernails pulled out by protesters taking part in sit-in on Raba'a El Adaweya Square.

The victim was walking on Tayran Street when he ran into some members of the Muslim Brotherhood. They asked him to come to Raba'a Square to take Iftar (breakfast). When he wanted to leave, they beat, wounded and held him inside a tent. After torturing him, they called his father to come and pick him up.



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- **Assault on a Photographer for Masri El Youm on August 1st**

On August 1st, Muslim Brotherhood activist Ahmed El Moghir and other pro-Mursi protesters taking part in the sit-in assaulted Tarek Wageh, a photographer for the daily "Almasry Alyoum". He was hit with batons and sticks, had his camera stolen, and was held for an hour.

- **Assault on a 20-Year-Old, who was tied up to a Tree on August 1st**

On August 1st, pro-Morsi supporters on Nahda Square abducted a 20-year-old youngster, took him to the field hospital for 15 minutes and then left the hospital blindfolded and with his hands tied. Pro-Morsi protesters, who wore helmets and carried batons, to Orman Park, escorted him. They tied him up to a tree and prevented access to the area.

- **The Muslim Brotherhood killed a Teenager on August 1st**

Muslim Brotherhood members in Ismailia killed a teenager, on August 1st. Some armed groups of Muslim Brotherhood supporters took to the streets.

2. Second Stage: Evacuation of Gatherings

Retaliatory acts by the Muslim Brotherhood began immediately after the security forces had succeeded in dispersing the sit-in on Nahda Square on August 14th and even before the dispersal of the Raba'a sit-in on the same day. Those retaliatory acts, which were apparently previously agreed upon, targeted important buildings. Especially, those of the Copts, in addition to police stations. Furthermore, sporadic gunshots could be heard and citizens were terrified in the entire country.



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The number of casualties has been estimated at 55 and there were 52 instances of violence, including the burning of churches, police stations, and public buildings and terrorizing of citizens.

Here comes a detailed account of the retaliatory acts by the Muslim Brotherhood and its supporters all over Egypt, starting from outset of the dispersal of the sit-ins. Such acts, which were aimed at spreading chaos were ordered chronologically so as to be easily updated.

Day 1: August 14th (Sit-in Dispersal Day):

The first day of the dispersal of the sit-ins witnessed various chaotic and retaliatory acts by the Muslim Brotherhood and their supporters, who started setting things on fire and destroying immediately after the security forces had broken up the sit-in on al-Nahda Square. Riots continued during the break-up of the Rabaa sit-in. In this respect, churches and police stations were the main targets in all the governorates Furthermore, some governmental and private buildings were torched and destroyed and some citizens were terrorized. Following is a list of incidents:

- The Faculty of Engineering was set on fire after the break-up of the sit-in when some protesters broke into the faculty and clashes began.
- The Orman Garden was torched when armed men sneaked inside and opened fire at the security forces during the dispersal of the sit-in.
- The Malawi Museum in Menia Governorate was torched and 1045 pieces were stolen.
- A number of cars were set on fire after Molotov cocktails had been thrown at them on the side streets off al-Nasr Street leading to Raba'a al- Adaweya Mosque. These incidents took place during a



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protest march coming from al-Nour Mosque in Abasseya Square, which tried to enter Raba'a Mosque during the break-up of the sit-in.

- Setting on fire Mohamed Hassanen Heikal's villa in Giza governorate.
- Setting on fire the Central Security forces' trucks in al-Batal Ahmad Abd al-Aziz Street. Private properties were destroyed and terror was spread among the inhabitants, shop owners and bystanders on al-Batal Ahmad Abd al-Aziz and Gamaet al-Doal al-Arabeya Streets.
- Attempt to set on fire al-Ismailia's Court of Appeal and the Criminal Court.
- The National Security headquarters in Sharqia and the garage of Beni Suef Governorate were torched.
- The Directorate of Manpower in Beni Suef was destroyed.
- The court and prosecution buildings in Beni Suef came under attack.
- The façade of the Local Council building in Beni Suef was destroyed.
- The al-Warraaq police station was set on fire.
- The police station in Kerdasa was torched and the corpse of a police officer was mutilated.
- A police station in Helwan came under attack as assailants opened fired with live ammunition and birdshot.
- Attack on a police station in Maghagha. Menia.



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- Attempt to attack police station in Bandar, Beni Suef.
- Attempt to attack a police station in al-Wasti, Beni Suef.
- Attempt to attack police station in Nasr City during curfew hours.
- 20 churches and their affiliated buildings were torched and attacked including:

1. In Menia governorate, 5 churches were torched; Baptist Church, Evangelical Church, Church of Prince Tadros, Church of the Jesuit Fathers and the Soul Salvation Assembly. Moreover, three churches, namely the Monastery of the Virgin, Deir Anba Abram, the Evangelical Church and the 3rd Apostolic Church, as well as the Coptic Nun's School in Menia, the Medical Center and the House of the Priest at the 3rd Apostolic Church, came under attack. Furthermore, the consolation hall of the Diocese Deir Mawas on the Egypt-Aswan Agriculture Road and the Coptic School in Menia, as well as some shops, were also torched.
2. In Assiut, two churches, the Church of the Archangel and the Seventh Day Adventist Church, were torched.
3. In Suhag, the Diocese of St. George was attacked and some objects were stolen. Furthermore, the nuns were assaulted.
4. In Fayyoun, three churches and a rest house were set on fire.
5. In North Sinai, the St. George Church was torched.
6. Gharbia Governorate witnessed an attempt to attack the Diocese of St. Paul in Hassan Ibn Thabit Street in Tanta.



Day 2: August 15th

Clashes broke out around the Giza Governorate office when supporters of ousted President Morsi threw Molotov cocktails there. In this respect, three churches; Evangelical Church, Catholic Church and Virgin Mary Church, were torched.

Day 3: August 16th

The Muslim Brotherhood called for demonstrations after the Friday prayers. The protests turned into clashes between pro-Morsi supporters, who carried guns in broad daylight, and the police and residents of Cairo's Ramsis and Shubra districts. The clashes resulted in casualties and people being injured. As for material damage, Muslim Brotherhood members set the Arab Contractors Building in Ramsis on fire. The fire spread to a blood bank. There was also an attempt to set the police station in al-Azbakia on fire.

