



BICI Follow-Up Report

Follow-Up Report
November 2012

Introduction

1. On the anniversary of the issuance of the report of the Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry, *referred to hereinafter in this report as The BICI report*, it is appropriate to prepare the report to shed light on the latest developments and the ongoing efforts of the Kingdom of Bahrain to implement all the recommendations contained in the BICI report.
2. The Unit in Charge of the Follow Up of the BICI Recommendations had on 1st of July 2012, issued its first report on recommendations which were implemented and achievements made. The report expressed the sincere efforts being expended by all government departments to execute the Royal Mandate and fully and effectively implement all of the BICI recommendations. Therefore, and with assiduous endeavor of the BICI Follow Up Unit to fulfill its mandate with total transparency – including keeping all stakeholders abreast of progress and informed of the implementation of the recommendations – this report was prepared to shed light on the progress and developments of the process of implementing the recommendations by the Government of Bahrain.
3. Realizing the importance of the implementation of all the BICI recommendation, it is important to note that the implementation process depends on several factors related to the nature of the recommendation itself as some of them would require time and extended efforts. Therefore, it is fair to say that the government has taken all necessary legislative and administrative procedures required for the implementation of the recommendations (1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1722 (a, b, c, d, f, g, h & j); and 1723 (a, b, c and d). The government also initiated the implementation process for recommendations 1722 (e & k), 1724 and 1725.
4. The report addresses the main issues related to the implementation of the recommendations, foremost among which is accountability. Although the BICI report stipulates that it is necessary to mechanisms for accountability, it is essential that this report sheds light on the real life aspects of accountability itself, and the process of justice, such that the criminal justice actions taken in this respect can be follow up, and in particular the death cases in detail. The Judicial Police attachment to

Public Prosecution's Special Investigations Unit comes as a real addition to bolster the effectiveness of the Unit in areas of investigation and inquiry. This in addition to the appointment of the Ombudsman at the Ministry of Interior and the Inspector General at the National Security Agency, which should consolidate direct and continuous control and supervision of law enforcement agencies.

5. The Civil Settlements Office commenced payment of compensations to 39 cases, including the 35 cases referred to in the BICI report, as well as 4 other cases which were not included in the report, which the National Commission deemed appropriate to compensate. The budget was approved for payment of compensation in two phases, with a grand total of BD 2,340,000, or over US \$ 6,200,000 in both phases for all the cases as approved for compensation by the Commission. Payments were made to eligible persons who accepted the civil settlement in full.
6. On the issue of reinstatement of dismissed workers, the vast majority of those workers returned to their jobs in various sectors and companies.
7. On the places of worship issue, the government has taken positive steps towards rectifying the status of all unlicensed sites in accordance with Bahraini laws.
8. In addition, the Ministry of Interior appointed 500 individuals of both sexes, from all walks of society and all governorates, including 100 women. 26 rooms at Police precincts were equipped with audio-visual recording systems, and 18 rooms were allocated for the meetings of detainees and their lawyers. The Ministry of Interior continues to expend efforts to implement the code of ethics and train law enforcement personnel on the job and in the field on aspects of human rights and assurances of the accused. Supervision on jails and detention areas was also enhanced in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross.
9. The support and development of the judicial authority is a priority which called for special interest. Approximately one third of judicial staff, including judges and public prosecutors have so far received intensive training over the past six months. Three training sessions were administered in collaboration with the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (ISISC) in Siracusa, Italy. A number of training courses was also delivered in collaboration with the American

Bar Association (ABA). The Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Judicial Council, made contacts in collaboration with world renowned international organizations, such as the Celine Foundation of the United Kingdom, the Bingham Centre for the Rule of Law, and the United Kingdom's Inspectorate of Prisons, with the aim of developing and enhancing the competencies of judges and public prosecutors in the field of protection of basic human rights of individuals in criminal procedures.

10. In education, many modifications were introduced to academic curricula, including the rewriting, upgrading and amendment of four foundation text books at the elementary, intermediate and secondary education levels. Curricular specialist are also being prepared through the organization of international, national and in-house training courses. The University of Bahrain (UoB) had also signed a memorandum of understanding with the American Bar Association to establish the Human Rights Law Clinic at UoB, scheduled to open in January 2013.
11. On media reform, the Government of Bahrain ratified a new communications and media law to regulate freedom of opinion and expression through various media and communications entities under the supervision of the "Higher Media and Communications Board", which is an independent supervisory authority having jurisdiction to issue required resolution to regulate all branches and aspects of media activity.
12. The report sheds light on many national reconciliation initiatives implemented by the Government, the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs, civil society organizations and parliamentarians as part of national efforts aimed at remedying the adverse effects of last year's events.
13. Moreover, the report contains a brief overview of major legislations which were recently enacted, addressing freedom of expression, definition of the crime of torture, support of independence of the judicial authority, enhancement of criminal accountability, protection of victims, witnesses and experts, and the National Human Rights Institution.

14. Overall, it must be stated that ongoing reforms by the Government of Bahrain stem out of commitment to consolidate the rule of law and reinforce human rights, out of the Government's belief that law enforcement and continued reform represent chosen course of action to combat violence and terrorism which has adversely affected the lives, security and wellbeing of citizens and residents.
15. This report should also be read as a sincere, self-initiated and ongoing national effort to introduce material and substantial reform of society, and as the fruit of cooperation between numerous international experts in various fields, and in particular in the fields of human rights, criminal justice, media and education.
16. All this effort takes into consideration that the Bahraini citizen is the first and foremost stakeholder, and the first and foremost beneficiary of all the material reforms which are actually achieved. Dialogue will continue to be open to all those who openly oppose violence and do not provide political or religious cover for violence, and who work with various political powers without exception to achieve the hopes and aspirations of people and to combat zeal and extremism.
17. This report consists of 11 sections, as follows:

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Section 1

Accountability and Punishment of Offenders

18. Although the report of BICI provides for the necessary creation of the accountability mechanism, it is essential that this report sheds light on accountability in real terms, as well as the progress of justice in this respect, in order to enable stakeholders to keep abreast of criminal justice action taken in this respect. The Government of Bahrain is concerned with the necessary implementation of recommendations pertaining to the accountability and punishment of offenders in the unfortunate events of last year. Upon the issue of the BICI report, the judicial authority proceeded to take a number of decisive measures to investigate all allegations and accusations irrespective of the hierarchical levels of offenders. Those measures may be summarized in the following points:
19. On 27 February 2012, Attorney General's Resolution No. 8 of 2012 was issued to establish a special investigations unit, as stipulated in Paragraph 1 of Recommendation 1716, and Recommendations 1719 and 1722 (A) and (B) of the BICI report. The jurisdiction of the Special Investigations Unit was specified in Articles 4 and 5 of the aforementioned Resolution. Article 4 stipulates that the Special Investigations Unit shall be exclusively charged with determining the criminal liability of government officials who committed illegal acts resulting in killing, torture, injury or abuse, including officials in leadership positions, under the standards of superior responsibility. Article 5 provided that the Special Investigations Unit shall be responsible for all cases arising out of the events of 2011 as contained in the BICI report, in addition to any other case as the Attorney General may deem appropriate to refer to the Special Investigations Unit for any reason whatsoever.

Judicial Police

20. In accordance with Article 2 of that Resolution, two Ministry of Interior officers with experience in criminal investigations and inquiry, and 4 detection and investigation personnel were assigned under the title of "judicial police". They currently function under the control, supervision and direction of the Head of the Unit. They investigate all allegations of death, torture, and inhumane and degrading treatment which are submitted to the unit, to determine perpetrators and accountability. The judicial police also follow up the implementation of resolutions of Unit

members with all security and other departments, to ensure prompt implementation to achieve aspired objectives.

Ombudsman and Inspector General

21. In accordance with Recommendations 1717 and 1718 of the BICI report, Royal Decree No. 59 of 2012 was issued appointing an Ombudsman at the Ministry of Interior. On 11 September 2012, Royal Order No. 67 of 2012 was issued to appoint an Inspector General at the National Security Agency. Both the Ombudsman and the Inspector General have started performing their functions as of the respective dates of their appointments.
22. The executive technical plan of the Ministry of Interior Ombudsman's Office was recently approved. It focuses on the following factors:
 - a. Ensuring independence. The Ombudsman has moved to dedicated offices away from the Ministry of Interior, and his office is also now fully funded. He has full control over his budget, especially in relation to how much he requires and how he directs his office's expenditure;
 - b. Ensuring systems and processes. The Ombudsman is setting up IT infrastructure to include a website at www.ombudsman.bh and a centralized electronic complaints recording system which links in to the main police database. The aim is to ensure that all complaints are recorded and none are missed, and that all arrests and detentions are also recorded and maintained in a tamper-proof manner;
 - c. Ensuring adequate and expert staff. The Ombudsman has hired seven administrative personnel so far, and a Head of Human Resources and a Head of Investigations have been identified and will be formally appointed very shortly. Those working in the Ombudsman's Office will undertake thorough, professional courses offered by experts from inside and outside of Bahrain;
 - d. Benefiting from international best practice. This is the very first Ombudsman in the Gulf, and the Ombudsman is meeting peers and specialists from the international community. His office expects to become a member of the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI). In time, the office expects to promulgate and

enforce police professional standards and carry out legal and sensitivity training for police officers;

- e. Launching purposeful interaction. The Ombudsman intends to engage with the community, including jurists and human rights activists, as well as Ministry of Interior personnel, to raise awareness and try to build trust and confidence among all stakeholders in his office and work;
- f. Launching an awareness campaign. A media campaign will be launched at the time that the office is fully functioning, with the primary purpose being to reach out to all people as part of the Ombudsman's trust-building activities. Pending the full functioning of the office, the Ministry of Interior is ensuring that alleged misconduct is investigated and those found guilty of misconduct disciplined appropriately. Where justified by the nature of the misconduct, the Public Prosecutor is asked to start prosecutions in the civil courts.

Deaths

- 23. Appendix 1 of the BICI Report cites 35 deaths which were investigated by BICI. The report also cites 11 cases beyond BICI's jurisdiction in terms of the time of their occurrence, and which therefore were not investigated by BICI. However, in order to emphasize full commitment to necessary investigation of all death cases which have occurred and determine whether they are or are not related to last year's events, Public Prosecution's Special Investigations Unit gave significant attention to all death cases, including cases which were not reported, or which were described on Internet websites, or deaths of police officers and non-Bahraini residents, which were not mentioned in non-governmental reports.
- 24. The number of death cases alleged to be reported to the events, up to 5th of November 2012, totaled 92, including the cases cited in the BICI report. The Special Investigations Unit commenced investigation of all cases and interviewed individuals who reported the incidents, and witnesses, if any. The judicial police was also assigned to conduct required investigations of the circumstances of the incidents. The medical examiner was also asked to perform forensic examination to determine the causes, circumstances and injuries. There are a number of

deaths which could not be referred to the medical examiner for examination of the bodies because Public Prosecution did not receive a final report, or received the final report after burial, or where the family of the deceased refused performance of an autopsy.

25. Investigations resulted in the referral of 12 cases to courts. Those cases are currently being tried by criminal courts of different levels. Investigations were also closed in 45 death cases due to lack of evidence of any criminal act (as explained in the attached annex). Two cases were closed due to legal self-defense as provided in the Penal Code, and an order was issued stipulating that there is no justification for criminal charges in two other cases.
26. Investigations are underway in 31 death cases. The Unit is expected to complete its actions in those cases based on the outcome of investigations.
27. A table is attached to this report containing details of all cases and action taken, as well as the current status of each case.¹

Allegations of Torture and Abuse

28. In implementation of BICI Recommendations, Public Prosecution received last March from the Ministry of Interior and the National Security Agency, all complaints involving allegations of torture or any forms of abuse made against the personnel of those two agencies. The number of those complaints amounted to 122 after merging the duplicated complaints that were submitted twice to both MoI and the Unit respectively. The complaints were categorized and the complainants were interviewed.
29. To emphasize the importance of punishing offenders in all cases, the Unit also started – on its own – investigating cases known to it, which are referred to in Paragraph 1182 of the BICI report.
30. The Unit interrogated the accused in most of the aforementioned complaints, and referred 51² of the complainants to the medical examiner for examination and determination of injuries, circumstances and causes, and to what extent they match the complaints filed. Some cases were referred to psychological evaluation as required. The Unit

¹ Information contained in the table is based on updates as at 5 November 2012.

² Cases referred to the forensic doctor are those who had injuries that the Unit deemed necessary to be examined for conformity with the alleged circumstances and date of occurrence.

also ordered its judicial police unit to conduct investigations to determine the circumstances of the incidents. As a result, 9 cases involving 11 police personnel of which the highest rank is a Lt. Colonel were formally indicted and referred to courts of law, and they are currently under review by courts at various levels.

31. In Public Prosecution's concern with implementing consistent government methods for full, effective and transparent implementation of the recommendations, Public Prosecution, in the periodic reports issued by the Special Investigations Unit, pleaded with citizens at large that it is necessary to approach the Unit directly at the head office of Public Prosecution or at any district prosecution office, to file any reports of this kind for investigation in accordance with Article 12 of the Convention Against Torture and the Istanbul Protocol on Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment.
32. To safeguard the rights of detainees and prisoners, a team of Unit investigators continued to visit detention centers and prisons; lastly in early November 2012, the team inspected all facilities including medical clinics and mess halls. Investigators also listened to the complaints of inmates and discussed them with detention center and prison management, directing the immediate remedy of causes of complaint.
33. Periodic reports issued by the Unit indicated that it is currently facing a number of challenges that are mostly affected by lack of cooperation of some complainants with the Unit due to their political position; some refused to be interviewed by the Unit or to give statements related to their allegations. Nevertheless, Public Prosecution, out of full commitment to comply with international and regional standards of human rights and criminal justice, will continue to investigate all cases to reach the truth and punish violators of human rights on Bahraini soil.

Section 2 Civil Settlement Initiative

34. As part of national reconciliation, and in implementation of recommendations 1725 (b) and 1722 (j) and (k), and in an effort from the Government of Bahrain to find speedy settlement alternatives for the claimants, the Civil Settlement Initiative was adopted based on a proposal made by the National Commission which was formed to follow up the implementation of the recommendations, without prejudice to the right of the claimants who do not accept the proposed reconciliatory settlement to file civil litigation, and notwithstanding any criminal liability.
35. In light of the foregoing, the Government of Bahrain took several effective measures. The Ministry of Justice, Islamic Affairs and Endowments, on the basis of the resolution of the Cabinet, in its session held on 4 March 2012, to authorize the Ministry to commence civil settlement proceedings in order to compensate claimants injured during the events of February and March 2011, starting receiving civil settlement applications as of 18 March 2012. The Civil Settlement Office received a total of 44 applications for compensation for deaths, in addition to 409 applications for compensation for injuries.
36. The concerned committee at the Ministry of Justice, Islamic Affairs and Endowments, formed by Ministerial Resolution No. 13-2 of 2012, reviewed all applications for compensation for deaths and injury. The Civil settlement office proceeded to compensate 39 cases, including 35 cases cited in the BICI report, as well as 4 other cases which were not cited in the report, but were, in the Committee's opinion, eligible to compensation. The compensation budget was approved in two phases, with a total of BD 2,340,000, or over US \$ 6,200,000 for the two phases and for all cases which the Committee approved for compensation. Payments were made to eligible recipients who accepted the civil settlement in full.
37. On cases of injuries, the Committee commenced review of 409 applications for compensation filed with the Civil Settlement Office to determine their eligibility for compensations. A total of 116 cases were selected as first phase, and action is currently being taken in coordination with other government departments.

Section 3

Reinstatement of Dismissed Workers

38. In light of recommendation No. 1723 (a) and (b), and as directed by His Majesty King Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of Bahrain, to reinstate all dismissed workers to their previous jobs, if not convicted of any criminal acts, or if there are no cases pending against them with Public Prosecution or in the courts of law. Also to answer His Majesty's call to spread the spirit of compassion, tolerance and protection of the rights and interests of all workers under the rule of law, the Kingdom of Bahrain successfully and distinctly resolved this issue, and the vast majority of dismissed workers were reinstated to their previous jobs in various sectors and companies.
39. The three parties of the production process, including representatives of workers, employers and various stakeholders, contributed to the implementation of the royal directives, and the agreement reached with the International Labor Organization (ILO), and in particular the tripartite agreement signed in the Kingdom of Bahrain on 11 March 2011.
40. Joint efforts recently succeeded in minimizing the number of those cases through reconciliatory resolutions, as the majority of companies concerned were able to fully reinstate and reintegrate 100% of their workers.
41. The ILO delegation which visited Bahrain early October 2012, with the participation and consent of all stakeholders, reported that reinstatement of dismissed workers had reached 92% at the time. Following settlement of many outstanding and disputed cases, the reinstatement rose at present to over 98%.
42. In large companies, dismissal cases totaled 1,765. Reinstatement in those companies reached 100%, with the exception of two companies. Some individual cases, a total of 14 remained outstanding as managements of companies have opted, for administrative and legal reasons, to resolve them through the courts.
43. On the 45 cases remaining in a large company due to incompatibility of offered position, some of the workers recently returned to their jobs. As for the remaining workers, an independent consultant was recently engaged to review and resolve incompatibilities between offered and previous jobs which the dismissed workers occupied. The company

agreed to comply with the consultant’s recommendation, and it is hoped that this will contribute to the resolution of this issue.

