

# Hatred Callers

Survey study of crimes committed against Copts in Egypt after  
30<sup>th</sup> June 2013 Revolution

July 2015



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## Egyptian Coalition for Development and Human Rights

The Egyptian Coalition for Development and Human Rights was established in 16th June 2015. It consists of 8 Egyptian human rights organizations; are:

- 1- Dialogue Forum Association for Development and Human Rights.
- 2- The Association of Egyptian Female Lawyers.
- 3- Arab Association for Democracy and Human Rights Studies.
- 4- Human Rights Association for Training and Sustainable Development.
- 5- Right Association for Freedom of Expression.
- 6- Open Door Association for Human Rights (Assuit).
- 7- Rural Rising Association (Al Monofiya).
- 8- Unlimited Egyptians Association.

The Egyptian Coalition for Development and Human Rights works upon protecting human rights in Egypt and providing support for victims of human rights violations. The coalition also works upon preventing political-belonging-based discrimination among victims of human rights violations.

The coalition aims at monitoring and documenting violations against human rights according to human rights references and internationally approved criteria. The coalition includes Egyptian human rights associations that have long history in defending human rights and that do not have any political orientations or ideologies.

## Citation

The Egyptian Coalition for Human Rights and development issues this report few days after assassination of the consultant Hisham Barakat, the Egyptian Attorney General, by the extremists through exploding his procession using booby-trapped car that killed him and injured some of his guard staff. The report is also issued while Egyptian Army Forces are still fight strict extremists in Sinai in fierce battle that targeted taking over of Egyptian Army ambush. In twelve-hour battle, the Egyptian Army pursued them and killed 100 extremists at least. The battle also resulted in 17 Egyptian soldier martyrs among them 4 policemen. At the same time the international human rights organizations do not pay attention to the effort exerted by Egyptian army and police and Egyptian people behind them in confronting the organized terrorism against Egypt; the matter which is considered extreme ignorance by some international and Egyptian human rights organizations to what Egyptian people suffer from of extremists' groups' terrorism.



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## Introduction:

Freedom was one of the most important demands of 25<sup>th</sup> January 2011 Revolution among which was freedom of expression and belief that demanded by different political forces except one faction that belonging to political Islam which sees itself as guardian of society and state. This faction has been clearly hostile with those disagree with it in belief and political orientation.

The period of Muslim Brotherhood rule witnessed great retreat in guaranteeing right to freedom of belief for Copts in Egypt; the matter that has been methodologically and intentionally ignored by human rights organizations in an agreement with international organizations. It is not arbitrary to assure that some Egyptian organizations and those international organizations followed and implemented the west method and approach regarding the necessity of dealing with Muslim Brotherhoods group to implement the American policy put by Dr. Noah Fieldman, professor in American universities. Fieldman policy says that not all political Islam trends are enemies of USA and it is the time to open communication channels with these groups and trends to search for political Islam trend whose interests do not contradict with USA interests; the deal that has been followed since 2002. This theory has been greatly welcomed by some Egyptian organizations especially as these organizations belong to political anarchism trend that takes human rights as an umbrella and entry for getting fund to achieve their goals of destroying state institutions. The will of these organizations agrees with European American orientation as these organizations find its opportunity in coalition with Muslim Brotherhoods trend and disregarding their violations against human rights in Egypt as Muslim Brotherhoods are the ideal partner for them in achieving chaos and destroying state institutions. This will enable these anarchist organizations, according to their political belief, to revolt after destroying state institutions and achieve their unreal dream of rule control by workers and farmers. So we face organizations that lose its credibility and use human rights "window" to achieve political purposes and their totalitarian projects in dominating the state. This explains to the international and local public opinion the reason why these organizations disregard and ignore great violations committed by Muslim Brotherhoods against Copts in Egypt.

These organizations and other political gatherings lose their opportunity in safe coexisting with Egyptian people who have been dreamt of getting their state back and rebuilding state institutions to achieve their ambitions in national state that respect its citizens' rights. This report comes to reconsider UN mechanisms, international charters and documentation and monitoring mechanisms approved by UN in monitoring and documenting violations of Muslim

Brotherhoods group against Egyptian Copts. The report follows methodological field survey study to be presented to international and local public opinion.

### **Terrorism Epidemic threatens Mankind**

During the last five years, terrorism targeting citizens' phenomenon raised to reach killing, burning and destructing practices against innocents. The activity of these armed terroristic groups exceeds the limits of national state to have bloody practices against innocents almost all over the world.

Although these terroristic groups such as Muslim Brotherhoods and the armed organizations they generated such as Hamas, Al Nasra and Islamic State Organization (Daash) and other such organizations have grown and developed in the Arab region, yet their bloody practices reached Australia, Canada, America, France, Britain, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Jordan, in addition to their expanded processes in Iraq and Syria.

Muslim Brotherhoods group in Egypt have practiced group of organized terroristic practices against Egyptian civil citizens in general and Christian Egyptian citizens in particular.

The report seeks to monitor and document terroristic practices committed by terroristic Muslim Brotherhoods group (according to Egyptian Law Provisions) against Christian civil citizens from different Christian doctrine since the terrorism reached souls, churches, orphanages and associations of Orthodox, Catholics and Protestant Egyptian Christian. These terroristic practices were taken place intentionally and based on stated sectarian and religious motivations. Despite the public rejection especially by Egyptian Muslim to such crimes, yet terrorism still continues in unprecedented brutality.

Moreover, terrorism phenomenon does not receive its due interest from the UN, Security Council and UN Bodies that based on implementing the international conventions till now despite many victims and refugees because of terrorism. In addition, still the public applied law in each country does not approve an international approved and applied definition for terrorism. Thus, the report depends on legal definition for the term "terrorism"; the definition mentioned in the resolution of UN General Assembly 60/49 (1994) and the resolution of Security Council no. 1566 (2004).

Terrorism is defined as "all organized criminal practices to create horror condition among public audience to some identified persons to implement political purposes. Terroristic acts are not justified whatever the stated reasons

whether they are political, philosophical, ideological, racial, religious or ethnic or any other justifications. Terrorism also terroristic practices committed against civilians with the purpose of killing, causing physical injuries or kidnapping hostages to spread horror among public audience, frightening some population or forcing a government or international organization to do or not do something".

The report commits to the international reference of human rights especially:

- 1- Commitment to right to personal safety according to text and explanation of the two articles 7 and 10 of the International Covenant of Political and Civil Rights, article no.1 of the Convention of Combating Torture, the International Human Law, the four conventions of Geneva and their two Protocols regarding rights of civilians in armed conflicts.
- 2- Commitment to protect the right to freedom and security according to the text and explanation of the two articles 3 and 9 of The International Declaration of Human Rights, article no. 5 of the European Convention of Human Rights, article no. 6 of Banjul Charter and article no. 7 of the American Convention of Human Rights.
- 3- The report depends on documentation mechanism approved by the UN in investigation committees in cases of torture and anti-humanity crimes especially documentation application approved by Geneva Institute for human rights.

This rise of terroristic practices using ways of killing, kidnapping, burning, irritating and destroying public and private properties committed by terroristic Muslim Brotherhood group against different sects of Egyptian Christian were taken place intentionally premeditatedly and cruelly. This rise also points out that how these terroristic practices stripped from all humanity meanings and threw away international laws and charters and challenged the international system itself. This is considered a stated challenge to the national state and devote for bloody and violence condition; the matter which threatens personal and community security and peace and lives.

The report monitors that the expanded terroristic bloody practices of Muslim Brotherhoods and their derived organizations in many areas in Egypt were transferred against Copts in many Arab countries such as Libya, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon; the matter which assures that terrorism phenomenon is brutalized and is no longer incidental which in turn threatens human rights and destroys their mechanisms based on peaceful coexistence and dialogue.



Although the terroristic practices monitored by the report reveal that their committers raise Islamic logos to justify killing Copts, yet the community reality reveals that there is no religious or sectarian conflict in the Egyptian society which assures that the aim of these terroristic practices is political and not religious, and that horror and terrorization are the main reason behind bloodshed of innocent civilians.

## **Introduction to the report**

### **General information**

#### **Geographic location of Egypt**

The Arab Republic of Egypt is located in the eastern north corner of Africa and has Asian extension since Sinai Peninsula is located in Asia. So it is transcontinental country.