Day 4: August 17th

Violence continued in the vicinity of al-Fatah Mosque, in Cairo's Ramsis district, where several Muslim brotherhood members decided to barricade themselves. In this respect, protestors climbed up the minaret and opened fire on the police officers and servicemen that surrounded the mosque to negotiate with the protesters and to protect those who wanted to leave the mosque from the anger of the mob.

Furthermore, pro-Morsi supporters terrorized people by spreading chaos, disrupting traffic and damaging public property, especially on May 15 Bridge, near Ramsi district. Many of these actions were documented either in pictures taken by Army helicopters or in videos shot by bystanders with their own cameras. Pictures



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and videos show masked protesters carrying guns and shooting randomly at peaceful civilians. Some people were even shot at while witnessing events from their houses' balconies.

Day 5: August 18th

No remarkable events took place on that day; people began to return to their jobs, despite the curfew set by the military, which ran from 7 pm to 6 am.

Day 6: August 19th

Terrorist groups in Sinai abducted and executed 25 soldiers belonging to the Central Security Forces who were on their way to Cairo to put in their papers to end their term of service in the police. It is worthy to mention that Muslim Brotherhood leader Mohamed al-Beltagy had previously said that the terrorist attacks in Sinai would immediately stop as soon as Mohamed Morsi was reinstated and al-Sisi overturned the coup.

Day 7: August 20th

Muslim Brotherhood supporters in Aswan tortured, beat and dragged a number of police officers on the floor, including the deputy director for security.

3. Stage III: Post Evacuation

The Friday Events:

Upon dispersing the sit-ins in al-Nahda and Raba'a Squares on August 14th,



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the Muslim Brotherhood members began to organize a series of demonstration. Despite the fact that security measures had been tightened at their demonstrations and sit-ins under the November 24th protest law that regulates the right to demonstrate, demonstrations never stopped, especially on Fridays. Such demonstrations usually ended in clashes and resulted in people being killed and injured and buildings being destroyed. Following is an account of the most prominent demonstrations and events that resulted in casualties and the destruction of public buildings and facilities:

- **Friday, August 23rd**

In al-Beheira governorate, clashes erupted between Muslim Brotherhood supporters and al-Delengat residents. Clashes resulted in three people being injured. In this respect, Muslim Brotherhood demonstrations started at Shaarawy Mosque. People staged a counter-demonstration at the Teachers Club, which was dispersed after the eruption of clashes.

In al-Sharqia governorate, 15 Muslim Brotherhood members and 3 members from the Zeid Family were injured during a demonstration and taken to al-Korin Hospital. The demonstration, which was organized by the Muslim Brotherhood, protested the policies of the army and the police. Protesters torched a police station, which led to clashes in the absence of the police.

In al-Gharbia governorate, clashes broke out in Tanta after the Friday prayers between Morsi supporters and other people because of demonstrations by Muslim Brotherhood supporters to protest the arrest of their leaders. Such clashes resulted in one person being killed and 26 being injured, whereas 24 Muslim Brotherhood members were arrested and handed over to al-Gharbia's Security Directorate for investigation. In this respect, some demonstrators standing on the Martyr's square in front of the governorate office smashed the front glass of Mo'emen Restaurant, located next to a Blom Bank branch, thus forcing the police to fire teargas for fear that they might attack the bank.



- **Tanta Events, September 6th**

Tanta witnessed street riots between the demonstrators and the police and other citizens. The clashes resulted in many people being injured and the facades of a number of buildings being destroyed. In this respect, 25 Muslim Brotherhood members were arrested. On September 8th, Chancellor Tamer al-Demerdash, West Tanta Chief Prosecutor, decided to send 25 Muslim Brotherhood members, who had been arrested on the previous day, to jail for 5 days pending investigation.

- **Friday Events, September 13th**

Muslim Brotherhood members participating in a demonstration in al-Zaitoon spray-painted the walls of a Mobinil shop in Gessr al-Suez with a graffiti saying "we will kill you Sawiris". In this vein, the National Alliance to support Legitimacy had previously called for demonstrations on all squares to demand the reinstatement of ousted President Mohamed Morsi.

Scores of Muslim Brotherhood members attacked the photographer for Yaqeen Network, Omar al-Sayyed, while he was covering a protest march that started at al-Rahman Mosque, in Cairo's Nasr City, and was headed towards Raba'a Square. In this respect, the "Youm 7" network mentioned that Yehya Khalaf, the founder of Yaqeen Network, had said in a phone conversation that members of the Muslim Brotherhood Youth Wing assaulted his colleague and damaged his own camera when he was taking pictures of them trying to block a Lada Army Truck on Youssef Abbas Street.

In Abu Kabeer city, clashes erupted between pro and anti-Mursi supporters especially when anti-Morsi supporters obstructed a demonstration by pro-Morsi supporters somewhere between Sheikh al- Seba'ee Mosque and Hajja Zebeida Salem Mosque on Saad Zaghlool Street (the largest street in the city).



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Clashes ensued between both sides, which threw stones at each other and exchanged gunfire, thus leaving various people injured, according to Dr. Mohamed Sarhan, the charge' d'affaires of the Under Secretary of the Ministry of Health, who said that those injured were 19-year-old Islam al-Sayyed Zaki, 20-year-old Mohamed al-Baz al-Desouki, both from Damietta governorate, 17-year-old Ahmad Mohamed Ibrahim and 18-year-old Mohamed Ahmad el- Sayyed, from Manshia, and 27-year-old Mohamed Mohamed Abd el-Lateef, and 21-year-old Mohamed Ismail Abd el-Khale'e, who live in Abu Kabeer city. He mentioned that they had been rescued from birdshots in the Central Abu Kabeer Hospital.

- **Friday Events, September 27th**

Supporters of the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood provoked the army and police forces in various places in Cairo and Giza. They also cut various streets, clashed with resident of Cairo's Ma'adi and Kornish al-Nil districts, and destroyed various police cars and public properties.

