



POST BICI REPORT

**A BCHR REPORT ON
HUMAN RIGHTS
VIOLATIONS SINCE THE
BICI
RECOMMENDATIONS**
PUBLISHED 26 MARCH 2012



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**A BCHR report on human rights violations since the BICI
Report**

Published 26th March 2012

The former president and cofounder of the Bahrain Center for Human Rights, ABDULHADI ALKHAWAJA, is currently on his 47th day of hunger strike, adding to a 9 day hunger strike he engaged in two days apart from this one. AlKhawaja began this hunger strike on the evening of the 8th of February 2012, saying it was until Freedom or Death.



FREEDOM 4 ALKHAWAJA

AlKhawaja's life is at serious risk, having been severely tortured (refer to BICI report, torture case nr 8), and conducting 3 hunger strikes in protest of the continued human rights violations committed by the Bahrain government. Alkhawaja was sentenced to life imprisonment last June 2011 due to his lifelong human rights work. Read more about Alkhawaja's case here: <http://www.bahrainhrd.org/>. The continued detention of Alkhawaja will cause his death.

This report honours the past and current sacrifices made by human rights defender Abdulhadi Alkhawaja and all those who paid a high price for demanding human rights.

The BCHR demands the immediate release of its former president and co-founder, AbdulHadi AlKhawaja, and all other prisoners of conscience in Bahrain.

Executive Summary

1. This is a report by The Bahrain Center for Human Rights presenting the main key findings from the ongoing effort to document human rights violations occurring in the state of Bahrain since the publication of the Report of the Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry in November 2012. Our investigative report supports the rights of victims, no matter their political or religious background. It is unaffiliated with the Bahraini government or any foreign government and is firmly centered on domestic civil society advocacy of human rights.
2. This report is the second publication from the BCHR chronicling the events since February 14th 2011. The first, *Bahrain: The Human Price of Freedom and Justice*, was pivotal in addressing the widespread and systematic violations of human rights and international law.
 - a. **[Link to initial BCHR report released last November for background overview: http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/4849](http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/4849)**

Report Index

Contents:

I.	Violations.....	
A.	Extrajudicial Killings.....	Page 6
B.	Arbitrary Arrests.....	Page 6
C.	Torture and Excessive Use of Force.....	Page 6
D.	Political Prisoners.....	Page 8
E.	Religious discrimination.....	Page 9
F.	Kidnappings.....	Page 9
G.	Sackings.....	Page 10
H.	Student Dismissals and Suspension of Scholarships.....	Page 10
I.	Ongoing Trials.....	Page 11
J.	Media / Witness Bahrain Harassment	Page 12
K.	Accountability.....	Page 13
II.	International Statements	Page 14
III.	Recommendations.....	Page 14
IV.	Appendix.....	Page 18

Important Note:

All numbers provided by the BCHR are a sample, numbers are estimated to be much higher. Due to limited resources of the center, limited number of people working on the ground, and due to fear amongst victims, it is difficult to register all cases.

I- Violations

A. Extra-Judicial Killings

BICI Conclusions/Recommendations:

1. (862), (891-895)

Facts and numbers

- 31 deaths since the BICI Report (20 due to teargas suffocation- The BICI noted that PSF units resorted to the disproportionate use of tear gas-1117)
 - See Appendix (A)
- Several police officers have been put on “show trials”, but none were officially charged with murder, but rather only for accidental death or beating that lead to death.
 - <http://www.bahrainrights.org/en/node/4966>
- Government continues to deny responsibility for the deaths
- There has been no access granted to independent forensic examination for the dead
 - Doctors who wrote false causes of death for the those killed during the period of National Safety have not been held accountable following the BICI report which confirmed that excessive force and or torture was the cause of death
 - Continued targeting of the families of those killed [especially witnesses]: arrest of relatives, house raids, destruction of properties, and throwing tear gas on their homes: (<http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/5058>)

B. Arbitrary Arrests

BICI Conclusions/Recommendations

1. (1172) (1179), (1722:A) (1722: D)

Facts and Numbers

- Total number of people arrested since February 2011: est. 4000
- BCHR documented 266 were arrested in 2012 as of 22 March 2012 (estimated number is around 550)
 - 40% of them are less than 18 years old
 - 28% of arrests in 2012 were through pre-dawn house raids.
 - 24% of arrests in 2012 were following peacefully protests or a martyr’s funeral
- 171 still detained since 2011 as per our records.
 - 24% of them were arrested in Nov and Dec 2011.
- February 14 and 15, 2012 over a 100 people were arrested for approaching the Pearl Roundabout.
 - At least 52 are still detained as of the end of Feb 2012.
- Midnight House raids by security forces have resumed since November 2011. Security forces continue to be accompanied by armed men in civilian clothing during attacks and raids.

