



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

### Second Report On The Crimes of Violence by Muslim Brotherhood and Supporters

(From December 25th, 2013 to July 31, 2014)

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## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

### **Introduction**

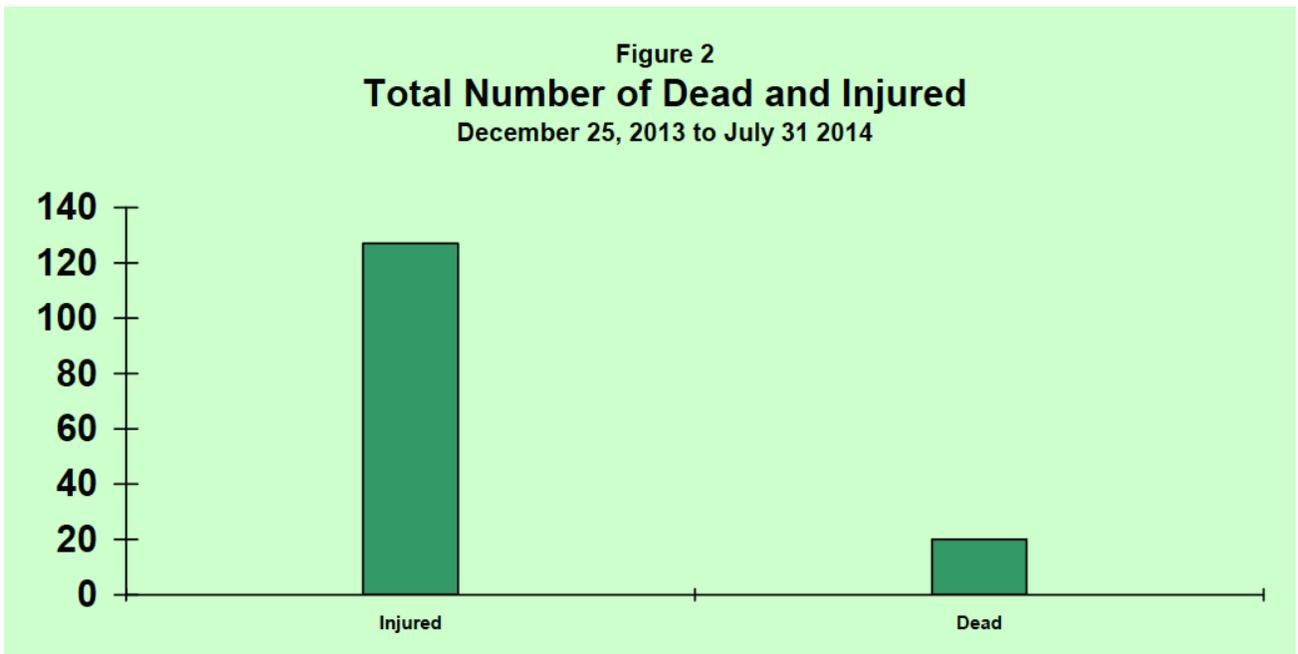
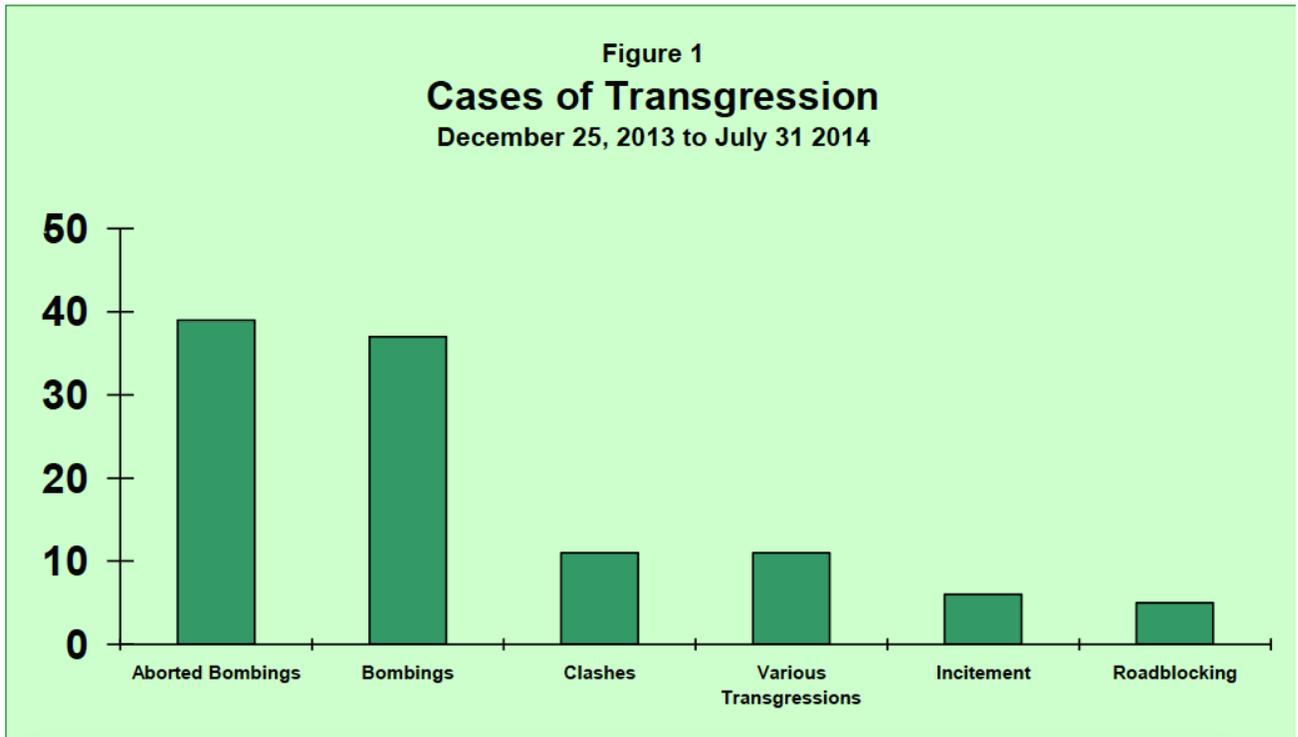
This report presents the transgressions that were committed by supporters of the Brotherhood group, as well as the transgressions in which involvement of Brotherhood supporters is suspected, in the period from December 25, 2013 when the Brotherhood was designated as a terrorist group by the government, to July 31, 2014. This period witnessed one hundred and nine (109) cases of transgressions, presented chronologically and categorized into six (6) groups.

