

Methodology and criteria

The general framework The methodology of monitoring and archive regarding this report: In the context of the report, the case of “arrest and accusation on political grounds” was defined as every security movement (detention or arrest) or judicial action (accusation of arrest and summons) against persons on a political basis. What is meant by a political background here is incidents related directly to the public affairs and they are in three main sections, which are:

Individual / group protest events, whether on a sports, labor, social or political basis.

Terrorist acts and operations of armed groups, and all accusations related to them.

Any incidents related to the arrest of persons due to accusations of overthrowing the ruling, disturbing the order, or joining a group established in contravention of the provisions of the law .. Etc.

Important clarifications regarding the methodology of the report and criteria for including cases:

The report is considered an initial counting and its main purpose is to show the detailed and internal contexts and patterns of the incidents, their data and elements. The report may not fully express the actual total cases according to the same specified criteria. “Zero” number in the report doesn’t mean that there are no other cases in a certain time and place.

Sources:

The report relied mainly on secondary sources, which were not directly verified from their primary sources, but the credibility of the source was taken into account and information was verified from multiple sources.

The elements of the sources relied upon to build the report are divided as follows:

Case papers and official statements of the Ministry of Interior and official authorities.

Press sources such as newspapers and news sites.

Relevant bodies with human rights, organizations or individuals, such as lawyers and human rights activists.

Civil sources such as highly local web pages that cover specific geographical areas, whether in the context of human rights or news.

The “main source type for incident approval” is divided as follows:

“Official bodies”: It is the case in which there is an official source regarding the actual occurrence of the incident, regardless of the accuracy of the details and narratives of the incident, or until reliable legal data transferred from security, judicial or any other government agency is available on them.

“Human rights bodies”: It is the case that relied on the narratives of human rights organizations only as they don’t have a source from “official bodies” or a “ direct means to

the primary source”.

“Mass Media” It is the case reported by media bodies, and accuracy has been exercised in relying on them by reviewing criteria and rules for documentation and information auditing.

Sources from people:

It is the case in which no other sources are available from the aforementioned, and caution has been taken in relying on them by reviewing the criteria and rules for documenting information, and measuring the credibility of the source itself.

Problems related to sources:

Poor media coverage for the incidents of arrest and detention compared to previous years.

Websites and newspapers use fixed drafts to cover news related to the imprisonment renewal, making it difficult to find out the details of the incident.

The media focuses only on imprisonment renewal without the facts of the arrest itself.

Review the index system, assumptions and terminologies:

✓ The data is completely arranged and archived according to the following archive system:

The date of the incident then governorate where the incident took place - in a fixed order for the governorates-, the incident's Police Department which is the indictment report or the demonstration incident and not the arrest department-, the location of the incident, then a distinctive or indexed name of the incident consisting of that hierarchy, and the type of security action - where it is placed Cases of arrest or seizure and summons first before the detainees.

✓ In the cell “a specific name for the incident”, it has been taken into account that it is archived according to the archive system, and a distinctive media name or the name approved in official papers may be added to it, and written in the following order:

✓ The beginning word is “incidents, security raids or security ambush or a page admin” according to the kind of incident. In case a group of incidents related to a certain event or an anniversary of a specific ever, the name of the incident or the anniversary is used as the beginning word, the police department of the incident, the place of the incident if available, a distinguished media name of the incident or a distinguished official number of the case and the history of the incident, day, month and year).

Example of this; (Qasr Al Nil events - Tahrir Square- a known protest-and Case No such as 6-22-2020).

✓ In the cell of the report or case number, all the official numbers were written according to their order with the official authorities, starting with the police station, then the police department, then the district prosecution, then the plenary prosecution, then the court circuits for misdemeanors, then appellant misdemeanors or felonies, then cassation, and they were all indexed as follows: (The word “number” + the official paper number is written in numbers and not letters + the word “year” + the calendar year and sometimes the judicial, as in the cassation, written in numbers and not letters + the words “administrative, misdemeanor, felonies, total, petitions, or investigation restriction” + the official body

department The number + the word “restricted by a number” belongs to it, then the same sequence in the event that another official number is available for the same incident).

✓ In the cell of the person's name or nickname field, it has been taken into account that the names of all people in the excel file are in a specific style that makes it easier to search after pressing CTRL + F.

✓ example: the Arabic letter Alif in all its forms (ا, إ and آ) is written without signs (ا), the letter Al Taa' Al Marbouta (ة) is written (ا) and Alif Maksoura (ي) is written (ي). The names (عبد الله - عبد الرحمن) is written without change (عبد الرحمن - عبد الله)

✓ There are “limited frameworks” assumptions within the report in very precise and analytical details related to contexts and a general approach to what is happening on the ground.

✓ The report was fully revised in order to reduce the percentage of “double arithmetic” by avoiding repetition, in various ways, whether by manual methods with traditional repeat deletions, or by comparisons to analyze time periods. Nevertheless, the possibility of recurrence remains.

