



# Still in Mind

## The forcibly disappeared in Egypt



Justice For Human Rights



**A report by**

**Justice for human rights and El Shehab for human rights**

**On the occasion of International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances**

**August 30, 2019**



## El Shehab Center for Human Rights (SHR)

*London*

A human rights organization working for a world in which a person has a decent life, established in Egypt in 2006 and obtained the approval of the British authorities to work as a human rights organization under the number 10658421 – London



Justice For Human Rights

## Justice for Human Rights (JHR)

*istanbul*

An independent human rights organization for supporting human rights, it operates in accordance with the rules, mechanisms and systems of international organizations, and has a significant partnership with the organizations concerned.

# Introduction :

On December 21, 2010, the UN General Assembly decided to adopt the International Convention on the Protection of all People from Enforced Disappearances and decided to appoint 30 August as the international day for victims of enforced disappearances,

This was due to many reports of enforced disappearance in many countries.

In this report, we highlight enforced disappearances in Egypt on the occasion of The International Day of Victims of Enforced Disappearances.

Enforced or involuntary disappearance is classified as a crime against humanity, as it does not only affect the abducted or disappeared person, but also affects his or her community and family - we can also say that it also paves the way for multiple crimes against the victim.

What happens in Egypt is that the citizen is subjected to arbitrary arrest and then imprisoned in an unknown place - blindfolded, handcuffed, cut off from the external society, then subjected to indecent cruel and degrading treatment, subjected to physical torture and moral abuse, and may end up dead due to torture, beating or by gunshots, he may also be forced to confess, causing an unfair trial that would result in life imprisonment or capital.

We can say in short that enforced or involuntary disappearances are missing human dignity and legal rights, and at other times their right to life is lost.

On this international occasion – International Day of Victims of Enforced Disappearances, we present the crime of enforced disappearance in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Through the monitoring and documentation units of the El Shehab for Human Rights and Justice for human rights, enforced disappearances over the past 6 years have been found to be the most famous and most serious crime in Egypt, carried out in a systematic and geographically widespread manner, and demographically, involving large age groups of children. Adults "male, female";

The number of people who have been subjected to enforced disappearances in Egypt during the monitoring period of 2013 to 2019 reached 6,000 cases of enforced or involuntary disappearances, the duration of disappearances varied from case to case, including those who were hidden for hours, days, for more than six months, others were hidden for more than two years, and others who are still disappeared.

Although the crime of enforced disappearance committed by the Egyptian police as a state organ has been monitored and documented, official statements always deny that this crime has taken place in Egypt, there is no crime of enforced disappearance in Egypt, how could they deny the crime with this huge amount of documentation that confirm this systematic crime. ?!!



**In our report, Justice for human rights, and El Shehab for human rights highlight the fact that the Egyptian state has committed the crime of enforced or involuntary disappearances.**

**as follows:**

A history of enforced disappearances in Egypt.	6
Proof that the crime of enforced disappearance is a systematic and ongoing widespread crime.	7
The Egyptian state's position on the International Convention to Protect All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.	9
The role of NGOs against the crime of enforced disappearance in Egypt.	11
Examples of victims of enforced disappearance.	12 - 14
Recommendations.	25

# Historical review of the enforced disappearance in Egypt

- The crime of enforced disappearance in Egypt is not recent, as Egypt has witnessed its history, but it has been narrowed down and expanded according to historical period and events – where the crime of enforced disappearance simulated existence and lack of political changes.

- The main perpetrator sought to be the police, a branch of the police was responsible for arbitrary arrest, isolation of the detainee from his community, deprivation of liberty, concealment of his fate and whereabouts.

- The police branch, whose name changes and its mission does not change – in a historical period was known as the political section, then the political police, then turned after the revolution of July 1952 to the general intelligence service, and then President Sadat called it the State security, and then more recently after the Revolution of January 2011, it was called the National Security Service, its descriptions and its names varied, but its work remained to terrorize citizens and often extrajudicially take their lives.

- The function of the state security personnel remained unchanged in all times and their mechanisms of action continued unchanged, except for adding more powers and powers to overtake all state institutions, diminishing the rights of citizens and violating their fundamental freedom. <sup>1</sup>

- In the Nasserist era, the term "Police State" continued to exist, and many political opponents were arbitrarily arrested and forcibly hid until the term "behind the sun" appeared, as an expression of those who were arrested with unknown fate for long periods.