The first category is “aborted bombings,” which includes thirty-nine (39) bombing attempts thwarted by security forces. The second category is “bombings,” which includes thirty-seven (37) cases of bombings that resulted in a total of one hundred and twenty-three (123) injured and eighteen (18) dead. The third category is titled “clashes” and includes eleven (11) cases of clashes by Brotherhood supporters, among them seven (7) cases of clashes with security forces and four (4) cases of clashes with residents. The fourth category is labeled “miscellaneous incidents” and includes 11 (eleven) cases of different forms of aggression, including against public and private property and against security personnel and citizens; these have resulted in four (4) injured and two (2) dead. The fifth category is incitement to violence, and includes six (6) cases of incitement to violence. The sixth category is obstruction of public roads, and includes five (5) cases of road blocking.

Below are two Figures illustrating the period from December 25, 2013 to July 31, 2014. Figure 1 displays the division of the one hundred and nine (109) transgressions over the six (6) categories. Figure 2 displays the total number of dead and injured in the specified period. Following that is a detailed presentation regarding the one hundred and nine (109) cases of transgressions, organized into the abovementioned six (6) categories.



*Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*





## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

### **First Category: Thwarted Bombings**

The period from December 25, 2013 to July 31, 2014 witnessed thirty-nine (39) bombing attempts that were aborted by security forces:

- On December 26, 2013, the Explosives and Civil Protection Department succeeded in defusing an explosive connected to a motorcycle fuel tank, comprised of a thermal conductor rigged to explode as soon as the tank's fuel temperature increases.
- On December 28, 2013, civil protection personnel succeeded to defuse a bomb inside a bus in Hijaz Square, saving the Heliopolis area from a catastrophe. The bomb was found inside a tin object on a public-transport bus, and was comprised of explosive material, a detonator, cables, and a timer. A report was filed with the Public Prosecutor's Office, which then took charge of the investigation.
- On January 3, 2014, Head of Kafr El-Shaykh Security General Adel Nattaat confirmed that an explosive device had been found, comprised of a Molotov bottle connected to the diesel tank of a truck, carrying the license plate number 9574 LG, close to the air compressor. The bomb was intended to cause as many casualties as possible, particularly among students of the Ibrahimeya School, but was successfully defused.
- On January 23, 2014, a crude bomb was found under a tree next to the walls of the Gharbeya governorate building. The bomb was rigged to explode during celebrations of the anniversary of the January 25 Revolution, which were held on Bahr Street in the governorate. Bomb disposal personnel were able to remove the bomb and detonated it safely far away from the



## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

governorate building.

