

National Council for Human Rights

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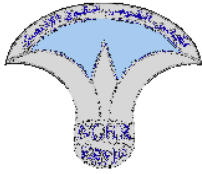
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**Report on
Enforced Disappearance in Egypt**

June 2016

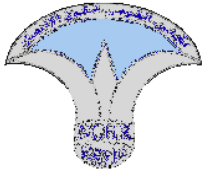
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Analytical Introduction:

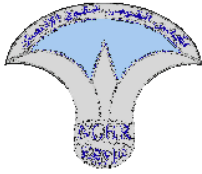
Enforced disappearance represents one of the worst human rights violations as it deprives individuals of their legal alibi, and violates their right to liberty and personal security, and makes them vulnerable to the most dangerous patterns of violations like a violation of the right to life and the right to physical integrity. Enforced disappearance also causes disastrous situations to families, especially women and children.

Egypt has seen several cases of forced disappearances during the rule of former president Mohammed Hosni Mubarak. The Human Rights Center (HRC) for the Assistance of Prisoners has documented 28 cases of disappearance for Egyptian citizens with many significant details during the period from 17/12/1989 to 20/06/2000.

The HRC presented many statements on these cases to the Prosecutor General, and also documented several other cases, most notably the case of Mr. Reda Helal, deputy Editor in chief of Al-Ahram newspaper on 13/08/2006, and whose fate is still unknown so far.

However, enforced disappearances that took place in Egypt were not confined to Egyptian citizens but sometimes even extended to Arab figures. The Arab Organization for Human Rights (AOHR) has documented three cases, most notably the case of the former Libyan Foreign Minister (Mansour Kikhiya) who disappeared during a visit to Cairo on 12/12/1993 to attend the AOHR General Assembly. In spite of the tireless and continuous efforts made by the AOHR at the national, regional and international levels, it was able to know his fate only after the fall of Gaddafi's regime and the recognition of the former intelligence chief Abdullah al-Senussi that he abducted him and informed his burial place.

The other two cases, one for a Yemeni citizen who was a military adviser to the former President Saleh and moved to stay in Egypt after a dispute between him and President Saleh. However, he has appeared in Yemen a few months later and sent to his family a phone signal stating that he was fine. The other case concerns with a Yemeni student who disappeared in the 6th of October City in mysterious circumstances.



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The 25th January 2011 revolution has witnessed the disappearance of a limited number of individuals, which escalated gradually during the tumult which culminated in the processes of breaking up the Rabi'a and Nahda congregations in August 2013.

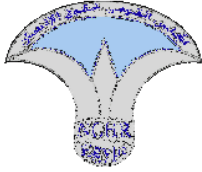
Gradually complaints, communications and reports which contain allegations of forced disappearance have evolved since 2014 and reached hundreds. Such allegations were significantly lack of information like the names of the alleged disappeared persons, the circumstances of disappearance, the accurate timing or the parties alleged to commit such offense, which is unusual in the forced disappearance of crimes. However, credibility of such allegations may not be appealed but revealing the fate of the victims would be more difficult.

We assume that the intervention of the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (UNWGEID) was concealed according to the procedures which regulate its work. The allegation watchdog sources were topped by a group arrogating the name of one of the branches of AOHR which is known of its accuracy and another group did the same. However the AOHR denied its relationship with these two groups and sent a complaint in this respect to the British Government.

Some organizations supporting such allegations sought to internationalize this issue and declared that they submitted statements in this regard to the UNWGEID in the International Council for Human Rights which in turn referred them to the Egyptian Government. However, in spite of the serious doubts in the truth of many of the said allegations, the NCHR was keen to interact with these allegations being statements worth of consideration, due to the seriousness of this crime and the significance of encounter it firmly even if individual cases.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Interior repeatedly denied the existence of and forced disappearance cases and affirmed that there was nobody under detention except the prisoners or the pre-trial detainees who are going to be either submitted to the court or released by the General Prosecution. The Ministry of interior also added that amongst the alleged enforced disappeared persons, elements that left the country to join terrorist groups working in many Arab states or elements escaped and required to be arrested by the General Prosecution.

Between allegations that lack evidences and responses based on conclusions but do not meet the inquiries of the families of some disappeared persons, the NCHR took the initiative of forming a working committee headed by Mr. Mohsen Awad, the member of the council and: Mr. Nabil Shalaby, Mr. Karim Abdel Mohsen Shalaby, Mr. Ahmed



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Nasr, Mr. Ahmed Abdel Gaied assisted by the Technical Secretariat of the NCHR committees and units: Mr. Islam Rihan, Mr. MotazFadi, Ms. AmanyFathy, Mr. Ahmed Abdullah, Mr. Mohamed Toson, Ms. Eman Abdel Mahdi and Mr. Mahmoud Al Sergany. The following tasks have been assigned to them:

1-Calling on the victims' families to address their statements or communications to the NCHR and inform it of any information they receive on the absentees. This is in addition to naming some of the working team to be present daily in the NCHR to deal with the absentees families or those concerned with the absentees.

2-Emulating the names and data reported to remove redundancy and examine similarity of names and to try completing as much information as possible for proper follow up.

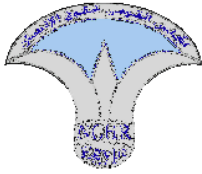
3- Providing the Form prepared by the Working Team on Forced Disappearance (WTFD) for the informants of these allegations in addition to calling on the NGOs which provided the NCHR with information in this regard to support their communications with completing as much as possible the data of the said Form.

4- Opening regular communication channel with the Human Rights Sector (HRS) in the Ministry of Interior (MOI) to check the notified cases.

This report- which covers the working period of the committee concerned with Enforced disappearances in the NCHR from April 2015 to March 2016- is divided into 4 sections, the first concerned with analyzing the international standards related to enforced disappearances, the second addresses the legal dimensions of the enforced disappearance crime in the national law and the WTFD procedures to accept and follow up the enforced disappearance communications (notifications), the third section deals with presenting the cases referred to MOI by NCHR and analyzing the MOI responses, and the fourth section includes the conclusion and recommendations.

First: Enforced disappearances in accordance with international standards:

The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances, which is the most important instrument of the United Nations in this regard, considers the enforced disappearances to be "the arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or



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whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law".

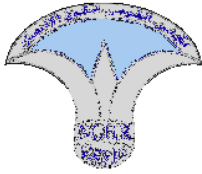
The Convention definitely prohibits exposing any person to enforced disappearance. It also prohibits invoking any exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency.

The international and regional documents on Enforced disappearance agree on these elements in the definition of enforced disappearance, except the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which requires in the definition of enforced disappearance two conditions: the intention of the offender of removing them from the protection of the law, and for a prolonged period of time. However, the analysis suggests that the nature of the crime itself puts the offender outside the law, and that the requirement of the intention to achieve this result poses difficult and perhaps unsolvable problems.

The concerned literatures also oppose the condition of the disappearance for a prolonged period of time, and link it to the period during which the person should not exceed before being brought before the judicial authority to examine the legality of his/her arrest, and whether it was done in accordance with the law (national and international). If the person was not brought before the judicial authority, there won't be any question about whether this person has been placed outside the protection of the law or not, even if it was not for a prolonged period of time.

The convention also obliges the States Parties to take the necessary measures to constitute the enforced disappearances as an offence under their criminal law as a separate crime (Article 4), and not just define these crimes, which often coincide with the enforced disappearances such as the abduction, illegal detention and illegal deprivation of liberty, torture, and executions outside the law.

The Convention considers the practice of enforced disappearance (widespread or systemic) a crime against humanity as defined "in the applied international law", and requires the consequences provided in that law. Although enforced disappearance seems to be a crime against humanity only if a widespread or systematic practice, linking it with the applied international law does not set separating limits to this practice. Article 7 of the Rome Statute makes it possible to consider one case of enforced disappearance a crime against humanity as long as it was committed as part of a widespread or systematic



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attack directed against any civilian population, and not only when it occurs in the context of a widespread or systematic practice of enforced disappearance in itself.

The International Convention calls on each State Party to hold criminally responsible at least any person, who commits, orders, solicits or induces the commission of, attempts to commit, is an accomplice to or participates in an enforced disappearance.

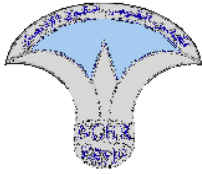
However, the Working Group announced that the States must also consider liable those involved in enforced disappearances on the following basis: complicity, incitement, approval, tacit acceptance, and positive concealment. In addition, Article 25 of the Rome Statute recognized the basic principles of criminal responsibility applicable to the enforced disappearance as a crime against humanity. The convention states that "no order or instruction from any public authority, civilian, military or other, may be invoked to justify an offence of enforced disappearance" (Article 6, p. 2).

While the right to reparation is a well-established principle of international law, this notion for the forced disappearance was reported for the first time in an international and a regional instrument in the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. Paragraph 5 of Article 24 of the Convention states that the right to obtain reparation covers material and moral damages, and the Working Group concerned with enforced disappearance does not differentiate between direct and indirect victims, and considers a disappeared person and the people who suffer as a result of this disappearance victims of enforced disappearance and then have the right to obtain reparation. It also stresses on the adoption of a broad definition of the victim that is not linked to the appliance of criminal responsibility of the offender and its conviction.