44. On the subject of dismissed workers from small and medium enterprises (SMEs) which are fully owned by the private sector, although some of those SMEs closed down due to financial difficulties, downsized their businesses, or hired replacements of workers who were absent from work, and could not reinstate them, the Ministry of Labor, in collaboration with stakeholders, succeeded to date in resolving 500 out of 640 cases, by reinstating workers to their previous jobs, or by appointing them to suitable positions. The remaining 140 cases are broken down as follows:

(Table of outstanding cases)

Case	Number
Workers on temporary employment contract who do not wish to be reinstated to their jobs, claiming financial compensation only, and their settlements are in process	9
Workers who obtained commercial registrations and currently conducting business activity as “businesspersons”	11
Workers whose terminations, in the opinion of the legal committee concerned, are not related to the events, and their cases are being reviewed in accordance with customary procedures	26
Cases under follow up by the Ministry of Labor to be nominated for, and hired by other enterprises, at their request and with their consent.	94
Total	140

45. The overview of actual outstanding or pending dismissed workers cases as aforementioned shows that this issue was settled, thanks to royal directives, government effort and cooperation of all stakeholders. The Government will continue to expend efforts to remedy any individual cases which remain unsettled to date, taking into consideration that workers and employers should be more flexible and cooperative in order to settle those outstanding cases. If a settlement cannot be reached, the parties may resort to courts for resolution of disputed affairs and cases which cannot be amicably settled.

Section 4

National Reconciliation Efforts

46. In fostering and consolidating the principle of national reconciliation, and in order to continue with ongoing reconciliation efforts, and in light of the BICI recommendations 1724 (a) and (c) and 1725 (b), the recommendations of the National Commission, and the plans which were developed, the Government of Bahrain proceeded to implement a number of new programs addressing all political, social, legal and economic aspects, within the scope of national efforts aimed at minimizing the adverse effects of last year's events.
47. The Ministry of Social Development continued to implement the national social and economic reconciliation plan (*Wi7da Wa7da*) in collaboration with ministries and public and private sector associations. The plan aims to promote national unity between the members of the Bahraini society, founded on the consolidation of citizenship and peaceful coexistence of the various segments and sects in Bahrain. The campaign consists of several phases and includes social, cultural and psychological activities and programs aimed at broadening the scope of participation of members of society. Two of the phases were implemented, and the third is currently being implemented in partnership with government organizations, Information Affairs Authority, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and Tamkeen. In addition, the *Wi7da Wa7da* campaign also represents an executive plan to implement numerous organized activities with initiatives intended to convey messages to promote national unity between the various segments of society. The campaign also focuses on carrying out various and numerous activities to consolidate national unity between all segments of society.
48. Therefore, the Ministry of Social Development proceeded in 2012 to allocate a sum of US \$ 300,000 to 20 Non-Governmental Organizations through the NGO Fund for the purpose of developing programs to contribute to national reconciliation and to form an extension of the *Wi7da Wa7da* campaign.
49. Based on BICI findings and recommendations, and to emphasize the sharia responsibilities of religious scholars, and in order to fulfill the national obligation to reject all forms of violence, and the important and direct role this play in reconciliation, building confidence and support of fruitful institutional dialogue, the Supreme Council for Islamic

Affairs adopted a statement presented by a number of scholars and preachers denouncing violence, sabotage, obstructing the interests of the public by blocking roads, attacks on public and private property, and all forms of violations involving use of force, insulting or degrading treatment and other forms of trespasses by any party which are rejected by law and by norm.

50. In order to implement the directive of the Council, the Ministry of Justice, Islamic Affairs and Endowments called in September of this year, all scholars, imams and preachers to sign this statement.

51. In this respect and in consideration of the pivotal role played by the youth, and in implementation of recommendation 1725 (b), The General Organization for Youth and Sports developed a number of special plans and programs, categorized as follows:

D) Initiatives to Foster and Sponsor Creative Youth and Contribute to the Building of Society

Youth City 2030

52. The idea of the Youth City comes as an unprecedented youth initiative in the Kingdom. The City aims at gathering the youth of Bahrain from all governorates under one roof, providing them with the best care and enabling them to constructively use and direct their capabilities, and availing to them required knowledge to build their skills and leadership abilities.

53. The City's centers include the Leadership Preparation Center, the Science Center, the Art Center, the Media Center, and the Information Technology Center. Participants in this program are approximately 1600 individuals of the 10-25 years age group, from all parts of the Kingdom of Bahrain. They were divided into two categories: 10-14 years age group, and 15-25 age group, taking into consideration educational criteria and the different needs of the participating groups.

Nasser Bin Hamad Youth Creativity Award

54. This award, in addition to the support it provides to talented youth in eight fields (film production, photography, architectural design, graphic design, slang poetry, scientific creativity, musical creativity, painting and plastic art), also presents an opportunity for reconciliation initiatives, because the fields of the award require the formation of integrated work teams based on skills and competencies, and not based

on affiliations. The award – with its nationwide coverage – is a tool to bridge the gap between youth, allow for exchange of ideas and opinions, and thus contribute to the promotion of social cohesion.

55. Three age groups were specified to give everyone an opportunity to participate. These age groups are:
- (a) Group 1 (14 - 17)
 - (b) Group 2 (18 - 24)
 - (c) Group 3 (25 - 30)

Khalid Bin Hamad Youth Centers Soccer League

56. The Khalid Bin Hamad Youth Centers Soccer League promotes the best interest of youth by providing the proper environment. The League is intended to support members of youth centers throughout the five governorates of the Kingdom, and to encourage them to play soccer positively and safely. It also aims at encouraging youth centers to support youth and foster social and sports interaction between youth center participants, as the league is considered one of the most important programs intended to promote meeting, interaction and cooperation between all youth in the various governorates, and to give all youth the opportunity to give and excel.
57. Youth centers participating in the League are:
- (a) East Riffa Youth Center
 - (b) Jasra Youth Center
 - (c) Bohair Youth Center
 - (d) Moharraq Youth Center
 - (e) Bahrain Youth Hostels Society
 - (f) Central Governorate Youth Center
 - (g) Arad Youth Center
 - (h) Isa Town Youth Center
 - (i) Safira Youth Center
 - (j) Salmabad Youth Center
 - (k) South Youth Center
 - (l) Bsaiten Youth Center
 - (m) Zayed Town Youth Center
 - (n) Hamad Town Youth Center
 - (o) Shakhoura Youth Center
 - (p) Zallaq Youth Center

Khalid Bin Hamad Youth Theatre Award

58. This award aims at providing support to the youth, and to enhance their theatrical creativity, as well as to provide incentives to clubs and youth centers in the five governorates of the Kingdom to support youth theatrical activity, promote social and cultural interaction between club and youth center users, as the theatre is considered to be a sources of group activity, and to integrate the youth in the theatre field given the appropriate opportunity provided by the theatre to present the various issues of the Bahraini society. In addition, these activities promote the spirit of honest competition between all segments of the Kingdom's youth, and provide optimal means for bridging the gap between different views and ideas.
59. Youth centers and clubs participating in this award from various governorates are:
- (a) Zayed Town Youth Center
 - (b) Sanabis Youth Center
 - (c) Karbabad Youth Center
 - (d) Kerranah Youth Center
 - (e) Karzakkan Youth Center
 - (f) Daih Youth Center
 - (g) Naeem Youth Center
 - (h) Damastan Youth Center
 - (i) South Sihla Youth Center
 - (j) Central Governorate Youth Center
 - (k) Arad Youth Center
 - (l) Moharraq Youth Center
 - (m) Tubli Club
 - (n) Isa Town Club
 - (o) Ettihad El-Reef Club
 - (p) Boori Club
 - (q) East Riffa Club
 - (r) Aali Club
 - (s) Om Al Hasam Club
 - (t) Maamir Club
 - (u) AlHala Club
 - (v) Ahli Club

Spring Camp (*Rabi'ona Ibda'* (Our Spring is Creativity))

60. Organization of a diversified program during the spring break, in February of each year, including several fields such as graphic design,

mechanical work, leadership and photography. All such programs are combined under the same roof at the Youth Creativity Center. These activities also contribute to closer ties between participants, as they encourage the spirit of honest competition and promote group activities for excellence and success. They also broaden the horizons of youth through the exchange of new ideas and views.

61. The number of participants totaled 114 young males and females from all governorates. Age groups were divided as follows: morning session for the 10 to 14 years old age group; and the evening session for the 15 – 25 years old age group. Work related to each group proceeds in a manner different from what is adopted for the second group.

Badge of Excellence Camp

62. This camp is intended to bring together youth from various governorates of the Kingdom to ensure equal treatment of all participants at one place, and to polish their skills and talents and properly prepare them to proceed with their endeavor to earn the three badges.
63. The 250 participants are distributed on the five governorates as follows:
 - (a) Muharraq Governorate: 50 participants
 - (b) Capital Governorate: 65 participants
 - (c) Central Governorate: 50 participants
 - (d) Northern Governorate: 25 participants
 - (e) Southern Governorate: 30 participants

II) Initiatives of Partnership in Decision Making and Promotion of Freedom of Expression

HH Sheikh Nasser Bin Hamad Youth Dialogue Initiative (Voice of the Youth)

64. In response to the call of HH Sheikh Nasser Bin Hamad Al Khalifa, President of the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports, to open the youth dialogue, and out of belief in the role of the Bahraini youth in calming the streets and in promoting group dialogue, His Highness sponsored the “Voice of the Youth” conference which was organized by a group of Bahraini youth, evening of 8th March 2011 at Muharraq Sports Club, in response to the call made to the youth to submit ideas and proposals to be relayed to the leadership for consideration and implementation, in order to cater to the requirements of the youth. This initiative comes as a form of participation between all the segments

of this group of Bahrain's youth to share in the building and decision making processes.

65. Subjects of discussion in this initiative are:
- (a) Employment.
 - (b) Living.
 - (c) Economy.
 - (d) Participation in decision making.
 - (e) Education.
 - (f) Health.

Youth Meeting (Your Voice is Heard)

66. The youth meeting (your voice is heard) was held between 13 and 14 April 2012 to promote youth participation in decision making, and to consolidate national unity. This program aims at bringing together public officials in charge of youth welfare programs and the youth themselves in order to organize constructive dialogue, aimed at ultimately developing ideas and programs to meet the requirements of the youth, commensurate with present day requirements and to cater to the present need to involve the youth in the development of future plans and programs which contribute to building their characters and benefit them and the Kingdom. This meeting is an initiative implemented by the General Organization of Youth and Sports to enable youth groups to air their opinions and submit proposals they want to see materialize over the coming years, as well as to provide for participation of the youth in decision making. Youth were categorized based on two criteria: the first is the age group; and the second is the fields of interest based on subjects selected upon the requests of the youth.
67. The General Organization for Youth and Sports was keen to send out an open invitation to all the youth to participate in the meeting. 170 Bahraini male and female youth in the 14 - 30 years old age group participated.

Arab Youth Conference (Arab Identity – Global Culture)

68. This conference was held between 15 and 20 September 2012 to coincide with the declaration of Manama as the Capital of Arab Culture for 2012. The conference posed questions and ideas on the subjects of Arab culture. It gave an opportunity to all the youth to express their opinions and contribute with their visions to globalize the Arab identity. 350

young men and women from Bahrain and other Arab countries participated in this conference.

Gulf Youth Conference (Dialogue and Mutual Understanding)

69. Under the banner of the United Nations' International Year of Youth (Dialogue and Mutual Understanding) for this year, the General Organization for Youth and Sports organized the Gulf Youth Conference (Dialogue and Mutual Understanding) between 14 and 18 July 2011, as part of the GCC's strategic initiatives in line with international events, and in order to effectively contribute to the promotion of the spirit of constructive dialogue and mutual understanding between our youth, in a serious attempt to pave the way for dialogue to contribute to national reconciliation. The number of participants from the Kingdom of Bahrain and other GCC countries exceeded 450 young men and women.

International Youth Day

70. The General Organization for Youth and Sports celebrates the International Youth Day on August 12th of each year. This celebration contributes to bridging the gap between the youth particularly with the slogan for this year being (Building a better world with the participation of the youth). It is also considered an international participation by the General Organization for Youth and Sports to keep Bahrain youth abreast of developments on the international arena, and to educate the youth in international affairs, as well as to pave the way for youth contribution beyond the domestic scope.

University Model United Nations Congress

71. This is a program provided by the General Organization for Youth and Sports for University students by simulating and re-enacting actual United Nations sessions. Participating students from various universities throughout the Kingdom's governorates and abroad are given the opportunity to meet and discuss challenges the world is facing at the present time in various fields, from national security and peace, to economic and social development and human rights. The program aims at consolidating the principle of constructive dialogue and to effectively contribute in political education through the simulation of United Nations sessions. This in addition to courses the participants undergo before the actual commencement of the session, through which they learn methods of dialogue and constructive discussion, methods of presenting proof and ideas, in a manner that

ensures the respect of other parties, acceptance of their opinions and tolerance of their criticism.

Sixth Assembly of the Ship for World Youth

72. Between 4 and 8 October 2012, the Kingdom hosted the Sixth Assembly for the Ship for World Youth, which is an opportunity for youth to be introduced to other cultures, and to introduce the youth of the world to the Kingdom, its civilization and identity, as well as to reflect the true image of Bahrain, showing the youth new ideas and deep-rooting the true meaning of communicating with the other. The number of participants from various countries of the world totaled 116.
73. To support reconciliation efforts, and to consolidate the principle of common responsibility and community role, Bahrain Parliamentary Group launched last Ramadan the Code of Honor of Preachers and Imams in the Kingdom of Bahrain, in collaboration with the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs and the Sunni and Jaafari Endowments Administrations. The event was attended by a group of imams, preachers and scholars from both sects, as part of the efforts to reunite and reject division and extremism.
74. Bahrain Reconciliation and Civil Dialogue Institution – a private institution, organized many various activities as follows:
 - Lecture on Northern Ireland in June 2012, titled “Lessons in Reconciliation in Northern Ireland”. The speaker was Peter Sheridan, CEO of Cooperation Ireland Organization for Social Reconciliation, a non-governmental organization. The event was attended by approximately 150 persons.
 - General Organization for Youth and Sports hosts a monthly “Dialogue Dinner”, which is a private dinner – away from media lights. Select citizens from various sects are invited, to talk about social issues in Bahrain. The Organization also intends to organize 7 events over the period from November 2012 to May 2013.

Section 5 Reconstruction of Places of Worship

75. In accordance with royal directives, and in order to continue following up the work on places of worship, and in coordination with all stakeholders as well as the Jaafari Endowments Administration, and subject to applicable laws and regulations and the BICI recommendation which specified that there are five sites which were legally allocated, work started on the construction of those five sites, and 70% of construction works is now complete.
76. In order to ensure full respect of places of worship, progress was made to complete the correction of the status of all unlicensed sites which were found to be in violation and used as mosques and places of worship, as cited in the BICI report.
77. Action taken is in line with the recommendation of the National Commission Charged with the Follow Up of the BICI recommendations, which concluded that coordination must take place with all relevant entities in accordance with applicable Bahraini laws and regulations to obtain title deeds for all mosques and places of worship, as well as building permits, and to correct the status of mosques and places of worship overlapping public and private properties, in preparation for their reconstruction in accordance with Royal directives.
78. The final phase included amendment of the status of certain mosques overlapping private and public properties by allocating five sites for new mosques in Tubli, Sitra, Sanad and Nowaidrat which are within private properties. Moreover, four alternative mosques were allocated in lieu of the nine mosques in Nowaidrat and Hoorat Sanad, at close proximities from each other. The status of Amir Mohamed Al Barbaghi Mosque on Khalifa bin Salman Main Road in Salmabad and Ain Rastan Mosque in Aali were corrected commensurate with the approved urban plan of the area.
79. Enclosed is a detailed schedule showing the name of the mosque, area, status as shown in the BICI report, and final decisions / actions taken in each case.