- Under Sadat, the picture was overturned, Sadat released many opponents of the former regime, but the security grip increased on the citizens, economic policies were not like before - because they targeted the larger segments of the "poor" people, so the level of satisfaction with the regime was lower, and there were frictions between The security grip of the regime is represented in the interior and the general public. <sup>2</sup> Under Sadat, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, and torture of citizens began to emerge in order to confess to their "political crimes", even though they did not belong to any political organization or faction.

- "The uprising of bread broke out" so was called the protests that took place under President Sadat in 1977, the police could not extinguish the uprising, the army went down with its tanks to impose security and control the street, three years later Sadat began a campaign of large-scale arrests that affected all the opposition spectrum from the far left to the extreme right In September 1981, resulting in 3,000 arrests, during which the number of detainees exceeded the number of detainees of President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

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<sup>1</sup> Abdelwahab Khidr <http://www.ahewar.org/debat/show.art.asp?aid=247495>

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.sasapost.com/egyptian-police/>

Egypt has lived for thirty years in a state of continuous emergency, "The era of Hosni Mubarak the President of the Republic", and the state of emergency imposed without interruption since 1981 has played a key role in the consolidation of the police state, the waste of the rule of law, and the disruption of various constitutional guarantees of public rights and freedoms, Security agencies' powers expanded, this period witnessed a campaign of arrests and disappearances in the course of the emergency.

In the first report issued by the Center for Human Rights to help prisoners on the phenomenon of forced disappearance in Egyptian prisons, as part of the center's follow-up to the prison conditions recorded high rates in Egypt in previous years and the center documented (11) disappearances occurred in the period (1992-1996).<sup>3</sup>

In 1998, there were 19 cases of enforced disappearance<sup>4</sup>. The phenomenon of enforced disappearances began to increase until it peaked in the mid-1990s, the Center for Human Rights to help prisoners in its report on the phenomenon of enforced disappearance in Egypt under the title "Missing Persons" monitoring 46 cases of enforced disappearance.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Report of human rights association for the assistance of prisoners.

<sup>4</sup> Report of human rights association for the assistance of prisoners.

<sup>5</sup> Report of human rights association for the assistance of prisoners.11/11/2001

## The Enforced Disappearance in Egypt is a wide continues systematic crime.

### The definition of enforced disappearance

"according to International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance".

“ 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 whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law.”<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Article 2 of International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

- During the past 6 years the enforced disappearance in Egypt has been taken the systematic nature. It is being committed according to specific regulars. It is, also, committed in various cities in Egypt. In addition to, including more than a social group of victims. We concluded that from the monitoring and documentation, as well as, statements of the families or lawyer of the victims.

- 6000 persons had been forcibly disappeared. Some of them appeared and others' fate remains unknown, according to unofficial statistics.

- 203 women were forcibly disappeared during various periods.

The Egyptian Commission of Human Rights geographically classified the crime of enforced disappearance in their report from August 2016 to August 2017 with a total of 387 cases as follows:<sup>7</sup>

**Central governorates had 192 cases.**

**Seaside governorates came next with 134 cases.**

**Suez, Ismailia, Port Said and Sinai governorates with 6 cases.**

<sup>7</sup> <http://stopendis.org/?p=5976&fbclid=IwAR37ZY9mkdndb2RtWhNLGIZAw67yb2-0dkACsgNAXGYvrt8taRqpljYYDc>

During 2019, until the date of writing this report, **390** enforced disappearances have been monitored, as following

<b>January</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>February</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>March</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>April</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>May</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>June</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>July</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>August</b>	<b>49</b>

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### **Disappeared who were killed:**

**56** people have been extrajudicially killed after enforced disappearances by bullets.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> <http://bit.ly/2ZoQ6La>

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# The Egyptian state's position on the international convention to protect all persons from enforced disappearance.

- The International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances was adopted, published and opened for signature, ratification and accession under UN General Assembly Resolution 61/177 in December 2006.

- The Arab Republic of Egypt is not a signatory to the convention, and despite many recommendations and demands that the agreement should be ratified and signed, the Egyptian government is not responding.

- Despite the fact that NGOs have documented cases of enforced disappearances -- particularly for the past six years, which have witnessed a dramatic widespread of enforced disappearances - the Egyptian authorities deny the crime of enforced disappearance, and always state that there are no enforced disappearances in Egypt!!.

- Every country is free to respond to ratification of conventions or not, but when there is a crime against humanity such as enforced disappearances, it is quite different, according to the 560 enforced disappearances documented in 2013 & 2014.

In 2015, 1,720 enforced disappearances were detected.

In 2016, 1,300 disappearances were detected, and enforced disappearances continued to increase to a peak and the number of cases monitored rose in 2017, with the highest rate of enforced disappearances this year at 2,171.