- Video: Muslim Brotherhood attacks public transportation buses and drivers in Nasr City.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=huR2IH1zxl4#t=0>

- Video: Supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood sleep on the ground on the Arab League Street.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r3OYQoeyH0#t=0>

- Video: Members of the Muslim Brotherhood urge their children to provoke the security personnel.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=niPvzWRsavQ#t=0>

- Video: Muslim Brotherhood supporters block Abbas al-Aqqad Street in Nasr



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City.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QUwP8C2Oh3U#t=0>

- Video: Young members of the Muslim Brotherhood damage a police station in Mohandesin district.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8MloHvJWo6A#t=0>

- Video: Muslim Brotherhood members expose an Al-Jazeera cameraman in Alf Maskan district.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MeutA0hACk0#t=7>

- Video: Muslim Brotherhood members provoke the military forces in Gesr al-Sewis district, and the soldiers pay no attention.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i0ScxOO8zFg#t=0>

- Video: Muslim Brotherhood members provoke Copts in Maadi by making the Raba'a sign.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cQPtx8srhXM#t=0>

- Video: Muslim Brotherhood supporters use abusive words against Minister of Interior.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1D6aRZBA_BE#t=0

- Video: Muslim Brotherhood supporters replaced the eagle symbol from Egypt's flag with the word "monotheism" in Zeiton district.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T2IV0y-sodU#t=0>



- **Attack on Khaled Daoud, Friday October 4th:**

Khaled Daoud, spokesman for the Constitution Party, was attacked on October 4th by pro-Mursi protesters, who smashed his car and stabbed him in his chest as he was driving on Kasr Al-Aini Street. Secretary-General of Al-Dostour Party Hossam Abdel Ghaffar said that the pro-Mursi supporters attacked and beat Khaled Dawaoud and smashed his car as soon as they identify him. Dawaoud sustained two wounds in his face and a cut in one of his hand's tendons.

- **Friday, October 11th**

During a demonstration on Haram Street, Giza, some members of the Muslim Brotherhood attacked two policemen, who were responsible for the security on the street. They were injured and rushed to a hospital. Some protesters in al-Talbaya district, Giza, attacked a person while he driving his car. He left the car and ran to the civil protection station to seek protection, but the protesters chased him and threw stones to the station until the personnel stood up to them and brought the situation under control. Moreover, the Giza Security Department was informed that Muslim Brotherhood supporters had assaulted three people while driving their cars and their cars had been damaged. Legal actions were taken in regard to these reports.

In Cairo Governorate, the security forces thwarted an attempt to attack a prisoner transport van in Abbas al-Aqad, Nasr City, by members of the Muslim Brotherhood, who sought to help the inmates escape. However, the forces escorting the van thwarted the attempt and managed to arrest six assailants.

In Sharqiya, clashes erupted between the locals and Muslim Brotherhood supporters. Abdel Aziz al-Sayed, aka Al-Baz (who was 54 year old), a civil servant who lived in al-Daydamoun village, died in the clashes following a verbal dispute with pro-Mursi supporters outside al-Qatary mosque. Al Baz, who suffered from



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diabetes, raised his voice against the anti-army slogans that were being chanted and fell dead on the spot. After the incident, the local neighbors gathered and clashes broke out with the Muslim Brotherhood supporters.

- **Events on Friday, October 18th**

Interior Ministry sources said that some governorates had witnessed small demonstrations organized by the Muslim Brotherhood and some skirmishes had ensued. As a result of this, police forces intervened and arrested 11 rioters.

The same source disclosed in a statement that Zagazig district in Sharqiya, Sidi Beshr district in Alexandria, al-Manakh district in Port Said and al-Fawal district in Fayoum witnessed clashes between pro and anti-Morsi, leaving Fathy Abdel Aziz, who was shot in the neck during a quarrel with Muslim Brotherhood supporters, injured. He was taken to a hospital for treatment. The security agencies strove to identify and arrest the perpetrator.

- **Events on Friday, October 25th**

Following the Friday prayers and in response to the calls by the National Coalition to Support Legitimacy, supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood demonstrated in many Egyptian cities, calling for reinstatement of ousted President Mohammed Morsi.

The police used teargas to disperse those loyal to the ousted president in Alexandria –Egypt's second-largest city - and Suez, where clashes erupted between the locals and protesters.

In Giza, some sources quoted Reuters as reporting that some residents had thrown stones to the pro-Morsi protesters. Chief of the Egyptian Ambulance Service Dr. Ahmed al-Ansari said that four persons had been injured in sporadic demonstrations nationwide, with no casualties reported.



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In a statement, the Ministry of Interior said that few pro-Muslim Brotherhood protests had been held after the Friday prayers, in some districts in a number of governorates, where some demonstrations were not peaceful. Some protesters blocked the roads and attacked the local residents. Clashes erupted between the two parties, but the presence of the security forces and swift action by the police prevented these clashes from escalating. The police brought the situation under control in the surrounding areas.

The statement added that the criminal investigation agencies had discovered that some protesters shot bullets. The investigation units tried to identify those who carried guns take legal action against them.

- **Events in Mahalla, on Friday, November 1st**

Shoubrababl village in Mahalla City, Gharbiya governorate, witnessed an attack by a Muslim Brotherhood supporter, who shot at a farmer called Farag, because he was chanting pro-army slogans. The local residents intervened, and the situation was brought under control. (Report 19487 on the incident)

- **Events on Friday, November 8th**

Pro-Brotherhood demonstrators left Omraniya, Giza-based Khatem al-Morsaleen Mosque and roamed the district and the neighboring Al-Haram area chanting slogans against the police and the army. This led to clashes and riots between them and the residents of the area.

Unidentified individuals shot a person in chest. He was immediately rushed to Al-Haram Hospital. Ambulances came to the scene and carried others, who had been shot and thrown Molotov cocktails in the absence of security forces.



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A source from the security forces pointed out that the clashes between the Muslim Brotherhood members and the residents on al-Zahra'a street, Omraniya, resulted in a parking being destroyed, 3 shops being destroyed and 25 cars that were parked on the street being damaged.

In Dakahliya, fierce clashes erupted between the local residents of Matariya, Dakahliya, and pro-Morsi supporters, leaving four persons hit by bullets. The local residents confronted the demonstrators, who were chanting slogans against the police and the army. A demonstrator fired at the locals and chaos ensued in the area. Those injured were moved to Matariya Public Hospital.