(List of Places of Worship)

List of Sites Used for Religious Purposes as Stated in the BICI Report				
No.	Name of Mosque	Area	Status as shown in the BICI Report	Final Decision / Action
1	Imam Ali Mosque	Zayed Town	Lands allocated for places of worship; Royal order and temporary building permit to construct a cabinet issued.	Project works in progress in accordance with the approved time schedule.
2	Om Al Baneen Mosque	Hamad Town	Lands allocated for places of worship; Royal order and temporary building permit to construct a cabinet issued.	Project works in progress in accordance with the approved time schedule.
3	Imam Ali Mosque	Sadad	Lands allocated for places of worship; Royal order and temporary building permit to construct a cabinet issued.	Project works in progress in accordance with the approved time schedule.
4	Imam Alhadi Mosque and Matam	Hamad Town	Lands allocated for places of worship; Royal order and temporary building permit to construct a cabinet issued.	Project work commenced, on the part which does not contain ruins, as a preliminary stage, or if this is not possible, until a suitable alternative is found.
5	Fatimat Al Alzahra Mosque	Zayed Town	Lands allocated for places of worship; Royal order and temporary building permit to construct a cabinet issued.	Project works in progress in accordance with the approved time schedule.
6	Al Rasool Al Aatham Mosque	Hamad Town	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	Project works in progress in accordance with the approved time schedule.
7	Al Imam Al Sajjad Mosque	Hamad Town	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosque site approved • Registration and issue to title deed in progress • Project budget allocated
8	Salman Al Mohammadi Mosque	Hamad Town	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosque site approved • Registration and issue to title deed in progress • Project budget allocated
9	Al Baqi' Mosque	Hamad Town	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosque site approved • Registration and issue to title deed in progress • Project budget allocated
10	Al Imam Al Askari Mosque	Hamad Town	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosque site approved • Registration and issue to title deed in progress • Project budget allocated
11	Abu Taleb Mosque	Hamad Town	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosque site approved • Registration and issue to title deed in progress • Project budget allocated
12	Al Imam Al Jawad Mosque	Hamad Town	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosque site approved • Registration and issue to title deed in progress • Project budget allocated
13	Fadak Al Zahra Mosque	Hamad Town	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosque site approved • Registration and issue to title deed in progress

List of Sites Used for Religious Purposes as Stated in the BICI Report				
No.	Name of Mosque	Area	Status as shown in the BICI Report	Final Decision / Action
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project budget allocated
14	Al Aabed Mosque	Sitra	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosque site approved • Registration and issue to title deed in progress • Project budget allocated
15	Al Kuwaikebat Mosque	Koora	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosque site approved • Registration and issue to title deed in progress • Project budget allocated
16	Ain Rastan Mosque	Sheikh Zayed Road / Aaali	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosque site approved • Registration and issue to title deed in progress • Project budget allocated
17	Dowaira Mosque	Nowaiderat Hoorat Sanad	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four sites allocated, namely (Dowaira Mosque – Imam Al Hadi Mosque – Imam Al Baqer Mosque – Momen Mosque) • Issue of land dimensions and registration certificates • Allocation of project budget
18	Imam Al Hadi Mosque	Nowaiderat Hoorat Sanad	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	
19	Imam Mohamed Al Baqer Mosque	Nowaiderat Hoorat Sanad	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	
20	Momen Mosque	Nowaiderat Hoorat Sanad	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	
21	Salman Al Farsi Mosque	Nowaiderat Hoorat Sanad	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	
22	Imam Al Sadeq Mosque	Nowaiderat Hoorat Sanad	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	
23	Sheikh Yousef Mosque	Nowaiderat Hoorat Sanad	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	
24	Imam Al Jawad Mosque	Nowaiderat Hoorat Sanad	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	
25	Abu Thar Al Ghaffari Mosque	Nowaiderat Hoorat Sanad	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	
26	Al Imam Al Hussein Mosque	Salmabad	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	
27	Al Imam Al Sadeq Mosque	Salmabad	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative site approved as agreed in collaboration between Ministry of Works and the Jaafari Endowments Administration, and title deed issued • Allocation of project budget
28	Mohamed Al Barbaghi	Aali	Places not allocated and no	Alternative site approved.

List of Sites Used for Religious Purposes as Stated in the BICI Report				
No.	Name of Mosque	Area	Status as shown in the BICI Report	Final Decision / Action
	Mosque		government documents issued to build places of worship	
29	Al Watiah Mosque	Mahooz	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	Site allocated in coordination with Ministry of Municipalities Affairs and Urban Planning
30	Al Watiah Mosque	Moqaba	Places not allocated and no government documents issued to build places of worship	Required action taken to finalize the status of the current location which is on privately owned land.

Section 6

Security Agencies

80. Upon the issuance of the BICI report, and in accordance with the specific and strict Government directives to implement all recommendations, the Ministry of Interior (MOI) commenced implementing the BICI recommendations once they were issued. MOI formed several teams charged with implementation, as well as other teams charged with the follow up of the implementation under the constant supervision of the Office of the Minister of Interior and the Inspectorate General. MOI and all its departments continue to expend utmost efforts to implement all recommendations in various fields, mainly:

Code of Conduct of Law Enforcement Personnel

81. In implementation of recommendation No. 1722 (c) on the Code of Conduct of Law Enforcement Personnel, the basic principles governing the use of force and firearms, and the implementation of a broad training programme on the principles of the Code of Conduct, the basic rights of individuals, and public order rules for Public Security Forces, the National Security Agency and Bahrain Defense Force, subject to best practices recognized by the United Nations, Ministerial Resolution No. 14 of 2012 was issued to approve the Police Code of Conduct, which was incorporated in training and educational curricular, and circulated to all Ministry of Interior departments for implementation. A new Chief of Police is leading all efforts to ensure that training and systems take priority. Senior and experienced international police advisers are also now working to ensure delivery of these objectives.

Practical and Field Training

82. An extensive training programme was organized, under which the following training courses were conducted:
- (a) Courses in the field of rules of public order, with the participation of 254 officers and 614 personnel.
 - (b) Courses in Bahrain on guarantees of the rights of the accused, with the participation of 44 officers and 126 personnel.

- (c) Courses in competency development, with the participation of 170 officers and 401 personnel.
 - (d) Courses on human rights delivered abroad in coordination with the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (ISISC) in Siracusa, Italy, with the participation of 49 officers.³
 - (e) Courses on human rights at the Academy with the participation of 36 officers and 18 personnel.
83. The Royal Police Academy intends to provide training during the year 2013 - 2014 to 400 officers and 1800 personnel. A draft Ministerial Resolution is currently being prepared on the approval of the rules of use of force and fire arms, to be presented to the Cabinet for ratification. It shall be circulated, published and trained on upon ratification by the Cabinet.

Guarantees of the Rights of the Accused

84. In accordance with recommendation No. 1722 (d) on guarantees of the rights of detainees and prisoners, MOI endeavored to implement the recommendation in full as provided in the BICI report, as well as in accordance with international standards. To achieve this result, the Ministry adopted a two-point plan of action, the first concerned with guarantees, rights and obligations of the accused. Stickers and pamphlets describing the guarantees, rights and obligations of the accused were posted at jails and detentions centers. The accused is informed of them before being incarcerated, and is asked to complete the form related to his/her processing, which includes an declaration acknowledging these guarantees, including the right to contact lawyers and the outside world. The form is deposited in the file of the accused after review and signing.
85. The second point relates to supervision of prisons and detention centers, which are currently placed under the constant and effective supervision of the judiciary and Public Prosecution in accordance with the law which provides that the judicial authority is entitled to visit and inspect prisons and detention centers, as well as supervise and control the execution of prison sentences and rulings

³ For further detail on the training programme organized abroad in coordination with the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (ISISC) in Siracusa, Italy, please refer to the first report of the Unit Charged with Follow Up of the Implementation of the Recommendations issued on 1st July of last year.

86. Another form of independent supervision of detention centers is carried out through visits made by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 8.12.2011, allowing Red Cross representatives to visit prisons and jails which are managed by the Ministry. In addition, keeping up with the practice in a number of countries, the Ombudsman currently is setting up a separate directorate in his office to make announced and unannounced visits to detention centres, and ensure the effective and independent monitoring of detainees.
87. Finally, Ministerial Decree No. (13) for 2012 sets up a central remand centre, under the Directorate of Correction and Rehabilitation, in which all those in custody will be detained pending investigation or trial. The centralizing of all detention in the country is happening alongside the installation of CCTV cameras and the rolling out of a logging system for all detainees, visitors and wardens. The result will be a proper prisoner management system which records interactions between detainees and police and thereby ensure adequate monitoring and necessary safeguards.

Recruitment

88. In implementation of recommendation 1722 (e) on the execution of a program to absorb personnel from all sects, and in the Ministry's efforts to adopt a policy founded on justice and social partnership, and in order to absorb all citizens without discrimination, in compliance with applicable standards for employment in security jobs, such as health and physical fitness, personal and acceptance testing, and the required educational qualification, the Ministry took the following steps towards implementing this policy:
 - (a) An employment plan was developed to absorb of sects of the Bahraini society; the Ministry's recruitment plan envisages the selection of around 500 new recruits every year from all segments of society.
 - (b) Advertisements were run in daily newspapers announcing the requirement for hiring Bahraini citizens at the Ministry from all sects of the society, and from all governorates;
 - (c) 2,324 applications were received;

- (d) The Ministry formed two committees, one to interview male applicants, and the other to interview female applicants;
 - (e) The Ministry hired 500 Bahraini citizens of both sects, chosen from all segments of society and from various governorates (subject to applicable legal conditions).
89. Subsequently, 100 female and 255 male recruits, a total of 355, were hired as a first batch towards achieving the target requirement. These persons will be inducted through the training program prepared for this purpose by Ministry experts. They will perform their police work in all Ministry departments, each where assigned. This group will also have all the authority and functions of security officers as stipulated by Law, similar to other Public Security Forces personnel, with duties of law enforcement and keeping public order. They also have the authority to execute search warrants, gathering evidence as required in the course of the investigation, and acting in cases. They will perform those functions after completing their training program, and they will assist their colleagues in performing police work.
90. In addition, the functions of this group will include strengthening the social partnership in the Bahraini society, with positive effects on reduction of crimes, building confidence between security forces and members of society, promoting the security culture in society to best serve the society, ensure its stability and protect it from the perils of ignorance which lead to crime. This can be achieved by strengthening effective social partnership between the police and society, and by communicating and sharing with all sects of society to closely assess security needs and develop joint efforts to develop the sense of security and protect against crime.

Equipping Interrogation and Interview Rooms

91. In implementing recommendation No. 1722 (g) on the necessity of providing audiovisual recordings of all official interviews with detainees, the Directorate General of Crime Detection and Forensic Science, police departments and precincts were provided with audiovisual recording rooms. 26 audiovisual recording rooms were provided. In addition, 18 rooms were allocated for detainees to meet with their lawyers in full privacy. All those rooms are ready for use. A table is attached showing details of the locations of those rooms.⁴All

⁴ Latest update of table information was made on 5 November 2012.

venues where interrogations take place are now fitted with the cameras. In addition, CCTV cameras are being installed in public areas at all police stations to ensure that arrest and detention standards and procedures are met.

92. In addition, interview rooms were provided at the Royal Police Academy for training and educational purposes.

Section 7

Judicial Authority

93. To complement the efforts of the Kingdom to support and develop its judicial authority, the Government of Bahrain continues to give special attention to the subject. Approximately two thirds of the members of the judiciary received over the past six months extensive training in subjects of special importance, particularly the protection of human rights in criminal procedures, and international and regional standards on criminal justice and human rights. The Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Judicial Council, in collaboration with world renowned organizations, such as the Slynn Foundation of the United Kingdom, the Bingham Centre for the Rule of Law, and the United Kingdom's HM Inspectorate of Prisons, communicated with the aim of developing and enhancing the competencies of judges and public prosecutors in the field of protection of basic human rights of individuals in criminal procedures.
94. The work process at the Judicial and Legal Studies Institute is currently under review with the aim of developing the institute and training curricula it provides to members of the judiciary and lawyers.
95. In implementation of recommendation 1722 (f) on the training of judges and members of the public prosecution to improve their basic skills, the Government signed an agreement with the International Institute for Higher studies in Criminal Sciences, of Italy, aimed at providing technical assistance to their members of the judiciary, through a number of training sessions in the fields of protection of human rights, the international and regional mechanisms concerned with criminal justice, human rights and the independence of the judicial authority. The agreement also provided for conducting a number of field visits to international judicial agencies active in the field of protection of human rights in Italy, Switzerland, France and Austria.
96. In implementation of that agreement, three training courses took place in collaboration with the Institute in Siracusa, Italy. The first course was conducted between 1 and 21 May 2012, while the second was held between 28 June and 18 July 2012, and the third between 3 and 23 October 2012. Sixty judges and members of Public Prosecution participated in these courses. They all received intensive theoretical training at the headquarters of the Institute for a period of 10 days, during which they met with a distinguish group of Arab and

international experts in the fields of human rights, criminal justice, international human law, and international criminal law. They also visited a number of law enforcement agencies in South Italy. Subsequently, they conducted a field tour of a number of European capitals to visit national and international judicial agencies and meet with their counterparts, including the headquarters of Public Prosecution, Supreme Court, and Crime Detection and Forensic Science Directorate in Rome, Italy, Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights, United Nations High Commission for Human Rights, and the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland, the European Court of Human Rights and Council of Europe in Strasbourg and Colmar Court of Appeals in France, and the Head Office of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna, Austria.

97. On the other hand, and in order to develop judicial inspection and ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of courts, the Director of Judicial Inspections and a female judge participated in a workshop held at the headquarters of Dubai Courts on 18 and 19 September 2012 under the patronage of Dubai Courts and UNODC Regional Office in Abu Dhabi. Discussions addressed the development of the judicial system in Bahrain. A judiciary delegation will also participate in a second workshop to be held on the same subject in Cairo this month in collaboration of the Judicial Inspections Directorate.
98. In addition, the Supreme Judicial Council demonstrated great interest in enhancing the competencies and abilities of judges in all fields of contemporary criminal sciences. Judges are continuously delegated to participate in training seminars abroad. A large number of judges and members of Public Prosecution participated over the past six months in many conferences and symposia held in the United Kingdom, Qatar, Thailand, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Egypt.
99. On in-house training in the Kingdom, and in addition to regular training sessions organized by the Judicial and Legal Studies Institute, Public Prosecution, received over the past six months a large group of international experts from Germany, Morocco and Egypt. They met with members of Public Prosecution and judges in a series of extended workshops addressing protection of basic rights of individuals and national and international standards of criminal justice.
100. To further fruitful and effective cooperation with the American Bar Association Role of Law Initiative, (*referred to hereinafter as the Initiative*), a team of experts submitted a study containing an assessment of the institutional capabilities and greater independence of courts in Bahrain.

The report also contained significant recommendations to enhance the capabilities of the judicial system in the Kingdom.

101. The Initiative also provided a team of legal experts consisting of two members who assessed action taken by the judicial authority in the field of supervision of detention centers and prisons. The two experts filed a report containing recommendations for the development of the the Special Investigations Unit (*referred to hereinafter as SIU*) in this area. A plan is currently being discussed on the forms of assistance to be provided by the Initiative in the training of judges, members of Public Prosecution and SIU in the field of inspection of detention centers and prisons, in addition to the Special Investigations Unit.
102. On the enhancement of the capabilities of defense lawyers, the initiative is currently being implemented in cooperation with the Judicial and Legal Studies Institute to develop training programs for defense lawyers in the protection of the rights of the accused, and the skills required to guarantee those rights. The Initiative will provide assistance in applying these curricula through advanced training seminars delivered by international criminal lawyers. For this purpose, a United Kingdom expert held last month a series of meetings with entities concerned to obtain information on defense of the rights of the accused.
103. On the support and development of the Judicial and Legal Studies Institute, the Initiative currently provides support in development training programs covering best international and local practices for judges and members of Public Prosecution, each separately. These programs focus on the fundamentals of a fair trial, and the role of members of Public Prosecution and judges in the protection of the rights of the accused. This program will be mandatory and ongoing for all nominees for judgeship and membership of Public Prosecution. The initiative will also provide a assistance in securing international experts to deliver these courses, in addition to local expertise. Last month, the former Attorney General of New South Wales, Australia held a series of meetings with departments concerned to assess the needs of Public Prosecution to enable him to design appropriate training programs. The initiative is currently working on arranging for an international judge to visit the Kingdom and design training courses for judges.
104. Last month, the Initiative sponsored the Conference of GCC Judicial Institutions held on 16 and 17 September 2012. The conference addressed a number of important subjects, mainly the use of new technologies, effective use of training techniques and the management of Institute staff.