226 reports of enforced disappearances, according to a report of the UN Human Rights Council Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances in July 2016.

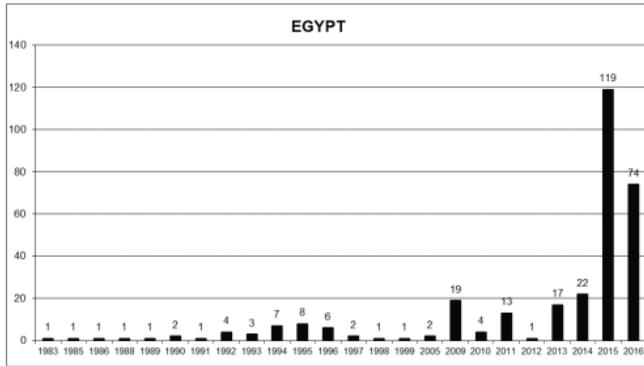
In front of the official reports issued by the international bodies of the United Nations the Egyptian state denied the crime of enforced disappearance, what we found clear in the observations contained in the international reports, as the team referred 131 cases of disappearance to the Egyptian state, and the team expressed concern about it.<sup>9</sup>

89. The Working Group thanks the Government for the high number of replies, which demonstrate the Government's commitment to engage with the Working Group and allowed it to clarify a high number of cases. It is also grateful for the constructive meeting held during the 109th session of the Working Group. It is however extremely concerned that, during the reporting period, it transmitted 131 new cases under its urgent action procedure to the Government (see A/HRC/WGEID/107/1, paras. 36-42; A/HRC/WGEID/108/1, para. 45; A/HRC/WGEID/109/1, paras. 27 ff.) in relation to what seems to be an increasing pattern of disappearances, notably short-term disappearances (see A/HRC/30/38, para. 67). It reiterates that, as provided in article 7 of the Declaration, no circumstances whatsoever may be invoked to justify enforced disappearances, and that accurate information on the detention of such persons and their place or places of detention, including transfers, shall be made promptly available to their family members, their counsel or to any other persons having a legitimate interest in the information (art. 10 (2) of the Declaration).

90. On 30 June 2011, the Working Group requested an invitation to undertake a visit to the country. No response yet has been received from the Government in spite of reminders sent. The Working Group hopes that a positive reply will be received soon.

<sup>9</sup> <https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=ar/A/HRC/33/51>

- A graph of enforced disappearances annually between 1980 and May 18, 2016 - the team transmitted to Egypt according to the reports received.<sup>10</sup>



- In the Group's report<sup>11</sup> during the reporting period in 2018, the Working Group referred 48 cases to the Government under its urgent actions.<sup>12</sup>

## Note :

- The Working Group thanks the Government of Egypt for responding to the prosecution (see paragraph 46 above).
- However, they condemn that the reply rejects the allegations of enforced disappearance as "malicious attacks based on false information", apparently without taking into account the seriousness of these allegations.
- Referring to internal regulations for the protection of individual rights and freedoms,

- The Working Group urges the Government<sup>13</sup> to strictly monitor and ensure that these regulations are enforced and draws its attention to the need to ensure an effective remedy for enforced disappearances. It also recommends that the Government take legislative, administrative, judicial or other effective measures to prevent and end enforced disappearances as stipulated in article 3 of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance;
- To ensure that accurate information concerning the detention of persons deprived of their liberty, places of residence or place of detention, including transfers, is made available immediately to their family members, lawyers or to any other persons with a legitimate interest in information (Article 10) 2).

\* The report concluded with Egypt - the killing of a citizen who was later found to be an enforced disappearance in the grip of national security was documented as follows:

\* The Working Group remains concerned about the circumstances surrounding the death of Abdul Rahman Jamal Mohammed Ahmed, a faculty of medicine student who was allegedly killed in a police raid on 6 December 2016 with two other people, in Assiut. The fact that Abdul Rahman Jamal Mohamed Ahmed was already in the hands of the security forces after his alleged abduction on 25 August 2016 by uniformed national security service officers drew the working group's attention. The Working Group calls on the Government to conduct a thorough investigation of this allegation and requests that it be informed of the results.