Second: Enforced disappearances in the national law:

The national law does not include a direct text that defines the enforced disappearance, and the penalties provided in the event of the unlawful arrest and detention is weak. The Constitution of 2014, despite its outstanding protection of rights and freedoms, did not bridge this gap, as it did not mention the enforced disappearance.

Although Egypt is a party in eight of the nine major agreements of international human rights system, it has not engaged in the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as it has not ratified the Rome Convention for the



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International Criminal Court, which dealt directly with the obligations of the States in regarding the addressing of the crime of enforced disappearance.

However, this legal deficiency in the face of the crime of enforced disappearance or even the illegal detention does not mean that the State is free of any obligations in its interaction with this crime. The Constitution, even though it did not provide any definition of the crime of enforced disappearance, it stressed on the detention guarantees in articles 54, 55, and 99.

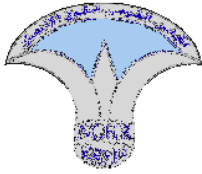
Article 54 states that personal freedom is a natural right, shall be protected and may not be infringed upon. Except for the case of being caught in flagrante delicto, it is not permissible to arrest, search, detain, or restrict the freedom of anyone in any way except by virtue of a reasoned judicial order that was required in the context of an investigation.

Every person whose freedom is restricted shall be immediately notified of the reasons therefore; shall be informed of his/her rights in writing; shall be immediately enabled to contact his/her relatives and lawyer; and shall be brought before the investigation authority within twenty-four hours as of the time of restricting his/her freedom.

Investigation may not start with the person unless his/her lawyer is present. A lawyer shall be seconded for persons who do not have one... Every person whose freedom is restricted, as well as others, shall have the right to file grievance before the court against this action. A decision shall be made on such grievance within one week as of the date of action; otherwise, the person must be immediately released.

Article 55 states that every person who is either arrested, detained, or his freedom is restricted shall be treated in a manner that maintains his dignity. He/she may not be tortured, intimidated, coerced, or physically or morally harmed; and may not be seized or detained except in places designated for that purpose, which shall be adequate on human and health levels... Violating any of the aforementioned is a crime punished by Law.

Article 99 states that any violation of personal freedom or the sanctity of the private life of citizens, or any other public rights and freedoms which are guaranteed by the Constitution and the Law is a crime. The criminal and civil lawsuit arising of such crime shall not abate by prescription. The affected party shall have the right to bring a direct criminal action.



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Procedures of the Working Group on Forced Disappearance

1.-Acceptance of the case

In order to be accepted to be considered by the Group, any communication about a case of disappearance must be submitted by the disappeared person's family or friends. Such communications may be submitted to the Group by the family representatives, governments, intergovernmental organizations, humanitarian organizations, non-governmental organizations, and any other agencies. The communication must be submitted in writing.

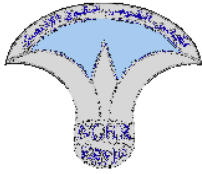
To enable the governments mentioned in the communication to conduct serious investigations, the Group shall provide it with information including at least a minimum level of basic data. In addition, the Working Group shall urge the sources of the communication to provide the largest possible details about the identity of the disappeared person, including the identity card number, if any, and the disappearance conditions. The Working Group requires the following basic data:

- a. The full name of the person deprived of liberty, including his/her age, gender, nationality, and occupation if possible;
- b. The date, time and place where the person was deprived of liberty or the date when it was last seen. If it was in a detention center, it is enough to provide an approximate statement;
- c. The authority that ordered the deprivation of liberty or that detain the person in an unrecognized place;
- d. The steps taken to determine the identity of the disappeared person or his/ her detention place;
- e. The person who submits the communication to the Group shall be a reliable source. If he/ she is not from the victim's family, he/ she must make it clear whether the victim's family has agreed to submit this case to the Group.

2- Processing the cases

The newly reports cases of enforced disappearance are presented to the Group to be studied in detail during its sessions. The cases that meet the requirements, which were previously referred to, shall be delivered to the concerned governments, with a request to conduct investigations, and report the results to the team.

However, the cases that occurred within the previous three months of the submission of the communication to the Working Group, shall be delivered directly to the Minister of Foreign Affairs to respond which is called "an urgent action", while the cases that occurred before the three months, and not before one year from the date of its



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submission, may be referred between the sessions based on the permission of the head of the Group.

Replies of the governments and the clarification, suspending or taking procedures of the cases:

Any reply from the government containing detailed information on the fate or location of the disappeared person shall be transmitted to the source. If the source does not respond or questions the reply in a manner the team considers unreasonable, the case shall be considered clarified. If the source questions the information of the government on reasonable grounds, the government shall be informed, and asked to comment.

The Group may consider the case to be closed when the competent authority comments, with the approval of the relatives and any other interested parties, the death of the person who is mentioned to be disappeared. The presumption of death implies the right to adequate compensation and the right to know the truth about the fate of the deceased person, in all cases.

The Group may also decide, in exceptional circumstances, to discontinue the consideration of a case where the family shows desire not to continue to follow the case or if the source no longer exists.

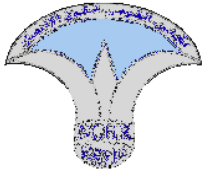
However, the declaration of the Group that the case is clarified, closed or discontinued does not relieve the government of its obligations to investigate the case, bring the perpetrators to justice, compensate the family, and take all necessary measures to prevent the occurrence of such cases in the future.

If the mandate of the Group does not extend beyond the stage at which the fate of the disappeared person becomes known, other procedures related to the human rights of the United Nations can follow the case from where the Working Group stopped.

Third: Approach of the Council in clarifying the facts

The Council established an ad hoc committee to examine the allegations concerning the disappearance and the absence of a number of citizens in different conditions and circumstances.

The Committee has proceeded in its work on the collection of information, the investigation of the disappearance where the victim is claimed to be disappeared/ absent, listening to witnesses and the relatives of the disappeared person, and surveying the reports of human rights organizations that addressed the disappearance issue.



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The Committee relied in the complaints mechanism on the form prepared by the Working Group on Enforced Disappearance as a standard form that raises a number of detailed questions that clarify all the circumstances surrounding the facts, which allow the classification of the case, and give indications to ensure the credibility of the data contained therein, through which the relevant authorities can be addressed to facilitate the search for the disappeared person and clarification of its fate. The form is accessible on the website of the Council, and was circulated to the organizations concerned with enforced disappearances.

A communication mechanism with the Ministry of Interior Affairs and the Office of the General Prosecutor was established, and all cases, which were suspected to be enforced disappearances, and the relatives of those people had doubts that they are in their custody, were sent. The communications continued with the ministry until it announced the presence of a number of cases referred to it in its custody under investigation, and that other cases were cleared after investigating their situations. These situations were collocated and taken out of the records of the disappeared persons, and thus the total number decreased.

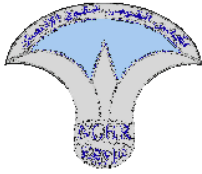
The Committee also conducted an electronic survey of the cases monitored by the international organizations, local networks, and concerned initiatives such as the campaign "freedom s for good persons", "the Egyptian Commission for Rights and Freedoms", and "Stop the forced disappearance", as well as the media sources.

Similarly, the Committee checked the reports of the United Nations bodies, particularly the Working Group on Enforced Disappearances, and the concerned international organizations.

The Committee ensured having a dialogue with the representatives of the Secretariat of the Working Group on Enforced Disappearances in Geneva to discuss the information it enclosed in its reports on cases of alleged enforced disappearances, which it received from Egypt, and questioned the Egyptian government about them.

A- Analysis of the complaints concerning allegations of forced disappearance:

The Committee documented the collected data and prepared lists of data of the cases that have the minimum of information that allows the objective research of the cases, the extent of their similarity to the approved standards of enforced disappearance, and their ability to assist in the clarification of the fate of the investigated cases.



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To begin with, the Committee disqualified the statistics, not only because of the apparent contrast between them where the estimation of local organizations was thousands, while the estimation of a long-standing organization like Amnesty International was dozens, but also due to what appeared to have a political character, and the impossibility to take advantage of them in the clarification of the fate of the alleged disappeared persons.

The Committee also disqualified the allegations with no names, such as the 6 cases out of 41 submitted by the Working Group on Enforced Disappearances to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, where the only available data is only statements about disappearance cases under the age of 18 in such and such governorates.

By applying these criteria, the inventories included 266 cases, and were all referred to the Ministry of Interior Affairs. 41 cases were referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Working Group on Enforced Disappearances in the Council of Human Rights. The data were analyzed on several levels on the basis of gender (male/female), age (adult/ minor), and professions.

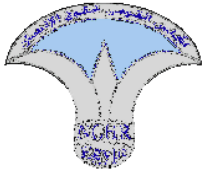
B. Analysis of the data mentioned in the table

1- Classification of the complaints according to the geographic distribution:

The number of the reported cases alleging disappearance is 266 cases distributed among the 22 governorates of the Republic. The governorates of Greater Cairo had the largest share with 143 cases, followed by the Delta governorates (Gharbia- Sharqia- Kafr el-Sheikh- Damietta- Alexandria- Dakahlia- Monufia- Beheira) with 86 cases, then the governorates of Upper Egypt (BeniSuef- Fayoum- Minya- Assiut- Sohag- Qena- Aswan) with 24 cases, and in the last place the governorates of Canal (Suez- Port Said- Ismailia) with 8 cases, in addition to a single complaint from the Governorate of North Sinai, while in the rest of the cases no information was available about them.