Section 8

The Educational Sector

105. In implementing recommendation No. 1725 (a), and to complement the efforts and initiatives of the Ministry of Education in implementing recommendations related to its jurisdiction, and in particular recommendations for developing educational programs for the elementary, secondary and university levels, the Ministry completed its review of the file of “the disciplinary measures related to employees and students at public schools, Bahrain Training Institute, Bahrain Polytechnic and University of Bahrain”.
106. The Ministry also endeavored to strengthen the values of citizenship and promotion of the culture of human rights, tolerance and coexistence, through:
- (a) Implementation of the detailed plan for consolidating the values of citizenship, promotion of the culture of human rights, tolerance and coexistence in schools, and transforming them into decisions, programs, activities and services, as well as allocating the required budget for implementation along with a specific timeline to be completed by the end of next academic year 2012/2013;
 - (b) Commencement of development of citizenship curricula to foster the culture of civil peace, and denouncing violence in public and private schools, after completion of studies and research to assess reasons which caused the youth to engage in outlawed activities;
 - (c) On the issue of human rights, tolerance and coexistence, the Ministry continued to work with UNESCO experts to include those principles in academic curricula.
107. On developments till October 2012, in order to develop and create academic curricula, the Ministry”:
- (a) Introduced academic curricula aimed at promoting the values of human rights, tolerance and coexistence;
 - (b) Implemented recommendation No. 1722 (a) of the BICI report through the development of educational curricula for all levels, to

instill in students the principles of religious, political and all other forms of tolerance;

- (c) Introduced regulations to safeguard the sanctity of educational and academic institutions;
 - (d) Reconsidered educational curricula for citizenship and social materials, and issued them in a form appropriate for the promotion of tolerance, with openness on the values of accepting the other's differing religions and cultural diversity, and preparing and enhancing national, regional and international expertise to implement the recommendation. The Ministry also activated the parent boards;
 - (e) Rehabilitated personnel in this sector, and teachers in particular, and issue a code of conduct in compliance with international standards.
108. The Ministry continues to coordinate with the UNESCO's International Bureau of Education, and to collaborate with its experts, to implement their mutual agreement on the review of existing academic curricula and textbooks related to citizenship, and to update them in line with the relevant Recommendation, as well as to introduce a new curriculum on human rights and coexistence. By October 2012, the Ministry actually completed the following processes:
- (a) Introduced required amendments, including the re-drafting, updating and amendment of four school books for the elementary, intermediate and secondary levels;
 - (b) Qualified curricula specialists through the organization of international, national and in house training courses, aimed at providing training on promoting the culture of human rights as follows:
 - (i) On International courses, a course was held titled "Development of Citizenship and Human Rights Education", for the benefit of 24 male and female specialists;
 - (ii) Held four training courses in the field of human rights, intended for all citizenship and human rights teachers, as well as Child's rights, political and civil education, and methods of combatting violence.

109. On in-house courses, a workshop was held titled “Inside the Management of Curricula”, for the benefit of relevant curricula specialists.
110. The Ministry prepared the draft educational charter, which is currently under discussion and amendment.
111. On training and apprenticeship of education staff in the educational field, the Ministry’s departments concerned continue to organize workshops to train teachers, curricula specialists, educational guidance specialists and trainers on how to teach the youth the values, rights, concepts and principles of human rights, whether theoretically or in real life application. Senior teachers, education supervisors and social guidance specialists at schools, are in turn working on transferring their expertise in the educational field to serve the project of teaching human rights principles at schools and influencing student behavior. This was carried out by Ministry experts as part of the Ministry’s aforementioned plan in this field, to the benefit of 44 trainees as follows:
 - (a) A course in the field of human rights and education for citizenship (Part I);
 - (b) A course on teaching and learning human rights “an effective methods to promote human rights”;
 - (c) How to become a trainer in human rights;
 - (d) The school as a space for transforming the values of citizenship from theory to application;
 - (e) Future training courses, such as the role of education clubs in consolidating the values of citizenship and human rights, useful methods in training and human rights, combatting violence in schools and promoting the culture of dialogue in schools. In addition, many apprenticeship sessions on human rights were held at secondary schools where the school time project is being implemented.
112. In terms of school activities, the Ministry continued to expand efforts over the reporting period to implement school programs and activities for students related to the promotion of the culture of human rights and coexistence. These were mainly as follows:

- (a) Allocation of 425 lectures as part of the academic activities plan to introduce the principles of human rights. Around 100 lectures were delivered up to October 2012. Work is in progress to implement the remaining part of the plan between November 2012 to May 2014, in addition to many workshops to introduce child rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Bahraini Child Law, the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain, and the Childhood Conference to be held this month on the learning the rights of the child using toys;
 - (b) Allocation of part of the competitions (animated story competition, best caricature competition) and student symposia in all fields to the subject of human rights;
 - (c) The scouts' education department also organized 500 scouts activities with the participation of over 3,000 scouts and scout masters;
113. The University of Bahrain completed the development of a new curriculum on human rights, which is a common curriculum to be taught at all of the University's and schools. Private colleges are now required to teach it to their students as part of their common programs. The University also put forward a proposal to add the Human Rights Legal Clinic Curriculum as an elective in the fourth year, after the students complete their study of the two curricula on the principles of human rights and the studies of human rights. The proposal will be submitted to the University's Board for approval.
114. University of Bahrain signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the American Bar Association to establish the Human Rights Legal Clinic at the University. The clinic is scheduled to open in January 2013. Work is being carried out by an expert in collaboration with law teachers at the University to complete development of the concept and processes required to establish the clinic, and to add the curriculum of the clinic as a fourth year elective.
115. On religious schools (Hawza) and religious institutes, coordination is underway with the Ministry of Justice, Islamic Affairs and Endowments, and the Supreme Council of Islamic Affairs, being the entity concerned, to provide the Ministry with curricula to be taught to the youth at religious schools, to allow for their review in line with the values of human rights, tolerance and national unity.

Section 9

Information Media

116. In implementation of recommendation No. 1724 of the BICI report, which recommended reducing censorship of the media, and putting together professional standards for the media and other forms of printed media, including a code of ethics and rules of implementation with the aim of safeguarding professional and ethical standards, without prejudice to internationally protected rights. Therefore, in order to enhance the media and communication sector to foster civil liberties, the Government of Bahrain prepared a new Media and Communication draft law, expressly based, in addition to the Constitution, on the International Declaration of Human Rights issued by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948, and in particular Article 19 thereof, as well as Law No. 56 of 2006 approving the Kingdom's accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which affirms the legislature's assiduity on adopting common human values in its regulation of all facets of the freedom of opinion and expression.
117. As the prevailing model worldwide has become "the right to communicate", while it was in the 1970s "the right to media",⁵ the term "media" was previously associated with a tradition concept which supports the idea of the state's control over this sector. However, the term "communication" supports the philosophy of expanding freedoms and taking the media out of the traditional control of the state and placing it under the umbrella of independent regulators.
118. Therefore, the draft law required assigning the regulation of the freedom of opinion and expression by various information and communication media to the "Supreme Council for Media and Communication", which is an independent regulator consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and seven members, including the minister in charge of media affairs. They are appointed by royal order. The draft law gives this regulator the authority to issue resolutions as required to regulate the practice of media activity in all fields and aspects. The draft law also requires the Council's functions to be based on follow up of all types of print, audiovisual and electronic press, media and communication affairs. It is also concerned with

⁵ McBride's Report, "Many Voices One World", completed under UNESCO's supervision in 1980.

guaranteeing the freedom of opinion and expression and compliance with laws, with the independence and neutrality of all information and communication media, as well as compliance with objectivity and pluralism in opinions and ideas. The Board also approves specific rules and regulations to manage press and media organizations, to ensure the best interest of the country, safeguard national security, and maintain the unity, safety and stability of society.

119. The draft law also gives the Board supervisory and executive authority to guarantee the media's neutrality and objectivity and compliance with ethical rules pertaining to the information content, as well as supervision of the professional activities of journalists and media professional, to ensure compliance with the constitutional principle of freedom of expression. This comes in line with the French model in this field (High Council of Audiovisual Media), as well as the Moroccan model (High Commission for Audiovisual Media, and the National Journalism Council (a draft currently being discussed by the Moroccan government)).
120. Article 2 of the draft law also stipulates that every person has the right to express his/her opinion, and to publish it verbally, in writing or in any other form, as long as it does not violate the law, principles of Islamic Sharia, the unity of the people, and without inciting differences and sectarianism.
121. The draft law also contains detailed provisions to guarantee and ensure all the rights and freedom under the principle of freedom of expression as a basic constitutional right. It also contains provisions as required for proper implementation of this principle in the field of media and communication. In addition, the draft law contains provisions to protect the press, journalists, media and communication. The draft law emphasizes rights and guarantees including the right that the freedom of the press, printing, publishing, audiovisual and electronic media are guaranteed under the law, and the right of criticism is guaranteed under the Law. Journalists are independent and not one has control over their activities except the law. A journalist may not be forced to reveal his sources. Moreover, the journalist is entitled to obtain information, statistics and news which is allowed to be published under the law, from there sources. The journalist shall also be entitled to publish information he/she receives. The draft law also prohibits degrading or assaulting the journalist as a result of his/her job. Offenders are punished by penalties as stipulated in the Penal Code, as the case may be.

122. The draft law also provides that the relationship between the journalist and the newspaper is subject to the journalist employment contract, without prejudice to the implementing rules as provided in the private sector. Moreover, it is provided that a journalist may not be terminated except after notifying the Council's professional committee of the justifications of termination. In the event that the professional committee cannot successfully settle the dispute between the newspaper and the journalist, the provisions of the labor law for the private sector shall apply to the termination of the worker. Moreover, the draft law guarantees legal entities and natural persons the right to apply for the publication of a newspaper or other communication media subject to restrictions as provided by law.

Section 10

Legislative Amendments

123. In the efforts of the Government of Bahrain to protect the basic rights of individuals and to implement all BICI recommendations, including the introduction of required legislative amendments to protect human rights, and although the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain actually provides basic guarantees to protect human rights, the Government endeavored to introduce a number of amendments to basic national legislation to ensure their compliance with relevant international standards, and in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights. Therefore, the following amendments were made:

The Penal Code:

124. In order to ensure that perpetrators of different forms of torture crimes do not escape justice, Law No. 52 of 2012 was issued on 9 October 2012 amending the definition of torture as stated in the provisions of Articles 208 and 232 of the Penal Code. The new provision of Article 208 stipulates that it is a felony to inflict severe pain or severe suffering, whether physical or psychological, on a detained person by a public servant assigned or person assigned to provide a public service or under his control for the purpose of obtaining from that person or from any other person, information or confession, or for the purpose of punishing that person for an act he/she or any other person had committed or is suspected to have committed, or to intimidate or coerce that person or any other person, for any reason whatsoever. The amendment also stipulated that the statute of limitations does not apply to crime of torture.
125. The aforementioned Law also rescinded Article 134, which prohibited the publishing of false news, statements or rumors abroad on conditions in the State. It also rescinded Article 174 which stipulates that it is a crime to produce, possess, distribute or paste images which could adversely affect the reputation of the Country.
126. To emphasize the necessity of providing full protection for citizens' right of expression, a new article (69 bis) was added to the Penal Code, stipulating that interpretation of restrictions on the right to freedom of expression under the Penal Code, or under any other Law, shall be

within the necessary framework of a democratic society. The provision also emphasized that it is a justifiable excuse from punishment to practice the right of freedom of expression within that framework. To acknowledge this action, and before the ratification of the amendments, Public Prosecution dropped all charges involving the right to freedom of expression in 334 cases. As a result, all charges against 334 of the accused were dropped.

127. Public Prosecution also dropped all charges related to freedom of expression made against members of the medical staff, while the case was being deliberated by the High Criminal Court of Appeals. This was acknowledged by the Court in its ruling on that case, and confirmed by the Court of Cassation.
128. Amendments also included placing restrictions on the application of Article 168 of the Penal Code which provides for punishment for publishing false news, stipulating as a condition that the act must be intentional, and must have undermined national security and public order or caused harm to public health. The new amendment also required that such act must have resulted in harm. On undermining national security, the amendment stipulated that it is necessary that the act is related to inciting violence, or may incite violence, and that there must be a direct link between that act and between the occurrence, or possible occurrence, of that violence.
129. The draft amendment of the last paragraph of Article 273 makes the threat accompanied by a request or assignment to prevent or influence a person's testimony before the investigative authority or courts an aggravating circumstance.

Law of Criminal Procedure:

130. In the Government's belief that every citizens is entitled to claim compensation for injury sustained, Law No. 50 of 2012 was issued on 9 October 2012 adding Article 22 bis to the Law of Criminal Procedure, which allows a person who alleges that an act of vengeance was committed against him/her because of a previous allegation he/she had made for being subjected to torture or another form of harsh, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the right to civil litigation against the accused while evidence is being gathered, during investigation, or while the criminal case is being tried, whatever the case may be until a decision is made to close arguments, if such

vengeance constitutes a crime. If the vengeance takes a form which does not constitute a punishable crime, civil courts shall have jurisdiction.

131. On hearing and protecting witnesses, experts and victims, Law No. 53 of 2013 was issued on 9 October 2012 to amend the provisions of Articles 115, 214 and 234, and to add Articles 81 bis, 82 Paragraph 3, 127 bis, 223 bis, and 223 bis (a). These amendments provide appropriate procedures and guarantees to protect witnesses, experts and victims and ensure their safety and that they are not influenced whether during or after investigations and trials.
132. On arrest and detainment procedures, the Government requested an amendment of the provisions of Articles 147, 148 and 149 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Legislation and Legal Opinion Committee prepared a draft law to amend Article 147 by reducing the lower court's right to provisional detention to a period, or successive periods, not exceeding 30 days, while it was previously 45 days, and such that each period of provisional detention does not exceed 15 days. The draft also provided for amending Article 148 by reducing the detention period by the High Criminal Court to a period, or successive periods, not exceeding 30 days each, while it was previously 45 days. On Article 149, a provision was added giving the accused who is provisionally detailed the right to file grievance to the Public Prosecutor, then to the Senior Public Prosecutor, then to the Attorney General if his/her application for release is denied by Public Prosecution.

Law of Judicial Authority

133. On 25 September 2012, Legislative Decree No. 44 of 2012 was issued to amend the provision of Article 73 bis of the Judicial Authority Law giving the Supreme Judicial Council an independent budget controlled by the Council. The Legislative Decree also rescinded Law No. 4 of 1975 on Judicial Staff, thus giving the judicial authority in Bahrain complete independence from all other Government departments.

National Institution for Human Rights

134. In line with the Government's endeavors to protect human rights and to create national vehicles to protect those rights, Royal Order No. 46 of 2009 was issued to establish the National Human Rights Institution, the functions of which include receiving human rights related complaints and referring them to the department concerned for investigation and

follow up, as well as for providing assistance and advise to the injured parties.

135. On 11 September 2012, Royal Order No. 28 of 2012 was issued to amend certain provisions of Royal Order No. 46 of 2009 to establish the National Human Rights Institution. The Order provided mechanisms for the selection of Institution members, their term of service and immunities, as well as mechanisms for the selection of the President, Vice President and Secretary General.

Public Security Forces Law

136. On 14 June 2012, Law No. 28 of 2012 was issued to amend certain provisions of the Public Security Law, giving the female member of Public Security Forces equal treatment to the female civil servant in terms of the maternity and child care leave and in the event of her husband's death. On 9 October 2012, Law No. 49 of 2012 was issued to amend the provision of Article 81 of the Public Security Forces Law by adding the last paragraph of Article 81 which stipulates that the description of military crimes does not apply to allegations of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, or death arising therefrom.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment (1) – Constitutional Amendments

**LAW NO. (49) OF 2012
FOR THE AMENDMENT OF
ARTICLE (81) OF THE PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES LAW
AS RATIFIED BY LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. (3) OF 1982**

We, Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of Bahrain

Having reviewed the Constitution,

and The Penal Code, issued by Legislative Decree No. (15) of 1976, as amended,

and The Public Security Forces Law, issued by Legislative Decree No. (3) of 1982, as amended,

and The Code of Criminal Procedure, issued by Legislative Decree No. (46) of 2002, as amended by Law No. (41) of 2005,

The following law was approved by the Shura Council and the Council of Representatives, and ratified and decreed by us:

Article (1)

A paragraph shall be added at the end of Article (81) of the Public Security Forces Law, issued by Legislative Decree No. (3) of 1982, as follows:

Article (81), Last Paragraph:

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, crimes related to allegations of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or death arising therefrom, are not considered military crimes.

Article (2)

The Prime Minister and Ministers – each where concerned – shall implement the provisions of this Law. This Law shall go into effect on the day following the date of its publication in the official gazette.

**King of Bahrain
Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa**

Issued at Riffa Palace:
On 23 Dhul Qida 1433H
Corresponding to 9 October 2012G

**LAW NO. (28) OF 2012
FOR THE AMENDMENT OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF
THE PUBLIC SECURITY LAW
AS RATIFIED BY
LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. (3) OF 1982**

We, Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of Bahrain

Having reviewed the Constitution,

and Public Security Forces Law issued by Legislative Decree No. (3) of 1982, as amended,

and Civil Service Law issued by Legislative Decree No. 48 of 2010, and its Implementing Regulations,

The following law was approved by the Shura Council and the Council of Representatives, and ratified and decreed by us:

Article (1)

The provisions of Articles (65) Paragraph (c), (68) and Article (69) of the Public Security Forces Law issued by Legislative Decree No. (3) of 1982 shall be replaced with the following provisions:

Article (65), Paragraph (c):

A female member of the Security Forces shall be awarded similar treatment as a civil servant in terms of care leave, as stipulated in Civil Service Law, issued by Legislative Decree No. 48 of 2010, and its Implementing Regulations.

Article (68):

A female member of the Security Forces shall be granted maternity leave with full pay, including benefits and allowances as of the date of delivery, for a period as specified in the Civil Service Law issued by Legislative Decree No. 48 of 2010, and its Implementing Regulations. Such maternity leave shall not be treated as annual or sick leave.