C. Torture and Excessive Use of Force

BICI Conclusions/Recommendations

1. (873-878)(1112-11121) (1230-1245), (1246-1250) (1253-1255)

Facts and Numbers

- There have been 3 reported deaths by torture since the BICI Report.
- The United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture visit to Bahrain was delayed twice, the latest coming on March 8 to 17.
- Hundreds of cases of excessive force have been witnessed, videos and pictures available
- In fear of reprisal attacks and limited medical help many of these cases have been undocumented
- Out of the 65 “recorded” cases since October 2011, 76% were recorded in 2012
- Injury types include: wounds, bruises, fractures, internal bleeding.
- Causes of injury include: Physical assaults (36%), rubber bullets, sound grenade and lead shot pellets (combined 20%), tear gas (18%).
- 30% of injured persons are 20 or less years old.
- Security forces continue to throw molotov cocktails, stones and iron rods at protesters:<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i00KsFu7J7I>,
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YkUWHnLVaps>
- Security forces use knives to cut protesters, as in the example of the rooftop beatings in Shakhoura village in December 2011: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AZdEecERQiE>
 - These numbers only represent documented cases and not all cases.
- Security forces continue to target protesters through the use of hitting them with their vehicles which consist of jeeps and Turkish APV's.
- On average around 15 villages are tear gassed as collective punishment every night. Tear gas is shot directly into people's homes and on their roofs, and it is usually in the late evening, many times when there are no protests. Protesters continuously complain that the symptoms of the tear gas being used are not normal as it causes:
 - severe abdominal pains
 - vomiting
 - vomiting blood
 - temporary blindness
 - temporary memory loss
 - shivers
 - seizures
 - long lasting breathing difficulties

Medics are concerned as to what the long term effects of the continuous excessive use of tear gas will be, on the residents of those areas as well as future generations.

- Continued use of lead pellets against protesters.
- Use of tear gas and water cannons at the same time, which puts protesters at high risk of suffocation.
- Pre-dawn and dawn raids continue on homes where confessions have been extracted under torture, as condemned in the BICI Report
- Bahraini security forces continue to engage in the systematic torture of demonstrators in detention centers (formal and informal):<http://www.bahrainrights.org/en/node/5115>
 - As documented by the Bahrain Center for Human Rights, Bahraini Security Forces continue to harass, arrest, beat, sexually assault, and torture their victims in isolated and informal detention centers.
 - In conducting such acts outside of formal detention centers lawyers are prevented from meeting their clients, families are unable to contact victims, and medical care has often been denied.

- These informal detention centers include
 - Karzakan City Hall
 - Headquarters of the Civil Defense for Fire Fighting
 - Sanabis Youth Hostel
 - Abandoned Houses
 - Construction/ Parking Garages
 - Security Force automobiles
 - Horse stables in Budaiya
 - Public Streets
 1. Mohammed Ibrahim Yaqoub died hours after his arrest on January 27, 2012. He was beaten by 15-20 police officers, as reported by eyewitnesses, in the stomach and chest.
 2. Ministry of the Interior claims that the cause of death was due to the victim having sickle cell anemia
- Children have been frequently been the target of security force reprisals
 - Examples:
 - 9 year old Abdulla Hussain was beaten by security forces
 - Child suffocating from tear gas
 - Child in the hospital due to tear gas:
 - Another child in the hospital due to tear gas
 - Infant having breathing problems due to tear gas
 - Child sleeping in the bathroom as it is the only tear gas free area in the house.

D. Political Prisoners

BICI Conclusions/Recommendations

1. (1271-1290), (1291)

Facts and Numbers

- The total estimate of current detainees is 600.
- 397 individuals are still being detained, with sentences ranging from 6 months to life. One prisoner is on death row for the murder of a policeman.
 - Out of the 266 individuals arrested in 2012, 226 are still being held
 - 171 are still being held since their arrest in 2011
- Human Rights Defenders are currently imprisoned:
 - **Naji Fateel** (Bahrain Youth Society for Human Rights) was arrested on 14 February 2012 along with Nabeel Rajab, director of the Bahrain Center for Human Rights and the Gulf Center for Human Rights
 - **Abdul Hadi Al-Khawaja** (Bahrain Center for Human Rights and the Gulf Center for Human Rights, Former Regional Director of Front Line Defenders) was sentenced on 22 June, 2011 to life imprisonment. Currently engaging in a hunger strike, life at risk.
 - Roughly 200-300 prisoners have engaged in multiple hunger strikes
- Human Rights Watch has called for the release of Ibrahim Sharif, Abdulhadi al-Khawaja, Hassan Mushaima, and Abdul Wahab Hussein
- According to Human Rights Watch Report, "No Justice in Bahrain" - "The trial of the 20 medical personnel was riddled with many unfair trial problems as well. The presiding judge reportedly would not allow defense counsel to cross-examine prosecution witnesses, insisting that

counsel address the questions to him; the judge then reformulated the questions before allowing the witness to respond, and in some cases simply refused to ask the questions of the witness. The court also prohibited the defendants from testifying.” For more information on this case please refer to reports cited in appendix (C).

E. Religious Discrimination

BICI Conclusions/Recommendations

1. (1334), (1336) (1563)

Facts and Numbers

- No mosques have been completely rebuilt, initial rebuilding only begun in 5 mosques. 35 mosques were demolished, amongst a large number of other Shia religious places (Matams, make-shift “madhayef”)
- The Information Affairs Authority announced on March 14, 2012 that 5 mosques destroyed since last year’s unrest will be rebuilt. The IAA also claimed that more mosques would be rebuilt after future coordination with relevant authorities.
- Religious processions were attacked in Muharraq during the month of Muharram (Dec 2011) by security forces with tear gas. A number of religious processions have been attacked post Muharram as well.
- The department of Awqaf was surprised that they have been given penalties for reconstructing the demolished mosques.
- People were attacked with tear gas for trying to pray on lands of demolished mosques.
- More mosques and Religious gathering places "matam" were attacked with tear canisters on several occasions, the latest was March 2012.
- Residents tried to rebuild some mosques themselves but are being prevented by authorities. Example: Residents attempted to rebuild Ameer Mohammed Mosque, was demolished again a few days later. Residents built it again, it was demolished one week ago again.
- Mosque of the “Great Companion of the Prophet, Sasa’ah Bin Souhan” located in the village of Askar, was subjected to sabotage and vandalism on March 17, 2012. Windows and doors of the mosque were broken, the shrine destroyed, written prayers and copies of the Quran were thrown on the ground.
- Security forces broke windows of AlGhuraifa matam and shot multiple tear gas canisters into the mosque which caught fire on the 24th of March 2012.