#### **Population**

Most Egypt population lives in Nile Valley and Delta so the density of the Egyptian population is one of the highest population densities in the world; while Egyptian deserts are considered the poorest. The Egyptian population number reached 87.000.000 people exactly at 6:46 p.m in 18<sup>th</sup> August 2014, Cairo zone. This is the population number in Egypt, while total number of Egyptian in Egypt and abroad exceeds 95 millions. The daily increase of population reaches 5.604 people daily with an average of 3.9 newborns every minute nearly. Egyptian population lives in only 7.7% of the total space of Egypt especially Nile Valley and Delta. Egypt population intensity reached 86.1 people/km<sup>2</sup> as for the total space and 1.130 people/km<sup>2</sup> as for the inhabited space only. Egypt occupies the Arab first grade and 15<sup>th</sup> world grade in population number.

#### **Religions**

According to the Egyptian constitution, Islam is approved as the official religion of the country. The constitution also acknowledges the rights of three religions followers namely Judaism, Christianity and Islam. The majority of Egypt population is Muslim who follows Al Sunaah and most of the minority is Christians of Orthodox Copts. The other minorities are of other Christian sects besides Jewish. There are also followers of other unacknowledged sects and religions, especially as periodical population statistics do not insert statistics of sects and religions followers since

statistic of 1986. This statistic revealed that Muslims represent 94% of the total population, while Christians represent 5.78% and Jewish and other religions and sects followers represent less than 1% of the total population.

### Number of Christian Denominations in Egypt <sup>1</sup>

Denomination	Number of Egyptian adherents
<a href="#">Coptic Orthodox Church of Alexandria</a>	7,200,000 (95%)
<a href="#">Greek Orthodox Church of Alexandria</a>	350,000 (0.5%) (4,500 are of <a href="#">Greek</a> descent, the rest are mostly of <a href="#">Syro-Lebanese</a> descent)
<a href="#">Coptic Catholic Church</a>	161,000 (0.3%)
<a href="#">Evangelical Church of Egypt (Synod of the Nile)</a>	14,000 (out of 27,000 Protestants)
<a href="#">Assemblies of God</a>	7,500 (out of 27,000 Protestants)
<a href="#">Baptist</a>	4,000 (out of 27,000 Protestant)
<a href="#">Free Methodist</a>	2,000 (out of 27,000 Protestants)
<a href="#">Christian Brethren Church</a>	1,500 (out of 27,000 Protestants)

<sup>1</sup> Source: Wikipedia

[https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B3%D9%8A%D8%AD%D9%8A%D8%A9\\_%D9%81%D9%8A%D9%85%D8%B5%D8%B1](https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B3%D9%8A%D8%AD%D9%8A%D8%A9_%D9%81%D9%8A%D9%85%D8%B5%D8%B1)

<a href="#">Anglican Church (Episcopal Church in Jerusalem and the Middle East)</a>	1,000 - 1,500 (out of 27,000 Protestants)
<a href="#">Melkite Greek Catholic Church</a>	9,000 (0.8%) (Adherents are mostly of <a href="#">Syro-Lebanese</a> descent)
<a href="#">Armenian Apostolic Church</a>	8,000 (0.1%)
<a href="#">Latin Catholic Church</a>	8,000 (0.1%) (Formerly large communities of <a href="#">Italians</a> and <a href="#">Maltese</a> made up the Latin Catholic population)
<a href="#">Maronite Church</a>	5,000 (0.1%) (Adherents are of <a href="#">Lebanese</a> descent)
<a href="#">Pentecostal Church of God</a>	375 (out of 27,000 Protestants)
<a href="#">Syriac Catholic Church</a>	2,000 (>0.1%)
<a href="#">Pentecostal Holiness Church</a>	140 (out of 27,000 Protestants)
<a href="#">Armenian Catholic Church</a>	1,200 (>0.1%)
<a href="#">Church of God of Prophecy</a>	110 (out of 27,000 Protestants)
<a href="#">Seventh-day Adventist Church</a>	852
<a href="#">Chaldean Catholic Church</a>	500
<a href="#">Syriac Orthodox Church</a>	450 – 500

## **Report Methodology**

The report monitors and documents all crimes and violations committed against Christian Copts in Egypt. The report monitors the cases which our researchers could access, which means that there may be other cases that were inaccessible.

Monitoring and documentation depend on interviews and field investigations. The report referred to witnesses with the first letters for unreal names fearing of those witnesses may expose to any harms especially as most witnesses are from small villages whose all residents are known.

In addition, the report depends on some media materials that have been published. These media materials have been edited and field documented. It also depends on judicial investigations that have been undertaken.

The report covers the period from 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2015.

### Why this report?

After 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013 Revolution that ousted Muslim Brotherhoods from the rule, they sought to turn the political conflict to sectarian one, to be religious conflict not political conflict, and that ousting Muslim Brotherhoods from rule is ousting of Islam from Egypt. Thus they sought to spread this idea and deepening it through disseminating violence and chaos practices, in addition to frequent violations against Copts and burning churches to proves to the public that the whole matter is sectarian conflict not political one and to motivate violent Coptic reaction (which did not happen). In fact, through these incidents, Muslim Brotherhoods succeeded in attracting many youth after deluding them that revolution against Muslim Brotherhood is war against Islam. Through viewing the investigations of media-known case as "Arab Sharkas"<sup>2</sup>, we find out that most people change their direction from Syria to Egypt to protect Islam in Egypt and fight those who prevent the application of Sharia (Islamic law) which means that Muslim Brotherhoods were able to create sectarian conflict which they are able to manage and involve new trends and members to their front, as if the situation is limited to be political conflict and a revolution against president and government failing in managing the state, them they will not be able to gain new supporters and followers.

### The report is divided to three sections

The first section: tackling the statistics of monitored cases.

The second section: tackling some sample monitored cases.

The third section: presenting tables of monitored cases.

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<sup>2</sup> Case no. 43 Military Criminals.