\* The Group on Enforced Disappearances continues to call on Egypt to ratify the International Convention, as well as a number of non-governmental human rights organizations, to stop the crime and protect people from enforced disappearances

<sup>10</sup> <https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=ar/A/HRC/33/51>

<sup>11</sup> Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances Hundred and sixteenth session (10-14 September): post-session document

<sup>12</sup> [https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Disappearances/A\\_HRC\\_WGEID\\_111\\_1\\_EN.docx](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Disappearances/A_HRC_WGEID_111_1_EN.docx)

<sup>13</sup> The Egyptian government

# The role of NGOs and efforts against the crime of enforced disappearance in Egypt

- NGOs mainly contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in the world

They have impact on the discussions, decisions and procedures of the various UN bodies on human rights conventions and substantive procedures, and provides information on the situation of countries in general, as well as the important role that organizations play in monitoring and documenting all human rights violations, and disseminating awareness of human rights culture, preparation and drafting of human rights reports.

- with regard to enforced or involuntary disappearances in Egypt, all nongovernmental organizations have acknowledged the importance of documenting enforced disappearances in order to confront the secrecy and ambiguity surrounding this crime, and the deliberate concealment of information by official authorities in Egypt, and for the purpose of confronting The Egyptian authorities denial of the crime of enforced disappearance in Egypt.

- NGOs like Justice for Human Rights accompanied by El Shehab for Human Rights worked to raise the awareness of citizens in Egypt in order to document the enforced disappearances. The fact of disappearance must be established immediately after arrest or abduction, with an accurate description of those responsible for this procedure, through official records or by telegraphs.<sup>14</sup>

Monitoring and documenting enforced disappearances... And spreading it through its windows in several languages.

Preparing periodic reports including monitoring of crime and indicating the state's methodology for dealing with it.

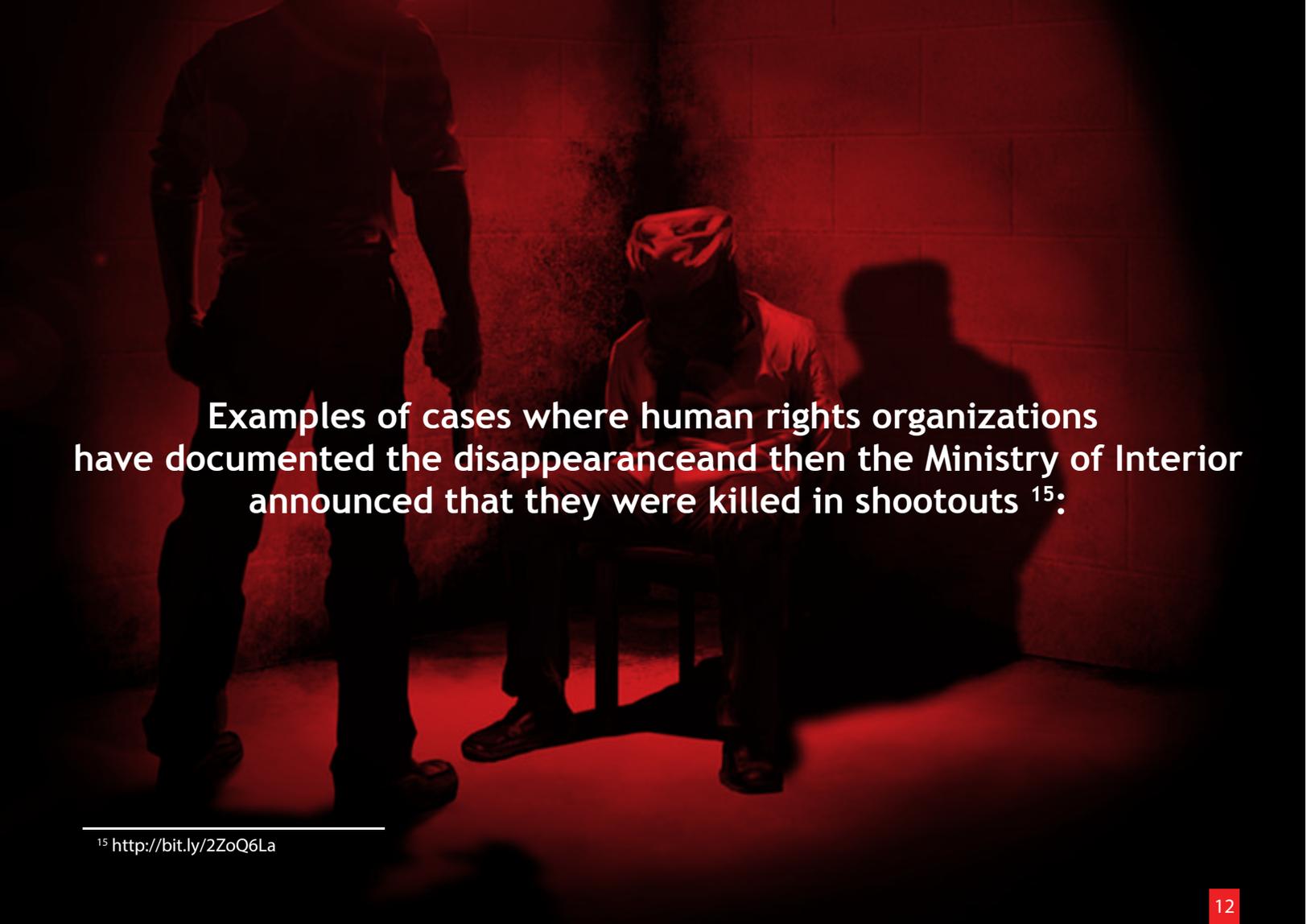
Justice for human rights and El Shehab for Human rights are campaigning for the defence of victims of enforced disappearances in order to pressure the Egyptian government to reveal the fate of the victims.