F. Kidnappings

BICI Conclusions

1. (1543)

Facts and Numbers

- 100 recorded cases have been documented since the publication of the BICI report. The latest occurred on March 21 2012. Estimated number of total cases 250.
- Majority of kidnapping victims were boys of the age of 18 and under.
- Such incidents typically included the following acts:
 - Beatings
 - Torture

- Sexual assault
- Cuts (use of knives)
- Stabbing (use of knives)
- Rape
- Burning (cigarettes)
- Theft
- Threatened into working as an informant
- See attached (B)

G. Sackings

BICI Conclusions/Recommendations

1. (1446-1455), (1456)

Facts and Numbers

- Dismissals started in March 2011. Until this month the government sector continues to deliver suspension letters to its employees, for up to 10 days without salary.
- According to General Federation of Bahrain Trade Unions (GFBTU), as of 5 March 2012, there are **1776** worker who remain dismissed/suspended in both government and private sectors. With more than **46 trade union activist** between them.
- Feb 2012, the court issued its first verdict against a teacher who was charged for refusing to work (joining the strike) last year. The sentence is 3 months in prison but the court decided to suspend execution. The BICI report stated that the strike was legal. (<http://www.alwasatnews.com/3461/news/read/636238/1.html>)
- Total of affected people due to layoffs is around 14,535 persons according to statistics of GFBTU.
- Reinstated workers were forced to sign new contracts, had their positions changed to lower positions, were deprived of compensation for the dismissal period, were deprived from leaves, have had cuts in their salaries, and were forced to sign pledges not to be active in any political or even civil society organisation.
- In most cases the stated reason for dismissal has been absence from work during and immediately after street protests, but the dismissals appear to have been carried out in violation of Bahraini law, which requires that such absences be for at least 10 consecutive days and that workers receive written warnings after five consecutive absences.
- Estimated number of people not yet reinstated in both private and public sector are around 300.
- Those individuals and companies who ordered the systematic sackings have not been held accountable
- Public sector sackings have included members of the Bahrain Stock Exchange, Municipal Deputies, and Mayor

H. Student Dismissals and Suspension of Scholarships

BICI Conclusions/Recommendations

1. (1491-1499), (1502-1504)

Facts and numbers

- All university students were reinstated, including detained students.
- 141 students were sentenced by court: 37 were sentenced to 1 year imprisonment (yet to be enforced), 37 were sentenced to 6 months imprisonment (yet to be enforced), 14 were sentenced to pay 200 Bahraini Dinars, 32 were sentenced to pay 500 Bahraini Dinars, 22 were found innocent. The court stated if the Bahrainis paid BD500 as bail money, their convictions would be suspended.
- 6 students are still detained and sentenced by military court to 15 years and around 300,000 BD for events of March 13 at the University.
 - Most have evidence that they were not in the university at that date but are still jailed.
 - They have been tortured and subjected to ill-treatment.
 - BICI report has confirmed torture was used to force confessions in this particular case. (Case 44 and Case 57 of BICI report, Appendix B)
- At least 2 students were arrested in 2012 and charged for assault that occurred in March 2011. One of them was previously detained for months then cleared from charges, his case was documented by BICI.
- School Students continue to be subject to arbitrary penalties on back of the exercise of Freedom of Expression. In March 2012, 20 school girls were suspended from study for one week for “chanting with political slogans”.

I. Ongoing trials

BICI Conclusions/Recommendations

1. (1288-1290), (1291)

Facts and Numbers

- 502 were convicted by military court up until Oct 2011 in 165 different cases, and another 437 cases which were referred from the Military Prosecution to the Public Prosecution in Oct 2011 are still open. Out of nearly a thousand cases, the committee reviewed only 30 cases and issued recommendations in only 11 cases
- 1622 cases were referred from the Military Prosecution to the Public Prosecution, in Oct 2011 of which 1185 have been shelved and 437 cases are still ongoing at court.
- Hundreds of the released detainees still face trials at the civil court.
 - Largest active cases:
 - i. 7 teachers to receive sentence of retrial on 26th March 2012.
 - There are cases of detainees who were sentenced by military court and who had their appeal at the military court as well, and now are not having any chance for re-trial at civil court.
 - Examples include the 14 leaders in the republic case. The Court of cassation, the only chance for them has also upheld the sentence against some of the detainees
- Detainees arrested in recent months from daily protests or martyr’s funerals are being prosecuted and sentenced to jail for illegal gathering.
- Children (under 18 years old) were among those sentenced by military court to up to 15 years in jail.
- Government has announced that charges related to freedom of expression have been dropped. However, the public prosecution continues to press charges related to freedom of

expression as in the case of Zainab Alkhwaja (inciting hatred against the regime). There is no information of any accused who have benefited from this dropping of charges.