✓ Some people were arrested more than once and released, which is not considered a recurrence, as was previously clear.

✓ The terminologies of police departments have been adopted with a unified index system by mentioning the name of the city / police department due to the low numbers of precisely mentioned police departments in order not to create a statistical problem.

General problems:

✓ Data scarcity and difficulty in accessing it.

✓ Coverage of some governorates and geographical regions is sufficiently weak, such as the Upper Egypt region and the Canal region.

✓ Lack of information on the personal data of the accused, such as age and occupation.

✓ Lack of official data.

✓ Lack of data on the accusations of the people, or mentioning it in an abusive abbreviation, such as mentioning that the person is accused of (joining), without any additional explanations.

✓ There are a large number of cases that are not related to specific facts. This makes it difficult to recognize the general and time frame of the case.

• The place of incidents

• There are two separated geographic scopes:

The province of the incident or the police department or the location of the incident: It is the place of occurrence of the original accusation incident in the following order (governorate - police department - specific location), where the minutes was written and not the place of arrest of the person.

✓ The place of residence: It is the place of residence of the person, whether within the same district or province or not. It is not necessary that the place of residence is the fixed

address in the ID, however it may be any alternative or temporary place of residence.

- ✓ The geographic scope was divided as the following
- ✓ The Greater Cairo region which includes the governorates of Cairo, Giza and Al Qalyubia.
- Lower Egypt which includes governorates of the Mediterranean Sea as Kafr El Sheikh, Damietta, Alexandria and Marsa Matruh.
- Delta region which includes the governorates of Ash Sharqia, Dakahlia, Gharbia, Menoufia and Gharbia.
- Upper Egypt Region which includes the governorates of the Red Sea, Faiyum, Minya, Asyut, Sohag, Aswan, Luxor, Beni Suef and Qena.
- The territory of the governorates of the Canal and North Sinai which includes the governorates of Ismailia, Port Said, Suez, and North Sinai (in the case of the governorates of residence).

The background to the incident was divided as follows:

- ✓ "Political incident": It is the demonstrations or protest activities on a political background for a clear political demand through which any other groups may participate in.
- ✓ "sports": They are the demonstrations or protest activities of soccer groups of fans, such as (Ultras Ahlawy or White Knights, among others).

Type of activity:

- ✓ One of the problems is that many cases are not based on a specific and clear incident, so the report relied on the following order to determine the type of activity:
- ✓ The same incident in the cases based on specific facts, such as field protests, terrorist acts, or any other facts.
- ✓ The accusations: The following sequence was adopted: Demonstration / press work / electronic publishing / joining.
- ✓ The type of the arrest incident or investigation, whether it was a security raid or ambush, or a deportation from outside the country.

The type of activity was divided as the following:

A collective protest activity: These are cases of arrest, detention and accusation on the background of a field demonstration,

A security ambush: These are individual cases of arrest through security ambushes, then directing accusations of demonstrating without notice and without being related to the incident of a specific field demonstration at the time. If the case is in connection with a specific demonstration, it is included in the "demonstration" section.

Electronic publishing: It is the cases of arrest and the accusation of electronic publishing via social media websites which contains several sub-divisions, namely:

- Managing electronic page
- Inciting to overthrow the regime
- Inciting to protest
- Promoting the ideas of a terrorist group

- Spreading false news

"Security raids": They are the cases of arrest through house raids.

"Joining a group": It is the cases of accusations of joining an entity whether it was identified or described only such as:

- Ultras
- Financing a terrorist group
- ISIS
- Al-Nusra Front
- A terrorist group (the accused person wasn't faced with the group's identity)
- A group founded in contravention of the provisions of the law (the accused person was not faced with the group's identity)
- A banned group (the accused persons wasn't faced the group's identity)
- April 6 Movement
- Hasam Movement
- Ghalaba Movement

"Filing a report": These are facts in which a citizen has filed a report against a person, accusing him of charges with a political nature.

Deportation from a foreign country to Egypt: These are incidents in which a person was deported from abroad to Egypt for being wanted for political accusations in Egypt.

"financing": They are incidents in which the accusations were leveled of financing a group aiming to overthrow the regime.

"Raising political slogans": They are incidents related to the accusations leveled at having banners, leaflets, or something containing political slogans.

"Visiting a detainee": These are facts in which a person was detained while visiting a detainee on the background of political accusations.

"Terrorist act": They are incidents of violence that take place by armed groups against civilians, the army or the police.

"Journalistic work": The incidents in which a journalist is detained because of his work as a journalist or while performing his work. It has several subdivisions, which are:

- Insulting the president of the republic
- Photography without a license
- journalist report
- Spreading false news

"Work of arts and literature" They are the incidents in which a person is arrested as a result of an artistic or literary work, such as a book, a play, or a song.

"Trade union activity": The facts in which a person is detained as a result of his trade union activity.