- **Events on Friday, November 15th**

In Alexandria, skirmishes and clashes broke out between Muslim Brotherhood and anti-Morsi supporters in al-Seuof and Abu Suliman areas, east Alexandria. The demonstrations started at Asfour Mosque and headed to al-Seuof, and Abu Suliman, where the demonstrators chanted slogans against the army and the police. This led to clashes between protesters and local residents. The security forces intervened and brought the situation under control.

The head of the Interior Ministry's Security Information Centre said that clashes broke out between the residents of al-Awayed district, Al-Raml 2 police station, and protesters, who shot 16-year-old student Ihab Ahmed Selim dead.

- **Events on Friday, November 22nd**

Al-Arbeyen district in Suez witnessed fierce clashes, where guns and fireworks were used and the roads were blocked amid calls for calm by the security forces, which also called on the public to stop the clashes. In fact, the police and military forces, in cooperation with a great number of the local residents, intervened to put an end to the clashes and forced the Muslim Brotherhood members to flee.



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Chief of the Emergency Department at Suez Health Directorate Reda Zaghloul said that the public hospital had admitted a 10-year-old child called Samir Ahmed Mohammed Moustafa, who had been shot during these clashes and he died few minutes later. Zaghloul told **al-Youm al-Sabe'a** (The Seventh Day) newspaper that the hospital had admitted another person with a gunshot injury in his hand. He was treated of his wounds and left the hospital. Moreover, the hospital also admitted the Said Munir Abu Bakr (aged 60), Moustafa Fathi Abdullah, Sayed Zaki Attia (aged 54) and Mahmoud Mohamed AbdelAziz, who had been injured.

For his part, the father of the 10-year-old Samir Ahmed Mohammed blamed the Muslim Brotherhood for the murder of his son and called on Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Gen. Abdel Fattah al-Sisi to take reprisal.

In Kafr al-Dawar, Behira governorate, fierce clashes erupted between Muslim Brotherhood supporters and local residents, leaving 9 injured and some cars and shops destroyed. Meanwhile, the security forces were deployed in the scene to prevent further clashes.

In al-Nozha district, Cairo, the Muslim Brotherhood supporters blocked al-Nozha bridge, located in front of the Administration Monitoring Agency, where they set a fire in the entrance to the roads, burned the billboards and broke the park iron fences to block the roads. Meanwhile, they carried a young man who had been shot in the chest over the bridge.

In Alexandria, three pro-Sisi supporters were shot and rushed to Ras al-Teen Hospital for treatment. The incident took place when some persons driving a Nissan limousine opened fire on the pro-army demonstrators in front of Qaed Ibrahim Mosque and ran away.

- **Events on Friday, December 6th**

In Fayoum, clashes broke out between Muslim Brotherhood supporters and police forces. Police lieutenant Karim Ibrahim was injured during the protest and



taken to Fayoum Public Hospital to receive treatment.

In Cairo's Alf Maskan district, clashes broke out between Muslim Brotherhood and Al-Sisi supporters. They threw stones at one another. Meanwhile, some young members of the Muslim Brotherhood threw Molotov cocktail and fireworks and scared the pro-Sissi protesters away. The security forces fired teargas to disperse the demonstrations, thus forcing them to leave.

Muslim Brotherhood supporters gathered on Al-Sad al-Ali street, off Gesr al-Sewis, where they used wooden doors from some shops and trees to set a fire on the street and burned some tires. Clashes with the local residents ensued and they threw stones at one another. The Muslim Brotherhood members opened fire and wounded three people. The local residents retaliated and throw stones to them, forcing them to step back again to nearby streets. During these clashes, the Muslim Brotherhood members used live ammunition, leaving two persons injured in legs and feet.

- **Suez Events on Friday, December 13th**

A man was killed and 10 were injured in the clashes that broke down between Muslim Brotherhood and Al-Sisi supporters in Suez. Out of the 10 people who were injured, four sustained gunshot wounds. The Suez prosecution service decided to send the corpse of 23-year-old Khaled Saleh Moussa to the Forensic Medical Authority, so that it will determine the cause of his death.

Two of those injured, namely privates Ramadan Asaad and Karam abd- el-Safy, suffered asphyxiation, whereas Ahmed Sokkar Mohammad sustained a cut wound in the head, Ahmed Khalifa sustained a gunshot wound injured in the knee, and 14-year-old Mohammad Sabry was shot in the neck. This is in addition to the 4 unidentified injured people who were taken to the public hospital.



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- **Events on Friday, December 20th**

Clashes between Muslim Brotherhood supporters and the police broke out in Fayoum and left two people from Al- Baroudeya district injured: 15-year-old Abdul Rahman Mohammad Al- Sayed, who sustained gunshot wounds, and 20-year-old Mahmoud Osama Fekry, who sustained a gunshot wound in the face.

Universities Events

Demonstrations by Muslim Brotherhood students broke out in all Egyptian universities at the beginning of the new academic year in an attempt to disrupt university life. Many demonstrations were organized and most of them ended in clashes between Muslim Brotherhood and other students, the administrative security guards, and the police outside the campus. Those clashes resulted in buildings being damaged and people being injured and sometimes killed. Following is an account of the most prominent demonstrations and their results:

- **Cairo University Events on October 27th**

Clashes between Muslim Brotherhood and pro-Sisi students broke out when the latter confronted their march and showed signs of support for the June 30th Revolution.

The Muslim Brotherhood protesters standing before the central library and the main building of the university gathered at the yard of the Faculty of Commerce and chanted slogans against the army and the police. The clashes between the Muslim Brotherhood students protesting in front of the dome of Cairo University and two individuals resumed. The Muslim Brotherhood students accused them of working for the State Security and beat them. The administrative security guards rescued one of them, who had been injured. The other fainted. The administrative security guards tried to contain the clashes, but the students turned against them. Five



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administrative security guards were injured in the head during the clashes

Al-Azhar Events on October 28th

Scores of Muslim Brotherhood students at Al- Azhar University held a mass demonstration in front of the administrative building after the march by female students joined that of the male students and marched across the university campus to mobilize students and disrupt the classes.

Some students who were prevented access to the University City put microphones in front of the university's rector building to hold protests and put pressure upon the president of the university to house them.

Furthermore, Muslim Brotherhood students blocked Al-Mokhayyam Ad-Daem road, paralyzing traffic on both sides of the road.