- Government also said it will review charges related to statements that are not incitement to violence. Out of nearly 1000 cases, the committee issued recommendations in 11 cases. We have not seen application of these recommendations yet. <http://www.bna.bh/portal/en/news/495850>
- Trials at the civilian courts still lacking the basics of fair trial, depriving defendants from right in defence: <http://www.bahrainrights.org/en/node/5096>

Those in appeal process:

- 141 university students and staff on trial for protesting at campus last March - sentences issued on 20 March.
- 139 people accused of illegal gathering and incitement , sentences issued on 19 March: imprisonment of up to 3 months.
- 48 medics and doctors divided on two different cases.
- 3 detainees who were sentenced to death in police killing case.

J. Media/Witness Bahrain harassment:

BICI Conclusions/ Recommendations

1. (1633-1640), (1641)

Facts and Numbers

- Nick Kristof & Adam Ellick (December 9, 2011)- New York Times columnist Nick Kristof and videographer, Adam Ellick were detained. Both were held in two separate police cars as tear gas was fired on protesters and their equipment damaged.
- Hamad Mohamed (December 7, 2011)- Reuters photojournalist was detained for about half-hour while authorities were engaged with protesters.
- Mazen Mahdi (December 7, 2011)- EPA/DPA photojournalist detained for about half-hour while authorities engaged with protesters.
- At least 6 journalists were denied visas to Bahrain in February 2012:
 - Nicholas Kristof (NY Times)
 - Adam Ellick (NY Times)
 - Kristen Chick(Christian Science Monitor)
 - Cara Swift(BBC)
 - Alex Delmar-Morgan (Wall Street Journal)
 - Gregg Carlstrom(Al-Jazeera)
- The opposition rallies continue to be ignored by state media. Moreover, their online live-streaming websites have been blocked a few hours after starting the broadcast.
- Amnesty International canceled planned Bahrain trip (March 2-9) due to government restrictions placed on international organizations.
- Fate of blogger Ali Abdulemam remains unknown. He was sentenced by military court to 15yrs in jail, disappeared since 16 March 2011.
- Hasan AlJaber, known blogger, was arrested on 14th February while walking to Pearl Square, still in remains in prison.

- Around 60 sacked local journalists or media professional have not been reinstated to their jobs. Some (like Lamees Dhaif) are still living in exile for fear of facing harassment or jail upon return.
- At least one journalist Reem Khalifa is on trial for fabricated charges because of her views.
- Several journalists were refused entry to Bahrain in Feb 2012.
- AP journalist and German journalist were directly targeted with tear gas and sound grenades while attempting to cover protests.
- 17 activists representing Witness Bahrain came to Bahrain after Bahraini activists invited observers to come witness the violations in Bahrain.
 - All 17 Activists were deported
 - Many received injuries at the hands of Security Forces
 - For further information: <http://witnessbahrain.org/>

K. Accountability

BICI Conclusions/Recommendations

1. (403) (1200) (1239-1241) (1698), (1716)

Facts and numbers

- No member of the Bahraini Security forces has been convicted of human rights violations at detention centers. Their names and ranks were never made public and were never provided to representatives of human rights organisations or political societies to verify the accuracy of the information.
- Show trial for Policemen Accused of Torturing Two Detainees to Death, Including an online Journalist: <http://www.bahrainrights.org/en/node/4966>
- GCC forces continue to have a presence in Bahrain despite it being illegal according to international law. Please refer to information about this on page 27 of our former report: <https://docs.google.com/file/d/0B5abTTYHrcWDZDEzNTk5NmItNmNmYy00MDEzLWJhYTYtOTQ2OGUyYTVkNmRk/edit>
- Security forces shot directly into Abbas Abdulla's car causing it to catch fire. He luckily escaped. When he went to file a complaint at the police station the next day he was arrested and is being kept until he is interrogated by the public prosecution. His car: <http://twitpic.com/8zw5j0>.
- Security forces continue to commit violations against human rights on a daily basis through excessive use of force, intimidation, ill treatment and collective punishment with impunity.
- None of the officials involved in ordering and carrying out the illegal sackings of individuals were held accountable.
-

Names of some of those implicated in cases of torture without accountability:

1. Khalifa bin Abdullah AlKhalifa, (Former Head of the National Security Apparatus, now advisor to the King)
2. Khalifa bin Ahmed AlKhalifa (Head of AlRiffa Police Station)
3. Noora AlKhalifa (Works in the Criminal Investigation Directorate)
4. Nasser bin Hamad AlKhalifa (Commander of Bahrain's Royal Guard, son of King)
5. Khalid bin Hamad AlKhalifa (Lieutenant in the Bahrain Defense Force, son of King)
6. Isa AlMajali (High level officer in the Criminal Investigation Directorate)
7. Fawaz AlAmmady (Officer in the Criminal Investigation Directorate)

8. Mohammed Khalid AlSaeedi (Works in the Criminal Investigation Directorate)
9. Mubarak bin Huwail (Works in the Criminal Investigation Directorate)
10. Bader AlGhaith (Officer in the National Security Apparatus)
11. Turki AlMajed (Officer at the Central Constituency Police Station)
12. Taher AlAlawi (Officer at the Ministry of Interior)
13. Isa AlSulaiti (Officer at the Ministry of Interior)
14. Yousif AlMannai (Officer in the National Security Apparatus)
15. Isa AlNoaimi (Officer in the National Security Apparatus)
16. Yousif Mulla Bukhait (Officer at Samaheej Police Station)
17. Bshara Abdou Bshara (Head of security at Bahrain International Circuit)

II. Official Statements and reports Post-BICI Report

Please refer to Appendix (C) for the full list of statements and reports.

