

URGENT ACTION

DEPOSED PRESIDENT AND AIDES INCOMMUNICADO

Deposed President Mohamed Morsi and nine of his aides have been held in an unknown location by the Egyptian authorities since 3 July, without contact with their lawyers, doctors or family. They appear to be held in a manner which deprives them of the protection of the law, in conditions which put them at risk of torture and other ill-treatment and may amount to enforced disappearance.

On 3 July, the army announced it was removing Mohamed Morsi from power after days of protests and political violence. The deposed President and his team were last seen at the Republican Guard Club, a military compound in Cairo's Nasr City. Since then, their fate and whereabouts have remained unknown. Their families have not had any official information about their location, who is holding them, or the legal basis of their detention.

On 26 July, a judge ordered that Mohamed Morsi be detained for 15 days to investigate charges that he collaborated with Hamas in prison breaks during 2011's uprising, state news agency MENA reported. The Public Prosecution has been investigating complaints against Mohamed Morsi and Muslim Brotherhood leaders of inciting violence, spying, and ruining the economy. However, on 16 July, an army spokesperson had said Mohamed Morsi was being held for his own protection. His family have said that he has been "abducted" by the army.

At time of writing, the Public Prosecution has not said it has charged any other member of Mohamed Morsi's team with a criminal offence. On 17 July, Egyptian media claimed that at least two members of Mohamed Morsi's team had been released, but the reports were untrue. All remain in detention. On 19 July some of the aides' families received phone calls telling them to deliver white clothing for the men to a security official at the 'Abedine Palace in Cairo. In Egypt white clothes are usually worn by detainees in preventive detention.

Please write immediately in Arabic, English or your own language:

- Urging the Egyptian authorities to immediately disclose the whereabouts of Mohamed Morsi and his team;
 - Calling on them to immediately grant them access to their families, lawyers and doctors;
 - Urging them to release Mohamed Morsi and his colleagues unless they are charged promptly with recognizably criminal offences and tried before civilian courts in proceedings that fully conform with international fair trial guarantees;
 - Calling on them to ensure anybody charged and ordered detained is held in a lawful place of detention;
- Calling on them to protect all those deprived of their liberty from torture or other ill-treatment.

PLEASE SEND APPEALS BEFORE 6 SEPTEMBER 2013 TO:

Interim President

Adly Mahmoud Mansour
Office of the President
Al Ittihadia Palace
Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt
Fax: +202 2 391 1441

Salutation: Your Excellency

Minister of Defence

General Abdel Fattah al-Sisi
Ministry of Defence
Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt
Fax: +202 2 290 6004
+202 2 291 6227

Email: mmc@afmic.gov.eg
Salutation: Dear Field Marshal

Public Prosecutor

Hesham Mohamed Zaki Barakat
Office of the Public Prosecutor
Supreme Court House, 1 "26 July" Road
Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt
Fax: +202 2 577 4716
+202 2 575 7165;

[n.b. switched off after office hours]

Salutation: Dear Counsellor

Also send copies to diplomatic representatives accredited to your country.

Please check with your section office if sending appeals after the above date.

**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL**



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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The men detained incommunicado are deposed President Mohamed Morsi; Ayman Ali; Ahmed Abdelaty; Assaad al-Shikh; Khaled al-Qazzaz; Essam al-Haddad; Abdelmequid Mashali; Refa'a al-Tahtawy; Ayman al-Hodhod; and Ayman al-Serafy.

On 30 June, thousands of Egyptians took to the streets to call for President Mohamed Morsi to step down. It was the start of a new wave of protests against his rule. The protests had been sparked by the Tamarud ("Rebellion") movement, which had collected a petition calling for the President to resign, and were backed by a coalition of opposition leaders. Over the next few days, many of the President's supporters also took to the streets to stage counter-protests. Many of the protests saw clashes between the President's supporters and opponents.

On the night of 3 July, Minister of Defence Abdel Fattah al-Sisi announced that the Constitution was suspended and that Mohamed Morsi was no longer President. He named Adly Mansour, the Head of Egypt's Supreme Constitutional Court, as Egypt's new President and said that an interim government would rule the country ahead of new elections.

Minutes after the Minister of Defence's statement, security forces raided television stations known for supporting Mohamed Morsi, arrested their staff and shut them down. In the days that followed, the security forces rounded-up hundreds of Mohamed Morsi's supporters on accusations that they incited or participated in violence. Many were members of the Muslim Brotherhood, a movement to which Mohamed Morsi has close political ties.

The security forces have arrested more than 700 men in Cairo alone. They include prominent leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood and its political party, the Freedom and Justice Party. While courts ordered that 650 men be released on bail, an unknown number remain detained because they don't have the money to post it. Many of the men had been arrested on 8 July after the security forces broke up a protest around the Republican Guard Club, leading to violence which left at least 51 Morsi supporters dead, one army officer and two members of the security forces. At least nine leading members of the Muslim Brotherhood and their allies have also been detained. They include the Muslim Brotherhood's former General Guide, Mohamed Mahdi Akef; Deputy General Guides Khairat al-Shater and Rashad Bayoumi; the Head of the Freedom and Justice Party, Saad al-Katatni; and Muslim Brotherhood lawyer Abdelmonim Abdelmaqsud. They are currently believed to be held in the maximum-security prison of Alaqrab ("The Scorpion"), south of Cairo, some 2km from the Tora Prison complex.

Some members or supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood might have been involved in inciting or participating in violence. However, Amnesty International is concerned that others are being pursued solely for their membership or support of the Muslim Brotherhood, and their peaceful exercise of their rights to freedom of expression and assembly. Amnesty International has called on the Egyptian authorities to release all those detained, or charge them with recognizably criminal offences and try them fairly. It has also urged the authorities to immediately and unconditionally release anyone detained solely for peacefully exercising their rights to freedom of expression, assembly or association.

On 28 January 2011 a number of prisons were stormed by unidentified individuals who led and, in some cases, forced inmates out of prisons. Prisoners also attempted to escape when they learned of the uprising and of prison breaks elsewhere. Security forces responded to these events with firearms, which led to the killing and injury of hundreds of prisoners. Inmates were denied adequate food, water and other basic necessities during the uprising.

Name: Mohamed Morsi; Ayman Ali; Ahmed Abdelaty; Assaad al-Shikh; Khaled al-Qazzaz; Essam al-Haddad; Abdelmequid Mashali; Refa'a al-Tahtawy; Ayman al-Hodhod; and Ayman al-Serafy

Gender m/f: m

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