Article (69):

A Muslim female member of the Security Forces whose husband dies shall be granted a bereavement leave with full pay, including benefits and allowances for a period as specified in the Civil Service Law, issued by Legislative Decree No. 48 of 2010, and its Implementing Regulations.

Article (2)

The Prime Minister and Ministers – each where concerned – shall implement the provisions of this Law. This Law shall go into effect on the day following the date of its publication in the official gazette.

King of Bahrain
Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa

Issued at Riffa Palace:
On 24 Rajab 1433H
Corresponding to 14 June 2012G

**LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. (44) OF 2012
FOR THE AMENDMENT OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF
THE LAW OF JUDICIAL AUTHORITY
AS RATIFIED BY
LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. (42) OF 2002**

We, Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of Bahrain

Having reviewed the Constitution,

and Law No. (4) of 1975 on Judicial Staff, as amended by Legislative Decree No. (18) of 1977,

and Legislative Decree No. (39) of 2002 on the Public Budget, as amended by Law No. (3) of 2007,

and Law of Judicial Authority issued by Legislative Decree No. (42) of 2002, as amended,
Civil Service Law issued by Legislative Decree No. 48 of 2010,

and After receiving the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Council, and with the approval of the Cabinet,

We have decreed as follows:

Article (1)

The provisions of Article (73) bis of the Judicial Authority Law, issued by Legislative Decree No. (42) of 2002, shall be replaced with the following provision:

The Supreme Judicial Council shall have an independent annual budget, starting on the first day of, and ending on the last day of, the State's fiscal year.

The President of the Court of Cassation shall prepare the draft budget sufficient time prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, to be discussed with the Minister of Finance. When preparing the draft budget, revenues and expenses shall each be stated as a single number.

Upon approval of the State's budget, the President of the Court of Cassation, in coordination with the Minister of Finance, shall distribute the total allocations of the Supreme Judicial Council budget based on the categorization of the State's budget.

The President of the Court of Cassation shall be granted the authority of the Minister of Finance in respect of laws and implementing rules for the implementation of the budget of the Supreme Judicial Council within the limits of its allocations. He shall also be granted the authority of the Civil Service Bureau.

The President of the Court of Cassation shall transfer to the State's budget any surplus budget funds which are dispensed or committed during the year ended.

The President of the Court of Cassation shall promptly prepare the closing accounts of the Supreme Judicial Council budget, and shall submit them to the Minister of Finance, to be included in the closing accounts of the State's budget.

Without prejudice to the supervision of the National Audit Court, the Supreme Judicial Council's budget and closing accounts shall be subject to laws governing the State's budget and closing accounts.

A Royal Order shall be issued on the salaries, allowances and benefits of judges and members of Public Prosecution, based on a proposal made by the Supreme Judicial Council. The Supreme Judicial Council shall issue rules to regulate the affairs of judges and Public Prosecution, without being restricted by the financial and administrative provisions of the Civil Service Law.

Article (2)

Law No. 4 of 1975 on Judicial Staff, as amended by Legislative Decree No. 18 of 1977 shall be rescinded, and the currently applicable laws shall continue to be implemented pending issue of the regulations and rules of implementation referred to in the foregoing Article.

Article (3)

The Prime Minister and Ministers – each where concerned – shall implement the provisions of this Law. This Law shall go into effect on the day following the date of its publication in the official gazette.

**King of Bahrain
Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa**

**Deputy Prime Minister
Mohamed bin Mubarak Al Khalifa**

Issued at Riffa Palace:
On 9 Dhul Qida 1433H
Corresponding to 25 September 2012G

**LAW NO. (52) OF 2012
FOR THE AMENDMENT OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF
THE PENAL CODE
AS RATIFIED BY
LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. (15) OF 1976**

We, Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of Bahrain

Having reviewed the Constitution,

and The Penal Code, issued by Legislative Decree No. (15) of 1976, as amended,

and Law No. (56) of 2006 approving the accession of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and in Particular, Article (7) of the International Covenant,

The following law was approved by the Shura Council and the Council of Representatives, and ratified and decreed by us:

Article (1)

The provisions of Articles (208) and (232) of the Penal Code, issued by Legislative Decree No. (15) of 1976, shall be replaced as follows:

Article (208):

A public servant or person assigned to provide a public service who intentionally inflicts severe pain or severe suffering, whether physical or psychological, on a person detained in his/her care or under his/her control, for the purpose of obtaining from that person or from any other person information or confession, or for the purpose of punishing that person for an act he/she or any other person had committed or is suspected to have committed, or to intimidate or coerce that person or any other person, for any reason whatsoever, based on any form of discrimination, shall be punished by imprisonment.

A public servant or person assigned to provide a public service who threatens a person detained in his/her care or under his/her control, by any of the acts stated in the first paragraph of this Article, or if such acts are committed by a third party with his/her incitement, approval or consent, shall be punished by imprisonment.

The punishment shall be life in prison if torture results in the death of the victim.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to cases of pain or suffering resulting, arising from or associated with, lawful punishment.

The statute of limitations does not apply to crimes of torture as provided in this Article.

Article (232):

A public servant or person who intentionally inflicts severe pain or severe suffering, whether physical or psychological, on a person detained in his/her care or under his/her control, for the purpose of obtaining from that person or from any other person information or confession, or for the purpose of punishing that person for an act he/she or any other person had committed or is suspected to have committed, or to intimidate or coerce that person or any other person, for any reason whatsoever, based on any form of discrimination, shall be punished by imprisonment.

A public servant or person who threatens another person detained in his/her care or under his/her control, by any of the acts stated in the first paragraph of this Article, or if such acts are committed by a third party with his/her incitement, approval or consent, shall be punished by imprisonment.

The punishment shall be life in prison if torture results in the death of the victim.

The statute of limitations does not apply to crimes of torture as provided in this Article.

Article (2)

The Prime Minister and Ministers – each where concerned – shall implement the provisions of this Law. This Law shall go into effect on the day following the date of its publication in the official gazette.

King of Bahrain
Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa

Issued at Riffa Palace:
On 23 Dhul Qida 1433H
Corresponding to 9 October 2012G

**LAW NO. (51) OF 2012
FOR THE AMENDMENT OF
CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE PENAL CODE
AS RATIFIED BY LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. (15) OF 1976**

We, Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of Bahrain

Having reviewed the Constitution,

and The Penal Code, issued by Legislative Decree No. (15) of 1976, as amended,

The following law was approved by the Shura Council and the Council of Representatives, and ratified and decreed by us:

Article (1)

The provisions of Articles (168) and (169), Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, issued by Legislative Decree No. (15) of 1976, as follows:

Article (168):

Any person who intentionally broadcasts false news knowing that such broadcast may harm national security, public order or public health, shall, if such harm ensues, be sentenced to a prison term of a maximum of two years and a fine of a maximum of Two Hundred Bahraini Dinars, or by either of these penalties.

False news involving the incidence of harm to national security as stipulated in the foregoing paragraph, must constitute inciting violence, or may incite violence, provided that a direct connection exists between such news and the occurrence, or possible occurrence, of such violence.

Article (169):

A person who publishes, by any mean of publication, documents, papers, pictures, which are false, or which are falsely attributed to another person, shall, if such publication may disturb public peace, undermine public welfare, or undermine the financial reputation of the State, be sentenced to a prison term of a minimum of two years, and a fine of a minimum of Two Hundred Bahraini Dinars, or by either of these penalties.

Article (2)

A new Article No. (69 bis) shall be added to the Penal Code, issued by Legislative Decree No. (15) of 1976, as follows:

Article (69) bis:

The restrictions as applied in this Law or in any other law on the right to freedom of expression, shall be interpreted within the essential context as necessary for a democratic society in accordance with the principles of the National Action Charter and the Constitution.

Exercising the right to freedom of expression within this context shall be considered as a justifiable excuse for exemption from punishment.

Article (3)

Articles (134) bis and (174) of the Penal Code, issued by Legislative Decree No. (15) of 1976, shall be rescinded.

Article (4)

The Prime Minister and Ministers – each where concerned – shall implement the provisions of this Law. This Law shall go into effect on the day following the date of its publication in the official gazette.

**King of Bahrain
Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa**

Issued at Riffa Palace:
On 23 Dhul Qida 1433H
Corresponding to 9 October 2012G

**LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. (53) OF 2012
FOR THE AMENDMENT OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF
THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
AS RATIFIED BY
LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. (46) OF 2002**

We, Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of Bahrain

Having reviewed the Constitution,

and Public Security Forces Law issued by Legislative Decree No. (3) of 1982, as amended,

and Code of Criminal Procedure issued by Legislative Decree No. (46) of 2002, as amended by Law No. (41) of 2005,

and Decree No. (27) of 2012 on the independent office of the Ombudsman at the Ministry of Interior,

and Decree No. (28) of 2012 on the independent office of the Inspector General and the Office of Professional Standards at the National Security Agency,

and as proposed by the Prime Minister,

and with the approval of the Cabinet,

We have decreed as follows:

Article One

The provisions of Articles (115), (214) and (234) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, issued by Legislative Decree No. (46) of 2002, shall be replaced as follows:

Article (115):

The member of Public Prosecution shall subpoena witnesses to hear their statements, to be served by a public authority officer. The Subpoena shall show that they are called as witnesses, as well as the incident to which the testimony is required. The member of Public Prosecution may hear the testimony of any witnesses who volunteers to testify, in which case it shall be so indicated in the report.

Article (214):

The hearing shall be public; nevertheless, the Court, in the interest of public order, or for ethical consideration, or in order to protect victims, witnesses or anyone who provides information on the case, may order hearing the case, in whole or in part, in a closed hearing, or may deny the presence of certain groups.

Article (234):

The provisions of Articles (88), (116.2), (117) to (122), (127) and (127 bis) of this Law, shall be applied to witnesses.

Article Two

A new Article (81) bis, and a third paragraph in Article (82) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, issued by Legislative Decree No. (46) of 2002, shall be added. Moreover, new Articles numbered (127 bis), (223 bis) and (223 bis (a)) shall be added to this Law, providing as follows:

Article (81) bis:

Public Prosecution shall carry out its jurisdiction by investigating allegations related to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, or death resulting therefrom, whenever such occurrences affect an accused, a witness or an expert, during the inquiry or investigation stage, or in the course of the trial of the case before a court of law. In other cases, Public Prosecution shall carry out its jurisdiction in respect of Public Security Forces referred to it by the Ombudsman or the Inspector General, as applicable.

Article (82) Paragraph (3):

Nevertheless, Public Prosecution may record all facts and proceedings of the investigation audio-visually, including interrogation of the accused and testimony of witnesses. In events where a witness cannot appear, or in circumstances which dictate witness protection as may be determined at the discretion of Public Prosecution, it may use state of the art technology in hearing the witness and recording his/her testimony.

Article (127) bis:

Public Prosecution, upon the request of victims, witnesses or persons who provide information on the case, and for reasonable considerations related to their safety and the safety of persons closely related to them, may order action to be taken to protect them from dangers arising or resulting from their giving testimony or providing information. For that purpose, and with the consent of victims, witnesses or persons to be protected, it may order taking all or some of the following measures until such dangers subside:

1. Change of place of residence.
2. Change of identity.
3. Prohibit disclosure of any information related to the identities, locations or places of residence of persons to be protected, or enforce restrictions on the circulation of some of that information.

In the event of any of the measures listed in the foregoing paragraph being taken, investigation shall include an abstract of the testimony or information without showing the actual source, until the circumstances giving rise to such measures subside, or until the case is

referred to the court of jurisdiction and permission given by such court to reveal the identity of the source.

Article (223) bis:

Subject to the provisions of Articles (220), (221), (222) and (223) hereof, the Court, in hearing witnesses and persons who have information on the case, may use modern audio-visual technology, whether by live transmission during the hearing, or by playing a recording of the testimony, as may be deemed appropriate at the court's discretion, subject to the following consideration:

1. If the witness is abroad, and if it is not possible or difficult for the witness to attend, or for fear that delay in attendance may obstruct the proceeding and deciding upon the case.
2. In the event of a moral cause preventing the witness from personally being present for the hearing due to possible psychological or social adverse effects resulting from the nature of the crime, or the relationship between the witness and the accused.
3. If it is expected that harm may befall the witness, or for fear of such occurrence, or if the conditions exist requiring protection of the witness.
4. If the justifications referred to in Article (231) of this Law exist.

Article (223) bis (a):

In live transmission or recording of the testimony, the testimony shall be made in the presence of a judge or member of Public Prosecution as may be assigned by the court, and at places appropriate for the investigation. He/she shall prepare a report on action taken based on the court's assignment, showing circumstances, place of testimony and an abstract of the testimony, to be signed by the witness. The report and recording of the testimony shall be deposited in the case file.

If the testimony is made abroad, steps shall be followed to coordinate with the judicial authority in the country where the witness is present, to appoint one of its staff members to supervise the transmission of the testimony during the specified hearing, in the presence of a judge or member of Public Prosecution assigned by the Court at its discretion.

Article Three

The expression (hearing witnesses and procedures of the protection) in the title of Section 5 of Chapter 2 of Volume 2 of the Law of Criminal Procedure, issued by Legislative Decree No. (46) of 2002, shall be replaced with (hearing witnesses). The expression (verification of evidence and procedures for hearing and protecting witnesses) in the title of Section 6 of Chapter 2 of Volume 3 of the aforementioned Law shall be replaced with (Witnesses and other evidence).

Article Four

The Prime Minister and Ministers – each where concerned – shall implement the provisions of this Law. This Law shall go into effect on the day following the date of its publication in the official gazette.

King of Bahrain
Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa

Prime Minister
Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa

Issued at Riffa Palace:
On 23 Dhul Qida 1433H
Corresponding to 9 October 2012G

**LAW NO. (50) OF 2012
FOR THE AMENDMENT OF
CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
AS RATIFIED BY LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. (46) OF 2002**

We, Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of Bahrain

Having reviewed the Constitution,

and The Code of Criminal Procedure, issued by Legislative Decree No. (46) of 2002, as amended by Law No. (41) of 2005,

and The Penal Code, issued by Legislative Decree No. (15) of 1976, as amended,

The following law was approved by the Shura Council and the Council of Representatives, and ratified and decreed by us:

Article (1)

A new Article (22 bis) shall be added to Chapter 2 of Volume 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, issued by Legislative Decree No. (15) of 1976, and a new Article (64 bis) shall be added to Chapter 1 of Volume 2 of the aforementioned Code, titled “Arrest of the Accused”, as follows:

Article (22 bis):

A person who alleges to have suffered an act of vengeance committed against him/her because of a previous allegation he/she had made for being subjected to torture or another form of harsh, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, may claim the right to civil litigation against the accused while evidence is being gathered, during investigation, or while the criminal case is being heard, whatever the case may be until a decision is made to close arguments, if such vengeance constitutes a crime. This is not accepted before Courts of Appeal.

If the act of vengeance takes a form which does not constitute a punishable crime, civil courts shall have jurisdiction

Article (64 bis):

The provisions of this Chapter shall apply during a state of national safety.

Article (2)

The Prime Minister and Ministers – each where concerned – shall implement the provisions of this Law. This Law shall go into effect on the day following the date of its publication in the official gazette.

King of Bahrain
Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa

Issued at Riffa Palace:
On 23 Dhul Qida 1433H
Corresponding to 9 October 2012G

**ROYAL ORDER NO. (28) OF 2012
FOR THE AMENDMENT OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF
ROYAL ORDER NO. (46) OF 2009
TO ESTABLISH THE
NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION**

We, Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of Bahrain

Having reviewed the Constitution,

and Royal Order No. (46) of 2009 to establish the National Human Rights Institution,

and Royal Order No. (16) of 2010 to appoint the members of the National Human Rights Institution,

and Royal Order No. (2) of 2011 to appoint the Secretary General of the National Human Rights Institution,

Order as follows:

Article (1)

The provisions of Articles 2, 6 Paragraph 2, and 9 of Royal Order No. (46) of 2009 to establish the National Human Rights Institution, shall be replaced with the following provisions:

Article 2:

- a) The Institution shall consist of up to 15 members, including its President and Vice President, to who are persons known for their competence and integrity, to be selected from consultative and academic organizations, civil society organizations, labor, social, economic and professional association, and persons concerned with human rights issues, ensuring the appropriate representation of women and minorities.
- b) A royal order shall be issued to appoint members of the Institution for a term of 4 years, renewable once for a similar term.
- c) Members of the Institution shall hold their first meeting, to be chaired by the eldest member, in order to elect, from their midst, the Institution's President and Vice President, for term equal to their term of office. The Vice President shall deputize for the President in all functions if the President is absent or cannot attend. The President, Vice President and members of the Institution shall perform their functions in their personal capacities.
- d) If a member's seat vacates for any reason, that member shall be replaced by another member using the same procedure and method as stipulated in the foregoing provisions. The replacement member shall complete the term of his/her predecessor.