III. Recommendations:

1. A. For the Bahraini Government

To immediately end ongoing human rights violations

- a. To immediately end the violent repression of protests; to completely cease use of birdshot and excessive tear gas; and to recognise the fundamental right to associate.
- b. Unconditionally release political prisoners and end torture, arbitrary detention, and incommunicado detention;
- c. Take measures to ensure the reinstatement of all remaining workers and employees who were dismissed from their workplace for peacefully exercising their right to freedom of expression, political opinion, and assembly;
- d. To ensure that sacked workers are reinstated in the same positions, with the same contracts, that they are compensated and to discontinue the signing of pledges;
- e. To end the harassment and intimidation of human rights defenders, political activists and journalists
- f. Allow access by local and international journalists to activists, protest sites, hospitals and other public institutions.
- g. To immediately withdraw all factions of the army from Salmaniya Medical Complex, and allow people access to medical care.

Accountability & ending the culture of impunity

- h. To put on trial all those accused of killing and wounding protesters and torturing detainees as well as those who ordered and authorized such acts.
- i. To put on trial those ministers responsible for crimes against humanity and the head of state who has complete control of all government operations, and would have authorized, and condoned human rights abuses. Such widespread and systematic policies may amount to crimes against humanity and that command responsibility reaches at least ministerial level and head of state. It would be difficult to reject the

prima facie case here. Not only are implicated ministers, such as the Minister of Interior, the head of the National Security Apparatus, head of BDF, the IAA, the Social Development Minister, the labor Minister and the Labor Ministry directly responsible for one or more of the violations listed, they should be put on trial for ordering, or becoming accessory to such crimes.

- j. To end the impunity of those in government and those in power. The failure to seriously investigate or to convict a single official or security officer for the grave abuses that have taken place cannot continue.
- k. Dissolve the National Security Apparatus and the Special Security Apparatus and return their jurisdictions to the regular security apparatuses.
- l. To sign the Optional Protocol of the Convention Against Torture (OPCAT) in order to strengthen legal accountability for torturers.

Redress & reparation for victims

- m. To grant reparations to the families of those killed or left disabled by serious injuries.
- n. To initiate a rehabilitation center for victims of torture.

To rebuild a new independent justice system

- o. Create a judicial system that operates independently, both financially and administratively, and is impartial and transparent in its proceedings; to make sure it is never again used as a political tool of the state
- p. To prosecute the Minister of Justice for perverting the course of justice by violating due process.
- q. To put the former head of the infamous National Security Apparatus, current advisor to King, on trial for crimes of torture committed by his apparatus.
- r. To ensure the independence of judges in civilian courts in all hearings. Those who have been arrested and convicted in a military court should be immediately released and have their convictions expunged.
- s. To bring laws into conformity with international standards of freedom of expression and association.
- t. To address and reform the Penal Code and laws that are not currently up to international standards.
- u. To address the Law against Terrorism which has been heavily criticized by international human rights organizations as being too vague and ambiguous in its definition of terrorism.
- v. Institutionalizing human rights and ending sectarian discrimination
- w. The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation based on political opinions that are different than others; and
- x. A security apparatus respectful of human rights and subject to independent review with equal opportunity for all and ending the use of foreign mercenaries that serve as an antithesis to community policing.
- y. Protect Shiaa places of worship and religious buildings, rebuild destroyed mosques, and end systematic discrimination in political representation, government recruitment, employment, and naturalization policies;

- z. To allow independent oversight by an international body at the beginning, such as Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, FIDH and OHCHR to ensure these changes are implemented.
- aa. To institutionalize human rights in order to ensure that these breaches do not happen again.

Addressing the root causes of the problem.

- bb. Political reconciliation in the form of democratic transition
- cc. To recognize that human rights are best protected in a democratic political system where there is accountability and transparency.
- dd. To include in any plans for reconciliation, the 21 opposition leaders who have paid the highest price in terms of freedom in their struggle for democracy.
- ee. To draw a road map for democratic transition including a new constitution that represents the will of the people.
- ff. Universal and equal suffrage, including in the designation of electoral districts

2. For the EU and US

To end arms deals with the Bahraini regime

- a. Because of the likely use of US-origin military equipment by the BDF against protesters marching to the Pearl Roundabout on February 18, 2011 and by Saudi troops who entered Bahrain to crush the movement, the EU and US should cease military sales to Bahrain that could be used to repress the Bahraini people. This was also mentioned in the EU Parliament's Motion for a Resolution (refer to appendix (C)).
- b. There should be an international moratorium on the lethal use of birdshot and tear gas against civilians if not a ban of sales of such weaponry to governments, like the Bahraini government that have fatally used them against their own people.

Surveillance technologies

- c. To stop the sale of surveillance technologies to the government of Bahrain from European companies. Export controls should target specific technologies, such as content filters and spyware, which serve the primary purpose of limiting flows of online information or monitoring private digital communications.
- d. To hold technologies companies accountable for their corporate social responsibility toward protection of human rights. Involvement in sale of technologies to government with bad human rights records and where reports of ill-use of these technologies should be addressed in the laws of the EU countries and the United States. They should be required to report the to publicly disclose what products and services they provide to countries with extensive internet restrictions.

Protect right to anonymity

- e. To enable greater anonymity online for the protection of activists and users in countries where they are facing harsh punishment for online posts. Google said it's reconsidering the policy of real name, while Facebook has not shown any sign of modifying this policy.