## First Section

Total statistics of Monitored Cases

The period from 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2015

# الانتهاكات التي تعرض لها الاقباط على يد الاخوان المسلمين و انصارهم خلال الفترة من 30 يونيو 2013م و حتى 31 مايو 2015

# 158



عدد الانتهاكات ضد  
الاقباط في مصر على  
يد جماعة الاخوان  
المسلمين و انصارهم

عدد 24 حالة قتل  
خارج نطاق القانون

94  
حالة اعتداء على  
دور عبادة قبطية



المنيا  
عدد 97 حالة  
اعتداء على دور  
عبادة قبطية و  
ممتلكات للافراد

125  
عدد المصابين الذين  
نتجت اصابتهم عن  
اعمال عنف

68  
اعتداء على منازل  
و مجال تجارية  
مملوكة لاقباط



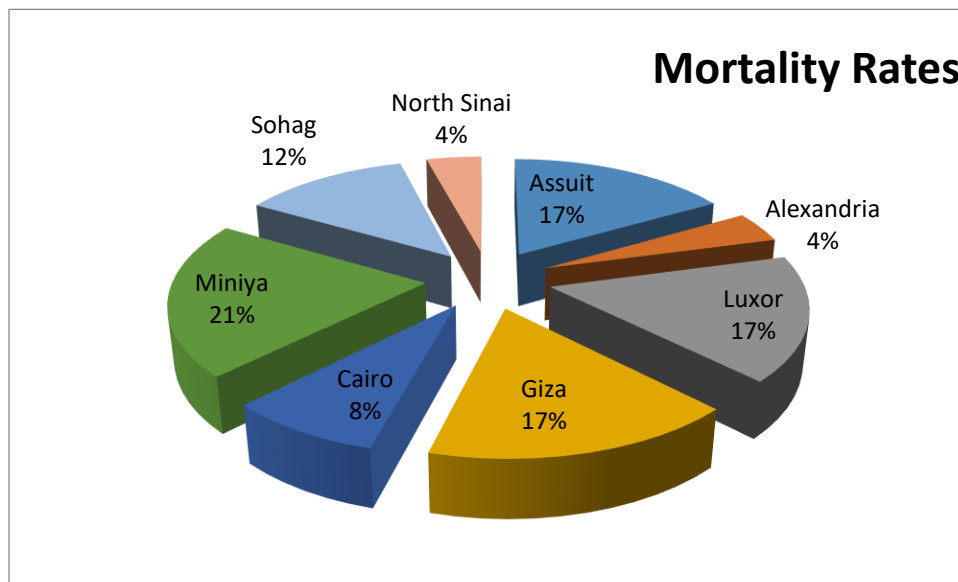
# 4

### Firstly: killing cases outside law

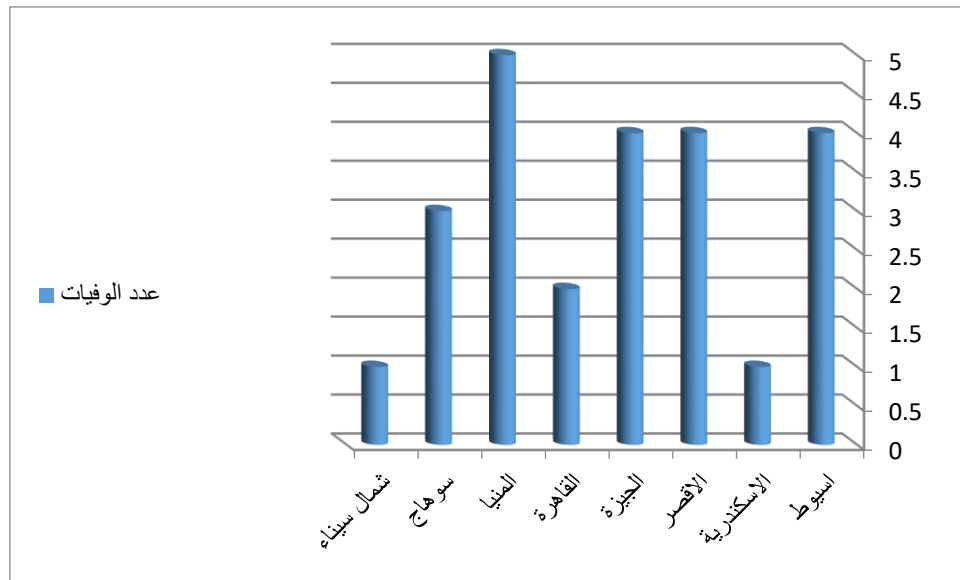
Since 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013, Egypt witnessed many violence incidents that targeted Copts especially with Muslim Brotherhoods and jihadist supporter groups' claiming that 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013 Revolution is led by Copts to overthrow Islamic rule and it is revolution against Islam. These groups intended targeting Copts in Egypt highly to spread their idea (claiming) in order to gain public sympathy in society. These violence incidents resulted in 24 dead.

#### – Miniya is on the top of the dramatic violence scene

Miniya comes on the top of the dramatic violence scene. It occupies the first grade among governorates that witness high violence, destruction and killing rates.



Thus Miniya comes in advance with 21% from the total of death cases followed by Luxor, Assuit and Giza with 17% from the total of killing cases.



Sohag comes in the fourth grade with rate of three killing cases with 12%, while Alexandria and North Sinai come in the last grade with one death case.

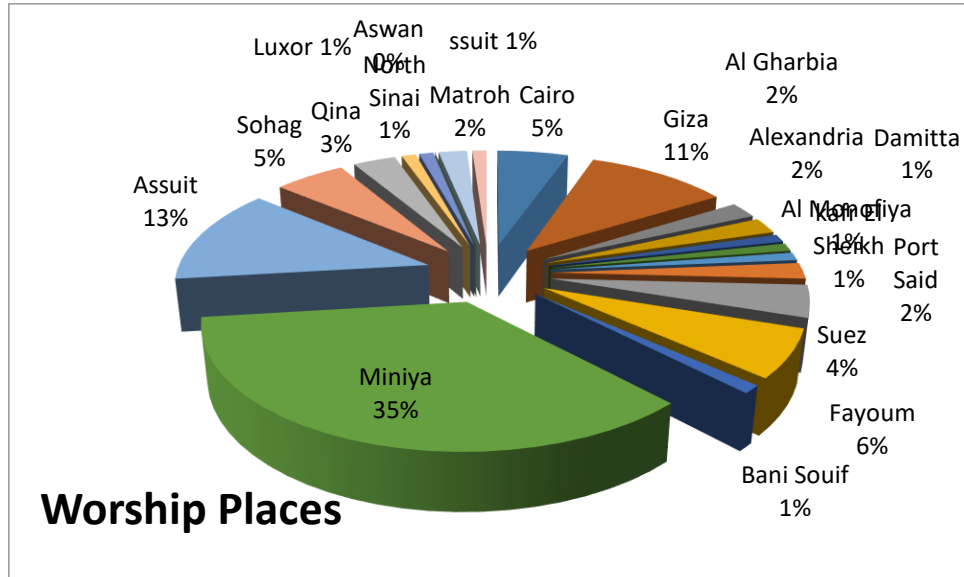
Serial	Governorate	Incident date	Victims number	Victims names
1	Assuit	1 <sup>st</sup> August 2013	1	Mamdouh Raghib Morquos
2	Assuit	12 <sup>th</sup> September 2013	2	Emad Lofty Dimyan, Medhat Sadqi Dimyan
3	Assuit	1 <sup>st</sup> July 2013	1	Abanob Adel Saheed
4	Alexandria	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2103	2	Ramy Zakarayia
5	Luxor	4 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> July 2013	4	Romany Noshi Habib, Moharib Noshi Habib, Rasim Toadros, Emil Nessem



6	Giza	20 <sup>th</sup> October 2013	4	Kamilya Helmy, Samir Fahmy Azil, the child Mariam Nabil Azir, the child Mariam Ashraf
7	Cairo	15 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	1	Fawzy marid
8	Cairo	7 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	1	Gisy Lewis
9	Miniya	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	1	Askandr Rizk Allah
10	Miniya	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	2	2 drowning dead
11	Miniya	28 <sup>th</sup> July 2013	1	Medhat Habib Hanin
12	Miniya	28 <sup>th</sup> November 2013	1	Abd El Masih Ayaad Fanos
13	Sohag	6 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	1	Sadiq Hakim Abeed
14	Sohag	16 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	1	Marco Emil Attaya
15	Sohag	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	1	Abdo Nasry
16	North Sinai	6 <sup>th</sup> July 2013	1	The priest: Mina Abood Sharobim

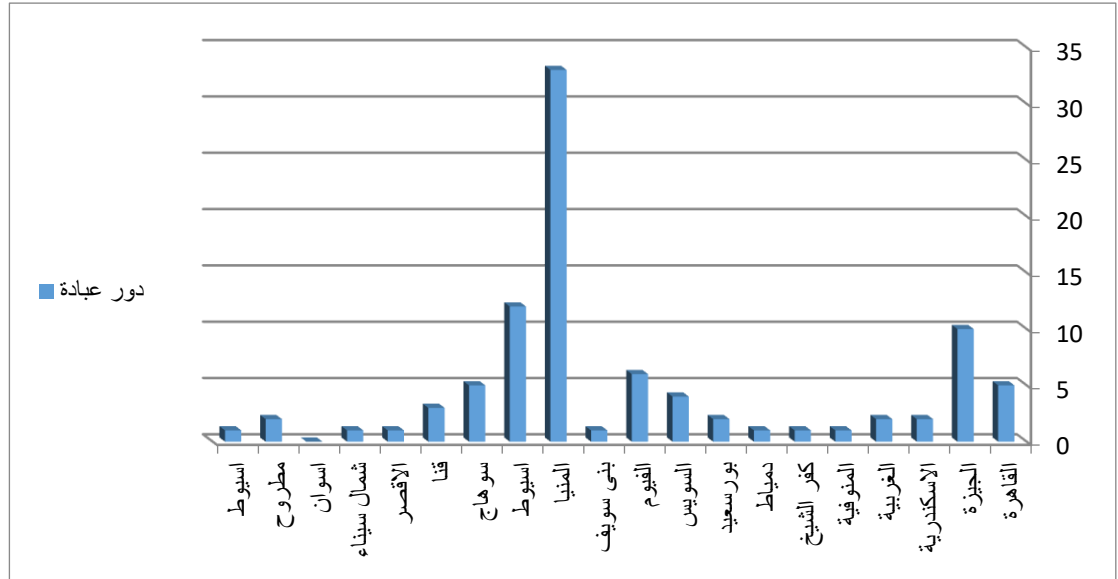
## Secondly: Attacking and Destructing Coptic Worship places

The report's observers monitored 94 violation cases against Coptic worship places. The cases varied from breaking in of worship places, destroying their contents, burning them, destructing them, and attacking them by firearms, stones and Molotov cocktails. Miniya records the highest rank regarding violation rates as the report's observers recorded that Miniya only has 35% of violations and attacks rates against worship places.



Assuit comes in the second grade regarding violations against worship places with 13% of the total violation incidents, while Giza comes in the third grade with 11%.