Some Muslim Brotherhood students demonstrating at Al-Azhar University tried to storm the administrative building by storming the comprehensive clinic and igniting fireworks.

Some school students and some individuals from outside the university joined a march coming from Al-Banat Faculty at Al-Azhar University. Car drivers on Al-Mokhayyam Ad-Daem Street forced the students to go back inside the University.

The Muslim Brotherhood students brought coffins to the main gate of the administrative building during a demonstration. The march reached the headquarters of the Faculty of Science for Boys, where students ignited fireworks amid chants and signs of Raba'a Al-Adaweya and cries against the Ministry of the Interior. Scores of them left the university premises, blocked Al- Nasr road, and tear apart the iron barriers that the Armed Forces had placed in front of Al-Manassa. This led the servicemen there to fire warning shots into the air to disperse the students and drive them away from Al- Nasr road.



- **Zagazig University Events on October 28th**

Pro- Brotherhood students in the Faculty of Engineering besieged the office of Dr. Hamdi Shehab, Dean of the Faculty, for 3 hours to protest the Disciplinary Council's decision to expel two students who sympathized with the Muslim Brotherhood. Omar Moussa, secretary of the Student's Union of the Faculty of Engineering, was expelled for a month and Abdullh Al-Oqda, Secretary of "Al-Nour" Family in the same Faculty was expelled for a whole term for taking part in violent riots.

The students of the outlawed organization gathered in front of the Dean's office and chanted slogans against against the university, the Army and the state.

Dr. Hamed Al- Qanwati, interim commissioner of the tasks of the Deputy President of the University for Students' Affairs, said that the crisis had been solved and that a Disciplinary Council would be held to listen again to the testimonies the two students who were expelled. Moreover, he pointed out that the decision of the Disciplinary Council was based on well-founded evidence supported by videos and pictures of the two students, but the students were not convinced.

- **Cairo University Events on October 29th**

Cairo University witnessed bloodshed because of the clashes that erupted between pro-Brotherhood students and police forces on Nahda Square. The police fired teargas and warning shots to disperse the demonstrators. The students tried to march to Giza Square, but the police stopped them and forced them to go back inside the University premises. They thus ended their demonstrations and the police forces reopened the road to traffic.

Pro-Brotherhood students assaulted two female students, who were injured and sustained bruises and superficial wounds. Administrative security guards



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rescued them.

The police forces closed Nahda Square in view of the fact that pro-Brotherhood students intended to demonstrate on Nahda Square. The Central Security Forces (CSF) deployed around the campus gates to force the students to return to the university premises again.

Sympathizers of the Muslim Brotherhood provoked the CSF by holding banners that were offensive to the Ministry of the Interior. The police moved closer to them and fired warning shots and teargas to force the students to return to the university premises. Furthermore, the Muslim Brotherhood supporters wielded shoes, facing the soles toward the faces of the police officers on Nahda Square and the main road leading to Giza Square.

The pro-Brotherhood supporters stood on the front lines, whereas the female students retreated near the main gate so as to be able to easily enter the university premises in the event that clashes broke up.

The pro-Brotherhood supporters eventually went back inside of the university premises after they had failed to break through the security cordon around Nahda Square.

Cairo University witnessed a state of confusion and chaos. The administrative security tried to bring the situation under control.

The security forces succeeded in restoring calm in front of the main gate of the university and in Nahda Square following the clashes between security forces and the pro-Brotherhood students.

- **Mansoura University Events on October 30th**

Clashes erupted between numbers of pro-Brotherhood pro- General



AbdelFattah El- Sisi students inside the university campus.

A number of pro-Brotherhood students at Mansoura University besieged the university guards building with 15 security personnel inside after closing the gates with chains and locks. Eighteen people, among whom were six security guards, were injured.

- **Alexandria University Events October 30th**

Clashes erupted between pro-Brotherhood students and supporters of El-Sisi, who used guns, bladed weapons and sticks against each other.

The clashes left scores of people with injuries, bruises, fractures and wounds. Those injured were transferred to the University's Hospital.

The clashes started on the sidelines of a demonstration organized by pro-Brotherhood students at the Faculty of Commerce to demand the reinstatement of former President Mohammad Morsi and the release of detainees.

- **Mansoura University Events December 8th**

A number of pro-Brotherhood students clashed with the security forces and set a police car and a CSF armored vehicle on fire in front of Al-Baron gate after leaving the campus. Chaos ensued and the students attacked the security forces and chanted slogans against the police and the military.

Captain Ahmed Samir Hemada, who is 28 years old and belonged to central police forces, sustained second degree burns in face, hands and neck as a result of the clashes between police forces and Muslim Brotherhood supporters.

They threw Molotov cocktail and bags full of gasoline to the police forces in front of the Police Club nearby Al-Azhar gate, on Al-Gomhoria Street. Three soldiers were also wounded, including private Osama Zaher, who sustained serious wounds



in the head.

- **Al-Azhar University Events on December 8th**

Female Muslim Brotherhood supporters started protesting by closing the university gates and hoisted banners saying "Because our demands have not been met." They also prevented professors and employees from entering the university premises to do their job, causing some employees to depart. However, other students and employees tried to enter the university by climbing the fence. The clashes between the university security guards and some female protestors broke out.

One of the university security guards attacked some of them in front of the main gate, because they were throwing stones at the security post. Police cars and an armored vehicle belonging to the Central police forces arrived in Nasr Street, near the main gate. The security guards at the university's female branch in Cairo had complete control of the situation opened the university gates for female students to be able to enter the campus.

After a few hours, the young members of the Muslim Brotherhood spread chaos. They blocked the road in front of the dormitories. Police forces tried to reopen the road to traffic, but the students attacked them. The security forces used teargas and the students set a number of trees surroundings the dormitories on fire. At the same time, ambulance and firefighters failed to reach the scene of events.

- **Cairo University events on December 17th**

Violent clashes broke out between students belonging to "Students Against the Coup d'Etat" and administrative security guards at Cairo University, which resulted in scores of students and security guards being injured. Sticks and stones were used during the clashes.



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"Students Against the Coup d'Etat" in Dar al-Uloum Faculty in Cairo University staged a demonstration to protest the arrest of their colleagues. The fact that the students used drums infuriated the security guards and sparked clashes. After the students had entered the faculty buildings, the clashes calmed down.