Challenge restrictive internet laws and practices

- f. To provide and enforce greater human rights laws for online users and activists in order to avoid unlawful arrests, detention and imprisonment on the grounds of ambiguous charges. 360
- g. To address online freedom of speech and its international law components and regulations. The laws that are used to restrict their freedom to speech online need to be publicly challenged, as they are filled with ambiguous terms which can make them easily used to hinder net freedom rather than protect it.³⁶¹ Unfortunately, because the parliament does not to the most part represent the people of Bahrain, and has very little power when it comes to legalization, they cannot be depended on to stop such restrictive laws.

Address internet censorship as a barrier to free trade:

For the European Union and the United States to challenge censorship practices under bilateral trade agreements with Bahrain and present a case against internet censorship before the World Trade Organization, because the potential loss of trade will provide a strong incentive for Bahrain to cut back on their censorship of online content and services.

Issue public statements about the violations in Bahrain:

- h. To issue topic specific statements strongly condemning the continuous human rights violations committed by the government of Bahrain, which will then allow for follow up on the specific violations raised within these topics. As with many cases in the past, it was direct public pressure on certain cases that caused the government of Bahrain to respond quickly and address the case. For example in the case of the medics the government went as far as to dropping several charges against the doctors to relieve the international pressure exerted due to that case.

3. For the UN OHCHR and ICC

- a. To send an urgent mission to Bahrain to investigate the deaths of more than 30 people killed since the release of the BICI report on September 30. The risk of further deaths is still high if not increasing. The ICC needs to investigate the evidence presented of crimes against humanity and to bring the perpetrators to justice at the Hague, in the absence of an independent legal system in Bahrain.

IV. Appendix:

(A) Extra Judicial killings list:

	Name	Age	Date of Death	Cause of Death	Documentation
1	Abdulnabi AlAqel	44 years old	23rd November 2011	Run over by police in Aali	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/4857
2	Zahra Saleh	27 years old	7th December 2011	Hit in head with metal rod in Daih	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/4889
3	Sajeda Jawad	5 Days old	11th December 2011	Blood poisoning caused by toxic gas	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/4898
4	Ali AlQassab	21 years old	15th December 2011	Chased by plain clothed police, run over by car as running across road	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/4905
5	AbdAli Mowali	73 years old	17th December 2011	Teargas Suffocation in Megsha	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/4905
6	Sayed Hashim Sayed Saeed	15 years old	31st December 2011	Direct shot to the neck with teargas canister	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/4936
7	Fakhriya Jassim AlSakran	55 years old	3rd January 2012	Teargas suffocation in JidAli	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/4944
8	Yousif AlMuwali	24 years old	13th January 2012	Arrested, family told he is in custody, found "drowned". Autopsy shows evidence of electric torture	Autistic, "found" in Amwaj http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/4970 , http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/4984

9	Salma AbdulMohsen Abbas	81 years old	14th January 2012	Teargas suffocation in Barbar	She died from teargas suffocation after a canister was shot into her home.
10	Yaseen Jassim AlAsfoor	14 years old	20th January 2012	Teargas suffocation caused lungs to collapse, died in hospital month later	Acute asthma, AlMaameer http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/4984
11	Mohammed AlKhunaizi	26 years old	20th January 2012	Teargas suffocation, vomited before sleeping, found dead by family	AlMegsha http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/4984
12	Abbas Jaffar AlShaikh	26 years old	25th January 2012	Got hit in many occasions with birdshot and once with a sound bomb in his back, he needed to replace his blood but the government delayed it, death is believed to be because of blood cancer	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/4999
13	Saeed AlSukari	65 years old	25th January 2012	Teargas suffocation, Aali	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/4999
14	Muntadhar Fakhr	37 years old	25th January 2012	Hit by police vehicle in Jidhafs, detained, beaten to death	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/4999
15	Mohammed	18	25th	Hit by police	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/4999

	Ebrahim Yaqoub	years old	January 2012	vehicle, detained, tortured to death	
16	Zahraa Al Hawaj	69 years old	1st February 2012	Suffocation from teargas Noaim, hospitalized for 1 week before passing	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/5018
17	Abdali Abdulla	58 years old	1st February 2012	Teargas suffocation Maameer	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/5018
18	Ali AlHayki	48 years old	6th February 2012	Teargas suffocation - Samaheej	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/5024
19	Hussain AlBaqali	26 years old	17th February 2012	Suffered severe burns, died to fear of being arrested if seeking medical attention	
20	Mansoor Salman Hasan	85 years old	17th February 2012	Teargas suffocation - Sitrah	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/5073
21	Nisha Rose Nekroto	28 years old	21st February 2012	Teargas suffocation - Ras Rumman	http://www.gulf-daily-news.com/NewsDetails.aspx?storyid=324240
22	Abda Hussain Isa	68 years old	25th February 2012	Teargas suffocation - Southern Sihla	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/5078
23	Habib Kadhem AlMulla	60 years old	29th February 2012	Teargas suffocation - Southern Sihla	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/5090
24	Sayed Jaffar AlAlawi	75 years old	3rd March 2012	Was severely beaten on	Loss of memory, broken hips http://yfrog.com/gzdtfrmj