2- Classification of the complaints according to the occupation of the complainants:

The cases where students were the subject of disappearance complaints submitted to the Council were the highest with 66 cases, including 8 cases of students at the secondary level. The rest of the cases can be divided into three categories (professionals, craftsmen, unemployed), where the number of the professionals was 65 varying between doctors, engineers, accountants, teachers, lawyers, and journalists. The second category, the craftsmen, included 32 cases that vary between workers in different disciplines beside



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a number of workers in business and trade. The number of unemployed did not exceed 14 cases, while in the rest of the cases no information was available about them.

3- Classification of the complaints according to the age and gender:

The cases received by the Council may be classified according to age (adult/ minor), where the number of adults (+18) was 177 cases of the total of 266 disappearance cases received by the Council until the date of the issuance of the report. The number of the cases of minors (under 18) monitored by the Council was 9 cases, while in the rest of the cases (81) no information was available about their ages. Regarding the gender, the males were 259 cases, and the females 8 cases.

4- Classification of the complaints according to the period of detention:

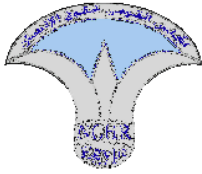
The absence or disappearance period is the period between the reported disappearance of a person and the clarification of his/ her fate, and according to the cases examined by the Council, the length of the disappearance period varied from one case to another. There were 67 cases that their disappearance period ranged between six to eight months, and 14 cases between four to five months. There were also 6 cases which their disappearance period was more than ten months, and another 6 cases which their disappearance period was two months.

In addition, the Ministry of the Interior Affairs responded to 43 of the cases, while 4 cases were still under examination. Despite the response of the Ministry of Interior Affairs with the cases, 39 cases were not clarified due to the connection of their disappearance/ absence with the period of the revolution of January 25th, 2011 until 2014, as the authorities' responses reported that their fate was not determined. The reply was as following: "No previous confiscation or any legal action taken against the inferred was found. The examination results show the existence of a large number of similar disappearance cases due to (family reasons- violence events witnessed by the country-joining the expiatory groups in northern Sinai- traveling to the conflict areas in Syria and Iraq to join ISIS terrorist organization".

Those cases were limited to the years from 2011 until 2014, where the majority of the cases were in 2013 with 24 cases, and 10 cases in 2014, in addition to 6 cases in 2012, and 3 cases linked to the events of the revolution of January 25th, 2011.

5- Analysis of the answers of the Ministry of Interior Affairs:

The Council addressed the Ministry of Interior Affairs (Human Rights Sector) about 266 cases of alleged disappearance/ absence until the date of the report. The



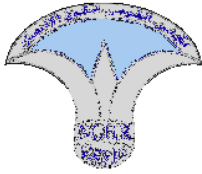
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Ministry clarified the fate of 238 of these cases, while continuing to examine and follow the rest of the cases. Reading the nature of the responses from the Ministry, it shows that 143 cases are detained for pending charges and their detention location was determined to be either a prison or a police station, in addition to the confirmation of the Ministry of the release of 27 cases after ensuring their legal position and not being involved in acts of violation of the law. The ministry also confirmed the existence of 44 cases that were not arrested and no legal action was taken towards them, and their absence was due to their departure from their residence in fear of prosecution or to join the expiatory groups. The Ministry also revealed that 8 of the cases were "found at their residences after conducting field investigations and the report of being disappeared was false". It was also revealed after investigations that 9 of the cases were about runaway persons where 6 of them were wanted for justice on pending issues, the remaining three cases were about runaway girls, and 6 of the cases were about persons who had police records. Besides the answers of the Ministry, the fate of 4 of the cases was clarified by the Working Group of the Council, who communicated with their families in at a later stage after the classification operations as a part of the Group work, and it was revealed that their families clarified their fate.

Communication with the persons whose fate was "clarified"

The Working Group in the Committee on the Enforced Disappearance file in the Council communicated with a number of persons who were reported to have disappeared, after ensuring the rightfulness of their position and not being involved in acts contrary to the law, in order to answer some questions related to the length of the disappearance, what they experienced during the period of detention, whether their families were able to communicate with them during that period, whether they were subjected to any violations, and their place of detention.

However, the majority of the cases that were communicated refused to cooperate with the Committee; some invoked with their work, others said they did not want to get into trouble and settled for their release. Four cases agreed to deal with the Council, and reported that they were detained in one of the headquarters of National Security, were investigated for long periods blindfolded, their families were not aware of their place of detention, and they were not brought before a prosecutor for long periods exceeding two weeks and more than that in other cases. The Working Group was able to communicate with one of the cases that are still under remand for pending issues.



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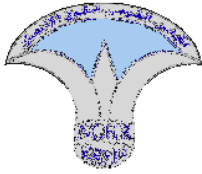
Meetings and Communications with the cases and their families:

First case: Citizen Ms. E. M. who was arrested on 1/ 6/ 2015 by a group of people wearing civilian clothes in front of Nile City- Zamalek, with two of her friends. She confirmed that it was clear during the arrest that the person in question was one of her friends because one of the members of the force conduct a phone call with a person and told him that there were two boys and a girl, and he was told to bring them all. He accompanied them to the headquarters (of the National Security at Lazoghy), and she was subjected to many investigations blindfolded. She also confirmed that her family did not know where she was detained, no one informed them about her place of detention, and she was only brought before the prosecutor after 15 days of the arrest, after her disappearance was broadcasted on satellite channels, and she was released under the pending case she was accused for.

Second case: Citizen Mr. M. R. (Luxor), who confirmed through the communication with his family by the Committee of the Council that he was arrested on 25/7/2015 while he was in Cairo for treatment, that his family has been unable to find out his place of detention for three months, and that he was not brought before the prosecutor during that period. Because he was working for the Ministry of Awqaf, his family was afraid he would be dismissed from his work due to his long period of detention. However, he was released after his position was cleared and he returned to his work again.

Third case: Citizen Mr. H. A. who confirmed he was arrested while returning from work on 16/ 11/ 2015, has been detained blindfolded for 44 days in an unknown place, has not been brought before a prosecutor, and his family did not know where he was detained. He thought he was detained in the headquarters of the National Security in October city based on the statements of his family who asked some acquaintances in the Ministry of Interior Affair after his disappearance. He was released on 30/ 12/ 2015 after undergoing many interrogation sessions for hours in his place of detention.

Fourth case: Citizen Mr. H. Kh., who was arrested on 16/ 11/ 2015 during his return from work with a colleague. He confirmed when communicated that he has been detained for 44 days blindfolded in an unknown place, was not brought before the prosecutor during that period, and his family was not informed about his place of detention, which he thought was the headquarters of the National Security in October city based on the statements of his family who asked some acquaintances in the Ministry of Interior Affair. He was released on 30/ 12/ 2015 after undergoing many interrogation sessions for hours in his place of detention.



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Fifth case: Citizen Mr. S. A. who was arrested on 2/ 7/ 2015 in Maadi, Cairo. He has been detained for 21 days without informing his family, who lived in Damietta, and he confirmed he has been detained for 2 days in the National Security Sector in Cairo, then was transferred to the camp of the security in Damietta until he was brought before the persecutor as a defendant, and he is still under remand for this issue.

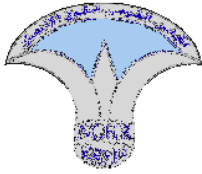
SURVEY OF ALLEGED ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES RECEIVED BY NCHR IN 2015 UNTILL THE END OF MARCH2016

❖ What was submitted to the WTFD

❖ **MOI answered**

- ❖ Disappeared since more than one year
- ❖ Released
- ❖ Fugitive
- ❖ Reached by their relatives

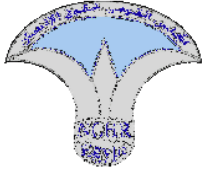
Serial	Name	Governorate	Date of alleged disappearance/absence	Case situation
1	MohdSediqAglan		28/1/2011	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
2	Soliman Ramadan Saleh	Menya	2 nd week of 25 Jan. Revolution	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
3	Reda Fathy M. Ibrahim	Giza	1/6/2011	Under checking.
4	Alaa Amin Abdelsalam Hussein	Qalyoubia	9/4/2012	Under checking.
5	Mahmoud Maher Mourad Ahmed	Giza	15/4/2012	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
6	Ahmed Shawky Mostafa Behairy	Giza	3/5/2012	Under check.
7	Halbis Nabil Eskandar	Cairo	4/9/2012	She left her residence on 4/9/2012 accompanied with a Muslim person. Her family reported her



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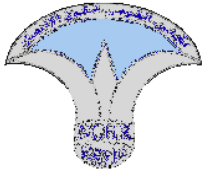
				absence in Zaytoon Police Station under reference No.4740/2012. She is not detained in any MOI detention centers.
8	Mohd Mahmoud Salama Salim	Cairo	14/9/2012	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
9	Mena MalakLokaSoriana	Sohag	22/10/2012	He was absent since 22/10/2012. His family reported his absence under ref. No.3497/2012 in Sohag Police Station-2. Investigations showed nothing. He is not detained in any MOI detention centers.
10	Alaa Abdel Hakim El Said	Sharkia	3/7/2013	No arrest or legal actions against him found.