شكل (٣)

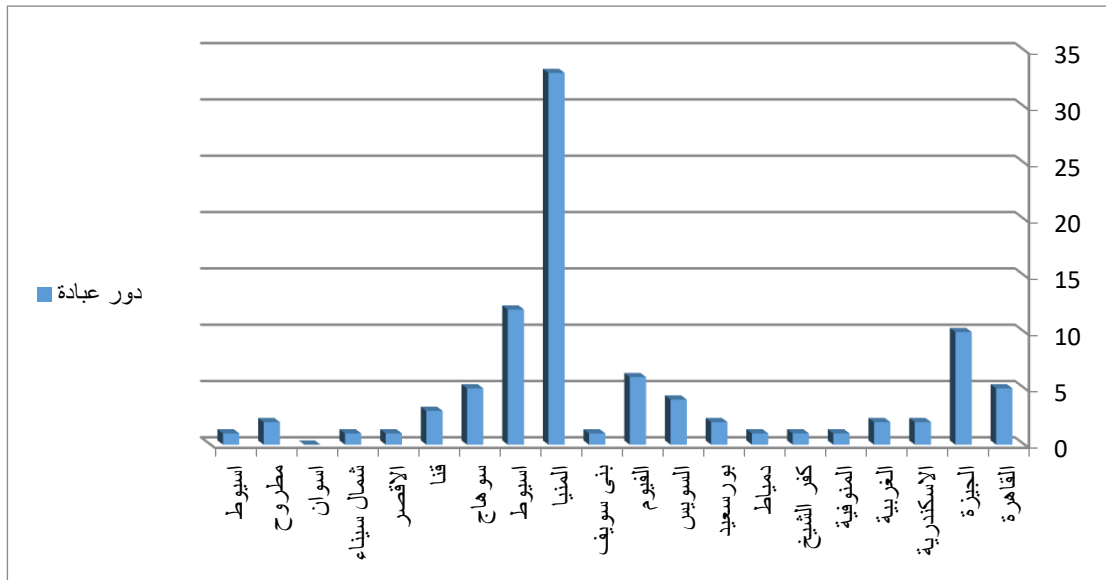


### Thirdly: Attacking Copts properties

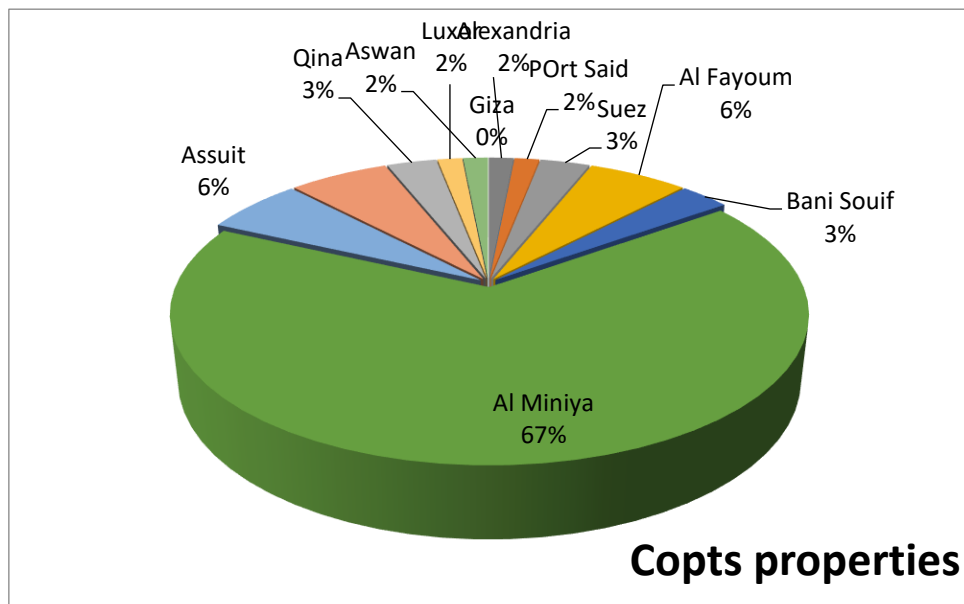
Violence practices committed by Muslim Brotherhoods and jihadist supporter groups do not limited to worship places, yet they include exciting the citizens and motivating them to attack Copts houses. This was through using mosques platforms in Friday prayer or funeral prayers...etc.

Al Miniya comes on the top of the scene, the matter which indicates that Al Miniya lives days of horror with hatred callers.

شكل (٤)



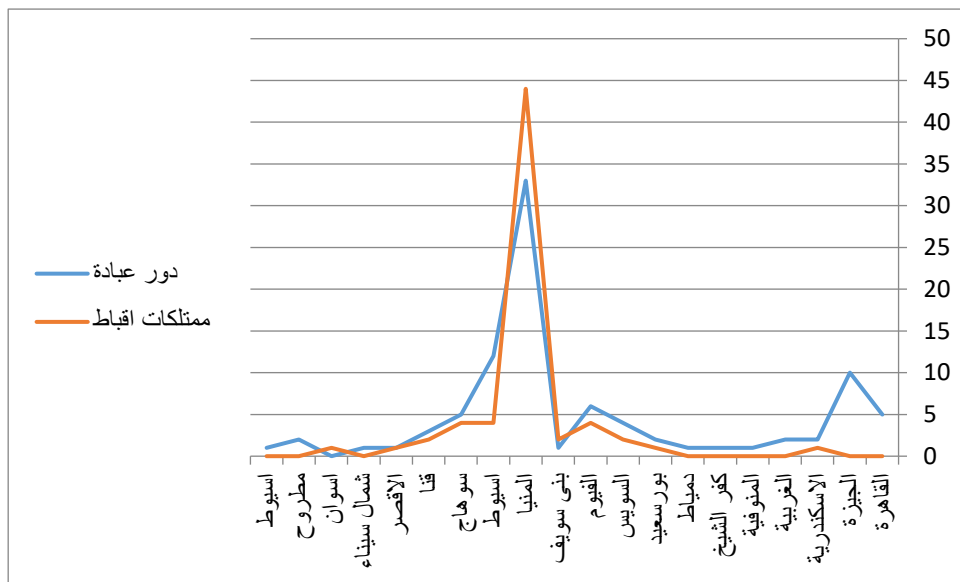
The report's observers monitor 68 violation cases against houses, shops and pharmacies of Copts. Al Miniya only records 45 cases with ratio of 67% of the total of violation cases which is very high ratio compared to other governorates.



Fourthly: Comparison of violation rates against worship places and properties

The following diagram shows attacks against worship places compared to attacks against Copts properties. Attacks against Copts properties represent less rates in most governorates, while they represent higher rates in Al Miniya which witnessed high rates of targeting Copts by killing (as researches reveal). Researches reveal that Al Miniya conditions after 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013 Revolution and overthrowing Morsi in 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2013 aimed at punishing Copts in general claiming that they participated in the revolution to overthrow the Islamic regime and obstruct the application of Sharia (Islamic law). Al Miniya comes in the first grade because of high rates of Christian population there in some specific villages in addition to high rates of jihadist groups, also because of the possibility of knowing religious identity easily as Christian gatherings are clearer in villages than in cities.

### شكل (ه)



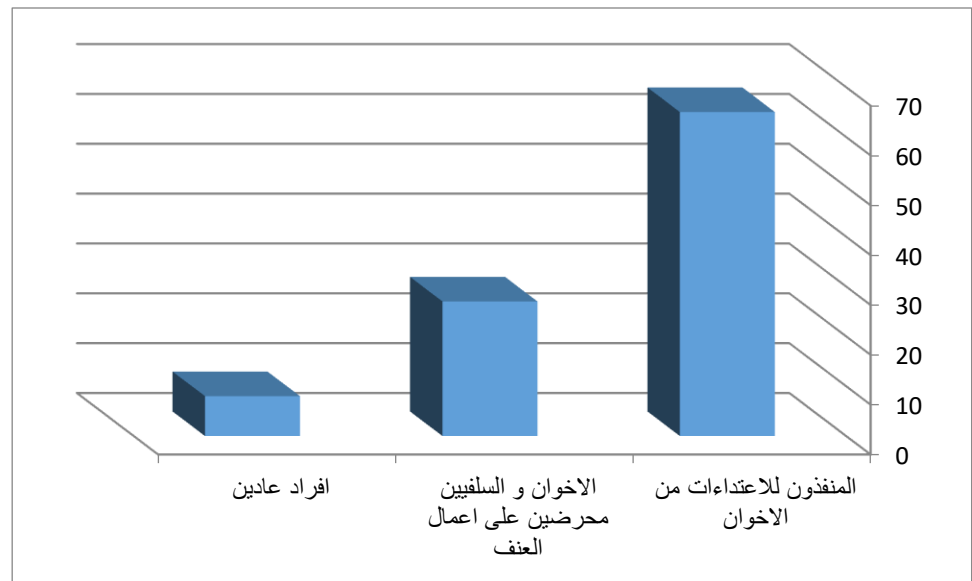
We find out that south governorates witnessed more violence incidents than lower Egypt governorates because of high rates of Copts in Upper Egypt which come with high rates of jihadist and Muslim Brotherhoods groups in these governorates.