- On January 24, 2014, Civil Protection Forces in the Port Said Security Directorate found a truck carrying 15 barrels of highly explosive material, each barrel containing 50 kg of explosives, making for a total of 750 kg, connected to an electric circuit and rigged to explode in the Dawahi neighborhood. The explosion would have been powerful enough to wipe out the entire neighborhood. After a policeman reported the suspicious vehicle, the Governor of Port Said General Sameh Kandil and the Head of Security General Mohamed El-Sharkawy headed to the scene and a 200-meter security cordon was established. The explosives were recovered to the security headquarters and defused safely.
- On January 25, 2014, Head of the Ismailiya Police Station Brigadier-General Yasser El Hefnawy revealed that an explosive device had been found next to an abandoned vehicle in Reda Street, between the Al-Khair Wal-Baraka Mosque and Ismailiya Stadium. After reports from residents of the suspicious vehicle, a bomb was found, operated by what is suspected to be a remote detonation device.
- On January 26, 2014, security forces in Giza found two bombs in the vicinity of Badrasheen Hospital. Civil protection forces succeeded in defusing the bombs safely.
- On January 31, 2014, unidentified individuals opened fire on a petroleum transportation truck on the Ring Road, in an attempt to blow it up, but the driver managed to escape safely with the truck.
- On February 1, 2014, Railway security in Gharbeya succeeded in averting a destructive explosion in the Tanta Railway Station, after finding



## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

Molotov bombs below the diesel tank of the Tanta-Cairo train.

- On February 4, 2014, Cairo bomb disposal personnel succeeded in disarming two bombs imbedded in the electricity grid close to a school in the Badr City area of New Cairo.

- On February 9, 2014, security forces and bomb disposal personnel in Gharbeya disarmed a crude explosive device found in the graveyard of the village of Hessat Shebsher in Gharbeya.

- On February 13, 2014, three individuals on a motorcycle threw a crude bomb in the Warraq area. Bomb disposal officers succeeded in defusing the bomb after residents alerted them to the presence of the object, and security forces successfully chased down and arrested the terrorists.

- On February 23, 2014, security forces succeeded in aborting an attempt to detonate 7 hand grenades, found in a microbus next to the security forces camp in Banha. The bombs were left in the microbus inside a black bag by an unknown individual who escaped.

- On February 24, 2014, security forces in Qalubiya thwarted an attempt to detonate 7 crude bombs and 5 Molotov cocktails found inside an abandoned home in the Khanka area. Bomb disposal personnel were dispatched and succeeded in defusing the bombs.

- On February 28, 2014, a security official in the Ministry of Interior revealed that a strange object on the entrance of the July 26 axis, in the direction coming from Alexandria, raised security forces' suspicions. All of the necessary security precautions were taken, and civil protection and bomb disposal personnel were alerted. The forces found and disarmed a



## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

homemade explosive device equipped with a circuit and a timer. The area was then swept for other explosives.

- On March 16, 2014, bomb disposal personnel successfully disarmed 9 explosive devices planted in a power plant in the Omraneya area in Talebeya. The suspects were arrested and a report was filed.

- On February 18, 2014, a bomb was found and defused by security forces in Qaliubiya. The bomb was planted in East Shubra by unknown individuals, and was found, disarmed, and taken to the forensics lab. The Public Prosecutor's office was informed and took over the investigation.

- On March 22, 2014, the Civil Protection Operation Center in Giza was alerted by emergency services that four explosive devices had been found in front of the Omraneya power plant. Bomb disposal personnel and security officials were immediately dispatched to the area to confirm the report and deal with the situation.

- On March 23, 2014, two crude explosive devices and one Molotov bomb were found by security personnel in Cairo University, smuggled on campus by individuals who do not belong to the University. Security personnel found the explosives while sweeping the area prior to demonstrations by Brotherhood students.

- On April 10, 2014, Qaliubiya security forces aborted an attempt to detonate the Educational Administrative Building in Al-Qanater Al-Khaireya. Workers found a crude bomb in the building and alerted police.

- On April 22, 2014, security forces found and safely detonated an explosive device behind the Santta court, comprised of a box containing



## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

explosive materials, detonators, and a mobile phone.