Complaints are also lodged with the human rights council's "Special Rapporteur on enforced or involuntary disappearances" and the Working Group.

In addition to the semi-periodic meetings with the team and the Special Rapporteur, which take place in Geneva, Switzerland, to follow up on complaints and procedures related to enforced disappearances in Egypt.

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<sup>14</sup><https://www.facebook.com/elshehab.ngo/>  
<https://www.facebook.com/JHRNGO/?ref=bookmarks>



**Examples of cases where human rights organizations have documented the disappearance and then the Ministry of Interior announced that they were killed in shootouts <sup>15</sup>:**

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<sup>15</sup> <http://bit.ly/2ZoQ6La>

- 1 Islam Saladin Atito
- 2 Mohammed Hamdan Mohammed Ali
- 3 Ahmed Jalal Ahmed Ismail
- 4 Giulio Regeni
- 5 Mohammed Sayed Hussein Smart
- 6 Alaa Rajab Ahmed Aways
- 7 Abdul Rahman Jamal Abdul Rahman
- 8 Ahmed Yusuf Mohammed Rashid
- 9 Abdul Ati Ali Abdul Ati
- 10 Mohamed Ibrahim Ayoub
- 11 Mansour Mohammed Suleiman Jama
- 12 Abdullah Hilal Al-Mutwali
- 13 Ahmed Mahfouz Ibrahim Metwally
- 14 Hassan Mohammed Jalal Mustafa
- 15 Rajab Ali Ibrahim Hantoor
- 28 Mohamed Abdel Moneim Zaki Abu Tabikh
- 29 Mohammed Kamal Mabrouk Abdullah
- 30 Suhail Ahmed Ahmed Al-Mahi
- 31 Zakaria Mahmoud Zakaria Nada
- 32 Ali Sami Fahim Al-Far
- 33 Ahmed Abdel Nasser Al-Bahnsawi
- 34 Emad El-DIn Sami Fahim Al-Far
- 35 Farid Zakaria Mohamed Omar
- 36 Ahmed Hassan Ahmed Al-Nshaw
- 37 Ahmed Abdel Fattah Ahmed Gomaa
- 38 Mohammed Awad Mohammed Al-Shalqani
- 39 Mohammed Radhi Ismail Mohammed
- 40 Omar Adel Mohammed Abdelbaky
- 41 Abdul Rahman Abdul-Mahat Mustafa
- 42 Mohammed Jamal Adli Radwan

- 16 Islam Ali Muhammad Al-Sayyid Al-Moulid
- 17 Abdullah Rajab Ali Abdul Halim
- 18 Mohammed Abdul Sattar Ismail Ghaith
- 19 Abul fotouh Abdel Fattah al-Bashbishi,  
Known as Mahmoud al-Bashbishi
- 20 Helmi Saad Masry Mohareb
- 21 Bassam Adel Adam
- 22 Abdul Rahman Elsayed Rashad Al Wakil
- 23 Ibrahim Jamal Ibrahim Al-Ghazali
- 24 Hussein Mohammed Ali
- 25 Mahmoud Ali Hussein
- 26 Sabri Mohammed Said Sabah Khalil
- 27 Abdul Zahir Saeed Yassin Misbah
- 43 Elsayed Maher Elsayed Mostafa
- 44 Muhammad Younis Ibrahim Younis
- 45 Yahya Ahmed Yahya Abdul Halim
- 46 Mohammed Shaaban Aweys Abdul Hadi
- 47 Mohamed Nader Ahmed Fathi Bandari
- 48 Ezz El-Din Ahmed Mustafa Abdul Latif
- 49 Abdelsalam Mohamed Abdeslam
- 50 Salah El-Din Attia Amara
- 51 Mahmoud Mohamed Hassan Mabrouk
- 52 Imam Fathi Imam Khriba
- 53 Ahmed Magdi Ibrahim Zahra
- 54 Raafat Al-Rashidi
- 55 Abdullahi Yusuf Mohammed Farag
- 56 Mohammed Abdul Rahman Abu Amer