- e) A member may not be dismissed before the end of his/her term except by Royal Order, if that member is found in breach of the duty of his/her position, or fails to carry out his/her function for any other reasons which prevents him/her from performing his/her duties, or if he/she fails to gain confidence in his person.
- f) The remuneration of the President, Vice President and members of the Institution shall be determined by Royal Order.

Article 6 (Paragraph 2):

The meeting of the Institution shall be properly constituted if a quorum of the majority of its members, including the Institution's President or Vice President, is present. Resolutions shall be passed by majority vote of the members present. In the event of a split vote, the Chairman of the Meeting shall have a casting vote.

Article 9:

The President of the Institution shall issue a resolution to appoint the Institution's Secretary General, with the approval of the majority of the Institution's members. The candidate nominated to fill the position of the Institution's Secretary General, shall satisfy the same conditions and requirements applicable to the members of the Institution.

Article (2)

Clauses (a) and (l) of Article (3) of Royal Order No. (46) of 2009 to establish the National Human Rights Institution shall be rescinded. Moreover, any provisions in conflict with this Order shall also be rescinded.

Article (3)

This Order shall go into effect as of the date of its issue. It shall be published in the official gazette.

**King of Bahrain
Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa**

Issued at Riffa Palace:
On 24 Shawal 1433H
Corresponding to 11 September 2012G

Attachment (2) – Accountability and Punishment of Offenders

Deaths Listed in BICI’s Report

1		Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Ali Abdul Hadi Mushaime	890806055	Ali Abdul Hadi Mushaime
Nationality	Bahraini		Bahraini
Age	22		-----
Date of Death	14.02.2011		14.02.2011
Place of Death	Daith Village		Daith Village
Name and Status of the Accused	One police personnel		-----
Summary of Incident	While law enforcement personnel were on duty at Daith neighborhood, a shot was fired on the deceased resulting in his death.		Shot in his back with shotgun.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Shot in the back with shotgun.		-----
Status	Case is currently being heard before the Third High Criminal Court.		-----

2		Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Fadhel Salman Ali Al Matrouk	791108830	Fadhel Salman Al Matrouk
Nationality	Bahraini		Bahraini
Age	32		-----
Date of Death	15.02.2011		15.02.2011
Place of Death	Salmaniya District		-----
Name and Status of the Accused	Two Police personnel		-----
Summary of Incident	While law enforcement personnel were combating a riot involving around 100 persons in the vicinity of Salmaniya Hospital, the deceased was fatally shot by		Hit by shotgun pellets and rubber bullet, resulting in his death.

	shotgun.	
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Hit by Shotgun pellets in the chest and back.	-----
Status	Case is currently before the Third High Criminal Court.	-----

3	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Ali Mansoor Ahmed Khodhair – 580045366	Ali Mansoor Khodhair
Nationality	Bahraini	Bahraini
Age	53	
Date of Death	17.02.2011	17.02.2011
Place of Death	GCC Roundabout	GCC Roundabout
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	While law enforcement officers were combating a riot at the GCC Roundabout area, the deceased was fatally hit by shotgun pellets.	Fatally shot in the back with shotgun.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Hit by shotgun pellets in the chest and back.	-----
Status	Under investigation	-----

4	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Mahmoud Makki Ahmed Abu Taki – 880307447	Mahmoud Ahmed Makki (Abu Taki)
Nationality	Bahraini	Bahraini
Age	23	-----
Date of Death	17.02.2011	17.02.2011
Place of Death	GCC Roundabout	GCC Roundabout
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	While combating a riot at the GCC Roundabout area, the deceased was fatally hit by shotgun pellets.	Fatally shot with shotgun.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical	Hit by shotgun pellets in the chest and back.	-----

Examiner	
Action	Under investigation

5	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Ali Ahmed Abdulllah Al Moumen – 880405910		Ali Ahmed Abdulllah Al Moumen
Nationality	Bahraini		Bahraini
Age	23		-----
Date of Death	17.02.2011		17.02.2011
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital		GCC Roundabout
Name and Status of the Accused	Two police personnel		-----
Summary of Incident	Around 600 to 800 persons rioted at the intersection of Budaye Road and King Faisal Highway and attacked the police. During the confrontations, the deceased was fatally hit by shotgun pellets.		Fatally hit in the back by shotgun pellets.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Shotgun pellet injury to the legs resulting in damage to tissue, bleeding and hypovolemic shock.		-----
Status	Third High Criminal Court found both the accused innocent of charges made against them. The ruling was appealed by Public Prosecution. An appeal hearing is set for 02.12.2012.		-----

6	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Isa Abdul Hassan Ali Hussein – 500041946		Isa Abdul Hassan
Nationality	Bahraini		Bahraini
Age	61		-----
Date of Death	17.02.2011		17.02.2011
Place of Death	Intersection of Budaye Road and King Faisal Highway		GCC Roundabout
Name and Status of the Accused	Two police personnel		-----
Summary of Incident	Around 600 to 800 persons rioted at the intersection of Budaye Road and King Faisal Highway and attacked the police. During the confrontations, the deceased was		Fatally shot with shotgun in the head while a demonstration was being disbursed.

	fatally hit by shotgun pellets.	
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Shotgun pellet injury to the head.	-----
Status	Third High Criminal Court found both the accused innocent of charges made against them. The ruling was appealed by Public Prosecution. An appeal hearing is set for 02.12.2012.	-----

7		Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Ahmed Farhan Ali Farhan – 800808878		Ahmed Abdullah Farhan
Nationality	Bahraini		Bahraini
Age	31		-----
Date of Death	15.03.2011		15.03.2011
Place of Death	Sitra Area		Sitra Area
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	While law enforcement personnel were combating a riot in Sitra neighborhood, the deceased received a shot to the head resulting in skull fractures and damage to the brain, resulting in his death.		Fatally shot in the head.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Skull fractures and brain damage as a result of shotgun pellet injury to the head.		-----
Status	Under investigation		-----

8		Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Jaafar Mohamed Abed Ali Salman – 700401709		Jaafar Mohamed Abed Ali
Nationality	Bahraini		Bahraini
Age	41		-----
Date of Death	16.03.2011		16.03.2011
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital		GCC Roundabout
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----

Summary of Incident	The body of the deceased was found at Salmaniya Hospital Morgue with a shot to the chest.	Fatally shot in the arm and chest.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Shot resulting in damage to the heart and lungs, bleeding in the chest cavity, and shock.	-----
Status	Under investigation	-----

9		Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Jaafar Abdulllah Ali Hassan – 780402876		Jaafar Abdulllah Maayouf
Nationality	Bahraini		Bahraini
Age	33		-----
Date of Death	16.03.2011		16.03.2011
Place of Death	Near GCC Roundabout		GCC Roundabout
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	While combating a riot, the deceased was fatally shot with shotgun in the back, chest, abdomen and thighs.		Fatally shot in the back.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Shotgun pellet injury resulting in fractured ribs, damage to chest organs and severe bleeding.		-----
Status	Under investigation		-----

10		Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Hani Abdulaziz Abdulllah Jumaa – 781005337		Hani Abdulaziz Abdulllah Jumaa
Nationality	Bahraini		Bahraini
Age	33		-----
Date of Death	24.03.2011		24.03.2011
Place of Death	Al Bilad Al Qadeem Area		-----
Name and Status of the Accused	One police personnel		-----
Summary of Incident	While law enforcement officers were combating a riot, and during an attempt to arrest the deceased inside a building, he was injured by shotgun pellets in the legs and left arm.		Shot to the knee and arms inside a building under construction resulting in death.

Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Shotgun pellet wounds to the legs and left arm.	-----
Status	High Criminal Court sentenced the accused to 7 years in prison. The defendant appealed the sentence and an appeal hearing is set for 04.12.2012 eforeb the First Criminal Court of Appeals.	-----

11	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Isa Radhi Abed Ali – 640105718	Isa Radhi Al Radhi
Nationality	Bahraini	Bahraini
Age	47	-----
Date of Death	16.03.2011	19.03.2011
Place of Death	Sitra Area	-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	The deceased suffered fatal traumatic injury to the head in Sitra.	He was missing, and then found with injuries to the neck, head and leg caused by shotgun pellets.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Head injury, skull fracture and brain hemorrhage.	-----
Status	Under investigation	-----

12	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Ahmed Abdullah Hassan Ali – 880409762	Ahmed Abdullah Hassan
Nationality	Bahraini	Bahraini
Age	23	-----
Date of Death	16.03.2011	16.03.2011
Place of Death	Near GCC Roundabout	GCC Roundabout
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	The body of the deceased was found at the Salmaniya Hospital morgue with shotgun pellet injury to the back.	Fatally shot with shotgun in the neck, back and legs.
Cause of Death as	Shotgun pellet injury in the back causing damage to	-----

Reported by Medical Examiner	internal organs in the chest and abdomen as well as internal bleeding.
Status	Under Investigation

13	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Majeed Ahmed Mohamed Abdulaal – 810602806	Majeed Mohamed Abdulaal
Nationality	Bahraini	Bahraini
Age	30	-----
Date of Death	16.03.2011	30.06.2011
Place of Death	North Sahla	Sihla
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	The deceased was taken to Salmaniya Hospital with shotgun pellet wound to the head.	Direct shot with shotgun to the head.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Shots to the head resulting in fractured skull, and brain damage and hemorrhage.	-----
Status	Under investigation	-----

14	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Alsayed Ahmed Saeed Shams – 960902970	Sayed Ahmed Saeed Shams
Nationality	Bahraini	Bahraini
Age	15	-----
Date of Death	30.03.2011	30.03.2011
Place of Death	Saar Area	Saar Area
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	Witnesses stated that the deceased was chased by police and that he was shot in the neck while on the public road.	Shot in the face by police.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Traumatic injury to the back of the neck resulting in a fractured first vertebra, and damage to blood vessels.	-----
Status	Under investigation	-----

15	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Isa Mohamed Ali Abdullah – 400037637		Isa Mohamed Ali Abdullah
Nationality	Bahraini		Bahraini
Age	71		-----
Date of Death	25.03.2011		25.03.2011
Place of Death	Almaamir Area		Almaamir Area
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	Died at his residence in Alma'amir.		Asphyxiation by tear gas in Almaamir.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Cardio-respiratory failure due to advanced chronic chest disease (lung cancer) with severe complications ultimately resulting in cardio-respiratory arrest. Blood test showed no traces of tear gas inhalation.		-----
Status	Case was dismissed as there were no suspicions and/ or any indications of a criminal act.		-----

16	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Alsayed Hameed Mahfouh Ibrahim – 500108358		Sayed Hameed Mahfouh Al Sari
Nationality	Bahraini		Bahraini
Age	61		-----
Date of Death	06.04.2011		06.04.2011
Place of Death	Saar Area		Saar Area
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	Body of the deceased was found in Saar near his vehicle. The body was covered by a bag.		He was missing and found in Saar. Photos showed signs of beating on all parts of his body.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Death due to natural causes. Cardio-respiratory failure. The body does not show any signs of criminal violence, resistance or fighting.		-----
Status	Case was dismissed as there were no suspicions and/ or any indications of a criminal act.		-----

17	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites

	Name of Deceased	Abdulrasool Hassan Ali Al Hojairi – 730405222	Abdulrasool Hassan Al Hojairi
	Nationality	Bahraini	Bahraini
	Age	38	-----
	Date of Death	20.03.2011	20.03.2011
	Place of Death	Awali Area	Awali Area
	Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
	Summary of Incident	Body was found in Awali neighborhood with injuries to the legs and thighs.	Body was found in Awali with signs of beating.
	Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Traumatic injuries to the chest, abdomen, extremities, thighs, buttocks, and back caused by hard objects which resulted in bleeding and shock.	-----
	Status	Under investigation	-----

18		Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
	Name of Deceased	Hassan Jassim Hassan Makki – 710904886	Hassan Jassim Mohamed Makki
	Nationality	Bahraini	Bahraini
	Age	40	-----
	Date of Death	03.04.2011	03.04.2011
	Place of Death	Dry Dock Detention Center	While incarcerated in jail.
	Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
	Summary of Incident	The deceased died at the Dry Dock Detention Center.	Died while in Jail.
	Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Cardio-respiratory arrest due to Sickler disease.	-----
	Status	Under investigation	-----

19		Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
	Name of Deceased	Ali Isa Ibrahim Al Saqr – 800025938	Ali Isa Al Saqr
	Nationality	Bahraini	Bahraini
	Age	31	-----
	Date of Death	09.04.2011	09.04.2011

Place of Death	Dry Dock Detention Center	-----
Name and Status of the Accused	Five police personnel	-----
Summary of Incident	The first and second accused assaulted the deceased causing his death. The third, fourth and fifth were accused of knowing about the crime, but did not report it.	Died while incarcerated in jail due to beating.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	The deceased could have died due to shock resulting from bleeding caused by the aforementioned injuries (recent reddish color traumatic injuries).	-----
Status	Case is currently being heard before the First High Criminal Court.	-----

20	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Zakaria Rashed Al Asheeri – 710303858	Zakaria Rashed Hassan Al Asheeri
Nationality	Bahraini	Bahraini
Age	40	-----
Date of Death	09.04.2011	09.04.2011
Place of Death	Dry Dock Detention Center	-----
Name and Status of the Accused	Five police personnel	-----
Summary of Incident	The first and second accused assaulted the deceased causing his death. The third, fourth and fifth were accused of knowing about the crime, but did not report it.	Died while incarcerated in jail due to beating.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	The deceased died due to shock resulting from bleeding caused by the aforementioned injuries (recent reddish color traumatic injuries).	-----
Status	Case is currently being heard before the First High Criminal Court.	-----

21	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Abdulkareem Ali Hassan Fakhrawi – 620110457	Kareem Fakhrawi
Nationality	Bahraini	Bahraini

Age	49	-----
Date of Death	12.04.2011	12.04.2011
Place of Death	Hospital	Died while incarcerated in jail.
Name and Status of the Accused	Two police personnel	-----
Summary of Incident	The deceased assaulted police officers, forcing them to subdue him, which resulted in his subsequent demise.	Died while incarcerated in jail due to beating.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Irregular heartbeat due to severe kidney failure caused by muscle damage as a result of trauma to extremities and complications due to catheter and irregular heartbeat due cardiac infarction.	-----
Status	Case is currently being heard before the First High Criminal Court.	-----

22	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Jaber Ibrahim Mohamed Al Olaiwat – 700301470	Jaber Al Olaiwat
Nationality	Bahraini	Bahraini
Age	41	-----
Date of Death	12.06.2011	12.06.2011
Place of Death	Jidd Hafs	-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	The person who filed the report stated that on 30.04.2011, the deceased was arrested by police. Twenty days later, his mother visited him in jail, and found signs of trauma and beatings on his body. On 09.06.2011, he was released and taken home, suffering exhaustion and severe fatigue. On 12.06.2011, he died at his residence and was examined by the forensic medical examiner.	Died under torture, with signs of torture on his body.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	No signs of recent injury or criminal violence were found. The death certificate shows that the cause of death is severe cardio-respiratory arrest. Urine sample examined by the forensic lab shows traces of morphine and hashish.	-----

Status	Case was dismissed as there were no suspicions and/or any indications of a criminal act.	-----
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23	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Abdulmalek Gholam Rasool - 770158374	-----	
Nationality	Pakistani	-----	
Age	34	-----	
Date of Death	13.03.2011	-----	
Place of Death	Manama	-----	
Name and Status of the Accused	14 civilian persons	-----	
Summary of Incident	Report from Salmaniya Hospital that the body of the deceased was found stabbed and with traumatic injury to the chest.	-----	
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Severe traumatic injury in the chest area resulting in damage to the heart and causing heart failure, and severe cardiac arrest.	-----	
Status	The Court sentenced the third, fourth and fifth to a prison term of five years. The first and second were sentenced to a prison term of three years for the first and second charges, and found them innocent of the first charge. The case is currently under review by the First High Court of Appeals.	-----	

24	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Fareed Maqbool – 800128591	-----	
Nationality	Bengali	-----	
Age	31	-----	
Date of Death	15.03.2011	-----	
Place of Death	Sitra Area	-----	
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----	
Summary of Incident	The deceased was admitted to the hospital with an injury to the head and face.	-----	

Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Traumatic shock resulting in internal hemorrhage.	-----
Status	Under investigation	-----

25	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Mohamed Ikhlas Tozmail Ali - 590219952		Aklas Miah
Nationality	Bengali		-----
Age	52		-----
Date of Death	16.03.2011		15.03.2011
Place of Death	Sitra		Sitra
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	The body of the deceased was brought to the morgue by persons unknown with various injuries. All witnesses stated that the deceased died as a result of a hit and run by an unknown vehicle.		Shot in the head by police.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Contusions to the abdomen and right hand, and a traumatic wound in the left foot, and a fracture in the right side of the skull, as well as fractures in the pelvis, and the upper third part of the left thigh, with a traumatic nature overall. The death resulted from all of the aforementioned injuries which caused internal hemorrhage, and could have been caused by a car accident.		Shot in the head during an assault by police on Sitra Village.
Status	Under investigation		-----