- On April 25, 2014, a crude explosive device was found in the construction site of the Doctor's Buildings, near a road on which security forces are known to take on their way to confronting Brotherhood protests in the south of the governorate. Bomb dispersal personnel succeeded in detonating the explosive safely.
- On April 28, 2014, security forces in Minya succeeded in safely detonating an explosive device in the city. An unknown individual placed the bomb in the Adly Yakan Street in the center of the city, next to the Housing Directorate building.
- On April 29, 2014, the Giza Prosecution began investigating the case of an attempt by unknown individuals to detonate the car of an Armed Forces officer by planting an explosive on the vehicle. The bomb was defused following its discovery. Security forces were alerted by emergency services of a strange object below a privately owned car at the corner of Al-Gamaa Street coming from the direction of Tharwat Street towards Giza Square.
- On May 8, 2014, a security source confirmed that two explosive devices were found and disarmed by explosives experts in the Aziz Ezzat residences in the Imbaba area. One of the devices was comprised of an aluminum disk containing nitrate, connected to a mobile phone via cables, while the other was a metal pipe containing explosive materials.
- On May 21, 2014, Dean of Al-Azhar University's Trade Faculty Dr. Said Abdelaal confirmed that he was exposed to an assassination attempt when an explosive device was detonated outside his office. Explosives experts later dealt with the object.



## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

- On May 26, 2014, Kafr El-Shaykh Governor Counselor Mohamed Ezzat stated that a bomb had been found in Desouk and was defused safely leaving no casualties.
- On June 22, 2014, explosives experts succeeded in defusing a crude explosive device on the Ekhsaas Bridge by detonating it, causing alarm among citizens.
- On June 23, 2014, “Al Hayat” channel reported that security forces in the Daqahliya Governorate succeeded in defusing an explosive device planted in Al-Sekka Al-Hadeed Square, on the same day when the verdict was issued in a case involving 249 Brotherhood members.
- On June 26, 2014, a security source confirmed that the National Security Agency succeeded in confiscating a car rigged to explode near the Adeela Village in the Sharqeya Governorate.
- On July 3, 2014, the Civilian Security Department succeeded in safely defusing a crude bomb placed in front of the Cairo International Bank branch in Hanoville.
- On July 3, 2014, an explosives expert disarmed a bomb in Al-Haram Street by partly detonating it.
- On July 9, 2014, security forces discovered and disarmed five explosive devices inside a warehouse in Kerdassa. The bombs were seized and efforts are ongoing to arrest the owner of the warehouse, who has gone into hiding.



## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

- On July 14 2014, explosives experts managed to detonate the second crude bomb that was found in Samanoud Court, after it removing it from the court, and after imposing a security cordon.
- On July 18, 2014, bomb experts in Giza Security Directorate aborted an attempt to detonate five gas cylinders next to the railway of Sakkiyet Mekky underground station, where the inhabitants saw a man with gas cylinders and fuel connected with electric cables. The inhabitants called security forces, which were coincidentally passing by, to check on the security situation in the area. As the suspect saw them, he ran away and security forces managed to abort the attempt to detonate the bomb.
- On July 21, 2014, criminal investigation authorities in Assiut governorate managed to arrest two MB members possessing an explosive circuit, gunpowder, and a number of signs and flags with MB slogans and anti – police and anti – military slogans.
- On July 23 2014, security forces in Gharbiya governorate aborted an attempt by unidentified individuals to explode the Katour city natural gas line, which connects the two governorates of Kafr Elsheikh and Gharbiya.
- On July 23 2014, Major General Ibrahim Hadeeb, a Security Director, received a notification from Major General Zakareya Abu Zeina, director of the Criminal Investigation Authority, concerning reports by residents of Kamn Alarous village who witnessed two individuals riding motorcycles and throwing two plastic bags containing fuel under the electricity transformer in one of the village areas. The two of them were chased and forced to escape, thus preventing them from setting the transformer on fire.
- On July 31 2014, Engineer Gaber Desouky, director of the Holding



## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

Company for Electricity in Egypt, confirmed that a patrol affiliated with the company discovered explosive material under one of the towers in Al-Sharkiya governorate, and aborted the attempt to explode it.

### **Second Category: Bombings**

The period from December 25 until July 31, 2013 witnessed 37 bombings which led to 123 injuries and 18 deaths as follows:

- On December 26, 2013, a bus with the license plate number 966 was detonated in front of the students' city of Al-Azhar University in the 10th District of the Nasr City neighborhood in Cairo. The bomb resulted in five injuries, leaving one in serious condition. The attack took place hours after the government's decision to designate the Brotherhood as a terrorist organization.
- On December 29, 2013, the spokesperson for the Egyptian Military Colonel Ahmed Aly announced that an explosion happened in the area surrounding the Military Intelligence Office in the city of Anshas in Al-Sharkiya governorate, as part of a series of terrorist operations conducted by extremist groups against the Egyptian people, military installations, and vital state institutions. The explosion led to the death of four conscripts, as well as partial damage to the office's wall, and the conscripts' building.
- On January 1, 2014, an unemployed individual detonated 3 homemade bombs in the office of a police officer in Shubra Al-Kheima Police Station, after he was arrested while crossing Oraby Bridge with a plastic bag containing 16 homemade bombs. The suspect detonated 3 bombs during the investigations in the police station, which led to the injury of three security



## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

personnel: Mohamed Afify, Wahid Mostafa, and Eid Al-Metwally.