# Examples of enforced disappearance victims

From 2013 to August 2019, there are enforced disappearance cases that are not yet revealed including:

# Forcibly disappeared that nobody knows their fates or places of detention

Mahmoud Ibrahim Mostafa Ahmed Atia

Cairo - Construction worke  
8/07/2013 - 1\07\1991



Mahmoud Ibrahim Mostafa Ahmed Atia

Tanta - Graduate of Arabic language faculty-  
Al-Azhar  
14/08/2013 - 14/03/1976



Amr Ibrahim Abdelmoniem Metwally

Kafr Alsheikh - Engineering student  
8/07/2013 - 1\07\1991



Mahmoud Mohamed Abdelsami Ahmed

Fayoum - Driver  
26/07/2013- 22/10/1976



Omar Mohamed Ali Ali Hammad

Sharkia - Engineering student  
14/08/2013 - 01/07/1993



Ashraf Hassan Ibrahim Mohamed

Menoufia - Worker  
26/07/2013- 22/10/1976



Mohamed Elsayed Mohamed Ismail

Sharkia - Surgeon  
14/08/2013 - 12/05/1957



Mohamed Khidr Ali Mohamed

Port Said - Engineer  
14/08/2013 - 15/08/1991



Khaled Mohamed Ezzeldin

Bani Swef - Accountant  
27/07/2013 - 12/04/1971



Mohamed Hasan Elsayed Elsaman

Cairo - Engineer  
14/08/2013 - 23/05/1987



Mahmoud Ahmed Mohamed Ali Badawy

Cairo - Furniture manufacturer  
14/08/2013 - 2/07/1978



Abdelhamid Mohamed Mohamed Ali

Dakahlia - Sharia Law student  
14/08/2013- 24/02/1992



# Forcibly disappeared that nobody knows their fates or places of detention

Samir Mohamed Abbas Al-Hity

Giza - Student  
25/05/2016 - 20 years old



Samir Mohamed Abbas Al-Hity

Gharbia  
09/01/2015 - 31 years old



Mohamed Elshahat Abdelshafi Ahmed

Cairo - Freelancer  
14/08/2013 - 31 years old



Essam Kamal Abd El-Galil

Assiut - Engineer  
26/08/2016 -



Ahmed Salem Salama Eid

Al-Arish - Farmer  
05/05/2015 -



Ezzat Said Fouad Morad

Giza - Café owner  
16/08/2013 - 14/07/1988



Abdallah Mohamed Sadik El-Sayed

Minia - Student  
22/11/2017 - 24 years old



Nesrine Abdalla Soliman Rabba

Arish-North Sinai  
30/04/2016 -



Osama Rashed Abdelhalim Mohamed

Suez - Employee at Tango pan company  
02/09/2013 - 03/11/1979



Abdelmalek Kassem Mohamed

Behira - Imam  
12/04/2017 - 24 years old



Mohamed Mahmoud Ramadan Antar

Qaliubi - Student  
26/05/2016 - 17 years old



Osama Rashed Abdelhalim Mohamed

Giza - Mechanical Engineer  
12/02/2014 - 25 years old



# Forcibly disappeared that nobody knows their fates or places of detention

Ahmed Magdy Abdelaziz

Bani Swef - Engineer  
21/12/2017 - 26 years old



Amr Nadi Abdo

Bani Swef - Student  
20/11/2017 -



Khaled Bahaa Ibrahim

Mansoura - Driver  
20/06/2017 - 32 years old



Ahmed Magdy Abdelaziz

Gharbia - Student  
13/02/2018 - 21 years old



Mohamed Othman Abdelrahman

Al-Arish - Electrical technician  
12/12/2017 - 36 years old



Amr Bahaa Ibrahim

Mansoura - Driver  
26/06/2017 - 30 years old



Abdelrahman Mohamed Batesha

Behira - Agricultural engineer  
30/12/2017 - 30 years old



Abdelrahman Mohamed Abdellatif

Behira - Engineer  
14/12/2017 - 36 years old



Mohamed Bahaa Ibrahim

Mansoura - Engineer  
28/06/2017 - 23 years old



Abdalla Moataz Mohamed Abdelhamid

Cairo - Student  
01/03/2018 - 30 years old



Abo Bakr Ali Al-Sanhouty

Sharkia - Student  
16/12/2017 - 20 years old



Mohamed Ali Gharib Moslim

Sharkia - Marketing specialist  
05/10/2017 - 46 years old

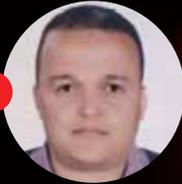


# Forcibly disappeared that nobody knows their fates or places of detention

Adel Khalafalla Abdelaal Sayed

Ismailia

29/10/2018 - 43 years old



Sayed Nasser Mohamed Al-Shaha

Giza - Student

05/04/2017 - 24 years old



Abdelrahman Mostaz Mohamed Abdelhamid

Cairo - Student

01/03/2018 - 22 years old