				17th February 2011, hospitalized several times before dying	
25	Sakeena Marhoon	70's	6th March 2012	Tear gas suffocation	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/5103
26	Yahya Yousif	1.5 months old	5th March 2012	Mother exposed to teargas while pregnant, born suffering from inflammation of the abdomen and acids in the blood	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/5103
27	Fadhel Obaidly	21 years old	9th March 2012	Shot in the head with teargas canister, beaten after	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/5108
28	Jaffar Jassem Radhi	41 years old	17th March 2012	Teargas suffocation	http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/5119
29	Sabri Mahfoodh Yousif	27 years old	19th March 2012	Teargas suffocation	Shahrakan http://bahrainrights.hopto.org/en/node/5119
30	Abda Ali AbdulMohsen	40's	23rd March 2012	Teargas Suffocation	Abda, who is in her 40's, had suffered from breathing difficulties on the 15th of March, and she was taken to the hospital where she stayed for a week. On the 22nd of March her house was tear gassed again, her health deteriorated quickly and she died on the morning of the 23rd of March.
31	Ahmed Abulnabi AbdulRasool	30 years old	24th March 2012	Teargas suffocation	Ahmed's family said that he never had any berthing problems until this past week when he suffocated from tear gas twice. Tear gas was shot directly into their home, window broken: http://twitpic.com/90c7se . After that Ahmed had trouble breathing and was constantly coughing. When his family insisted he go to the hospital he

					refused, fearing arrest.
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(B) Sample of Kidnapping Cases

1. 16 year old Ali AISingace was kidnapped and found later unconscious in a garage in Sanabis, half naked with his hands tied behind his back. This is the 5th time Ali has been subjected to kidnapping. He claims that they continue to target him due to him refusing to work as an informant. Ali was picked up in a black Tida, Nissan by a group of civilian clothed, non-Bahraini CID agents. He told the BCHR that they stripped him naked, and sexually assaulted him using a black hose. They also used a knife to cut him, beating him in the process. Ali was then dumped in Sanabis unconscious, his hands still tied behind his back with a cable tie. His trousers were down to his knees, and he had no underwear on. 16 year old Ali Alsingace attempted to file a complaint at the police station. As reported to the BCHR, the officer in charge of the Exhibition Road police station told Ali that if he files a complaint he will indict him of burning a police jeep linked to his former arrest. He also reportedly told Ali that there is no law in the country and he could do as he pleases. He then showed Ali a picture of a known activist from Sanabis, and told Ali to identify him in the public prosecution as the one who kidnapped and sexually assaulted him. The officer then reportedly told Ali that if he does what he is told he will be released with no charges. At the public prosecution, Ali presented his case despite the earlier threats, and was interrogated for 4 hours. Minister of Justice Khalid bin Ali AlKhalifa, who also made false claims about the medics last year, then wrote on Twitter that public prosecution had found that Ali had self inflicted his injuries, and made a false claim. Lawyer Faten Haddad said that the medical examiner himself said that there were injuries on the boy which were impossible to self inflict. 16 year old Ali AISingace may now face charges and court for "making false claims".
2. January 4, 2012 13 yr old child Ali Hussain Ahmed from Samaheej was kidnapped, beaten, and then arrested.
3. 16 year old Bahrain protester was kidnapped and beaten in the town hall in karzakkan by security forces on March 21. He was beaten with bare fists and batons by officer Mohammed Rashid Alnoaimi, then dumped in a farm.
4. 17-18 year old male received a phone call from the Intelligence office on 25th February 2012 asking him to come to the Dana Mall, which he agreed to and was subsequently arrested. He was beaten and sexually assaulted by someone called Ahmed in a Youth Hostel. He was later asked to work as a spy, which he refused.

(C) Official Statements and report post BICI report:

1. EU Parliament
 - a. EU Parliament condemns violent repression of demonstrators: http://www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/fr/article_10861_fr.htm
 - b. EU Parliament puts out a Motion for Resolution on Bahrain: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=MOTION&reference=B7-2012-171&language=EN>
2. U.N.:
 - a. UN Calls for Probe into Alleged Excessive Use of Force Against Protesters: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=41586&Cr=Bahrain&Cr1=>
 - b. UN Human Rights officer Frej Fenniche comments on Bahrain after trip there: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8KkR_gynUCw