Serial	Name	Governorate	Date of alleged disappearance/absence	Case situation
11	Amr Ibrahim A. Metwally	Kafr El Sheik	8/7/2013	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
12	Ashraf Hassan Ebrahim	Monofya	27/7/2013	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
13	Khaled Mohammed Hafez Ezz	BanySwief	27/7/2013	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
14	Amr Mohammed Ali AliHammad	Kafr El-Shiek	14/8/2013	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
15	Abdulhameed Mohammed MohammedAbdul salam Ali	Kafr El-shiek	14/8/2013	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
16	Adel DardiryAbdulgawad	Alexandria	14/8/2013	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
17	Mohammed El-ShahatAbdulshafy Ahmed	Al-fayom	14/8/2013	No arrest or legal actions against him found.



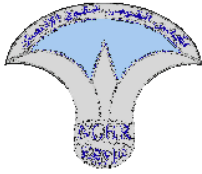
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18	Mahmoud Ebrahim Mustafa Ahmed Atya	Al-Gharbia	14/8/2013	Fugitive, and wanted in the state security case No.331/2015 .
19	Mahmoud Mohammed Abdulsamea	Al-Fayoum	14/8/2013	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
20	Sameh Ali Al- shafeyEmarah	Cairo	13/8/2013	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
21	MhammedKhedr Ali Mohammed	Port Said	14/8/2013	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
22	Mhamoud Ahmed Mohammed Ali Badawy	Cairo	14/8/2013	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
23	Mohammed Hussien Al-said Al-samman	Cairo	14/8/2013	Fugitive, and wanted in the state security case No.142/2015.
24	Saiid Said Ramadan Ali	Giza	14/8/2013	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
25	Emad Zakaria Abdullah Abdulgawad	Giza	14/8/2013	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
26	Mohammed Hussien Said Al- shahat	Cairo	14/8/2013	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
27	Ezzat Said Foad Murad	Giza	16/8/2013 Ramsis Sq. incident	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
28	EbrahimGergisAt allahEbrahim	Cairo	16/8/2013	He was absent since 22/10/2012. His family reported his absence under ref. No.3497/2012 in Sohag Police Station-2. Investigations showed no thing. He is not detained in any MOI detention centers.
29	Mohammed Al- said Mohammed Ismael	Al-Shrqia	24/8/2013	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
30	AbuBakr Ahmed Ebrahim Al-nemr	Giza	9/2013	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
31	Abu-	_____	9/2013	No arrest or legal actions



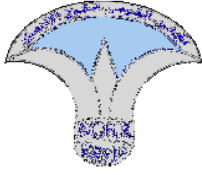
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	alsoudAbdulmeniem Mohammed			against him found.
32	Ali Hassan Mohammed Ahmed	Cairo	16/11/2013	Under checking.
33	RaafatFesal Ali Shehatah	Giza	13/1/2014	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
34	Yasser Mohammed EbrahimAtteya	Giza	19/2/2014	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
35	SherifFekryGabra hSalib,AKA,Romany	Giza	21/2/2014	He was a delivery worker for a pharmacy, absent since 21/2/2014 as his folk reported in Ref. 2496/2014 Haram police stat. without accusations. But the Pharmacy owner accused him with steeling the motorcycle given to him in felony Ref.2850/2014.Also, No arrest or legal actions against him found.
36	AsmaaKhalafShendinAbdulmagid Qasim	Suhag	18/4/2014	Investigation shown that the subject is a runaway form her folks.
37	Mohammed Ahmed AbdulmagidEwies	Cairo	18/6/2014	An administrative ref. No.1174/2014 for his disappearance, and another Ref. at Adeeba beach in Suez Governorate showing their existence their.
38	Mohammed YehyaAbdulmoty EbrahimAtteya	Al-gharbya	11/9/2014	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
39	Mahmoud Mustafa Ismael Hussien	Giza	17/9/2014	He was reported missing in ref.No 3293/2014 in Kerdasa Police station; after investigation, found runaway for fear of an indecent relationship with



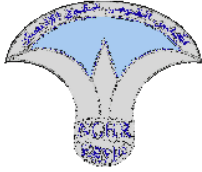
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				a neighbor girl, and vengeance of her family.
40	Said Mustafa Yaseen Mohammed	Cairo	23/9/2014	Under checking.
41	Ahmed Al- hussieny al-said Ahmed Motawally	Al-shrqeyah	7/12/2014	Detained in Zakazik central penitentiary for criminal case No.60487/2014- assassination of a policeman
42	Omar AbdulwahabHussi enMehanny	Al-menia	16/12/2014	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
43	Samir Mohammed Abbas Al-heety	Al-Gharbya	9/1/2015	Fugitive and wanted in North-Cairo's military-court criminal case No.221/2015
44	Mohammed FoadEleiwa Al- said	Al- qalyobiah	16/1/2015	Detained in Banha central penitentiary North-Cairo's military-court criminal case No.221/2015.
45	Hany AbdulfattahMahr ous	Cairo	21/1/2015	The Investigation made by Cairo police shown that the complaint is false as correct legal procedures was made in order to arrest him to do a time, for 15 verdicts and judgments including dissipation Case No. 14229/2014 .
46	Hussien Hassan Hussien Abo- Okdah	Cairo	25/1/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Matarya police station For case No. 745/2015.
47	Islam Ali Abo- Elmaaty Salem Ali	Al- daqahlyah	25/1/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Meet-Saleel police station For case No.672/2015.
48	Abdelnaby Ahmed Al-said- Yaqoub	Cairo	31/1/2015	Response No 2614/1/2016 The subject is detained in Tura prison for joining a terrorist group, state-



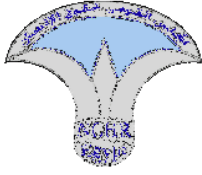
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				security Case No.857/2014.
49	Mohammed AbdulmeniemMe khiemar Mohammed	Cairo	2/2/2015	Detained in Tura prison for state-security case No 857/2014.
50	SherifAbdulnaser Mohammed Al-said Sobieh	Cairo	5/2/2015	Detained in Tura prison for state-security case No 237/2015.
51	Ahmed Abdulbaset Abu-alqasemAbdula'al	Qena	8/2/2015	Under checking.
52	MagedZakareya Amin	Giza	26/2/2015	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
53	Hatem Mansour Mohammed Abdulrahman	Giza	18/4/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Cairo prison for supreme state-security court case No.386/2015.
54	Abdulfattah Ahmed AbdulAzeez Al-shiekh	Kafr El-shiekh	20/4/215	He was released for Case No 4725/2015 Desouq police station.
55	Yehya Adel NabawyAbdulha meed	Cairo	21/4/2015	Pre-trial detainee for state-security case No 465/2015.
56	Ahmed AbdulmeniemSal amah Ali	Kafr El-shiekh	22/4/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tanta general prison for criminal military court case No. 22/2015.
57	FarahatFoad El-deeb	Kafr El-shiekh	22/4/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tanta general prison for criminal military court case No. 22/2015.
58	LotfyEbrahimKha leel Ismael	Kafr El-shiekh	22/4/2015	Pre-trial in Tanta general prison for criminal military court case No. 22/2015.
59	Ammar FarahatFoad al-deeb	Kafr El-shiekh	22/4/2015	He was released for criminal-court case No.2755/2015.
60	Osama Salah Atteya	Kafr El-shiekh	22/4/2015	He was released for criminal-court case



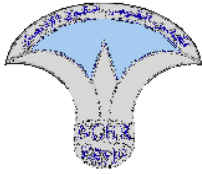
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	Mohammed Ahmed Al-feqy			No.2755/2015.
61	Ali AbdeenEbrahim Salman	Kafr El- shiekh	22/4/2015	He was released for criminal-court case No.2755/2015.
62	Salah Atteya Mohammed Ahmed Alfeky	Al-Gharbya	23/4/2015	Pre-trial detainee is in Tanta general prison for military criminal court, case No.22/2015.
63	SaadEbrahim Mohammed	Kafr El- Shiekh	27/4/2015	Pre-trial detainee is in Tanta general prison for military criminal court, case No.22/2015.
64	Deyaa Kamal Al- said Ebrahim	Kafr El- Shiekh	27/4/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tanta general prison for military criminal court, case No.22/2015.
65	HussienHussienA bdulaleemSharsha r	Kafr El- Shiekh	28/4/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tanta general prison for military criminal court, case No.22/2015.
66	AbdulnasserAnter Mustafa Muwafy	Kafr El- Shiekh	1/5/2015	Pre-trial detainee is in Tanta general prison for military criminal court, case No.22/2015.
67	Mohammed TolbahAbdulshaf yAtteyah	Kafr El- Shiekh	1/5/2015	He was released in 8/9/2015 for case No.4567/2015.
68	Mohammed Ahmed AbdulmawlaMash aut	Kafr El- Shiekh	2/5/2015	He was released in 8/9/2015 for case No.2574/2015.
69	Ahmed YosryZaky Mohammed Swielam	Cairo	3/5/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tura prison for Supreme state- security court case No.422/2015.
70	BelalMohamme Hassan Bashandy	Ismaelia	5/5/2015	Pre-trial detainee in in Shrq-El-Qantarah police station for case No.1792/2015.
71	Ahmed Mohammed	Al- Sharqeyah	6/5/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Zakaziq 2 nd police station