- On January 8, 2014, Dr. Ahmed Kamel, media advisor to the Minister of Health, confirmed that the explosion which occurred at the traffic point on the July 26 Corridor on the evening of January 7, 2014 was limited and did not leave any casualties.
- On January 19, 2014, terrorists tried to detonate the South Giza Criminal Court. The deportations vehicle of the court was burnt on the early hours of January 19, 2014, behind the court, due to a crude explosive implanted under the vehicle, without causing human casualties.
- On January 21, 2014, a security source revealed that three sound bombs were found in Al-Shohadaa underground metro station on the platforms of Helwan, Marg, and Shubra. The bombs included chemical substances that cause sound explosions when reacting with one another, and emit smoke. Two of these bombs detonated and caused a state of panic among passengers, while the third was found before it was set to explode.
- On January 24, 2014, the Ministry of Health announced that the terrorist explosion in Al-Behouth underground metro station led to one death.
- On January 24, 2014, and one day before the third anniversary of the January 25 revolution, a terrorist bombing occurred in front of the Cairo Security Directorate which led to 2 deaths and more than 47 injuries, according to an Interior Ministry statement.
- On January 24, 2014, the Ministry of Health announced that the terrorist explosion that happened in front of Radobess Cinema in Al-Haram Street in Cairo, led to one death and 6 casualties.



## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

- On January 25, 2014, Dr. Ahmed Kamel, media advisor to the Minister of Health, confirmed that the terrorist explosion that happened next to a central security forces camp in Suez had caused 16 injuries and no deaths.
- In February 1, 2014, a security source in Giza Security Directorate confirmed that Tereet Elzomor Street in Omraniya neighborhood in Cairo witnessed an explosion in the early morning in front of a café, causing no casualties.
- On February 7, 2014, two crude bombs detonated in a number of central security vehicles on Giza Bridge. The Ministry of Health said the total number of injuries was six.
- On January 28, 2014, a sound bomb detonated near Nozha Police station in Alexandria, leaving no casualties. Head of Investigations in Alexandria Major General Nasser Al-Abd said that a bomb was placed beneath a police vehicle in Gamila Buherid Street and detonated after a Brotherhood rally passed by.
- On March 11, 2014, a security source in Giza Security Directorate confirmed that the explosion next to the Israeli embassy building in Giza did not lead to casualties, and added that the explosive was crude.
- On March 15, 2014, unidentified gunmen detonated a security convoy in an area near Shubra Al-Kheima in Qalubiya.
- On March 26, 2014; two unidentified men riding a motorcycle tried to bomb the Shubra Al-Kheima police station, after throwing a highly explosive bomb on the building, before running away in the direction of the Egypt-



## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

Alexandria agricultural road. The bomb led to damages in the glass façade of the building. Security officials from Qaluybia security directorate were dispatched right away.

- On March 29, 2014, Counselor Ahmed Magdy Abdel Ghany from the Nasr City Prosecutor's Office finished his observation of the effects of a crude explosive planted by an unidentified individual beneath a tree, next to the Nasr City Youth Center, and in front of the students' city. Investigations showed that central security vehicles in charge of securing the student city of Al-Azhar University are always stationed there, and that an unidentified individual planted the explosive there to target the security personnel. However, it detonated before the central security vehicles arrived, which led to a limited explosion without casualties.

- On April 15, 2014, a privately owned car owned by a police officer detonated in Faisal Street in Al-Haram neighborhood in Cairo, leading to the injury of one person.

- On April 18, 2014, a crude bomb detonated in front of Fayoum Stadium, causing no injuries or damages.

- On April 23, 2014, Brigadier General Ahmed Zaki was killed when a bomb implanted beneath his car detonated via a cell phone. A conscript was injured in the incident.

- On April 27, 2014, three kids were injured due to the explosion of an unidentified object in a home in Azizya Village in Al-Sharkiya Governorate. A security source in Al-Sharkiya security directorate said the explosion was caused when a student named Walid Ezz El-Regal Abdullah, whose father is detained pending a national security case, tried to manufacture the bomb with



## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

school friends, using instructions available on the internet, to use it against police officers.

- On April 30, 2014 Zagazig University Hospital witnessed an attack on a victim of violent incidents committed by students of the Brotherhood in Zagazig, including an explosion that injured two citizens.

- On May 2, 2014, an explosion targeted a traffic point near Heliopolis court, which led to the death of a police officer, and four injuries.