3. Physicians for Human Rights
 - a. Tear gas or Lethal gas? Bahrain's Death Toll Mounts to 32:
<http://physiciansforhumanrights.org/blog/tear-gas-or-lethal-gas.html>
 - b. Proving Torture Allegations: Trouble with Bahraini Trial Continues:
<http://physiciansforhumanrights.org/blog/proving-torture-allegations-trouble-with-bahraini-trial-continues.html>
 - c. Smoke and Mirrors in the Gulf Kingdom of Bahrain:
<http://physiciansforhumanrights.org/blog/smoke-and-mirrors-in-the-gulf-kingdom-of-bahrain.html>
 - d. Bahraini Government's use of Tear Gas Claims Several Lives:
<http://physiciansforhumanrights.org/blog/bahraini-governments-use-of-tear-gas-claims-several-lives.html>
4. Human Rights Watch:
 - a. Report: No Justice in Bahrain : Hundreds Railroaded in Unfair Trials
<http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/02/28/bahrain-hundreds-railroaded-unjust-trials>
 - b. Letter to Bahrain's Ministry of Human Rights and Social Development Regarding Travel Restrictions: <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/03/02/letter-bahrains-ministry-human-rights-and-social-development-regarding-travel-restri>
 - c. Widespread Crackdown, Systematic Abuse:
<http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/01/22/bahrain-widespread-crackdown-systematic-abuse>
 - d. Rights Activist Attacked: <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/01/13/bahrain-rights-activist-attacked>
5. Human Rights First:
 - a. Younis Ashoori: One of Bahrain's Forgotten Prisoners:
<http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/2012/03/23/younis-ashoori-one-of-bahrain's-forgotten-prisoners/>
 - b. Scene's from a Bahraini "Courtroom":
<http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/2012/03/16/scenes-from-a-bahraini-courtroom/>
 - c. Bahraini Medics Trial Halted with Fewer than Half of Witnesses Allowed to Testify:
<http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/2012/03/15/bahraini-medics-trial-halted-with-fewer-than-half-of-witnesses-allowed-to-testify/>
 - d. Observers Urge Bahrain to Lift Visa Restrictions:
<http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/2012/03/02/observers-urge-bahrain-to-lift-visa-restrictions/>
 - e. Jaleela Al-Salman: Democratizing Bahrain:
<http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/2012/03/01/jaleela-al-salman-democratizing-bahrain/>
 - f. Bahrain Regime Postpones Medics Case Again:
<http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/2012/02/27/bahrain-regime-postpones-medics-case-again/>
 - g. Tensions High on Bahrain Anniversary:
<http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/2012/02/14/tensions-high-on-bahrain-anniversary/>
 - h. Abdulhadi Al Khawaja Letter Details Abuse, Calls for International Assistance:
<http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/2012/02/13/abdulhadi-al-khawaja-letter-details-abuse-calls-for-international-assistance/>
 - i. Update from Bahrain: Police Arrest Protesters, Beat Women:
<http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/2012/02/11/day-1-of-protests-in-bahrain-police-shoots-at-protesters-beats-women/>
 - j. International Media Shut Out of Bahrain as Anniversary Approaches:
<http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/2012/02/07/international-media-shut-out-of-bahrain-as-anniversary-approaches/>
 - k. New Bahrain Report Documents "Gathering Storm" Ahead of Uprising Anniversary:
<http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/2012/02/06/new-bahrain-report-documents-gathering-storm-ahead-of-uprising-anniversary/>

- l. King Hamad Al Khalifa of Bahrain: End the Sham Trials Now:
<http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/2012/02/01/king-hamad-al-khalifa-of-bahrain-end-the-sham-trials-now/>
 - m. Bahrain Denies Brian Dooley Entry:
<http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/2012/01/13/bahrain-denies-brian-dooley-entry/>
 - n. Bahrain Sham Trials, Attacks on Defenders Persist:
<http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/2012/01/09/bahrain-sham-trials-attacks-on-defenders-persist/>
 - o. Prominent Human Rights Defender Beaten, Hospitalized in Bahrain:
<http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/2012/01/06/prominent-human-rights-defender-beaten-hospitalized-in-bahrain/>
 - p. Appeals Postponed, Defenders Harassed as Bahrain Crackdown Continues:
<http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/2012/01/03/appeals-postponed-defenders-harassed-as-bahrain-crackdown-continues/>
6. Amnesty International:
- a. Kuwaiti Teenager Held in Bahrain Released:
<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/MDE11/018/2012/en>
 - b. Bahrain Medics Appeal Resumes:
<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/MDE11/017/2012/en>
 - c. Three Bahraini Protesters Released:
<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/MDE11/016/2012/en>
 - d. Amnesty International Cancels Bahrain Visit: <http://www.amnesty.org/en/for-media/press-releases/amnesty-international-cancels-bahrain-visit-2012-03-02>
 - e. Woman Activist Released in Bahrain: Zainab Al-Khawaja:
<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/MDE11/012/2012/en>
 - f. Detained Activists at Risk in Bahrain:
<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/MDE11/011/2012/en>
 - g. 14 Manama Protesters Released:
<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/MDE11/009/2012/en>
 - h. One Year On, Accountability Remains a Distant Aspiration:
<http://www.amnesty.org/en/news/bahrain-one-year-accountability-remains-distant-aspiration-2012-02-13>
 - i. Bahrain Must Release Woman Activist Convicted for Listening to “Revolutionary” Music: <http://www.amnesty.org/en/for-media/press-releases/bahrain-must-release-woman-activist-convicted-listening-revolutionary-music>
 - j. Bahrain’s Use of Tear Gas Against Protesters Increasingly Deadly:
<http://www.amnesty.org/en/news/bahrain-s-use-tear-gas-against-protesters-increasingly-deadly-2012-01-26>
 - k. Leading Human Rights Activist Describes Riot Police Attack:
<http://www.amnesty.org/zh-hant/node/29042>
 - l. Bahrain Student Alleges Torture in Detention: <http://www.amnesty.org/zh-hant/node/28998>
7. Frontline Defenders:
- a. Bahrain Roundup: Updates from Bahrain:
<http://www.frontlinedefenders.org/node/17681>
 - b. Human Rights Defender Zainab Al Khawaja Released following a week in Detention:
<http://www.frontlinedefenders.org/node/17510>
 - c. International Mission to Bahrain Report: Justice Denied in Bahrain:
<http://www.frontlinedefenders.org/node/17136>
 - d. Abdulhadi Al Khawaja and 13 other Prisoners Start Hunger Strike:
<http://www.frontlinedefenders.org/node/17206>
8. Cherif Bassiouni: Jan 25th calls implementations a “white-wash”:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WpNxjefE4N4>

9. US Administration:

- a. Assistant Secretary of State Michael Posner briefing after a Bahrain 9th Feb. visit:
<http://www.humanrights.gov/2012/02/09/press-briefing-by-assistant-secretary-of-state-michael-posner-in-bahrain/>
- b. Recent Violence in Bahrain: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/01/180240.htm>

For more information and documentation please refer to our website: www.bahrainrights.org.