#### **Fifthly: violations' committers against Copts**

All monitored cases reveal that more than 65% of violations against Copts committed by Muslim Brotherhoods groups and their supporters, while 27% of violation cases were as a result of direct incitation by Muslim Brotherhoods and

Salafis against Copts. On the other hand, there is 8% of other monitored cases which the report researchers could not know the orientations of these violations committers.

شكل (٦)





## The Second Section

### Sample Cases

## Nag'a Hassan – Al Dabaya Village – Luxor governorate

5<sup>th</sup> July 2013

On Friday, 5<sup>th</sup> July 2013, early morning, dead body of Hassan Sidqi Hanafi, Muslim, was found out killed near to houses of some Copts in the village (N.B information about circumstances of this killing incidents or information about criminals were not provided, in addition investigations' results of this incident were not announced). As soon as finding out the dead body of Hassan Sidqi Hanafi, many stories have spread around the death circumstances.

M.M one of Coptic youth in the village said "what happened is that after discovering the dead body of Hassan Hanafi killed, the Muslim Brotherhoods and Salafis groups of course spread the rumor that who killed Hassan Hanafi are the Copts in the village, in addition they involve a name of a Christian young person called Sobhy Magdy Iskandr (18 years old) after that people attacked Magdy Iskandr house in the early morning of that day and was beaten by a white weapon (penknife), yet he escaped."

S.M completed narrating the incidents saying "after that we find that attack included all Sobhy's relatives and Shinodah was beaten and thrown in the Nile after that but then he could escape."

Some media reports that reconcile with witnesses stories pointed out that "hundreds of Muslims in the village knocked the doors of Christian houses and tried to break into them while they carry firearms, white weapons and demolition tools and ejaculated with sectarian hostile slogans. The attacks against Copts houses continued from early morning to Al Maghreb prayer randomly intermittent and burn some houses; in addition these houses were exposed to attack more than one time."



### Falling of injured and killing of 4 people

Although the attacks from the very beginning were directed to Sobhy Magdy<sup>3</sup> and his relatives, yet all violation incidents reached all Copts in the village; the matter which proves that exciting practices raised by Muslim Brotherhoods groups and Salafi trends gained their fruits and sedition fire was lit in whole of the village. These practices targeted all Copts in the village till the death of the first one who called "Emil Nessem", although he is not of Sobhy Magdy's relatives or one of his friends.

In addition, S.M said that Emil Nessem's house was exposed to attack by people who tried to break into it by breaking the door and burning the house's window at 5 a.m on Friday, then the attackers re-attack the house at 1pm yet they could not break into. At 7pm on Friday evening, they could break into the house and the attackers' numbers were great, some of them upstairs to the roof and threw cooker tube inside the house, "Emil" hid in sack, yet they caught him and beat him with an iron piece then he was transferred to the hospital where he died. Emil's house was totally burned and each Christian in the village was escaped to the neighboring villages to their relatives and those who do not have relatives in the near villages went to Al Dabaya Church to be protected. Those Christians who remained in the village could not go out of their houses because they were besieged by large numbers of Muslim people of the village who shot fire in air and tried to break into houses of Christians in the village.

Media reports have revealed that one police armed car came and tried to disperse demonstrators and got them back to their homes and break up this siege. The security forces succeeded in getting women out firstly from the besieged houses, especially those owned by Noshy Habib and Rasim Towadros to go to Maryo Hana Church in Al Dabaya village.

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<sup>3</sup> Some witnesses said that "Sobhy Magdy" was one of Tamarod movement leaders in the village, yet our researchers did not make sure if he is one of the actual leaders of the movement in the village or if he is one of the effective activists who work on collecting signatures without any official position in the movement.

Especially those owned by Noshy Habib and Rasim Towadros to go to Maryo Hana Church in Al Dabaya village.

These incidents were resulted in the death of:

- 1- Romany Habib, 38 years old, beaten and slaughtered by white weapon.
- 2- Moharib Noshy Habib, 40 years old, stab in the neck and breaking in the bottom of the skull.
- 3- Rasm Iqladyous, 54 years old, stab in the neck and beaten with stick leads to breaking in the bottom of the skull.
- 4- Emil Nessem Sarofem, 40 years old, cutting wounds in the head.

The injured are:

- 1- Melad Al Amir Nessem, 25 years old, with penknife and big sticks.
- 2- Bolis Zaki Yousif, 50 years old, injured by gunshots in arms and belly.
- 3- Fady Asaad Abd Allah, 30 years old, with big sticks.
- 4- Eid Edward Ayoub, 36 years old, beaten big sticks.
- 5- Safwat Samir Ayoub, 36 years old, beaten big sticks.



neck  
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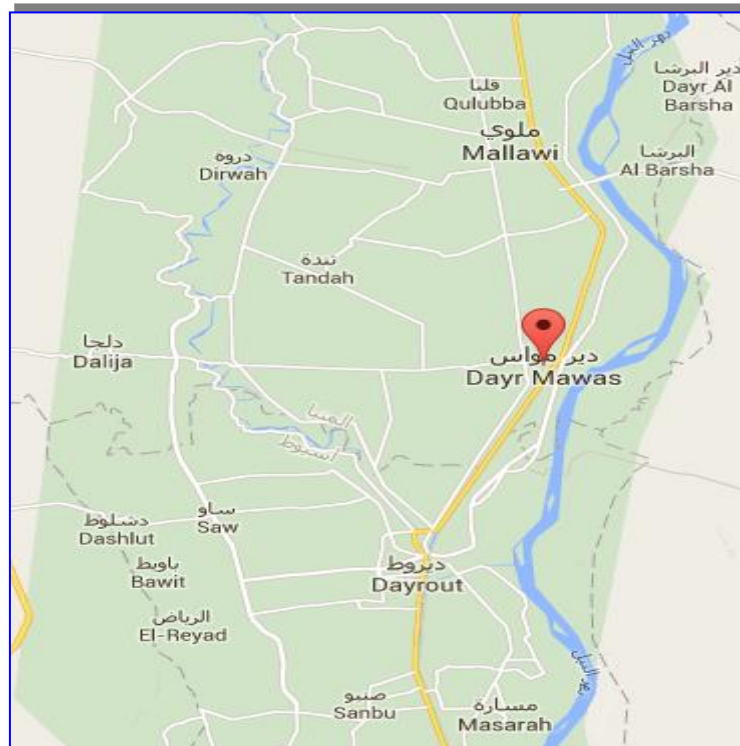
In addition to death and injured cases resulted by these incidents, many houses owned by Copts were burned and other empty houses of Christians were plundered. Besides, fire engines and ambulances were prevented from entering the village and the death and injured were transferred to the hospital by police cars.

In the morning of the next day, Saturday, 42 Muslims from the village were arrested. A report no. 2398 was written (administrative/ Al Karna center) and that the prosecution imprisoned 16 for 4 days for pending investigations. In addition, number of victims' families recognized some attackers who have not been arrested till know. There are fears of mentioning their names fearing of revenge.

### Incidents of Delga Village – Dar Mauas – Al Miniya

Delga village in Dar Mauas in Al Miniya governorate witnessed frequent attacks by Muslim Brotherhoods group against Copts in the village after the wide participation of the village people in 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013 Revolution against the ousted president Mohamed Morsi.

M.A, one of the village's residents, said his witness that before 30<sup>th</sup> June there were direct threatening by Muslim Brotherhoods in the village to frighten people to participate in 30<sup>th</sup> June demonstrations. In addition, they distributed pamphlets that bear this meaning and that 30<sup>th</sup> June Revolution aims at overthrowing Islam in Egypt. These callings did not frighten the people and strongly participated in 30 June, the matter which drove Muslim Brotherhoods crazier and began to organize small demonstrations with the slogans "Islamic, Islamic... Allah is the



in

Greater"...etc and other religious slogans. This is to say and deliver to people that what happened in 30<sup>th</sup> June aimed at ousting Islam in Egypt and to mobilize more people with them.