Mohamed Abdelfatah Abdelmagid

Giza - Freelancer

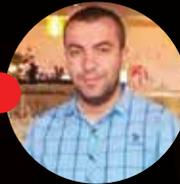
28/10/2018 - 38 years old



Mahmoud Abdellatif Kandil

Bani Swef - Teacher

18/09/2018 - 36 years old



Abdelazim Yousri Mohamed Fouada

Gharbia - Dentist

01/03/2018 - 27 years old



Ahmed Mohamed Ewis Kabeel

Fayoum - Engineer

02/12/2018 - 38 years old



Mostafa Al-Nagar

Giza - Dentist

28/09/2018 - 39 years old



Mohamed Hassan Mohamed Ezzat

Cairo - Computer teacher

06/03/2018 - 31 years old



Ahmed Elsayed Mohamed Taha

Behira - Worker

16/12/2018 -



Diaa Osama Safwat Ali Al-Borai

Dakahlia - Student

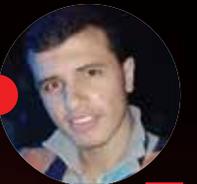
17/10/2018 - 23 years old



Mohamed Mahmoud Shehat

Sharkia - Student

01/05/2018 - 31 years old



# Forcibly disappeared that nobody knows their fates or places of detention

Karim Ibrahim Ismail

Elbehira - Decor technician  
20/02/2019 - 24 years old



Gamal Abdelnasser Saleh

Minia - Customer service employee  
23/01/2019 - 27 years old



Maysara Mohamed Fouad

Cairo - Computers and IT student  
27/12/2018 - 26 years old



Hamza Ahmed Sayed Mohamed Al-Serougy

Cairo - Student  
22/02/2019 - 20 years old



Abdelrahman Mousa Ahmed

Cairo - Student  
23/01/2019 - 20 years old



Moamen Abo Rawash Mohamed

Fayoum - Teacher  
11/01/2019 - 27 years old



Mohamed Hussein Mahmoud Nasser

Cairo - Telecommunications engineer  
23/02/2019 -



Mohamed Al-Tantawy

Cairo - Civil engineer  
05/02/2019 - 26 years old



Abderahman Gaber Mohamed

Giza - French language teacher  
12/01/2019 - 29 years old



Amr Azab Mohamed

Bani Swef - Doctor  
03/03/2019 - 24 years old



Nasser Elsayed Ayad Hassan

Kafr Al-Sheikh - Teacher  
05/02/2019 - 26 years old



Mohamed Hussein Abdelnaby

Sharkia - Student  
21/01/2019 - 29 years old



# Forcibly disappeared that nobody knows their fates or places of detention

Abdelaziz Mohamed Ahmed Abdelaziz

Cairo

14/04/2019 -



Mohamed Hassan Ragab

Cairo - Student

17/03/2019 -



Hassan Ahmed Azzam Khalafallah

Bani Swef - Plumbing contractor

03/03/2019 - 48 years old



Mohamed Mokhtar Ibrahim

Cairo - Accountant

17/04/2019 - 29 years old



Ahmed Mohamed Elsayed Emish

Dakahlia - Accountant

26/03/2019 - 26 years old



Amr Abdelhamid Abolnaga

Alexandria - Training lawyer

09/03/2019 - 26 years old



Essam Ahmed Moanis

Minia - Student

20/04/2019 -



Abdelrahman Ashraf Kamed Abdelaziz

Minia - Student

03/04/2019 -



Manar Adel Abolnaga

Alexandria - Lecturer at faculty of science Tanta University

09/03/2019 - 26 years old



Mohamed Ahmed Abdelrazik

Sharkia - Student

14/05/2019 -



Abdelrahman Mokhtar Hindy

Giza - Faculty of commerce graduate

11/04/2019 - 22 years old



Al-Baraa Omar Abdelhamid Abolnaga

Alexandria - Baby

21/01/2019 - One year old



# Forcibly disappeared that nobody knows their fates or places of detention

Abdelaziz Ahmed Abdelaziz

Kafr Alsheikh  
10/06/2019 -



Ahmed Abdelbaset Mohamed

Sharkia - Student  
27/01/2019 -



Ziad Mohsen Shawky El-Sahy

Menoufia - Student  
19/05/2019 - 24 years old



Hamza Ahmed Said El Serogy

Cairo - Researcher at the  
Egyptian commission  
11/06/2019 -



Hesham Alkady

Qena - Former parliament member  
29/05/2019 -



Abdelrahman Ali

Cairo - Student  
19/05/2019 - 23 years old



Sami Ali

Sharkia - Pharmacist  
21/06/2019 -



Kamal Nabil Mohamed Abdallah Fayad

Sharkia - Engineer  
10/06/2019 - 52 years old



Abdelsamad Al-Fiky

Kafr Alsheikh  
25/05/2019 - 54 years old



Abdelrahman Ahmed Mohamed

Fayoum - School Principal at pension  
03/03/2019 -



Ahmed Mohamed Mansy