- On May 2, 2014, an explosion happened near Ahmed Orabi underground metro station in Ramsis area in Cairo. According to Major General Mamdouh Abdel Kader, director of the Cairo Civil Protection Authority, the explosion led to one death and five injuries.

- On May 28, 2014, an official in the Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy confirmed that a group of terrorists targeted tower 42, which connects Koraymat Station and Basateen Station with high voltage lines. The terrorists managed to destroy it using a laser and the collapse of this tower led to the collapse of two others numbered 40 and 41, which connect Koraymat with East Cairo.

- On June 25, 2014, a crude bomb detonated in Shubra Al-Kheima underground metro station, leaving two injuries. One of them was in a serious condition and the other was a suspect in the incident.

- On June 30, 2014, the Cairo Security Directorate witnessed a security alert after explosions in the area surrounding Itihadiya palace. The explosions led to the death of two explosive experts in Cairo's Civil Protection Authority Colonel Ahmed Amin Ashmawy and Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Lotfy. Nine



## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

security personnel were injured, three of which were in a serious condition.

- On July, 7, 2014 Major General Hany Abdel Latif, the official spokesperson of the Ministry of Interior, said that security forces in Alexandria managed to identify those responsible for the explosion that happened in a train wagon in Abu Keer on July 3 during its stop in Sidi Gaber Alexandria which led to the death of a girl and the injury of eight citizens.

- On July 13, 2014, 6th of October City witnessed a terrorist incident in Juhayna Square, where a power plant detonated leading to a state of panic among residents.

- On July 15, 2014 a defendant was remanded in custody, accused of a bomb blast in the surroundings of the Air Force Hospital in Abbassia, as he has been brought to the South Cairo Criminal Court under tight security. It is to be noted that he had been detained following a bomb explosion in the vicinity of the hospital, as he was with another person inside a private car; they tried to run away, so security forces tracked them and arrested one of them, while the other managed to escape.

- On July 18, 2014 an electricity tower, voltage 66, located between Abu Kebir and Hihya stations in Sharkiya governorate, was blown up using lasers to cut off the tower's grips. Chairman of the Canal Zone for Electricity Transfer, Hany El Shafei, said the explosion took place at exactly 2 a.m.

- On July 27, 2014, the Egyptian Electricity Holding Company declared that tower No.128, high voltage 500 kilowatts, was subject to sabotage on the night of July 26, 2014, when the tower's grips were blown up. The tower was situated between Basous and Abu Zaabal.

- On June 28, 2014, the October 3 telecommunications building was



## ***Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization***

detonated, which led to the death of the daughter of one of its security guards, and the injury of another. The blast also affected the communication services for almost 800 clients.

- On July 30, 2014, a security source at the Interior Ministry said that two IEDs detonated on a truck at Al-Shorafaa village in Al- Saff in Giza, which resulted in the death of 3 terrorists and the destruction of the vehicle.

- On July 31, 2014, Civil Protection Forces managed to control a fire that broke out in three electricity terminals in Al-Kenayat City, when some dissidents under the terminal to blow it up placed a number of gas cylinders.

- On July 4, 2014, the Spokesperson for the Ministry of Interior said on July 3, 2014 two IEDs detonated in an apartment located in a building in Kerdasa in Giza, which led to the death of both Fathy Ismail, and Abdel Rahman Ahmed Helal.

- On July 3, 2014, Director of the General Administration of Investigation Gen. Mahmoud Farouk, affirmed that blasts took place in Imbaba in the early morning, targeting Al-Mounira Eastern and Western police stations, as well as Madinet Al-Ommal, with the intention to raise panic and fear among citizens. Farouk added that the IEDs used were free of any explosive material and harmless, as they contained sound components to terrorize citizens, whereby no injuries were reported.

### **Third Category: Clashes**

The period from December 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013 to July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013 witnessed eleven clashes involving Brotherhood supporters, seven of which were against security



## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

forces and four with residents:

- On January 3, 2014, clashes took place between Brotherhood members and residents of Sidi Beshr. Both sides threw stones and empty bottles at each other. Dozens of Brotherhood members were detained holding melee weapons and leaflets inciting violence against police and armed forces.
- On January 10, 2014 clashes took place between the Brotherhood youth and residents of Ard al-Lewaa, following a rally by the Brotherhood around the streets of the area, which saw slogans against the police and the army being raised, demanding a boycott of the constitutional referendum.
- On January 12, 2014, clashes escalated between security forces and female Brotherhood students at Al-Azhar University dorms, just after two armored vehicles arrived to the Youssef Abbas street and fired tear gas to disperse the students who blocked the road by setting tires and tree branches on fire.
- On January 24, 2014, the area of Sidi Beshr, eastern Alexandria, witnessed a renewal of clashes between security forces and Brotherhood supporters during the latter were at rallies.
- On February 19, 2014, the Aboul Hassan area in Suez witnessed violent clashes between security forces and members of the terrorist Brotherhood. The clashes started with fireworks being aimed at security forces, which responded by showering them with tear gas to disperse the demonstration.
- On March 26, 2014, Brotherhood students organized protests and demonstrations in a number of governorates, during which skirmishes with



## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

security forces took place. In al-Sharkiya governorate, clashes took place between Brotherhood students and opposing students in front the building of the Al-Zagazig University Presidency. They exchanged stones and fireworks, as Brotherhood students launched demonstrations after the noon prayer from the campuses of the Arts, Engineering and Commerce faculties.

- On April 9, 2014, clashes between administrative security forces and Brotherhood students took place inside the Faculty of Commerce building at Ain Shams University. Terrorist Brotherhood students broke into one of the faculty's halls, set fireworks alight, and exchanged stones, as clashes intensified.

- On May 16, 2014, violent clashes took place between security forces and Brotherhood Al-Azhar University students in front of the student dorms. Security forces fired tear gas to disperse students, while the latter threw Molotov cocktails and stones.

- On June 27, 2014, Brotherhood supporters clashed with security forces in Al-Haram Street. The Brotherhood supporters threw Molotov cocktails, birdshot, stones and empty bottles at the security forces who responded with tear gas.

- On June 27, 2014, violent clashes took place between Brotherhood elements demonstrating in Al-Haram Street and residents of Kaabish Street at Al-Tawabeq in Faisal. The Brotherhood supporters shot birdshot from their guns towards residents, and threw Molotov cocktails on houses, which led to the burning of a balcony before residents managed to disperse and oust them off the street using stones and empty bottles.

- On July 19, 2014, violent clashes took place between residents and



## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

Brotherhood supporters who organized a demonstration at Al-Kisariya in Minya Al-Kamh, in Al-Sharkiya Governorate.

### **Fourth Category: Miscellaneous Incidents**

The period from 25 December, 2013, to 31 July, 2014, witnessed eleven cases of aggression varying from infringement on private and public property, to attacking security forces and citizens, which led to four wounded, two dead, destruction of a security vehicle, the burning of the University's administrative security office, and the throwing of Molotov cocktails on a gas station:

- On January 1, 2014 Brotherhood students at Ain Shams University tore labels specifying student exam numbers in front of the Faculty of Sciences to disrupt the exams, while demonstrating in front of the faculty's building.
- On January 8, 2014, Brotherhood students pushed an army recruit off the top of a building in Al-Azhar University residences in Nasr City, causing serious injury.
- On January 10, 2014, the Director of the Criminal Investigation Department at the Alexandria Security Headquarters Gen. Nasser Al Abd said that two supporters of the terrorist Brotherhood were arrested holding an automatic rifle, after they killed Mohamed Saeed Aly Gomaa, a street vendor, and wounded another who was transferred to a hospital in eastern Alexandria in critical condition.
- On January 10, 2014, Brotherhood youths destroyed a police vehicle belonging to central security forces in a street in Al-Zeitoun area, while shouting slogans against army and police leaders.



## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

- On January 14, 2014, a driver accused a number of Brotherhood members shot his son for putting General Abdel Fattah al-Sisi's photograph on his own car in Imbaba. Prosecutors were notified for investigation. "Mohamed alerted the head of the Investigation Department at Imbaba Police Station, Col. Alaa Beshir. J." a 45 year-old driver, that his son "Wasim," 18-years-old, encountered a demonstration by the terrorist Brotherhood while driving his car in Sudan Street. One of the participants shot him with birdshot, injuring him in the eyes. The father accused the terrorist Brotherhood of having injured his son, recorded the incident, and the prosecutors launched an investigation.
- On January 14, 2014, a number of Brotherhood supporters set fire to a canopy made by a citizen named "Mahmoud S." at Kafr Hakim in Kerdasa to host voters in front of an election site. Civil Protection personnel managed to control the fire.
- On May 20, 2014, demonstrating Brotherhood students set the Cairo University's Administrative Security Office on fire using Molotov cocktails during clashes with security forces. The inside of the office was burned.
- On June 17, 2014, a Brotherhood rally was organized in Al-Gamea Square in 6th of October City, resulting in the killing of a young man who brandished the victory sign.
- On June 27, 2014, terrorist Brotherhood supporters, participating in a rally in Al-Haram Street, threw Molotov cocktails on a gas station near the Al-Haram Hospital, during clashes with security forces in the area.
- On July 7, 2014, the Giza Investigations Office arrested eight



## ***Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization***

Brotherhood supporters accused of attacking a police sergeant responsible for bank security in Dokki, and stealing his weapon. Defendants admitted that a fugitive dissident was in possession of the weapon, and that they were paid to participate in the rallies. The incident was recorded and the prosecutor's office launched an investigation.