Then, the students gathered again in and marched towards the main university gate. They clashed with administrative security guards in front of the main gate. Number of students set the security post on fire and assaulted the security guards. Cairo university sources said that 35 security officials were wounded and sustained wounds and fractures.

- **Al-Zagazig University Events on December 23rds**

A number of Muslim Brotherhood supporters broke into the Faculty of Pharmacology and spray-painted its walls with insults against the state and the university administration. They also attacked the faculty dean Dr. Abdella al-Shanuani to spoil an initiative by the teaching staff that aimed at giving additional lectures before the end of the first term.

The students broke into the second floor of the faculty building and attacked Police Colonel Ihab Hamdi. They also attacked the Dean's secretary, Hanan El-Sayed, and a worker called Ahmed, as well as another employee.

They broke into the Dean's office and attacked him. The Dean was wounded in his chest and head and was rushed to the hospital because of a heart attack.

The Subway events

The subway is one of Cairo's most important means of transportation, with 2 million users per day. Some demonstrations tried to disrupt subway service.



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- **Account of the major demonstrations and damages inflicted on the subway:**

On August 29th, a source from the Interior Ministry said that at 7:30 am, about 300 Muslims Muslim Brotherhood supporters demonstrated inside the Ataba subway station to disrupt subway service and chanted slogans. The subway police, the workers and some passengers arrested 12 of them. They carried bladed weapons and some banners insulting the police and the Armed forces.

On August 30th, Muslim Brotherhood supporters got into the ladies coach and the police expelled them.

On August 31th, about 300 members of the Muslim Brotherhood demonstrated inside the Ataba subway Station. However, 120 of them were arrested. Ali Daood, chief of Central Cairo Prosecution, ordered ten persons remanded to custody pending investigation, handed over a youngster to his parents and released another one. The prosecution accused them of attacking government buildings and damaging and trying to disrupt subway service.

On September 18th, Al-Sahel prosecutor Khaled Al-Atrebi ordered five persons remanded to custody pending investigation, because they were arrested at Saint Tresia subway Station as they were trying to disrupt subway service. The detained had heeded a call by the Muslim Brotherhood calls to disrupt subway service. The prosecution accused them of thuggery, paralyzing the traffic and means of transportation, disturbing peace and belonging to an armed gang that aimed to terrorize the citizens.

On October 6th, Muslim Brotherhood supporters and local residents clashed in Hadayek Al-Qobba subway station and damaged the station and some coaches. The police arrested 12 people. (Report 15329 of 2013)

Hadayek Al-Qobba prosecution under counselor Yasser Abu Ganema examined the station. The primary examination showed that the station, coach seats, and windows of the coaches had been damaged. They also found stones and



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bullet casings. On October 7th, the names of the defendants were published: Hatem Gamal Mohammad Saber, Ahmed Saber Ahmed, Ahmed Sayed Mohammed, Negm, Abdella Zakaria Mostaffa, Ahmed Mohammed el-Sayed Abdel aal, Mostaffa, Mohammed Ahmed Ali, Abdella Ahmed Mohammed Husein, Ahmed Mohammed Ahmed Abaas, Fouad Fouad Hussein and Morsi Sayed Mohammed Ibrahim. The prosecution accused them of rioting, thuggery and damaging public properties, as well as terrorizing citizens.

Non-categorized Attacks and incidents:

- **Clashes between supporters of Muslim Brotherhood and anti-Brotherhood supporters during Al-Zaqaziq march on August 21st**

They clashed and threw stones at each other. Many shops were damaged. The clashes stopped after the Muslim Brotherhood supporters left due to the arrival of Army and police armored and police to bring the situation under control.

- **Attack on a police checkpoint in Sidi Gaber on August 21st**

Mohammed Sobhi Abdel Fatah, a non-commissioned officer, was shot in the stomach and a civilian was shot in the leg when two armed assailants opened fire on a police car in Alexandria's Sidi Gaber district. General Ameen Eiz eldin, Alexandria chief of Security, said that the police car had been stationed in Sidi Gaber to secure the roads during curfew hours. A motorcycle carrying two men and woman wearing niqab, one of whom wore a bandage saying, "we support Morsi," shot them. He added that the police had arrested them. They assailants were identified as Ziad Basyoni, Eslam Morsi and Atyat Abdel Mohessen. They carried two machine guns and ammunition.

The preliminary investigations showed that the defendants shot at the police officer in retaliation for the Interior Ministry's violence and the death of hundreds of



people during the dispersal of the sit-ins on Rabaa and Nahda Squares.

- **Assassination attempt on the Minister of Interior on September 5th**

A car bomb exploded near the Egyptian Interior Minister General Mohammed Ibrahim's house on Mostafa Al-Nahas Street, in Cairo's Nasr city district, when he was on his way to work in an attempt to assassinate him. The explosion damaged four security cars. Some shops and other cars were also damaged. Some security guards were wounded, too.

Dr. Khaled el-Kateb, chief of the Emergency unit, said that 22 people, including a British and a Somali national a child, were wounded in the explosion. He pointed out that 12 Interior Ministry employees, including a lieutenant coronel, a major, a captain and a non-commissioned officer, as well as 10 civilians, had been wounded in the attack. Eleven of them were rushed to the Health Insurance hospital and another 11 to the police hospital, including the child Faras Hegarzi Shawqi, who lost his left foot.

He added that a British tourist called "Dika" lost his leg. Somali national Amina Ali Mohammed sustained various wounds and severe fractures.

It should be mentioned that the terrorist organization "Beit Al-Maqdis Supporters" claimed responsibility for the assassination attempt on the interior minister in September. It also posted pictures and a video of the explosion on YouTube. The group identified the person behind the assassination attempt as former Egyptian Army Major Waleed Badr.

The group explained that the person who had carried out the assassination attempt graduated from the Military Faculty in 1991 and joined administrative affairs. He tried to advise officers and soldiers to return to what he called "the right Islam". That is why he was dismissed from the army. He travelled to Afghanistan and Iraq



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and was arrested in Iran. He travelled to the Levant and subsequently returned to Egypt. He sought revenge against the "butcher heading Interior Ministry". Beit Al-Maqdis said he had died in the attack on the interior minister.