Kafr Alsheikh - Student  
10/06/2019 -



Ashraf Ibrahim Ali

Sharkia - Works at plumbing shop  
26/05/2019 -



# Forcibly disappeared that nobody knows their fates or places of detention

Mohamed Ahmed Abdelmawla Shaout

Kafr Alsheikh - Student  
13/07/2019 - 36 years old



Amr Mohamed Omar

Assiut - Student  
08/07/2019 - 23 years old



Mohamed Elsayed Abdelrahim

Fayoum - Teacher  
26/06/2019 - 51 years old



Abdelrahman Mohamed Ahmed Ayoub

Sharkia - Student  
15/07/2019 - 24 years old



Mohamed Saleh Mohamed Saleh Nada

New Damietta - At pension  
29/05/2019 - 62 years old



Abdallah Amer Abdo

29/06/2019 -



Emad Ali Mohamed Sedik

Port Said - Pharmacist  
21/06/2019 - 56 years old



Mohamed Saad Mohamed Elsayed

Dakahlia  
10/07/2019 - 54 years old



Abdeltawab Masoud Ali Ammar

Giza - Accountant  
25/05/2019 -



Rania Abdelfatah Fayed

Helwan  
03/03/2019 - 33 years old



Abdelrahman Mostafa

Cairo - Student  
12/07/2019 -



Mohamed Fathy Diab

Cairo  
08/07/2019



# Forcibly disappeared that nobody knows their fates or places of detention

Ahmed Saad Al-Husseyi

Gharbia - Student

31/07/2019 - 19 years old



Mohamed Mahmoud Salama

Sharkia - Contractor

31/07/2019 - 58 years old



Mamdouh Said Mohamed

Alexandria - Alexandria

31/07/2019 - 60 years old



Mohamed Hafez

Alexandria - Lawyer

23/08/2019 -



## Conclusion

The crime of enforced disappearance in Egypt has become apparent, clear and no longer hidden, as a crime of the regime, there is no room for the Egyptian authorities to deny such crime with the huge number of documents proving the crime, and the appeals of victims and their families to non-governmental human rights organizations.

When enforced disappearances are documented through telegraphs, communications and police records, and then the Interior Ministry announces the names of the disappeared among those who are physically liquidated, then we have a complex and transnational crime,

### **We conclude from what has already been presented in this report:**

The crime of enforced disappearance in Egypt is the most serious and the most severe crime that the Egyptian authorities must stop, because they are flagrant violations of the Egyptian Constitution and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as citizens in Egypt are subjected to inhuman and degrading treatment, and violating their right to communicate with their families and lawyers and to enjoy all constitutional and legal guarantees.



## Recommendations:

- \* We call on the Egyptian government to sign and ratify the International Convention to protect all people from enforced or involuntary disappearances.
- \* The Egyptian Government should accept the jurisdiction of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances under Article 31 of the Convention.
- \* The need for explicit and direct legal provision to criminalize enforced or involuntary disappearances in Egypt, as it is a crime not expressly provided for in the Egyptian legislation.
- \* Stop all forms of arbitrary detention in violation of the Egyptian Constitution, the law and its consequences, most notably enforced or involuntary concealment.
- \* The need to immediately disclose the whereabouts of all the forcibly disappeared.
- \* Open a thorough investigation into all the enforced disappearances, hold the perpetrators of this crime accountable and prevent impunity.
- \* The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances should be able to visit Egypt to find out the situation of the forcibly disappeared and to meet with the families of the victims and NGOs.