"Sports activity": They are the facts that the accusation is made on the background of a sporting activity or inside a facility

✓ The incidents of arrest on the background of sporting activity contain several subdivisions which are:

- Baptized destruction.
- Having banners.
- An attempt to enter a sports stadium

“A state security issue”: They are the people who are brought before the Supreme State Security Prosecution, on a political basis, without knowing the specific accusations against them.

‘Party activity’: The incidents that have been charged on the background of partisan activity, and contain several subdivisions, namely:

- Partisan activity
- Incitement to demonstrate

The type of the body that consider lawsuit was divided to the following:

“The Ministry of Interior”: It is the state of arrest then released through the Ministry of Interior without writing a report and referral to the Prosecution.

“The Public Prosecution”: It is the state of arrest, writing a report and referral to the Prosecution whether the investigation is being conducted, or it has been dismissed, or the accused person have been excluded, but there is no subsequent decision to refer to trial

“Misdemeanor Court”: It is the state of arrest, writing a report, presenting it to the prosecution, then referring it to the Misdemeanor Court where a decision was issued regarding the case or is still before it.

✓ Misdemeanor Court - Terrorism: It is the case of arrest, filing a report, presenting it to the prosecution, and then referring it to one of the circuits devoted to terrorism cases in misdemeanor courts which it has been decided or is still before it, taking into account that the appeal to terrorist misdemeanor is registered in the regular appellant misdemeanor courts.

✓ Misdemeanor Court - Emergency Supreme State Security: It is the state of arrest, filing a report and presenting it to the Prosecution then referral to one of circuits that is devoted to the cases of the Emergency Supreme State Security cases in Misdemeanor Courts in which a decision was taken regarding the case or the case is still before it, taking into account that the appeal to Emergency Supreme State Security Misdemeanor is registered in the regular appellant misdemeanor courts.

✓ “Appellant Misdemeanor Court”:

It is the state of arrest, filing a report and presenting it to the Prosecution then referral to the Misdemeanor Court and a decision was issued. Then the Appellant Misdemeanor Court issued a decision concerning it. In case it is proven that it has not been decided before an appellant misdemeanor, the misdemeanor judgment is recorded as the last judgment and legal status.

✓ “The Criminal Court”:

It is the state of arrest, filing a report and presenting it to the prosecution, then referral to the criminal court which has issued a decision concerning the

case or the case is still before the court.

✓ “The Criminal Court- Terrorism”:

It is the state of arrest, filing a report and presenting it to the prosecution then referral to one of the circuits devoted to terrorism cases in the criminal courts. And the court has issued a decision regarding the case or it is still before it.

✓ “Criminal Court - Supreme State Security Emergency”:

It is the state of arrest, filing a report and presenting it to the prosecution then referral to one of the circuits devoted to the Emergency Supreme State Security cases in criminal courts which issued a decision regarding the case or the the case is still before the court.

The legal status for person was divided to the following:

“No report was made”: It is the cases of arrest then the release through the Ministry of Interior without filing a report and presenting it to the Prosecution.

“Pretrial detention”: It is the case in which the latest date for renewing the imprisonment for the accused person is known during the period covered by the report.

“A state of release”: It is the case in which the person is finally released, and it is ensured that it is implemented and not canceled after the prosecution appeals.

“Excluding from the report”: It is the incidents which a report was actually made, and then some people were dismissed from these incidents and were not brought before the prosecution.

“Unknown” It is the case in which the current legal status of a person is unknown, whether his case was referred to the court, or he is still being held in pretrial detention or he has been released.

“referred to trial in presence”: It is the case of arrest, filing a report and presenting it to the prosecution, then referral to trial, and no court ruling was issued in it until December 31, 2020.

“Sentenced” It is the case in which a judgment of a guilty verdict in presence has been issued against the person, and he is serving the term of his sentence.

“Sentenced in absentia”: The cases in which a person has been convicted in absentia.

“Served the duration of a sentence”: The cases in which a person is supposed to be released from prison, after having already served his sentence.

“Acquittal”: It is the case of arrest, filing a police report and being brought before the Prosecution then referral to trial then a judgment of acquittal.

“Presidential Pardon”: It is the case of arrest, filing a police report and being brought before the Prosecution then the issuance of a presidential pardon whatever was the litigation stage.

“Death”: It is the case of arrest, filing a police report and being brought before the Prosecution, then the accused person dies inside his place of detention whatever was his legal situation at that time.

“Released”: It is the case in which the re-arrest of a person was monitored as he was previously mentioned as an arrested person pending investigations on another case, after

being confirmed that he is the same person. That means that he was released from the first incident of arrest, but without knowing whether he was set free or a judicial ruling with acquittal or conviction was issued against him, and he actually served the duration of his sentence .

We note that many of the exact addresses of the residence of persons within this report have been deleted, taking into account the respect for privacy and not mentioning the addresses of these persons in their residence or the residence of their relatives with direct indicative signs, such as the number of the apartment, house, street, etc.