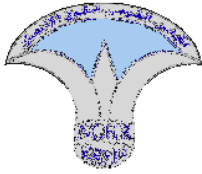
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	Ahmed Mohammed Al- said			for case No.530/2015.
72	Hussam El-Din Mohammed GoudahAbdulham eed	Cairo	9/5/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tura High-security prison for supreme state-security court case No.634/2015.
73	Ahmed Abdulsaiid Mohammed	Cairo	9/5/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tura High-security prison for supreme state-security court case No.634/2015.
74	Tamer Adel Mahmoud Ahmed Al-hendawy	Alexandria	11/5/2015	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
75	Bedour Mohammed Ragab Mohammed Ali	Giza	11/5/2015	She (female) is a runaway since a year, reported absent in Al-Warraq police station, ref.No.3558/2015.
76	Osama Ahmed Foad Ahmed	Cairo	12/5/2015	Pre-trial detainee for felony court, case No.13754/2015,and released in 2/7/2015.
77	Bassem Ahmed Abdullah	Cairo	13/5/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tura prison for state-security case No 423/2015.
78	Omar Abdulsamea	Qena	17/5/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Qena general prison for Case No.2916/2015.
79	Mohammed Bahey El-din Mohammed	Cairo	21/5/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tura high security prison for supreme state-security court case No.423/2015.
80	Hassan Mahmoud SqauQasem	Cairo	21/5/2015	Under checking.
81	Mohammed Nadi Said Qasem	Cairo	21/5/2015	Pre-trial trainee in Tura prison for supreme state- security court case No.422/2015.
82	Islam Al-said Mahfouz Salem Khaleel	Al-Gharbya	24/5/2015	Pre-trial Borg El-Arab general prison for case No.8261/2015.



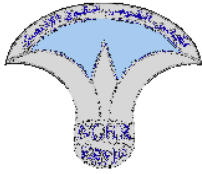
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83	Adel Abdulrahman Adel Sarea Hafez	Cairo	24/5/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tura for supreme state-security court case No.433/2015.
84	Amin Saber Amin Ahmed	----- --	26/5/2015	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
85	Ammar Adel Zien El-Abedeem Mohammed	Cairo	28/5/2015	The subject is detained in Tura for supreme state-security court case No.423/2015.
86	Abdullah Mohammed Nageeb Mohammed Ali Maarouf	Cairo	28/5/2015	He is accused of murdering police officer brigadier-general of public security department.
87	Mustafa OtmanAbdulfatta hAamer	Al-Gharbya	28/5/2015	The subject is detained in Zefta general prison for case No. 8822/2015.
88	WalidRefaat Mohammed Hassan	Cairo	30/5/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tura for case No.423/2015.
89	Abdullah Kamal Hassan Mahdi	Al- qalyobeya	30/5/2015	Under checking.
90	Ahmed Taha Al- said Khattab	Giza	30/5/2015	The subject was detained for case No.3103/2015,and was released.
91	Abdullah Sobhi Abo El- qassemHussien	Cairo	31/5/2015	The subject is detained in Tura prison for military criminal court case No.174/2015.
92	Abdulrahman Ahmed Mohammed El- bially	Damita	31/5/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tura prison for military criminal court case No.174/2015.
93	Mohammed Ali Ahmed Amin Aamer	Al-gharbya	31/5/2015	The subject is detained for case No 8822/2015.
94	Hashim Mohammed al- saiidAbdulkhaleq	Giza	31/5/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tura prison for military criminal court case No.147/2015.
95	Mohammed Ali	Kalyobeyah	1/6/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tura



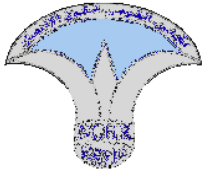
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	Hassan Saudi			prison for supreme state-security court case No.503/2015.
96	Mahmoud Said Ghozlan	Cairo	1/6/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tura prison for supreme state-security court case No.423/2015.
97	Israa Mahfouz Mohammed Mohammed Al-taweel	Giza	1/6/2015	She is released in bail for supreme state-security court case No.485/2015.
98	Omar Gamal Abdulhafez Hassan	Cairo	2/6/2015	Pre-trial trial in Tura prison for supreme state-security court case No.423/2015.
99	Ahmed AhmedRezq Yousef	Port-said	3/6/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Port-said general prison for felony-court case No.571/2015,and case No.2575/2015.
100	Ahmed Abo-rya Ahmed Badawy	Al-gharbya	3/6/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tanta general prison for felony-court case No.7065/2015.
101	Mohammed Rashad Ebrahim Al-tanony	Kafr El-shiekh	4/6/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tanta general prison for felony-court case No.4435/2015.
102	Ayman Magdi Mohammed Ali	Cairo	4/6/2015	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
103	Osama Maher Abbas Al-qassas	Giza	4/6/2015	The subject's detained in Tura prison for supreme state-security court case No.514/2015.
104	Jamal Hassanin Hafez Al-sakhawy	Giza	4/6/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tura prison for supreme state-security court case No.514/2015.
105	Adel Ali Ebrahimsallam	Al-qalyobeyah	5/6/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tura prison for supreme state-security court case No.503/2015.
106	Mahmoud Tawfeek	Al-Gharbeyah	6/6/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tanta general prison for case



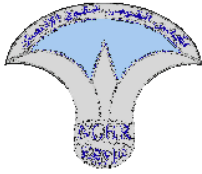
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	Mohammed Abduaal			No.8322/2015,and 2792/2015.
107	Yousef Samy Mahdi	Cairo	6/6/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tura prison for supreme state-security court case No.422/2015.
108	Khaled Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed	Al-Sharqeyah	6/6/2015	Pre-trial detainee at Zaqazik 2 nd police station for case No.530/2015
109	Mustafa Jamal A'awadAl-said	Cairo	6/6/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tura prison for supreme state-security court case No.422/2015.
110	Mustafa Abdulraaof Ali Omar	Al-gharbeyah	7/6/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tantah general prison for case No.8322/2015.
111	Al-SaiidBadawy Al-SaiidBadawy	Al-daqaheyah	8/6/2015	Pre-trial in Tantah general prison for case No.16241/2015.
112	Fatehy Shaker Goma'a Al-Said Abo-Yousef	Giza	10/6/2015	The subject's detained in Tura prison for supreme state-security court case No.514/2015.
113	Mohammed Samir Sulieman Mahmoud	Al-shrqeyah	14/6/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Saleheyah police station for case No.950/2015,2644/2015 and 850/2015.
114	Mohammed Hamad Mohammed Mohammed	Al-qalyobeyah	15/6/2015	The subject is detained in Banha general preson for case No.5168/2015.
115	Abo-Bakr Mohammed Abo-bakr Hassan	A-sharqeyah	15/6/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Belbies police station for felony-court case No.35630/2015 and 35620/2015.
116	EssamMussbahM egahidAbdulwaha b	Asyout	16/6/2015	He was released after proven innocent.
117	Red	Al-menya	16/6/2015	The subject is detained in



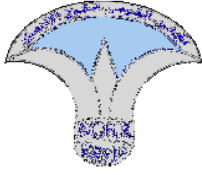
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	FatehyAbdulhadi Abdulsalam			Al-menya general prison for case No.3003/2015.
118	Mohammed Saber Ahmed Al- Battawy	Al- Qalyobeyah	17/6/2015	The subject's detained in Tura prison for supreme state-security court case No.503/2015.
119	Ashraf Ahmed Morsy Mohammed Al- sha'ar	Qena	21/6/2015	The subject is detained in Qena general prison for case No.312/2015 and 1135/2015.
120	Tyseer Mohammed Abo- EgeylahRashwan	Giza	21/6/2015	The subject's detained in Tura prison for supreme state-security court case No.672/2015.
121	Mahmoud Abo- Mosallam Mohammed Al- Said	Port-Said	22/6/2015	The subject's detained in Port-said general prison for supreme state-security court case No.291/2015.
122	Hatem Mustafa Mohammed Mohammed Al- said	Cairo	23/6/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tora prison for supreme state- security court case No.672/2015.
123	Amr Ahmed Mortada Mahmoud	Cairo	26/6/2015	He was released after proven innocent.
124	Mustafa Mahmoud Ahmed Ahmed, aka, Musta faMasonry	Cairo	26/6/2015	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
125	Khaled RefayAbdulshafy Hussien	Cairo	26/6/2015	Under checking.
126	Ahmed Hassan Ahmed Badawy	Giza	28/6/2015	Detained in Al-Haram police station for felony- court case No.21779/2015
127	SaadAbdulsamea Mansour abdulsaid Al- Dowek	Giza	28/6/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tura prison for supreme state- security court case No.514/2015.
128	Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah Al-	Al- gharbeyah	28/6/2015	He is pre-trial detainee in Al-mahallah police station for cases No.6891/2015