26	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Ahmed Rashed Al Moraisi – Police Officer at the Ministry of Interior		Ali Ahmed Rashed Al Moraisi
Nationality	Bahraini		Bahraini
Age	31		-----
Date of Death	15.03.2011		15.03.2011
Place of Death	Sitra Area		Sitra Area

Name and Status of the Accused	Two civilian persons	
Summary of Incident	The deceased died in Sitra area as a result of being run over by a vehicle driven by the accused.	During confrontations with demonstrators, the deceased was run over by a vehicle.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Fractured neck vertebra, left arm, and lower legs, with associated bleeding and trauma.	-----
Status	National Safety Court of First Instance sentenced the first defendant to death, and the second defendant to life in prison. The case is currently under review by the First High Court of Appeals.	-----

27	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Kashif Ahmed Manzoor – Police Officer at the Ministry of Interior		Kashif Ahmed Monthir
Nationality	Pakistani		-----
Age	21		-----
Date of Death	16.03.2011		March 2011
Place of Death	GCC Roundabout		-----
Name and Status of the Accused	Seven civilian individuals		-----
Summary of Incident	The police officer died near the GCC Roundabout due to being run over by the defendants' vehicle.		During the demonstration, he was run over by a car.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Traumatic injury to the head, chest and limbs, with fractured left leg, contusions and bleeding in internal organs and shock (run over by vehicle).		-----
Status	The National Safety Court of First Instance sentenced the first, second, third and fifth defendants to death, and the fourth, sixth and seventh defendants to life in prison. The National Safety Court of Appeals rejected the appeal filed by the first and fifth defendants, and upheld their death sentences, and rejected the appeal of the fourth defendant and upheld his sentence, while commuting the sentences of the second and third		-----

	<p>defendants to life in prison. The Court of Cassation rejected the sentence and referred the case to the High Court of Appeals for review. The case is currently under review by the High Court of Appeals.</p>	
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28		Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Mohamed Farouq Abdul Samad – Police Officer at the Ministry of Interior		Mohamed Farouq Abdul Samad Al Balushi
Nationality	Pakistani		-----
Date of Death	16.03.2011		16.03.2011
Place of Death	GCC Roundabout		-----
Name and Status of the Accused	Seven civilian individuals		-----
Summary of Incident	The police officer died near the GCC Roundabout due to being run over by the defendants' vehicle.		During the demonstration, he was run over by a car.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Death resulted from injury to the brain and other parts of the body, with fractures in the jaw, pelvis, right thigh, and associated bleeding and shock (run over by vehicle).		-----
Status	The National Safety Court of First Instance sentenced the first, second, third and fifth defendants to death, and the fourth, sixth and seventh defendants to life in prison. The National Safety Court of Appeals rejected the appeal filed by the first and fifth defendants, and upheld their death sentences, and rejected the appeal of the fourth defendant and upheld his sentence, while commuting the sentences of the second and third defendants to life in prison. The Court of Cassation rejected the sentence and referred the case to the High Court of Appeals for review. The case is currently under review by the High Court		-----

	of Appeals.
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29		Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Zainab Ali Ahmed Al Tajir - 420012664		Zainab Al Tajir
Nationality	Bahraini		Bahraini
Age	59		-----
Date of Death	02.06.2011		03.06.2011
Place of Death	The deceased died while being transported by ambulance to Salmaniya Hospital from Sanabis		Sanabis
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	Ambulance was called due to her deteriorating medical condition. She died en route to the hospital.		Suffocated as a result of tear gas during demonstration.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Severe cardio-respiratory failure (the family of the deceased refused autopsy).		-----
Status	Case was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.		-----

30		Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Zainab Hassan Ahmed Jumaa - 640120997		Zainab Hassan Ahmed Jumaa
Nationality	Bahraini		Bahraini
Age	47		-----
Date of Death	15.07.2011		15.07.2011
Place of Death	Sitra Area		Sitra
Name and Status of the Accused	----		-----
Summary of Incident	Died at Sitra		Suffocation by tear gas.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	The deceased suffered pneumonia and epilepsy since 2009. Blood test did not show any traces of tear gas. Death resulted from cardio-respiratory arrest due to her case of brain damage (natural death due to illness).		
StatusCase was dismissed as there were no evidence and/or indications of any criminal act.	-----		

31	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Isa Ahmed Abdulwahab Al Taweel - 520103424		Isa Al Taweel
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	59		-----
Date of Death	31.07.2011		31.07.2011
Place of Death	Sitra Area		Sitra Area
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	Died on 31.07.2011 due to severe cardio-respiratory failure.		Suffocation by tear gas.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	The deceased suffered a chronic case of high blood pressure, diabetes, cholesterol, and heart disease for many years. Death was caused by severe cardio-respiratory failure as a result of bacterial poisoning which aggravated the chronic illness he was suffering from.		-----
StatusCase was dismissed as there were no evidence and/or indications of any criminal act.	-----		

32	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Alsayed Jawad Alsayed Ahmed Alsayed Hashem – 751202886		Sayed Jawad Ahmed
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	36		-----
Date of Death	14.09.2011		14.09.2011
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital		Sitra Area
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	Died at Salmaniya Hospital		Suffocated by tear gas during demonstration.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Death resulted from complications of Sickle Cell resulting in narrowing of blood vessels in the chest.		-----
StatusCase was dismissed as there were no evidence	-----		

and/or indications of any criminal act.

33		Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Ahmed Jaber Al Qattan – 940102617		Ahmed Jaber Al Qattan
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	17		-----
Date of Death	06.10.2011		06.10.2011
Place of Death	Abu Saiba Area		Shakhoura Area
Name and Status of the Accused	Unknown		-----
Summary of Incident	The deceased died as a result of shotgun pellet injury to various parts of his body.		Fatally shot in the chest with shotgun during demonstration.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Shotgun pellet injury, with some pellets penetrating the chest and abdomen, causing damage to the upper part of the left lung, as well as the heart and liver, accompanied by internal bleeding.		-----
Status	Under investigation		-----

34		Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Ali Jawad Al Sheikh – 970110235		Ali Jawad Ahmed Al Sheikh
Date of Death	31.08.2011		August 2011
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	14		-----
Place of Death	Sitra Area		Sitra Area
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	Body of the deceased was transferred by unknown persons to Sitra Health Center with injuries and fractures to various parts of his body, resulting in his death.		Hit in the head by a tear gas canister.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Injury to the back of the neck causing a fracture between the first and second neck vertebra with associated hemorrhage around the spinal cord and shock as a result of colliding with a hard object.		-----

Status	Under investigation		-----
35	Investigation Findings		
Name of Deceased	Aziza Hassan Khamis – 851009964	Reported on Web Sites	
Nationality	Bahraini	Aziza Hassan Khamis Bahraini	
Age	26	-----	
Date of Death	16.04.2011	16.04.2011	
Place of Death	Al Bilad Al Qadeem Area	Al Bilad Al Qadeem Area	
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----	
Summary of Incident	The deceased died at her home at Al Bilad Al Qadeem.	Threatened by Police, resulting in a high level of sugar in her blood causing her death.	
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	No fatal injuries were found in the body. Medical examination shows that the cause of death was cardio-respiratory arrest and diabetes.	-----	
Status Case was dismissed as there were no evidence and/or indications of any criminal act.	-----		
36	Investigation Findings		
Name of Deceased	Mohamed Abdul Hussein Jaafar Al Farhan - 050305441	Reported on Web Sites	
Nationality	Bahraini	Mohamed Abdul Hussein Farhan	
Age	6 years	Bahraini	
Date of Death	30.04.2011	-----	
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	30.04.2011	
Name and Status of the Accused	----	Salmaniya Hospital	
Summary of Incident	The deceased, as shown in his medical record, was admitted to the hospital on 25.04.2011 with cough and difficulty breathing, as well as a mental illness, multiple seizures, chest infection (disease), and suffered a congenital nervous illness in addition to severe kidney failure in 2009 and repeated infection of the chest. He was placed in intensive care.	The deceased was transferred to Salmaniya Hospital on 29.04.2011 as a result of exposure to tear gas in Sitra. He died of suffocation by tear gas.	

Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	His condition deteriorated after admission to the hospital. The causes of his death are: 1. Cerebral infarction; 2. Possible lupus; 3. General nervous breakdown; 4. Kidney inflammation.	-----
Status Case was dismissed as there were no evidence and/or indications of any criminal act.	-----	

37	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Jaafar Abdullah Ali Lutfallah – 370011317	Jaafar Lutfallah
Nationality	Bahraini	Bahraini
Age	73	-----
Date of Death	30.09.2011	30.09.2011
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	Salmaniya Hospital
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	The deceased was admitted to Salmaniya Hospital as a result of illnesses he was suffering from.	Suffocation by tear gas.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Cause of death: 1. Nosocomial pneumonia; 2. Chronic coronary obstructions; 3. Coronary heart disease; 4. Chronic kidney failure, as shown in his medical record.	-----
Status Case was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act		

38	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Alsayed Adnan Ahmed Hassan Al Mousaoui – 680601368	Sayed Adnan Sayed Hassan
Nationality	Bahraini	Bahraini
Age	44	-----
Date of Death	23.06.2011	-----
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	Salmaniya Hospital
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	The deceased was admitted to the hospital on 8.6.2011. His medical record shows that his condition was stable.	Died as a result of toxic gas inhalation released by Police at Al-Markh area

	Prior to hospitalization, he was suffering Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and Hepatitis C, as well as a psychological disorder.	
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Convulsions as a result of complications of infection and suffering a cardiac arrest hours before his death, followed by a second cardiac arrest with attempt to revive by without response.	-----
Status Case was dismissed and/or indications of any criminal act.	as there were no evidence	-----

	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
39		
Name of Deceased	Salman Isa Abu Driss - 480027048	Salman Isa Abu Driss
Nationality	Bahraini	Bahraini
Age	64	-----
Date of Death	03.06.2011	03.06.2012
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	Salmaniya Hospital
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	Papers show that the deceased was admitted to Salmaniya Hospital on 16.03.2011 with a bladder injury resulting from any abdominal trauma. He underwent surgery and remained at the hospital until his death.	Police assaulted and beat him up at Algofool Area. They then took him to a place unknown, and thereafter he was transferred to Al-Naeem Hospital and then to Salmaniya Hospital.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Bladder injury and complications to the heart and blood vessels. He suffered high blood pressure and diabetes.	-----
Status	Under investigation	-----

	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
40		
Name of Deceased	Khadija Mirza Abbas Yousef Abdul Hay - 610034740	Khadija Mohamed Ali
Nationality	Bahraini	Bahraini
Age	50	-----
Date of Death	05.04.2012	05.04.2012
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	-----

Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	The deceased's medical record shows that she was admitted to Salmaniya Hospital on 20.03.2011 suffering from diabetes, shortness of breath and hypertension. She also suffers severe dysfunction of her triple heart valve, with lung high blood pressure in the pulmonary artery, and multiple organ failure. She died in the Intensive Care Unit.	Inhaled tear gas at Al Maamir, and suffered as a result for 3 months to the time of her death.	
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Severe dysfunction of the triple heart valve with lung high blood pressure in the pulmonary artery, with severe septic shock (blood poisoning) and multiple organ failure.		-----
StatusCase was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.	-----		

41			Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Jaafar Hassan Yousef Saleh – 821207113		Jaafar Hassan
Nationality	Bahraini		Bahraini
Age	29		-----
Date of Death	18.09.2011		18.09.2011
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital		Salmaniya Hospital
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	The deceased's medical record shows that he suffered Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). He was under observation in Jordan. He also suffered Granulomatous Hepatitis.		Assaulted and beaten by Police causing severe trauma to his body. He was then transferred to Salmaniya Hospital and then to Jordan for treatment. Upon his return, his condition deteriorated until the time of his death.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Died as a result of Cryptococcal Meningitis, AIDS and Granulomatous Hepatitis.		-----
StatusCase was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.	-----		

42	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Abdul Ridha Mohammed Hassan Buameed - 780507827		Abdul Ridha Mohammed Buameed
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	33		-----
Date of Death	18.02.2011		21.02.2011
Place of Death	Near GCC Roundabout		Salmaniya Hospital
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	During a riot, the deceased was bit by a gunshot.		-----
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Severe head injury with fracture of the left hypochondria region and damage to the left carotid artery, with crushed bones of the base of the skull, and skull frontal, temporal and orbital bones caused by gunshot.		Hit by gunshot to the head from close distance on 18.02.2011.
Status	Under investigation		-----

43	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Aziz Jumaa Ali Mansoor Ayad - 730801802		Aziz Jumaa Ayad
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	38		-----
Date of Death	17.03.2011		24.03.2011
Place of Death	Military Hospital		-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	Cardiac arrest while on duty at the Bahrain Defense Force.		-----
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Cardiac arrest and cardiac failure. Examination did not reveal any injury on the body of the deceased. Moreover, medical papers did not show any injury.		The deceased a member of the Bahrain Defense Force. Contact with him was lost for 10 days, and thereafter his family was notified that he died of a cardiac arrest.
Status	Case was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act	-----	

44	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites

	Name of Deceased	Steven Abraham – 700356842	Steven Abraham
	Nationality	Indian	Indian
	Age	41	48
	Date of Death	16.03.2011	16.03.2011
	Place of Death	Awal Dairy Co. – Budaye Road	-----
	Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
	Summary of Incident	Died a result of a gunshot wound while at his place of work at Awal Dairy Co.	The deceased was employed as a security guard. He was shot while on the roof of a building. He bled to death.
	Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Death resulted from a gunshot wound causing fractured ribs, damage to the right lung and hemorrhage in the chest cavity.	-----
	Status	Under investigation	-----

45		Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
	Name of Deceased	Jawad Mohamed Ali Kadhem – 640029078	Jawad Mohamed Ali Salman
	Nationality	Bahraini	-----
	Age	47	48
	Date of Death	16.03.2011	20.03.2011
	Place of Death	Sihla Area	-----
	Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
	Summary of Incident	While a number of Bahrain Defense Force personnel were deploying, the deceased rammed into the metal barrier and attempted to go over it disregarding the warning lights made by the military force personnel, and his insistence to advance forward and not to stop. He was dealt with accordingly, resulting in his death.	The deceased worked at Khamis Police Precinct. On his return from work, he was called by telephone. Another person responded and said that he was killed.
	Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Death occurred as a result of a gunshot to the abdomen, causing damage to the abdominal organs and chest, as well as internal hemorrhage.	-----
	Status	Case was dismissed for lack of a criminal act.	-----

46	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Bahiya Abdul Rasool Al Aradi - 600108023	Bahiya Abdul Rasool Al Aradi
Nationality	Bahraini	-----
Age	51	51
Date of Death	16.03.2011	21.03.2011
Place of Death	Budaye Road	-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	While the deceased was in her car near a BDF military checkpoint, she was fatally shot. It was found that as two foreign persons were driving through the barricade, heavily intoxicated, the military personnel applied the rules of engagement and a shrapnel hit the deceased.	The deceased works as a nurse. She was shot in the head on 15.03.2011 by Bahrain Defense Force personnel while driving her vehicle.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Death occurred as a result of a gunshot to the head, causing skull fracture, damage and brain hemorrhage.	Shot to the head.
Status	Case was dismissed for lack of a criminal act.	-----

**List of Other Death Cases to Date
Which are not Cited in the BICI Report**

1	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Ali Hassan Ali Al Asfar Al Daihy - 330010379	Ali Hassan Al Daihy
Nationality	Bahraini	-----
Age	78	-----
Date of Death	03.11.2011	03.11.2011
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	Before his death, Ali Hassan Ali Al Asfar Al Daihy informed physicians at the Health Center that he fainted at his home, fell and suffered an injury to his lip. He then fainted again, and was moved to the intensive care unit where he passed away. His parents stated during the investigation that he was beaten by law enforcement agents.	Assaulted by police officers.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Natural death due to cardio-respiratory failure. There were no injuries in his body or signs of criminal violence or resistance. The injury to his face as described was caused by his fall to the ground as stated by the deceased himself before his demise.	-----
Status Case was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act	-----	

2	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Abdul Naby Kadhem Mohamed Kadhem - 670120405	Abdul Naby Kadhem
Nationality	Bahraini	-----
Age	44	-----
Date of Death	23.11.2011	23.11.2011
Place of Death	Aali	Aali
Name and Status of the	-----	-----

	T10491794	
Nationality	Bahraini	-----
Age	4 days	5 days
Date of Death	10.12.2011	11.12.2011
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	Died at Salmaniya Hospital.	Tear gas inhalation resulting in her death.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Upon review of the medical report, neonatal sepsis and bacterial toxic shock was found, which points that she was subjected prior to her death either to beating or to tear gas, which contributed to her death.	-----
StatusCase was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.		