The witness completed that in 30<sup>th</sup> June evening and Monday morning (the next day), Muslim youth and children marathon went around the village shouting with sectarian slogans and threw Christians' houses with stones. The more are the demonstrations in Al Tahrir Square and with the statement issued by The Supreme Council of The Armed Forces, the more are the threats by Muslim Brotherhoods group and their supporters against Christians in the village.

M.A added that on Wednesday evening, 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2013, and after announcing the overthrowing of Mohamed Morsi and the speech of the first lieutenant general – then - Abd El Fattah El Sisi in which he announced the roadmap, hundreds of Muslim Brotherhoods' youth rushed to attack any buildings of Copts in the village. The witness sees that the whole matter is organized by them and that there were pre-instructions for them since they rushed at the same time towards specific places. They attacked the building of occasions house affiliated to Mary Girgis Church of Catholic Copts which located in the same area while acclaiming "Islamic...Islamic... we need legitimacy...it is humiliation and shame that Christians are rebels". Then they beat the sentry and the guarding soldiers who escaped and left the place. The attackers broke into the building which is consisted of three floors, the first floor is a nursery and offices for providing services, the second one is a library and the third floor is a residence for the priest Ayoub Yousif. The attackers plundered the whole contents of the third floor, then burn it and the fire reached the contents of the first floor.

According to many media reports that reconcile with witnesses of the village's people, during this period Copts stick to their houses while Muslim Brotherhoods rebels were divided into groups went around the village and threw Copts houses with stones and strongly knocking on doors and windows to terrify them, in addition to attacking some houses and trying to break into them.

Some commercial shops were destroyed and plundered. These shops owned by Girgis Fahim, Kromer Ishaq, Salama Ishaq and Nady Mahany. Nady Mahany, as soon as the attackers broke into his house, he shot from the roof and injured six attackers from whom one died later and so they got his wife out and shot her who is currently treated in Al Raai Al Saleh hospital and finally burned the house. In the middle of the incidents, Yousif Gendy and Mishell Gamel were forced to break the cross painted in front of their houses after destroying the contents of the two houses.

Other group attacked Al Islah church and plundered its contents and breaking their doors, while some citizens cut road to the village and prevented police cars and fire engines to enter the village.

Besides, witness of M.A revealed that Muslim Brotherhoods were behind incitement against Copts in the village. He added that one pharmacist called the village's people, through microphones above his pharmacy, to support Islam and kill all Christians in the village who overthrow Morsi. Another one, on Friday next 3<sup>rd</sup> July, incited, the village's Muslims, through microphone of Al Nasr mosque, to attack Christians arguing that attacked Morsi supporters who gathered and demonstrated on the railway and stop trains, but some known people intervened to call the village's people to be quiet and Christians are not responsible for the last political incidents.

#### Attacking the Virgin Mary Church in Marsa Matroh

After the statement of the first lieutenant general Abd El Fattah El Sisi on Wednesday, 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2013, hundreds of Morsi's supporters in Marsa Matroh attacked the Virgin Mary Church affiliated to Orthodox Coptic Church. They firstly shot fire on air then lit fires in guards' booth outside the church, in addition to the electricity cable. Then they destroyed some of the iron gate of the church, the attackers also threw the church with bricks and Molotov, the matter which led to fire number of its windows.

As soon as these incidents occurred, the priest Begemy, the church priest and who was there inside the church, called army forces and fire engines that came about 20 minutes after the beginning of the incidents. Then the security forces dispersed the gatherings outside the church and intensified guardianship for the church.

#### Marmina Church in Port Said

At 12am on Tuesday, 9<sup>th</sup> July 2013, veiled shot fire randomly towards Marmina Church in Al Monakh Street in Port Said governorate which led to destruction of pharmacy glass of charity Marmina hospital. Michael Sind and Peter Halem injured with simple injuries because of glass falling. According to the church officers' witness, there was few number of citizens in the church because of instructions of religious leaders to go church only in prayers' times. According to witnesses the security service forces of the church exchanged fire with veiled and one of the committers was arrested.

#### Marmina Church – Al Miniya governorate

In 4<sup>th</sup> July evening, Marmina church was exposed to attack using stones by demonstration supporting the ousted president Mohamed Morsi, some participants in the demonstration prevent the continuation of attack against the church.

#### Minbal village – Matai Centet – Al Miniya governorate

On Sunday, 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013, the people of Minbal village went out to participate in the demonstrations. This village is known by the majority of Christians. While participating in the demonstrations, an armed group affiliated to Muslim Brotherhoods shot "spray" of fire, the matter which led to injuring of Ezzat Labib, 45 years old, a farmer.

#### Killing of Young person in Assuit

On Monday, 1<sup>st</sup> July, Aba Noob Adel Shaheed was killed by Morsi supporters during demonstrations in Assuit.

#### Al Saa'a Square in Qina – Attacking against Private Properties

On Wednesday, 3<sup>rd</sup> July, after the statement of Abd El Fattah El Sisi, a small demonstration of Muslim Brotherhoods and Salafi Sheikhs launched in Qina to Al Saa'a square where they targeted Copts properties after killing them and destroying their houses. A great number of Copts houses and shops were broken.

#### Muslim Brotherhood preacher violence against Copts in Sohag

Prayers was surprised by the preacher of Al Arqam mosque, in Friday sermon, inciting against Copts as he described them by Islam fighters and it is a must to kill them.

#### Stopping Churches' Activities temporarily after Muslim Brotherhoods Incitation against Copts

On Sunday, 14<sup>th</sup> July 2013, most churches in Bani Souif and Bani Souif archbishopric stopped their activities except memorial prayers because of ambushes and violations against Copts.

#### Mary Girgis Church – Port Said Governorate

On Sunday, 28<sup>th</sup> July 2013, some of Muslim Brotherhoods youth tried to break into Mary Girgis Church in Al Monakh Street in Port Said.

#### **Muslim Brotherhoods' Demonstrations Attack Copts houses and Church in Al Miniya and Sohag**

On Saturday evening, 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2013, Muslim Brotherhoods demonstrations supporting the ousted president Mohamed Morsi attacked Copts houses and church in Bani Ahmed village and many villages in Al Miniya. The same day witnessed other demonstrations in Sohag that attacked a Copt house in Banawit village in Al Maragha center in Sohag governorate.

#### **Running up Al Qaada flag on MarMorqos Church in Bani Souif**

On Thursday, 8<sup>th</sup> August 2013, members of Mar Morqos Church were surprised by some jihadist groups and Morsi supporters while besieging Bani Souif archbishopric and running up Al Qaada flag on Mar Morqos Church.

#### **Public Incitation against Copts in North Sinai**

In 5<sup>th</sup> July, a pamphlet in North Sinai was distributed with the signature of "Al Shar'aa (religious law) Supporters in Egypt" including clear accusations against Christians (or Nasara as the pamphlet described them); saying that "they launched a war against Islam and Muslims in Egypt and convert Egypt from country of Islam stronghold and citadel to crusader secular metamorphosis. The pamphlet added that "they targeted Muslims' souls and properties and all who bears Islamic features of bearded and face-veiled and attacked mosques and churches became stores for weapons."

#### **Besieging the Virgin Church – Kom Imbo city in Aswan**

In 21<sup>st</sup> August 2014, the people of Al Olaykat village in Kom Imbo prevented Copts outside the village from entering it to attend the celebration of the Virgin birth in the only church which bears her name in the city and which serves many neighboring villages.

In 14<sup>th</sup> August 2014, in the context of events held by Muslim Brotherhoods in the anniversary of breaking up Rabaa and Al Nahda sit-ins, Muslim Brotherhoods demonstration in Al Korniche Street in Aswan burned "Segal" jewelry shop owned by Copts and a building owned by Coptic citizen called "Matta Rizk".

## Attacking Al Nasraya Copts in Al Miniya

11<sup>th</sup> April 2015

Copts houses in Al Nasraya village in Bani Mazar in Al Miniya were exposed to attacks by strict Muslims belonging to Muslim Brotherhoods and Islamic groups.

S.A (39 years old) said that after death penalties implemented by Daash for many civilians and the publishing of their song after that Egyptians published more than one mocking video the same matter occurred there as some students imitated mocking video of Daash which is shoot by Coptic teacher and disseminated through internet. Suddenly after Friday prayer all people became excited motivated by Sheikhs of Muslim Brotherhoods group and their supporters to attack Copts houses and shops in the village acclaiming Islam offense which is all lying.