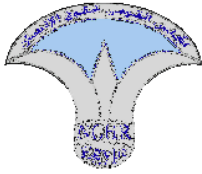
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	Sebaei			and 3831.2015.
129	Yasser Said Ahmed Abo El- Ela	Giza	29/6/2015	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
130	Jamal Abdulsamad Said Omar Al- behewashy	Giza	29/6/2015	Under checking.
131	Ahmed Tamer Fatehy Ahmed	Giza	29/6/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Al-Haram police station for felony-court case no.21779/2015.
132	Mohammed Eid Mahmoud Ramadan Seraj El-din	Giza	29/6/2015	The subject is detained in Al-Haram police station for felony-court case no.21779/2015.
133	Mohammed Mohammed Ahmed Bayoumy	Al-shrqeyah	2/7/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Faqouss police station for case no.8828/2014.
134	WalaaWasfy Mohammed Abdulkhaleq	Cairo	2/7/2015	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
135	Saif El-Islam Al- Said Ebrhim Al- Tanahy	Cairo	2/7/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Port-Said general prison for military-court case No.514/2015.
136	Abdulrahman Mohammed Mohammed Abdulrahman	Alexandria	5/7/2015	Under check.
137	Abdulmalik Mohammed AbdulmalikHussi en	Cairo	9/7/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tura prison for supreme state-security court case No.672/2015.
138	Hadi Mohammed SuliemanOdah	Al-behierah	11/7/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Damanhur prison for case No.4783/2015.
139	Ahmed Al-Refae Ahmed Al-Feqy	Cairo	11/7/2015	He is detained in Helwan for felony-court case No.27877/2015.
140	Ahmed Hassan Saad Hassan	Banysowief	11/7/2015	He is detained in BeniSuef prison for case



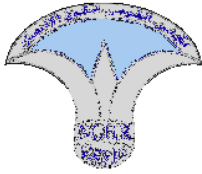
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				No.4773/2016
145	Khaled Al-badry Ramadan	----	15/7/2015	He is detained in Tora prison for supreme state-security court case No.627/2015.
146	Ahmed Hytham Ahmed Mahmoud Al-Degwy.	Cairo	16/7/2015	He is detained in Tura prison for supreme state-security court case No.142/2015.
147	Ahmed Khairy Mohammed Al-said	Al-Qalyobeyah	18/7/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Banha general prison for case No.2822/2015.
148	Osama Raafat Mohammed Al-Said	20/7/2015	Al-Sharqeyah	He is detained in Ismailia police station for cases No.1148/2015 and 4277/2014
149	EbrahimAmerSha hatahFattoh	Cairo	22/7/2015	He is fugitive from case No.672/2015
150	Mohammed Al-Moshir Mohammed Hasheesh	Al-Gharbeyah	23/7/2015	He is detained in Qatour police station for case No.5660/2015.
151	Medhat Mohammed Al-sagheer Ahmed	Qena	25/7/2015	He is detained in Tora prison for supreme state-security court case No.672/2015.
152	Mohammed Ramadan Mohammed Al-Sagheer	Qena	25/7/2015	He was released after proven innocent.
153	Husny Mohammed Talaar Yousef Al-Naggar	Al-shrqeyah	27/7/2015	The subject is detained in Al-Asher Min-Ramada 2 nd for Felony-court case No.5497/2015.
154	Mohammed Ahmed AbdulhamidAnter	Al-Sharqeyah	28/7/2015	He is detained in Gamasa prison for case No.5497/2015.
155	Moath Ahmed Mohammed MohammedFaramawy	Al-Sharqeyah	29/7/2015	He is detained in Zakazik general prison for felony-court cases No.5504/2015 and 5497/2015.
156	Suhyl Adel	Cairo	29/7/2015	He is released on bail for



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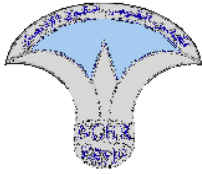
	Abdullah Mahmoud			felony-court cases No.25441/2015 and 2177/2015.
157	AbdulhadiHamma mAbdulhamid Al- Awadely	Al- Mansourah	30/7/2015	He is detained in Al- mansorah general prison for felony-court case No.20552/2015
158	Yaser Mohammed Mosa Al-Debiky	Cairo	30/7/2015	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
159	Tareq Mohammed IesaMohammedie n	Suez	30/7/2015	The subject is detained in Tora prison for felony- court case No.6934/2015.
160	Ramadan Ismael Hassan Mansour	Cairo	30/7/2015	No arrest or legal actions against him found.
161	Foad Omar Foad	Al- Qalyobeyah	31/7/2015	Released in 23/10/2015 on bail for case No.4927/2015.
162	Abdulaziz Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed Ali Salim	Alexandria	31/7/2015	He is detained in Borg El- Arab prison for case No. 8239/2015.
163	Omar Ayman Mohammed Mahmoud	Cairo	2/8/2015	He is detained in Al- Basatin police station for case No.18364/2015.
164	Ahmed Fekry Ahmed Abdulsalam	Al- Sharkeyah	2/8/2015	He is detained in Al-Asher Min-Ramadan 2nd police station for case No.5497/2015.
165	NbilAzmy Mahmoud Hamdtow	A- Daqahelya	3/8/2015	He is detained in Tora prison for supreme state- security court case No.570/2015.
166	Hamzah Mahmoud Omar Mohammed,AKA .HamzahHalawah	Baniswyf	3/8/2015	He was released in 2/9/2015,was held on case No.3916/2015
167	Khaled Mohammed Abdulazim Salim	Giza	6/8/2015	He was detained in Giza police station and released in 2/9/2015 on case



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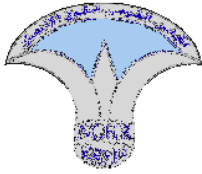
				No.3916/2015
168	Mazen Mohammed Hassan Ahmed Aowarah	Cairo	6/8/2015	He is detained in Tura prison for supreme state-security court case No.672/2015.
169	Karim Abdulmoez Hamad Al-Said	Cairo	6/8/2015	He is detained in Tora prison for supreme state-security court case No.672/2015.
170	Ahmed Mohammed Ahmed Morsy Al-Batuty	Damita	8/8/2015	He was released after filing an opposition against a court verdict.
171	Mohammed Raafat Said Said	Baniswyf	10/8/2015	

Serial	Name	Governorate	Date of alleged disappearance/absence	Case situation
172	Ahmed Mostafa Al Azab	BeniSuef	10/8/2015	Pre-trial detainee in BeniSuef central prison for case No.1011/2015
173	Hany Saad Mohamed	Sharkia	10/8/2015	No arrest or legal actions found against him
174	Nasser Abel Karim Mostafa	Sharkia	12/8/2015	He was detained and the released on 15/12/2015 for case No. 9226/2015.
175	Mohamed Abdel Fattah Mohamed	Cairo	13/8/2015	He was detained and then released for case No. 17165/2015.
176	Abdel Al Rahman Sayed Attya	Sharkia	16/8/2015	Pre-trial detainee in 10 th of Ramadan Prison for cases Nos. 5497/2015, 1722/2014& 7375/2015
177	Mahmoud Magdy Ali	Cairo	17/8/2015	He was re-trial detainee in Marg prison for case No.6629/2015 and released on 29/9/2015
178	Abdel Rahman Eid	Damietta	19/8/2015	Fugitive and wanted for case No. 672/2015-Supreme State Security-



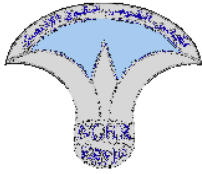
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				Daiesh (ISI)
179	Ali Ramadan Mohamed Sayed	Giza	19/8/2015	Released after his situation proved to be sound.
180	Mohamed Sohy Abdel Hamid	Kalyobia	22/8/2015	Pre-trial detainee in BeniSuef for case No. 672/2015- Supreme State Security.
181	Mostafa Ali Al Sharkawy	Cairo	25/8/2015	He was detained for case No.8981/2015 and was released on 30/11/2015
182	Abdelrahman Ali Al Sharkawy	25/8/2015		He was detained for case No.8981/2015 and was released on 30/11/2015
183	Hassan Ali Khalifa	KafrElsheikh	28/8/2015	He was detained for case No.13614/2015 in Kattamya and he was released on 8/9/2015
184	Walid Gondi Ali Genaidy	Cairo	29/8/2015	He was detained for case No.386/2015 and he was released on 8/9/2015
185	BelalAbdelbaset Essa	Giza	31/8/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Badrashin police station for case No.13614/2015.
186	Mohamed Hassan Bashandi Hamza	Ismailia	12/9/2015	He was detained in KantaraGharb police station for case No. 1793/2015.
187	Abo Kora Fathy M. Abo Kora	Menofia	12/9/2015	Pre-trial detention in Shebin El Kom for case No. 1579/2015.
188	AnasMagdy Abdel Fattah Allam	Kalyoubia	13/9/2015	Pre-trial detention in Shebin El Kom for case No. 7210/2015.
189	AzzamMagdy Abdel Fattah Allam	Kalyoubia	12/9/2015	Pre-trial detention in Shebin El Kom for case No. 7210/2015.
190	Islam Mohamed Mohamed Ibrahim	Menya	13/9/2015- from police check point	His family has been contacted and he was found precautionary detained in Tel Kabir