- On July 24, 2014, the head of patrol officers of a village in Mansoura was gravely wounded after being attacked by a number of terrorist Brotherhood supporters who beat him.

### **Fifth Category: Incitement to Violence**

The period from December 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013 to July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014 witnessed six cases of inciting violence, as following:

- On December 25, 2013, the Al-Menoufiya Governorate Investigation Service managed to arrest four individuals of the Brotherhood, identified as Ahmed S., Fathy A., Samir A., and Shaaban K., for inciting violence. The incident was recorded and the prosecutor's office was notified to launch an investigation.
- On February 4, 2014, security forces in the Dakahliya Governorate managed to arrest thirteen Brotherhood members in Senbellaween after national security investigations confirmed that they formed a cell of thirty-five Brotherhood terrorists, and that they intended to blow up mobile network stations in the area from the city of Senbellaween to Zagazig City in Sharkiya Governorate.
- On April 5, 2014, the Suez Prosecutor's Office decided to detain four



## ***Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization***

terrorist Brotherhood supporters, identified as R.A, A.M, and A.A for 15 days. They were accused of attacking police and army forces, inciting violence and chaos, attacking citizens, and demonstrating in front of vital institutions.

- On April 13, 2014, the Spokesperson for the Ministry of Interior Gen. Hany Abdel Latif said security forces managed to arrest eighteen elements of the Brotherhood who were gathered for a secret meeting to plan for terrorist sabotage operations to disrupt the presidential elections.

- On May 24, 2014, the National Security Agency, in coordination with the Giza Security Headquarters, managed to arrest a terrorist affiliated to the Brotherhood. In possession of firearms, the terrorist confessed to having received an order to attack security forces and disrupt the presidential elections that took place on Monday 26 and Tuesday 27, of May 2014.

- On June 14, 2014 a Matariya Appeals Court judge sentenced four defendants to remain in custody for another 15 days, on accusations of inciting violence in Matariya.

## **Sixth Category: Obstruction of Public Roads**

The period from December 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013 to July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014 five cases of road-blocking took place:

- On January 1, 2014, Brotherhood students demonstrating in Cairo University blocked both directions of Mourad Street facing Al-Gamaa Bridge. This caused anger among car drivers in the street. Students chanted slogans against security forces, the Cairo University Administration, and the Supreme Council of Universities.



## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

- On January 2, 2014, Brotherhood supporters blocked the road in front of Al-Waha Hall. They burnt tires in an attempt to spoil a conference in support of the constitution organized by Al-Nour Party. Deputy Party Leader Dr. Yasser Borhamy attended the conference.
- On January 14, 2014, security forces arrested five demonstrating Brotherhood students who had attempted to block the road at the intersection of Mostafa el-Nahhas Street with Abbas al-Akkad Street. A security source said the students were detained and transferred to a Nasr City police station.
- On March 24, 2014, a group of female Brotherhood Al-Azhar university students in Nasr City blocked the Youssef Abbas street for minutes, then returned back to the university's Nasr City branch to demonstrate - holding the Rabaa signs and chanting slogans against police.
- On April 9, 2014, dozens of Brotherhood Cairo University students blocked Manyal Street, in front of the Faculty of Dentistry, to demand the release of detained students.

### **Conclusion:**

This report covered the period from December 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013 when Egypt and some Arab Gulf countries designated the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist organization up till the end of July 2014. It is clear that the rate of violence and incitement to violence has decreased in comparison to the first report that covered the period from June 30, 2013 the date of toppling Muslim Brotherhood regime up to December 25<sup>th</sup> of the same year. Two reasons could explain that: 1) applying more strict security measures by police forces, and 2) the fact that most of Muslim Brotherhood leaders are either in custody pending on trials or escaped from Egypt



## *Muslim Brotherhood is a Terrorist Organization*

and living abroad with a low profile. We suspect, though, that this relative calmness won't last long. The Muslim Brotherhood may try again to ignite violence as we approach the anniversary of January 25<sup>th</sup> Revolution. Rather than depending on statements by group leaders to mobilize supporters to practice violence, they would – most probably – depend on the so many new satellite TV stations that they are launching currently from Turkey. Finally, it is important to mention that this report and the first report cover only the documented and documentable practices of violence by the Muslim Brotherhood. We could not for example document the extreme violence going on in Sinai because of the scarcity of the information coming from there and the inability of our researchers to exist in such highly dangerous spot of war.