A video showed the perpetrator wearing his old uniform. He addressed the Islamist parties that had joined the roadmap, saying that "this is not the Islam that Prophet Mohammed preached. We still advise Muslim Brotherhood members and Salafists to follow the example set by Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him) and his companions."

- **House Torched on September 11th**

Scores of Muslim Brotherhood supporters torched Hamdi Al Hefnawi's house at Kafr al Batiekh, in Damietta governorate. After the funeral of Ibrahim Saleem, who had been shot in the head, on September 6th, during the demonstration a number of the mourners delivered a speech criticizing the Armed forces and the Ministry of Interior and inflamed emotions. They broke into the house of Hamdi, whom Muslim Brotherhood accused of having killed Ibrahim Saleem during a demonstration, and subsequently stole some objects and set the house on fire.

- **Arrest of hand grenade maker in Damietta on September 17th**

On September 17th, the police arrested Ayman, a Muslim Brotherhood supporter, in Meit Abu Al Galb city. He lost his left hand fingers, sustained fractures in his skull and first-degree burns in face and body when he was manufacturing hand-made hand grenade in his house. The police seized from his house potassium carbonate, sulfuric acid, flammable materials, wires, small motors used to build electric circuits, as well as military and police uniforms.

- **Arrest of person suspected of breaking into and setting police station in**



Al-Warraq on fire on September 19th

The Giza police Investigation unit and the Investigation unit at Al-Warraq police station succeeded, in cooperation with the General Administration of Central Security and the General Administration of National Security in Giza, in arresting Fares Ibrahim Othman al-Kahwagi, a 56-year-old Muslim Brotherhood leader who works as a motorcycle spare parts dealer and lives in Al-Warraq district. An arrest warrant (lawsuit number 2013/4481) had been issued for him on charges of stealing, breaking into, and torching a police station in Al-Warraq district.

- **Riots on occasion of the 40th Anniversary of 1973 October Victory on October 6th**

The Ministry of the Interior announced the arrest of a member of the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood for violent acts during the riots witnessed by some districts in Cairo and Giza governorates. This occurred in the wake of the clashes between Muslim Brotherhood supporters and security forces during the official festivities on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Israel in the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

In its statement, the Ministry of the Interior confirmed that the Muslim Brotherhood had tried to mobilize its supporters in marches aimed at spoiling the festivities, clashing with people, and trying to reach Tahrir Square. In this respect, some pro-Brotherhood supporters organized riots in Giza's Dokki and Bayn-al-Sarayat districts, where they damaged a number of civilian cars, set the traffic bureau building in Dokki on fire, destroyed the façades of each of the Agricultural Research Center, Cairo Cleaning and Beautification Authority and a number of shops. Furthermore, clashes between Muslim Brotherhood supporters and local residents were reported and guns and birdshot were used. However, police forces succeeded in bringing the situation under control and arrested 180 people for taking part in violent riots.



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Other groups organized riots on Ramsis, al-Galaa, and Cornish streets and in the Fom el-Khalig district in Cairo governorate. Furthermore, they assaulted civilians, causing armed clashes in which gunfire and birdshot were used. Immediately, the police forces fired teargas bombs to disperse the rioters and bring the situation under control. Clashes resulted in 243 people being arrested for participating in these riots.

- **Events in Bossat Karim el-Din Village, in Dakahlia Governorate, on October 27th**

Four people were shot in the village of Bossat el-Din affiliated, in Dakahlia Governorate, in the wake of clashes between members of the Muslim Brotherhood and village residents. In this respect, members of the Muslim Brotherhood organized a march to demand the reinstatement of Mohamed Morsi. Protesters chanted slogans against the armed forces and General Abdel-Fattah al-Sisi, the Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Armed Forces. This resulted in violent clashes between the village residents and Muslim Brotherhood supporters, in which bladed weapons and stones were used.

The clashes resulted in Al-Dosoki Ibrahim el-Din being wounded in the neck and the head, Bassem Mohamed al-Bazz being wounded in the left arm, Adham Sabri Hegazy being wounded in the right arm and Mohamed Salah Mohamed being wounded in the head.

They were transported to El Mansoura University Emergency Hospital to receive necessary treatment, while their families filed reports.

- **Old Woman slapped in the Face during the Trial of Morsi on 4th November**

A pro-Muslim Brotherhood supporter slapped an old woman in the face



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following the Ittihadiya presidential palace in Cairo in December 2012, which resulted in scores of citizens being killed and injured.

In this respect, the old woman was holding a poster of General Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, just like many others who had gathered before the Police Academy where the ousted President Morsi was standing trial were holding posters of General Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, pictures of the victims of the violent clashes in Ittihadiya, and Egyptian flags.

- **3 Police Officers and 10 Citizens Injured outside the Court of Alexandria on November 4th**

Major General Amin Ez el-Din, deputy minister of interior for security sector in Alexandria, said that some pro-Muslim Brotherhood supporters marched chanting slogans against the military, the police and the current regime in order to disrupt transport. This caused clashes between protesters and some local residents. Protesters threw fireworks and fired birdshots at the police forces and the citizens in front of El Mansheya Marine Court.

In this respect, the police forces intervened and 3 corporals of the investigation unit at El Mansheya police station were injured, namely: corporal Adel Ibrahim al-Sayed, who was shot in both legs, corporal Sa'dawy Abdel Salam Awad, who was shot in the right leg, and corporal Hassan Mohamed Mosa, who got a bruise in the face. Another 10 citizens were injured, too.

Those injured accused the Muslim Brotherhood of injuring them and damaging a bus. However, the police arrested 27 suspects who had in their possession 17 Molotov cocktails, a bottle of nitric acid, a gas mask, and a bag filled with stones.



- **Events in Arab el-Raml Village, in Monofeya Governorate on November 6th**

The Monofeya investigation directorate succeeded in bringing the situation under control following clashes between supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood and residents of Arab el-Raml village, in Quwasnah. In this respect, the Muslim Brotherhood Group demonstrated in the village. Protesters chanted slogans against the armed forces and the police. This raised the anger of the people and led to clashes, in which four people were injured: Mahmoud el-Sayed, Abdel Moneim Ahmed, and Abdullah el-Sayed. Some sustained bruises and others wounds. They were taken to Quwasnah Central Hospital.