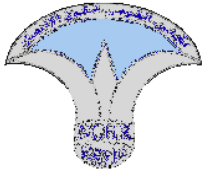
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				police station for Military case No.1148/2015.
191	Yasser Farag Al Nahrawy	Behaira	15/9/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Damanhour prison for case No.15842/2015.
192	Anas Mahmoud Sayed Ghezlan	Giza	21/9/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Borg El Arab police station for case No.8361/2015.
193	Islam Attya Ali Attya	Sharkia	22/9/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Gamasa prison for case No.5497/2015.
194	Mohamed Ali Mohamed Essa		27/9/2015	Pre-trial detainee for case No. 695/2015- Supreme State Security.
195	Amin Mohamed Amin Ali	Cairo	29/9/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Marg police station for case No.1336/2016.
196	Amr Abdel Rahman Youssef Mabrouk	Giza	1/10/2015	Under-checking.
197	Haytham Mohamed Ahmed	Cairo	3/10/2015	He was pre-trial detainee for case No.699/2015-Supreme State Security and he was released on 9/12/2015.
198	Amr Mohamed Ahmed Abdel Rahim	Cairo	3/10/2015	He was pre-trial detainee for case No.699/2015-Supreme State Security and he was released on 9/12/2015.
199	Ali mohsen Hassan Mohamed	Cairo	5/10/2015	Pre-trial detainee in October Central Prison for case No.699/2015-Supreme state security.
200	Mohamed El-ShahatShabanFarag	Dameitta	6/10/2015	Pre-trial detainee in KafrSaad 1 st Dameitta police station for case No.2641/2015.
201	Osama Mohamed AsaadZahran	Dameitta	7/10/2015	Pre-trail detainee in Central Dameitta prison for case No. 2641/2015 1 st New Dameitta police



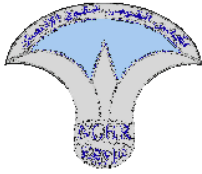
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				station.
202	Anas Ahmed Abdel SattarAwadKiwan	Dameitta	7/10/2015	Pre-trial detainee in KafrElbattikh – Dameitta police station prison for case No. 4776/2015 KafrSaad police station.
203	Waseem foadElfakaawy – Palestinian	Cairo	7/10/2015	He was deported to Gaza strip 3/12/2015
204	Abo Bakr ElsedeekRady Abdel Kader Abdel Gawad	Giza	8/10/2015	Police response No. 64 on 10/2/2016 Interior responded No. 64 issued on 10.02.2016 that Field investigations showed that his presence at his place of residence and the invalidity of forced dissappearance
205	MoustafaZakaria Ahmed Elbasyony	Elgharbia	9/10/2015	He was released on 24/1/2015 for case No. 6136/2013 Tanta
206	Abo ElfuttohKadora Mohamed Hassan	Cairo	13/10/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tora prison for the Case No. 502/2015 Supreme state security
207	Ahmed Mohamed Saleh Ahmed Aziz	Cairo	21/10/2015	No arrest or legal actions found against him
208	Mohamed Ali Isa Mohamed Badr	El Dakahlia	25/10/2015	Under Checking
209	Mahmoud Ahmed Abdel Hamid Ahmed	Elsharkia	2/11/2015	Pre-trial detainee in zagazig general prison for case No. 103/2015 Military Criminal - Zagazig
210	Mahmoud Moustafa Kamal Ismail	Cairo	4/11/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Basatin police station for case No. 2034/2016
211	Mohamed ZaghlolFathallahS oror	Dakahlia	4/11/2015	Pre-trial detainee in October central prison for case No. 672/2015



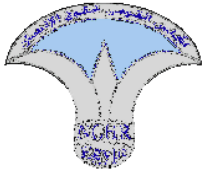
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				Supreme state security
212	ShaimaaAbdEIM oneimHassanEIM etwaly Nada	Cairo	8/11/2015	No arrest or legal actions were found to be taken against her
213	Omar Ahmed Hassan Hegazy	Cairo	10/11/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Tora prison for case No.853/2015 Supreme state security
214	AlaaSaad Ali BasiounyAbdAlla h	Behiera	10/11/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Borg Elarab prison case No. 3434/2015 administrative Elameria – the incident: putting sound bomb on the railways in Elameria
215	Khaled Mohamed Elbeltagy	Cairo	13/11/2015	Released on 18/11/2015 from the fifth settlement police station
216	Haitham Khalil Ahmed Imam	Giza	16/11/2015	Field investigations showed that his presence at his place of residence and the invalidity of forced disappearance
217	Hamada Sayed AbdElAzeem Mohamed Gomaa	Giza	16/11/2015	Field investigations showed that his presence at his place of residence and the invalidity of forced disappearance
218	Mohamed Mostafa Mohamed elsofie	Giza	17/11/2015	No arrest or legal actions were found to be taken against him
219	Ahmed Mahdi EmamAbd Halim	Giza	17/11/2015	Field investigations showed that his presence at his place of residence and the invalidity of forced disappearance
220	Kotb Said Kotb Mohamed	Cairo	20/11/2015	Under checking
221	Mahmoud Mohamed Kadoura Mohamed Hussein	ElArish	21/11/2015	Field investigations showed that his presence at his place of residence and the invalidity of forced disappearance



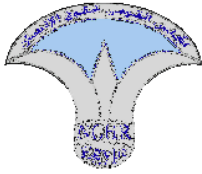
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222	Ahmed Samira Ahmed Hamed	Dakahliya	22/11/2015	Under checking
223	Kamal Mohamed Kamal Sedik (Kimo)	Dakahliya	24/11/2015	Field investigations showed that his presence at his place of residence and the invalidity of forced disappearance
224	Mahmoud Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed Ismail	Giza	24/11/2015	Under checking
225	Mostafa Sayed AbdElhameed	BeniSweif	24/11/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Elwasta police station detention center –case No: 5685/2016 Elfashn Administrative
226	ElsayedfawzyElsa yedMahrous	Alexandria	28/11/2015	Pre trial detainee in Elraml police station detention center case No: 31164/2015 Raml criminal 2 nd trafficking in Heroin
227	Islam Mohamed Magrous Hussein	Giza	5/12/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Elmataria police station detention center case no:1336/2016 misdemeanor Elmataria police station
228	HossamMeselhyE ldosoky Ibrahim Said	Cairo	14/12/2015	Accused case 1754/2016 misdemeanor Nsar City 2 nd ,detained in Nasr city 2 nd police station detention center
229	Omar MohieyEldeenEls ayed	Cairo	16/12/2015	No arrest or legal actions were found to be taken against him
230	Mohamed farouk Mohamed Mahmoud	Sharkiya	17/12/2015	Pre-trial detainee in Zagazig prison case no:47/2016 Supreme State security
231	Mohamed Hassan Mohamed MohamedNegmO uf	Dakahliya	20/12/2015	Detained in Elmazala police station detention center case no: 567/2016 Administrative Elmanzala



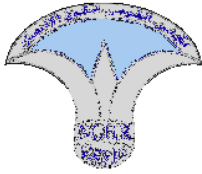
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232	Ahmed Mahmoud Ghareeb Mohamed Mubarak	Giza	25/12/2015	Detained in Gamasa prison case no:79/2016 Supreme state security
233	Abdou Mohamed Mohamed Arafat	Damietta	27/12/2015	No arrest or legal actions were found to be taken against him
234	AbdElrahmanAbd EllatifElsayed Abo Taher	Sohag	29/12/2015	Detained in Elagouza police station detention center case:1188/2016 Administrative Agouza Police station
235	Ahmed Mostafa EbeidElshevy	Cairo	31/12/2015	No arrest or legal actions were found to be taken against him
236	Hamdy Youssef Ali Morsy Salem	KafrElsheikh	5/1/2016	Pre-trial detainee in Tanta public prison case 1078/2016 Administrative KafrElsheikh center
237	Moataz Ahmed Mohamed Hassan	Qaliubiya	6/1/2016	Pre-trial detainee in Tora prison for case No. 502/2015 Supreme state security
238	Ihabomar Hassan Abo Hamed	Benisuief	7/1/2016	Field investigations showed that his presence at his place of residence and the invalidity of forced disappearance
239	Youssef AbdElaalAbdElfatih Ali	Giza	9/1/2016	Pre-trial detainee in Tora reception prison case 45/2016 Supreme state security
240	Ahmed AbdElaalAbdElfatih Ali	Giza	9/1/2016	Detained in Talebiya police station detention center case 45/2016 Supreme state security
241	AbdElaalAbdElfatih Ali Ali	Giza	9/1/2016	Pre-trial detainee in Tora reception prison case 45/2016 Supreme state security
242	AssemAbdElRehem Mohamed	Cairo	9/1/2016	Under checking



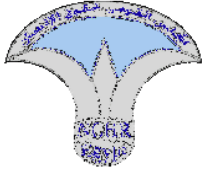
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	AbdElreheem			
243	Ammar AbdElReheem Mohamed AbdElreheem	Cairo	9/1/2016	Under checking
244	Ahmed Hassan Mohamed AbdElHady Osman	Qaliubiya	10/1/2016	Underchecking
245	Fatma Abdallah Ahmed Ali Mohamed	Ismalia	11/1/2016	No arrest or legal actions were found to be taken against her
246	Aser Mohamed ZahrEldin Mansour	Giza	12/1/2016	Pre-trial detainee in October Central prison for case No. 45/2016 Supreme state security
247	Samir Mohamed Bedewy Mahmoud	Aswan	14/1/2016	Pre-trial detainee in Tora reception prison case 79/2016 Supreme state security
248	Ahmed Mohamed MohamedSherbin y	Aswan	14/1/2016	Pre-trial detainee in Tora reception prison for case No. 79/2016 Supreme state security
249	Mohamed Gamal Mohamed Draz	Monoufia	17/1/2016	Pre-trial detainee in Tora prison for case No. 314/2015 Supreme state security
250	Adham Ayman Ali Abel AzzimAlam	Cairo	17/1/2016	Fugitive and wanted for case No. 79/2016. Supreme State Security
251	Ahmed Mohamed Kasim Mohamed	Giza	18/1/2016	Pre-trial detainee in October central prison for case No. 45/2016 Supreme State Security
252	DianahSolimanFa khrySoliman	Bihira	-----	Fugitive from parents
253	IhabFahim Mohamed Hamza	Giza	24/1/2016	Has been communicating with his family and he was evacuated and returned to his family two days after the submission of the