H.M added saying that while Muslims say that Daash offends Islam so how come mocking Daash is an offense to Islam , the whole world know that Daash group are killers and criminals and do not related to Islam so how the video offends Islam. In addition, if this is true there are prosecution and courts which say if this video is an offense or not and what is guilt committed by those whose houses and shops were burned and destroyed, Muslim Brotherhoods did all this.



## Al Galaa Village Incidents – Samalot – Al Miniya

4<sup>th</sup> April 2015

In Saturday morning, corresponding 4<sup>th</sup> April 2015, Al Galaa village in Samalot in North Miniya witnessed violence practices against Copts in the village, the matter which resulted in injuring of 9 Copts from the village residents.

K.A said that what happened was that there was bus of student girls passing and found out that there were bricks thrown towards them from unknown people. The news spread in the village and the girls' families went out to see what happened to their girls; the matter which resulted in great quarrel and 'battle' that yielded injured.

A.S revealed that this incident has previous roots which increased the dispute between Muslims and Copts in the village, he said "what happened that the girls bus thrown by stones after that their families went out and quarreled with the people in that area which resulted in many injured especially when Muslim Brotherhoods and Salafis intervened who motivated and incited people to carry white weapon and big sticks to attack Christians houses but the reason is not the girls bus that thrown by stones, the matter is more than this."

In 7<sup>th</sup> March 2015, there was a problem of the Virgin church<sup>4</sup> since the church got license of reformation and renewal for the church building so Muslim Brotherhoods and Salafis intervened to prevent this matter and put condition to



impede the reformation and renewal of the church<sup>5</sup>.

The matters began to settle and it was decided to organize reconciliation meeting. But some people do not want this reconciliation to take place so they threw the girls' bus with stones so that they will quarrel and the church building and development will be totally canceled.

These incidents resulted in injured from both sides. There were 9 injured Copts who are:

- 1- Zarif Qaliny Abd Allah.

<sup>4</sup> Small Church in which prayers are hold since 1977.

<sup>5</sup> These conditions represented in:

- 1- The church is to be built on only 400 m, without beacon, cross or bells or any features indicating that it is a church.
- 2- The church will be just one floor.
- 3- The church entrance will be in side street and it is prohibited to open a door on the main street.
- 4- Muslim from the village will attend in digging for the foundation to make sure that it is one floor.
- 5- If the church burned or destroyed it will not be renewed or rebuilt.

- 2- Abdo Farahat Abdo.
- 3- Mina Morees Shihata.
- 4- Gamal Qaliny Abd Allah.
- 5- Fayez Hawash Yousif.
- 6- Milad Ezzat Hana.
- 7- Ibram Gamal Qaliny.
- 8- Girgis Said Abd Allah.
- 9- Emad William Rizk.

## Kafr Darwish Incidents – Bani Souif governorate

26<sup>th</sup> May 2015

Ayman E.M, Christian young person currently working in Jordan, according to official stories Ayman E.M shared posts on Facebook that offend the prophet Mohamed (peace be upon him).

The news spread in place of birth of Ayman in Bani Souif in Kafr Darwish, then members of Salafi groups and Muslim Brotherhoods trends incited youth in the village to go towards Ayman's house and his relatives and to besiege them and to try to break into their houses and the houses of other Copts in the village.

On the other hand, one of the villages' Copts called S.M said "we found a great number of the village's Muslims gathered in front of Copts houses and threw them with stones, broke windows and broke a car owned by one of the Copts arguing that Ayman Yousif Tawfiq offended Islam on Facebook. Although Ayman live in Jordan and not in the village and he is illiterate, but Muslim Brotherhoods incited people to violent practices, after that security forces intervened and of course people do not have money to pay the fines, so they have to leave their houses and the whole village in two hours. Later on security forces were able to totally dominate the village and returned Ayman's family to their house and imposed security on the whole area."



## Third Section

Documentary Table of The Monitored Cases

From 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2015

Serial	Governorate	Attacked Building	Incident Date	Violation Form
1.	Aswan	Private Properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August	Muslim Brotherhoods demonstration attacked commercial shop owned by a Copt.
2.	Aswan	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> – 21 <sup>st</sup> August	Besieging the village and preventing Christians from going to the Virgin Church
3.	Assuit	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
4.	Assuit	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
5.	Assuit	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
6.	Assuit	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones
7.	Assuit	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
8.	Assuit	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
9.	Assuit	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
10.	Assuit	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Breaking into attempt and siege
11.	Assuit	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Full burning
12.	Assuit	Private properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning private properties
13.	Assuit	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Breaking into attempt
14.	Assuit	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
15.	Assuit	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Breaking into attempt
16.	Assuit	Citizens	14 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Kidnapping a citizen
17.	Assuit	Worship places	15 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Breaking into attempt
18.	Assuit	Public properties	15 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
19.	Assuit	Worship places	27 <sup>th</sup> July 2013	Violating land
20.	Assuit	Citizens	1 <sup>st</sup> August 2013	Killing and kidnapping
21.	Assuit	Citizens	12 <sup>th</sup> September 2013	Fire and white weapons
22.	Assuit	Citizens	1 <sup>st</sup> July 2013	Beatings
23.	Alexandria	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones
24.	Alexandria	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Breaking into attempt
25.	Alexandria	Private properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning private properties

26.	Luxor	Private properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning private properties
27.	Luxor	Private properties	4 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> July 2013	Burning and breaking into 21 houses and killing 4 persons and injuring 5 persons.
28.	Luxor	Worship place	5 <sup>th</sup> July 2013	Breaking into attempt
29.	Giza	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Full burning and plundering its content
30.	Giza	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning and destroying two floors
31.	Giza	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Breaking into and plundering
32.	Giza	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones
33.	Giza	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones
34.	Giza	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Breaking into and plundering
35.	Giza	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones
36.	Giza	Worship place	15 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones
37.	Giza	Worship place	16 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Breaking into attempt
38.	Giza	Worship place	17 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
39.	Giza	Citizens	20 <sup>th</sup> October 2013	Shot fire randomly on gathering in front of a church
40.	Suez	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
41.	Suez	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning and plundering
42.	Suez	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
43.	Suez	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
44.	Suez	Public properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Full Burning
45.	Suez	Public properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
46.	Al Gharbia	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones and Molotov
47.	Al Gharbia	Worship places	16 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Fire shot
48.	Al Fayoum	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Full burning
49.	Al Fayoum	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
50.	Al Fayoum	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Breaking into and plundering
51.	Al Fayoum	Public place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
52.	Al Fayoum	Public place	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	

53.	Al Fayoum	Private properties	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning private properties
54.	Al Fayoum	Worship place	15 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
55.	Al Fayoum	Worship place	15 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Breaking into attempt
56.	Al Fayoum	Worship place	15 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
57.	Al Fayoum	Private properties	15 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning private properties
58.	Cairo	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Distorting walls and incitation
59.	Cairo	Worship places	15 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Fire shots
60.	Cairo	Worship places	16 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Breaking into attempt
61.	Cairo	Worship places	16 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Breaking into attempt
62.	Cairo	Worship places	16 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with Molotov
63.	Cairo	Citizens	7 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Fire shots
64.	Monofiya	Worship places	16 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning church contents
65.	Al Minia	Citizens	30 <sup>th</sup> June 2013	Random fire shot
66.	Al Minia	Worship places	4 <sup>th</sup> July 2013	Stones throwing
67.	Al Minia	Private properties	7 <sup>th</sup> July 2013	Discriminating marks and paintings
68.	Al Minia	Religion leaders	30 <sup>th</sup> September 2013	Assassinating attempt by fire shot
69.	Al Minia	Worship place	28 <sup>th</sup> March 2015	Attacking and breaking into attempt of a church
70.	Al Miniya	Private properties	9 <sup>th</sup> April 2015	Attacking Copts houses and shops by Muslim Brotherhoods.
71.	Al Miniya	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning and breaking
72.	Al Miniya	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Full burning
73.	Al Miniya	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning and plundering
74.	Al Miniya	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Full burning and plundering
75.	Al Miniya	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
76.	Al Miniya	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
77.	Al Miniya	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
78.	Al Miniya	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning, plundering and destructing
79.	Al Miniya	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
80.	Al Miniya	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning, plundering and destructing