- **Assassination of Lieutenant Colonel Mohammed Mabrouk, a senior police officer in Egypt's National Security Agency on November 17th**

Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Mabrouk was shot dead near his house, located close to El Serag Mall in Cairo's Nasr City district, on November 17th. Seven bullets fired by unknown gunmen in a drive-by shooting hit him.

It's should be mentioned that Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Mabrouk was the head of the National Security Agency's counter-terrorism unit and responsible for investigating cases involving ousted President Mohamed Morsi and other leading Muslim Brotherhood figures. He was one of the witnesses in the trial of ousted president Mohamed Morsi for escaping from Wadi al-Natrun Prison during Egypt's 2011 revolution. He had been summoned to testify regarding allegations that Morsi had illegally escaped from prison.

Ansar Beit Al-Muqaddas ("Supporters of Jerusalem") claimed responsibility for the assassination of Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Mabrouk. In a statement



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posted on a website, Ansar Beit Al-Muqaddas described him as one of the biggest tyrants of Egypt's National Security Agency and confirmed that they had killed him in retaliation for the arrest of and investigation into 'the free and virtuous Islamist women.' They added: "God helped the group kill the apostate, one of the biggest tyrants of the state security, in response to the malicious arrest of and investigation into free virtuous women".

In its statement posted on a militant website, the group said that, from that moment onward, a brigade called ' Al Motasem Bellah' would be entrusted with freeing the imprisoned women and persecuting those who participated in imprisoning them, be it police officers or individuals working for the Ministry of the Interior'.

Then the group addressed the readers saying: "To the free and noble people in all Egypt, what do you expect after the imprisonment and the assault of your women? Rush to defend your honor even if you pay with your souls for, in this case, you will be martyrs as Prophet Mohamed –Peace be Upon Him- told us. He expelled the Jewish tribes of Banu Qainuqa for assaulting one woman. So how come you do not move while hundreds of women are being arrested and assaulted?"

- **Taxi Driver Killed in Mansoura on December 16th**

Scores of Muslim Brotherhood supporters assaulted a 34-year-old taxi driver called Mohamed Gamal al-Din Othman, who worked for Petro Jet Company and had two sons of 5 years and 3 years of age. Moreover, he was stabbed in the neck with a sharp instrument and died on the spot after having his car destroyed and torched.

Daqahlia Security Directorate announced that the killing happened after a dispute between the protesters and the taxi driver, who honked, so that the protesters would let him pass. However, the protesters dragged him out of his car and attacked him with bladed weapons. He died immediately and the protesters set his car on fire.



A preliminary medical report said that the driver, who lived in Sandoub, died as a result of a 5-centimeter-deep laceration in the neck.

On the other hand, the official website of the Freedom and Justice Party argued that the driver had run over some female protesters participating in a peaceful march in Mansoura the week before, adding that some protesters had been injured and one of them was in a critical condition.

An eyewitness called Mohamed Abdel Moneim said that hundreds of Muslim Brotherhood supporters marched from Al Shennawy Mosque on Al Geish Street after Maghreb prayer to protest the policies of the Armed Forces and the Police. The driver tried to cross the street, but he failed because the demonstration blocked the street. So, he honked more than once and made the victory sign saying "Sisi-Sisi". Thus, they attacked him and torched his car.

- **An Explosion in Security Directorate in Daqahlia on December 24th**

A blast took place in front of Daqahlia's Security Directorate on December 24th and the Egyptian authorities released a report revealing some details.

The report revealed "the Prosecutor had examined the location where the explosion took place in Daqahlia Security Directorate in Mansoura. Moreover, the primary examination revealed that the explosion left a deep crater near the Security Directorate entrance, which most likely was the place where the bomb was planted. This crater was six meters away from the entrance on the street that led to the Directorate".

The report said "the presence of rubble near the crater reveals that it was holding the bomb and that its leader was able to overcome the security barrier for cars."

The report revealed "the explosion caused severe damage to the building on



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Al Abbasi Street, on the western side of the Security Directorate building, to shops, buildings and houses near the building within a radius of one kilometer. It also caused material damages to buildings in Talkha city, on the other bank of the Nile, which is more than 100 meters away from the site of the explosion.”

Ansar Bait- Al Maqdis (Supporters of Jerusalem) claimed responsibility for the explosion in Daqahlia Security Directorate in the early hours of December 24th, which resulted in 13 people being killed and 134 being injured, according to the Ministry of Health.

Conclusion:

We have tried in this report to monitor the violations by the Muslim Brotherhood that can be documented. Moreover, there were many other crimes, such as murder, torture and destruction of facilities, committed by Muslim Brotherhood supporters in some cities that cannot be mentioned because there is no enough evidence.

The incitement to violence that accompanied genuine violence did not happen accidentally, but groups that called themselves Islamic Groups without knowing what Islam means did it. These groups use religion for political purposes and perform religious ritual in the name of Allah. They are very dangerous.

Therefore, it is necessary to clarify who these groups are. We have tried to monitor the facts, knowing that dozens of other facts of murder and torture were committed by the Muslim Brotherhood in some cities outside Cairo, such as Mansoura. However, these incidents could not be mentioned because of the lack of documented evidence.

Furthermore, large numbers of Muslim Brotherhood members were involved in these events and were killed. The protest in front of the Republican Guard on July 8th resulted in 51 people being killed and 435 wounded, three of whom died later of their injuries, bringing the total death toll to 54. The incidents on Nasr Road on July



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27th left 65 pro-Morsi supporters killed and 269 wounded.

The death toll in all the Egypt's governorates skyrocketed. The Muslim Brotherhood classified these acts as indirect crimes and those who incited to violence and the leading figures of the Muslim Brotherhood who rallied the people and incited them to violence are responsible for them.

It was incumbent upon the state to intervene in order to put an end to these sit-ins as soon as possible, because they had been turned from peaceful protests into hotbeds for radicalism.

It should be mentioned that the center was forced to draw up the report's timing until August 2 in a bid to present these important notices to the public opinion as soon as possible. The center promises to issue up- to- date periodicals about this report as long as the fabricated internal conflicts continue by the MB and their ensuing acts of violence.

We will continue monitoring crimes and violations, especially after the government officially declared the Muslim Brotherhood a terrorist organization on December25th.