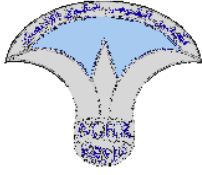
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				complaint and his family notified the office
254	Abdullah Masoud Ibrahim Abdel Aal	Giza	24/1/2016	Field investigations showed that his presence at his place of residence and the invalidity of forced disappearance
255	Amr Abdel Sattar Abdel MigidMosaad	Cairo	24/1/2016	Underchecking
256	Amr Said SaadEldin Abdel Fattah	Qalubia	25/1/2016	Pre-trial detainee in 2 nd Shubra Elkhema police station for case no. 1260/2016
257	Islam Azab Abdel Halim Azab	KafrElsheikh	29/1/2016	Pre-trial detainee in Tanta General prison for cases No. 5671,5417/2015 – 96/2016 El-Riyadh station
258	Khaled Mohamed Rabie Mohamed Ibrahim Shafah	Giza	30/1/2016	Pre-trial detainee in Tora reception prison for case No. 79/2016 Supreme state security (quality operations move)
259	Abo UbidaSied Ahmed Elamoury	Giza	4/2/2016	Pre-trial detainee in Cairo Appeals Prison for case No. 105/2016 criminal north Cairo military
260	Mohamed Sabry Mohamed Abo Saad	Monoufia	5/2/2016	Detained in 1 st Nasr city police station for case No. 8898/2016
261	Islam Ibrahim Eltohamy Ibrahim	KafrElsheikh	5/2/2016	Pre-trial detainee in Tora reception prison for case No. 105/2016 criminal north Cairo Military
262	Medhat Mohamed BahyEldin Ahmed Eldib	Dakahlia	7/2/2016	underchecking
263	Amr Mohamed MohamedMoham edElemam	Sharqia	10/2/2016	underchecking
264	Abdel Rahman Soliman	Sharqia	13/2/2016	underchecking



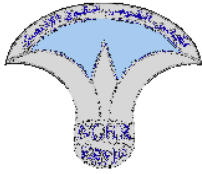
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	Mohamed Kahosh			
265	Islam Kotb Mohamed Hassan	Cairo	18/2/2016	underchecking
Serial	Name	Governorate	Date of alleged disappearance/absence	Case situation
	Awad			
266	Sameh Rabie Salem Ewess	Giza	29/2/2016	underchecking
267	Mohamed Ibrahim Said Gamil	Alexandria	5/6/2014	
268	Foad Farouk Mahmoud Kandil	Alexandria	15/6/2014	
269	Ahmed Salem Omar Ramadan Omar		28/6/2014	
270	Fathy Abdel Rady Abdel Salam Reda	Elfeshn – Bani Sweif	3/8/2014	
271	Ahmed Mosaad Eleidawy Mohamed	1 st detained at Abu Dhabi airport on 13/1/2014, and deported on 7/8/2014 and arrested on the same date at Cairo airport		
272	Amr Mahmoud Osman Mahmoud	Bakous - Alexandria	25/9/2014	
273	Ali Mohamed Abdel Hamid	6 th of October city	24/9/2014	
274	Aliaa Tarek	In front of	20/10/2014	



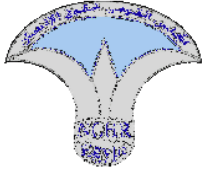
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	Mohamed Elseid	Cairo University		
275	AsaadShehatahA bdoShehatah	Hamza Elbatranst. Elharam	28/11/2014	
276	Yasser Ahmed Ahmed Abu Aitta	Damietta	2/11/2014	
277	SaadEldinElsada ny	Mahalalah	10/10/2014	
278	Samir Moustafa Ibrahim	Mahalalah	10/10/2014	
279	Mahmoud Mohamed Youssef Abo Salma	Matariah - Cairo	7/11/2014	
280	Abdel Rahman Kamal Omar Mahmoud	Giza	22/9/2014	
281	Walaa Ahmed Ali Elgamsy	Gharbia	19/12/2014	
282	Mahmoud NafieAshour	Mansoura	28/1/2015	
283	Mohamed Abdullah Mohamed Abdullah	Cairo airport	1/1/2015	
284	Abdel Rahman Sherief Said Mohamed Abdel Wahab	Cairo airport	6/1/2015	
285	Abdullah Abdel Halim Abdel Halim Zalat	Tanta - Gharbia	16/1/2015	
286	MagdyKhedr Abdel GhafarElkamy	Gharbia	30/1/2015	
287	Ahmed Abdel Karim Mohamed Basyouny Abdel Karim	Gharbia	30/1/2015	



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288	Mohamed Ibrahim Fathy Ali Ibrahim Elmoubarak	Mansoura	31/1/2015	
289	Belal Ashraf Abdel HadyEldesouky	Mansoura	31/1/2015	
290	Ahmed GomaaShehatah Abdel RaoufElbaghdady	Mansoura	31/1/2015	
291	GalalEldin Mahmoud MahmoudGalal	Mansoura 1 st police station	31/1/2015	
292	Abdel Rahman Ali Ahmed Ibrahim Elgalady	Elbadawy village - Mansoura	1/2/2015	
293	Ahmed Youssef Khalil Youssef Mohamed	Elraml train station - Alexandria	21/1/2015	
294	Ahmed Mohamed FahmyElwetedy	BurjElrab airport - Alexandria	2/2/2015	
295	Rashad Ali Elbarkawy	Ismailia	27/1/2015	
296	Gamal Ali Abdel Muktader Abdel Razik	KafrElsheikh	21/1/2015	
297	Salem Ezzat Salem Elgohary	Elmahalah Elkoubra	4/1/2015	
298	Reda RadwanMourssy	Nasr city	7/2/2015	
299	Mahmoud Ibrahim Mohamed Abo Saeida	SiedyBeshr - Alexandria	31/1/2015	
300	Ahmed Mohamed Mahmoud	Elmahalah Elkoubra	1/1/2015	



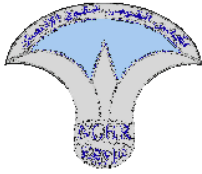
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	Keshitta			
301	Emad ElzoghbyAttallahSanad	Elmahalah Elkoubra	27/1/2015	
302	Hassan Mahmoud Abdel Hamid Bekir	Elsadat city	16/2/2015	
303	One person under 18	KafrElzayat	28/1/2015	
304	One person under 18	Shoubra	26/1/2015	
305	One person under 18	Damietta	3/2/2015	
306	One person under 18	Elhadra	31/1/2015	
307	One person under 18	Elmahalah Elkoubra	2/1/2015	
308	One person under 18	Meet Taher village - Dakahlia	3/2/2015	
309	Elsaid Abdullah Elgharib Ali Elmelony	Gharbia	15/1/2015	
310	Abdullah Mohamed Abdullah Elabit	Gharbia	14/2/2015	
311	Mohamed Abdel Salam Ali Eldesouky	Mahalalah	29/1/2015	

Forth: Conclusion & Recommendations

Scrutinizing the whole report with regard to the allegations of enforced disappearance, the following can be concluded:

A-The mixing standards of the different sources in addressing the allegations of enforced disappearances resulted in confusion between detention beyond the law and the crime of enforced disappearance.



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B-The lack of information to the different sources also led to hindering the efforts aiming at revealing the fate of the alleged disappeared cases. This was also experienced by the WTFD despite its strict standards in the acceptance of the cases.

C-The cooperation of MOI and the General Prosecution assisted in disclosing the fate of 238 out of 266 cases, i.e. most of the cases. The NCHR follows up with the two authorities to reveal the fate of the remaining cases.

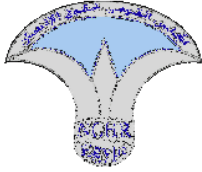
D-Having examined the responses received from the concerned authorities on all cases received by or notified to the NCHR; there was a time gap between the absence of some cases and the date specified by the concerned authorities to be appeared. This time gap ranged between few months and few days, the matter which led to confusion between the classifying these cases from exceeding the legal detention period and the crime of forced disappearance advocated by the witnesses of some victims' families communicated by the NCHR.

The NCHR recommends the following:

1-The need for the Egyptian state to criminalize enforced disappearances in national law and approve the Convention on that crime, especially after the acceptance of the state of the comments of the UPR of which included a recommendation to approve the ICPPED.

-2 Work on the examination of the alleged disappeared cases, detained unjustly to acknowledge their right to reparation, especially in light of the attention being paid by the WTFD to the reparation in that crime.

3-The need to care with the families of disappeared persons whether by the state or by other entities.



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Appendixes

- 1 – The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances
- 2- Form of Informing for the enforced disappearance issued by the WTFD in the NCHR
- 3- Some documents issued by the WTFD for the allegations of enforced disappearances in Egypt