81.	Al Miniya	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones
82.	Al Miniya	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Breaking into and plundering
83.	Al Miniya	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
84.	Al Miniya	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
85.	Al Miniya	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
86.	Al Miniya	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones
87.	Al Miniya	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Breaking into, plundering and destructing
88.	Al Miniya	Public properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Full burning
89.	Al Miniya	Public properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
90.	Al Miniya	Public properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with Molotov and damaging
91.	Al Miniya	Public properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
92.	Al Miniya	Public properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
93.	Al Miniya	Public properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
94.	Al Miniya	Public properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
95.	Al Miniya	Public properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
96.	Al Miniya	Public properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
97.	Al Miniya	Public properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Full burning
98.	Al Miniya	Public properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking
99.	Al Miniya	Private properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning private properties
100.	Al Miniya	Private properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning private properties
101.	Al Miniya	Private properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Breaking and plundering
102.	Al Miniya	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones
103.	Al Miniya	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones
104.	Al Miniya	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones
105.	Al Miniya	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
106.	Al Miniya	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones
107.	Al Miniya	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning

108.	Al Miniya	Public properties	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones
109.	Al Miniya	Public properties	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Breaking into and plundering
110.	Al Miniya	Public properties	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking
111.	Al Miniya	Private properties	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning private properties
112.	Al Miniya	Worship properties	15 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Breaking into and plundering
113.	Al Miniya	Worship properties	15 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Full burning and blowing with tube cooker
114.	Al Miniya	Worship properties	15 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with Molotov
115.	Al Miniya	Worship properties	16 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning
116.	Al Miniya	Worship properties	16 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning and damaging
117.	Al Miniya	Worship properties	16 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones
118.	Al Miniya	Public properties	16 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Breaking into and plundering
119.	Al Miniya	Public properties	16 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Breaking into and plundering
120.	Al Miniya	Worship places	18 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones and siege
121.	Al Miniya	Worship places	30 <sup>th</sup> June – 3 <sup>rd</sup> July	Breaking into and damaging
122.	Al Miniya	Citizens	28 <sup>th</sup> July 2013	Kidnapping and killing
123.	Al Miniya	Private properties	3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2013	Attacking and stone throwing
124.	Al Miniya	Citizens	28 <sup>th</sup> November 2013	Random fire shot to gathering in front of a church
125.	Al Miniya	Private properties	4 <sup>th</sup> April 2015	Muslim Brotherhoods demonstration attacked Copts houses in the village with stones and white weapons
126.	Al Miniya	Worship places and citizens	4 <sup>th</sup> April 2015	Beatings and preventing church building and restoration
127.	Al Miniya	Citizens	11 <sup>th</sup> April 2015	Beatings
128.	Bani Souif	Public properties	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Fire shots, burning and plundering
129.	Bani Souif	Private properties	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones
130.	Bani Souif	Worship places	15 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones and Molotov
131.	Bani Souif	Citizens	26 <sup>th</sup> May 2015	Beatings
132.	Port Said	Private properties	19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning private properties

133.	Port Said	Worship places	9 <sup>th</sup> July 2013	Fire shot and damaging glass fronts
134.	Port Said	Worship place	28 <sup>th</sup> July 2013	Breaking into attempt
135.	Damietta	Worship place	18 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with Molotov
136.	Sohag	Citizens	6 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Fire shots
137.	Sohag	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning and plundering
138.	Sohag	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning and plundering
139.	Sohag	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning and plundering
140.	Sohag	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones
141.	Sohag	Public properties	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking
142.	Sohag	Citizens	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Citizens detention
143.	Sohag	Private properties	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning and plundering
144.	Sohag	Worship places and citizens	16 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Fire shots
145.	Sohag	Private properties	3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2013	Attacking and stone throwing
146.	Sohag	Citizens	4 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Killing
147.	North Sinai	Worship places	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Full burning
148.	North Sinai	Religion leaders	6 <sup>th</sup> July 2013	Fire shots and killing
149.	Qina	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones and Molotov
150.	Qina	Worship place	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking with stones and Molotov
151.	Qina	Citizens	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Attacking, beating and cross removing
152.	Qina	Private properties	14 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Burning private properties
153.	Qina	Private properties	3 <sup>rd</sup> July 2013	Damaging properties and random fire shot
154.	Qina	Private properties	4 <sup>th</sup> July 2013	Stones throwing
155.	Qina	Worship place	4 <sup>th</sup> July 2013	Breaking into attempt and siege
156.	Kafr El Sheikh	Worship place	16 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Fire shot
157.	Matroh	Worship place	3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2013	Damaging churches fronts
158.	Matroh	Worship place	13 <sup>th</sup> July 2013	Fire shot, Molotov and burning

## **Final Recommendations**

**The most important results of this report lie in weak poor governmental and public confrontation against terroristic practices which leads to increase of violence and anti-violence**

### **Firstly: The Egyptian government recommendations:**

- 1- The Egyptian government should guarantee that criminals will not escape punishment in sectarian violations crimes (the matter which requires immediate amendments of criminal laws to face danger of increasing terrorism).
- 2- Immediate judicial investigations in this regard and publicly announcing the results of these investigations.
- 3- Conducting sufficient, impartial and independent investigations regarding the committed violence cases and bringing the involved members in killing cases and other crimes to urgent trail.
- 4- Providing guarantees just trails for those interested in these cases and to allow the Egyptian public opinion to follow the course of these trails so that all victims will reassure that criminals will not escape punishment.
- 5- Ministry of Interior should seek to take immediate security procedures to protect Christians from exposing to such attacks in future.
- 6- Ministry of Interior should hardly work on protecting witnesses against any possible violations.
- 7- The Egyptian government should provide material and literary compensations for Copts whose properties, shops and worships places were destructed.

### **Secondly: Recommendations of Media Means:**

- 1- Local and international media means should monitor these cases through more than one source impartially for any side.
- 2- Local media means should cover sectarian violation cases through various press forms and should expand in investigative research in these cases; the matter which uncover many social defects that should be faced to treat these cases.
- 3- All media means should present all points of view of all parties especially regarding violence cases.
- 4- Media means should be accurate regarding covering religious issues and preventing violence inciters to access different media channels.

### **Thirdly: recommendations of international human rights organizations**

- 1- International human rights organizations depend on internationally approved mechanisms and principles regarding monitoring and documenting human rights violations including monitoring and documentation principles issued by UN.
- 2- In issuing reports related to situation in Egypt, the international human rights organizations should study the Egyptian reality and know the reality lived by the Egyptian people who revolt against hateful religious fascism, and so the Egyptian society suffers from terrorism, political violence and attempts of sectarian violence.
- 3- The international organizations should depend on what happens on ground in their reports about Egypt and not on false and undocumented information according to approved criteria and mechanisms of investigation and documentation and be away from unknown sources that sometimes classified as witnesses.
- 4- International and Egyptian human rights organizations should work away from political orientations whether of violations committers or violations victims and only adhere to human rights principles impartially.

## *Application of Monitoring and Documenting Violations against Copts in Egypt*

Date: ----- Registration No.: -----

Pre – collected Information:

Meeting witnesses: yes    no    before:----- Date:-----

Medical examination: yes    no    before:----- Date:-----

Photos: yes    no

### **1- Information about the Victim**

Name: -----

Date of birth: ----- Gender: -----

Job: ----- Family Name: -----

Address: -----

Nationality: ----- Religion: ----- Tribe: -----

### **2- Personal Description of the place/picture**

Date and time of the incident: -----

Correct place: -----

Region: ----- Center: ----- Village: -----

Address: -----

### **3- Incident Nature:**

Full description of the incident: -----

### **4- Injuries Nature**

**Injuries description (if any):** -----

**The injured Names:**

-----

### 5- Death cases (if any)

**Incidents description:** -----

-----

**Deaths names:**

-----

-----

### 6- Committers

**Names:** -----

-----

### 7- Evidence

**Witnesses:** -----

**Documents and photos:** -----

**Medical evidences:** -----

**Other (videos – photos..Etc.):** -----

### 8- Complaints

**Was a complaint submitted? Yes      No**

**If yes, when?** -----



**9- Official Answer**

**Was an investigation done? Yes    No**

**If yes, by whom?**

**Did the case reach court? Yes    No**

**If yes, which court? ----- When? -----**

**Did public officers submit any data about the case? -----**

**If so what are they? -----**