5	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Ali Ahmed Radhi Abdul Rasool – 890606137	Ali Ahmed Al Gassab
Nationality	Bahraini	-----
Age	22	-----
Date of Death	15.12.2011	15.12.2011
Place of Death	Khalifa bin Salman Avenue	Near Budayeh Road
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	While crossing the road on foot at a point which is not allocated as a pedestrian crossing, he was hit by a car.	Chased and hit by a police car.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Traffic accident resulting in traumatic injury, bone fractures, damaged internal organs, internal bleeding, and shock, resulting in death.	-----
StatusCase was dismissed as there were no evidence of any criminal act.	-----	

6	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Abd Ali Ahmed Ali Al Mawali – 380104300	Abd Ali Ali Ahmed
Nationality	Bahraini	-----

Age	73	-----
Date of Death	17.12.2011	17.12.2011
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	Salmaniya Hospital
Name and Status of the Status	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	As stated by the family of the deceased, he died as a result of tear gas inhalation.	Admitted to the hospital in the morning due to shortness of breath after inhaling tear gas at night at his home.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Bacterial toxic shock and severe kidney and respiratory failure. Blood tested negative for traces of tear gas.	-----
Action	Case was dismissed as there were no evidence and/or indications of any criminal act.	-----

7	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Alsayed Hashem Alsayed Saeed	Alsayed Hashem Alsayed Saeed
Nationality	Bahraini	-----
Age	15	-----
Date of Death	31.12.2011	31.12.2011
Place of Death	Sitra	Sitra
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	The deceased was found with severe injuries at Sitra while security forces were combating a riot. He was transferred to Sitra Health Center, and then to Salmaniya Hospital where he was pronounced dead due to being hit by a tear gas canister.	Hit by tear gas shell in the face by police officer resulting in his demise.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Injury to the lower left jaw and upper part of the neck resulting in death, caused by bleeding. Signs of burns resulting from a tear gas canister.	-----
Status Under investigation	-----	-----

8	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Fakhriya Jassim Mohamed – 560137788	Fakhriya Jassim Al Sakran

Nationality	Bahraini	-----
Age	56	-----
Date of Death	03.01.2012	03.01.2012
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	Jidd Ali
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	The deceased died at Salmaniya Hospital.	Tear gas inhalation resulting in her death.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Bacterial sepsis resulting from a respiratory disease. Nothing in the medical papers shows that she was exposed to tear gas before her death, or that tear gas contributed to her death.	-----
StatusCase was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.	-----	

9	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Yousef Ahmed Abbas Mohamed Ali – 871107856	Yousef Ahmed Al Mawali
Nationality	Bahraini	-----
Age	25	-----
Date of Death	13.01.2012	13.01.2012
Place of Death	Amwaj Islands shore	-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	Body was found at the sea shore in Galali. Upon examination, no signs of injury were found on the entire body, with the exception of coloring around the eyes.	He was missing. Police reported that he died. His family saw signs of torture on his head and neck.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Death caused by drowning. The body remained in the water for a relatively long period. The body did not show any signs of injury, violence or resistance. Blood tested positive for Olanzapine, which is used to treat psychological disorders.	-----
StatusCase was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.	-----	

10	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Salma Mohsen Abbas Hassan - 300031106		Salma Mohsen
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	82		-----
Date of Death	14.01.2012		15.01.2012
Place of Death	Barbar Area		Barbar Area
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	Family of the deceased stated that tear gas was thrown at her home. Her condition took a turn for the worse, but she was not taken to hospital, and remained at her home till the next day when she passed away.		Tear gas inhalation when an canister of tear gas was thrown at her home, resulting in her death.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Severe cardio respiratory failure and failure of internal organs. Blood test did not show any trace of tear gas.		-----
Status Case was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.	-----		

11	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Yaseen Jassim Al Asfour - 970600194		Yaseen Jassim Al Asfour
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	15		-----
Date of Death	20.01.2012		20.01.2012
Place of Death	-----		Salmaniya Hospital
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	The deceased died of natural causes at Salmaniya Hospital.		Several canisters of tear gas thrown at his home. He was taken to hospital where he remained for 3 weeks and then passed away.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Respiratory failure caused by complications of cirrhosis and sepsis. Medical records did not show any signs of exposure to tear gas, or any sign of tear gas contributing to the cause of death.		-----
Status Case was dismissed as there were no evidence	-----		

and/ or indications of any criminal act.

12		Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Mohamed Khamis Yousef Marzouq - 850908175		Mohamed Khamis Al Khonaizy
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	27		-----
Date of Death	20.01.2012		20.01.2012
Place of Death	Almoqashaa		Jidd Hafs
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	Died at his home. None of his family members claimed that the death was caused by tear gas inhalation. They all stated that he died of natural causes.		Inhaled tear gas, and vomited. Hours later, he was found dead by his family.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Severe cardio pulmonary failure resulting from heart attack. Blood test did not show any traces of tear gas.		-----
Status Case was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.	-----		

13		Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Mohamed Ibrahim Ali Yaqoob – 931100909		Mohamed Ibrahim Yaqoob
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	19		-----
Date of Death	25.1.2012		25.1.2012
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital		-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	It was alleged that a police car collided with the vehicle of the deceased. He was then arrested, and died the day following his arrest.		Following an attempt by police officers to run him over, he was arrested, and hours later the Ministry of Interior announced his death.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Complications of the medical condition of the deceased (sickle cell) which caused severe enlargement of the spleen, associated with bleeding resulting in cardio respiratory arrest. Bruises on the back, face, left elbow		-----

	and right knee on a date which does not coincide with the date of death.	
StatusUnder investigation.		-----

14	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Montathir Saeed Abdul Hassan Fakhr - 751208809		Montathir Saeed Fakhr
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	37		-----
Date of Death	25.01.2012		25.01.2012
Place of Death	Jidd Hafis		Hooraa Police Precinct
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	Collided with several police cars and then hit the pavement. He was taken to hospital where he died.		Died under torture at Hooraa Police Precinct within 24 hours after his arrest.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Injuries to the chest, abdomen and limbs, which could have occurred as a result of a traffic accident.		-----
StatusUnder investigation.			

15	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Abbas Jaafar Ibrahim		Abbas Jaafar Al Sheikh
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	26		-----
Date of Death	25.01.2012		25.01.2012
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital		Salmaniya Hospital
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	Death caused by Leukemia.		The deceased died of Leukemia at Salmaniya Hospital, but he received several injuries by shotgun and also inhaled tear gas.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Upon review of the medical record of the deceased, it was determined that his body was free of any injury, and showed signs of complications of Leukemia, associated with infections and sepsis. Medical records		-----

	did not show any signs of exposure to tear gas, or any sign of tear gas contributing to the cause of death.	
Status Case was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.	-----	

16	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Saeed Ali Hassan Al Sokkari - 470106190		Saeed Ali Al Sokkari
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	65		-----
Date of Death	25.01.2012		25.01.2012
Place of Death	Aali		Aali
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	The deceased was found lying on the floor of the bathroom of his home.		The area was heavily shelled by tear gas, resulting in his suffocation. He died on the following day.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Cardio respiratory failure. Found dead in the bathroom of his home. Blood test was negative for tear gas traces.		-----
Status Case was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.	-----		

17	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Zahra Ali Hassan - 430010885		Zahra Ali Al Hawwaj
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	69		-----
Date of Death	31.01.2012		01.02.2012
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital		Naeem Area
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	The deceased was suffering from respiratory problems.		Inhaled tear gas, resulting in her death. However, she was not suffering from illnesses.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Infectious complications and blurred vision, resulting in severe respiratory failure and bacterial shock. Medical records did not show any mention of tear gas.		-----

	Records show that the deceased was suffering from previous respiratory problems several months before she was admitted to the hospital. Her condition deteriorated over the days preceding her admission to the hospital.	
StatusCase was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.		

18	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Abed Ali Ali Abdullah Mohamed – 520058569	Abed Ali Ali Mohamed
Nationality	Bahraini	-----
Age	60	-----
Date of Death	01.02.2012	01.02.2012
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	Salmaniya Hospital
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	Died of natural causes.	Inhaled tear gas. As a result, he was admitted to the hospital where he did several days later.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Death due to complications of middle cerebral artery stroke, which is a medical cause. Medical records do not show that he suffered any injury or tear gas inhalation before his death, or that tear gas could have contributed to the cause of death.	-----
StatusCase was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.	-----	

19	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Ali Isa Abdullah - 590109553	Ali Isa Abdullah Al Hayki
Nationality	Bahraini	-----
Age	53	-----
Date of Death	06.02.2012	06.02.2012
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	Samahjej Area
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----

Summary of Incident	The deceased was suffering from several illnesses and died of natural causes.	Inhaled tear gas, which caused his death.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Upon review of the medical record, it was determined that he suffered complications of a medical condition of diabetes, hypertension, and pneumonia, which caused his death. Medical records did not show that he suffered any injury or inhaled tear gas before his death.	-----
StatusCase was dismissed and/or indications of any criminal act.	as there were no evidence -----	

20	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Mansoor Salman Hassan - 260014419	Mansoor Salman
Nationality	Bahraini	-----
Age	86	-----
Date of Death	17.02.2012	18.02.2012
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	Samahjeej Area
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	The deceased died of natural causes.	Died as a result of inhalation of toxic gases released by security forces.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Upon review of his medical record, it was determined that he suffered complications of cerebral infraction due to congestive failure and left cerebral infraction. Medical records did not show that he suffered any injury or inhaled tear gas, or that he died as a result of injury or tear gas inhalation.	-----
StatusCase was dismissed and/or indications of any criminal act.	as there were no evidence -----	

21	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Rosinicha Nicaroto - 840122039	Rosinicha Nicaroto Babi Fergis
Nationality	Indian	-----
Age	28	-----
Date of Death	21.02.2012	21.02.2012

Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	The deceased died of natural causes.	Inhaled tear gas, resulting in a coma for several days due to asthmatic condition. She then died.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	The deceased suffered complications of a severe asthma attack causing injury to the brain and a coma which continued to the time of her death. Medical records did not show that she suffered any injury or inhaled tear gas, or that she died as a result of injury or tear gas inhalation.	
Status Case was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.	-----	

22	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Alaabda Hussein Isa – 440027683		Abda Hussein
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	68		-----
Date of Death	25.02.2012		25.02.2012
Place of Death	South Sihla		Sihla
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	The deceased was found dead on the floor of her home.		Died as a result of tear gas inhalation.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Severe cardio pulmonary failure following a heart attack. Blood test was negative and did not show any traces of tear gas.		-----
Status	No evidence of any criminal act.		-----

23	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Habeeb Kadhem Ahmed - 460028928		Habeeb Kadhem Al Mualla
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	66		-----
Date of Death	29.02.2012		29.02.2012
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital		Salmaniya Hospital

Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	The deceased died of natural causes.	Inhaled tear gas from a canister which was thrown at his home. He was then taken to Salmaniya Hospital where he died. This act has recurred several times.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Complications of pneumonia and sepsis. Medical records did not show that he suffered any injury or inhaled tear gas, or that he died as a result of injury or tear gas inhalation.	-----
StatusCase was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.	-----	

24	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites	
Name of Deceased	Alsayed Jaafar Alsayed Salman Al Alawi - 380013290	Sayed Jaafar Salman Al Alawi		
Nationality	Bahraini	-----		
Age	74	-----		
Date of Death	02.03.2012	02.03.2012		
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	Sihla		
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----		
Summary of Incident	The deceased was admitted to Salmaniya Hospital on 9.2.2012. He was suffering cough and mal-nutrition, as well as hypertension. He was receiving medication, and was awake and aware of his surroundings when he was admitted to the hospital, and did not suffer any injuries.	He was beaten by security forces, and suffered injury to the head and waist, causing him to enter into a coma. When he came to, he suffered amnesia. Sometime later, he died while still at the hospital.		
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Complications of pneumonia, dehydration, sepsis and bacterial shock. His medical record did not show any exposure to tear gas.	-----		
StatusCase was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indication of any criminal act.	-----			

25	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites	
Name of Deceased	Yahia Yousef Abdul Hay	Yahia Yousef Ahmed		
Nationality	Bahraini	-----		

Age	45 days	-----
Date of Death	05.03.2012	05.03.2012
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	Neo-natal death of natural causes.	Died at age 45 days, suffering side effects of toxic gas inhalation during pregnancy.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	The infant died as a result of illness 46 days after his birth as shown in medical records. Sepsis, cholestasis and jaundice, resulting in his death. Medical records did not show any exposure to tear gas, or that the death was caused by tear gas.	-----
StatusCase was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.	-----	

26	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Sakeena Ali Ahmed Marhoon - 330019686	Sakina Marhoon
Nationality	Bahraini	-----
Age	78	-----
Date of Death	06.03.2012	06.03.2012
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	Died of natural causes.	Died as a result of side effects of repeated inhalation of toxic gases thrown at her home.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Upon review of her medical record, it was determined that the deceased suffered complications of her medical condition due to cardio-vascular failure and cardiac infarction and cardiac arrest. Medical records do not show that the deceased was exposed to tear gas, or that she died as a result of exposure to tear gas. Her complaint of a chest problem was caused by her heart condition, and chest pain and shortness of breath associated with cardiac infarction.	-----
StatusCase was dismissed as there were no evidence	-----	-----

and/ or indications of any criminal act.

27	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Fadhel Mirza Abdullh Al Drazzi - 900205920		Fadhel Al Obeidi
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	21		-----
Date of Death	10.03.2012		10.03.2012
Place of Death	Bahrain International Hospital		Bahrain International Hospital
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	Traumatic injury to the head and fractured skull during a riot.		Injury to the head resulting from being hit by a tear gas canister. He was pronounced clinically dead, and several days later he passed away. Witnesses state that he was beaten by security forces after receiving the injury to his head.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Cardio respiratory failure as a result of being hit by a hard object similar to a tear gas canister, resulting in a fracture in the temporal bone and the right walls of the skull with damage and brain hemorrhage.		-----
Status Under Investigation	-----		

28	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Jaafar Jassim Radhi Ali – 700205551		Jaafar Jassim Radhi
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	41		-----
Date of Death	17.03.2012		17.03.2012
Place of Death	Bahrain International Hospital		Bahrain International Hospital
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	The deceased died at home in the presence of paramedics who were called to the scene. They stated that the death occurred due to natural causes. His family stated that the death occurred as a result of tear gas inhalation.		Died after his condition deteriorated due to excessive inhalation of tear gas from a canister that was thrown at his home the night before his demise.

Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	No injuries were found in the body. Blood tests did not show any traces of tear gas. The cause of death is severe cardiovascular failure as a result of a heart attack.	-----
Status Case was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.	-----	

		Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
29	Name of Deceased	Sabri Mahfoud Yousef - 841107882	Sabri Mahfoud Yousef
	Nationality	Bahraini	-----
	Age	27	-----
	Date of Death	18.03.2012	19.03.2012
	Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	-----
	Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
	Summary of Incident	His brother claimed that law enforcement officers assaulted the deceased with a sound grenade hitting him in his back almost one year ago. This was the cause of his death.	His family stated that he died due to suffocation by inhalation of toxic gases.
	Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Cardio respiratory failure due to heart and lung disease and infection complications, as well as general failure of internal organs. There is no relation between his death and being hit by a sound grenade.	-----
	Status Case was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.	-----	

		Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
30	Name of Deceased	Abdet Ali Abdul Hussein – 530072513	Abdet Ali Abdul Hussein
	Nationality	Bahraini	-----
	Age	58	-----
	Date of Death	23.03.2012	23.03.2012
	Place of Death	He residence at Aali	-----
	Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----

Summary of Incident	A report was received by the main control room that the deceased fell on her way out of the bathroom. She was suffering difficulty breathing. An attempt was made to resuscitate her, but she passed away.		Died due to tear gas inhalation.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Severe cardio respiratory failure resulting from her medical condition as stated in hospital's medical report. Blood test did not show any trace of tear gas.		-----
StatusCase was dismissed and/or indications of any criminal act.	-----		

31	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Ahmed Abdul Nabi Abdul Rasool – 810111470		Ahmed Abdul Nabi Abdul Rasool
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	30		-----
Date of Death	24.03.2012		24.03.2012
Place of Death	Shahrakan		-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	A report was filed that the deceased had on 16.3.2012 inhaled tear gas, causing him to vomit blood. He died 8 days later.		Died due to tear gas inhalation twice in one week, as stated by his family who said that a tear gas canister was thrown at his home. They asked to take him to the hospital but he refused for fear of arrest.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Chronic medical condition in his stomach described as a thickness in the stomach wall and ulcers accompanied by infections and bleeding in the internal wall of the stomach, with severe obstruction of blood vessels. This medical condition can lead to hemorrhage and recurring bloody vomit, and the patient may suffer convulsions as a result of shock leading to death. Other symptoms including pneumonia for which he was taking medication to treat shortness of breath.		-----
StatusCase was dismissed and/or indications of any criminal act.	-----		

32	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
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Name of Deceased	Ahmed Ismail Hussein Moussa – 890403244	Ahmed Ismail Hussein Al Samadi
Nationality	Bahraini	-----
Age	22	-----
Date of Death	31.03.2012	31.03.2012
Place of Death	Salmabad	-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	The family of the deceased stated that he was shot by a law enforcement officer riding in a civilian car.	Died after receiving a gunshot wound in his right thigh fired by armed civilians.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Shot in the pelvis area. The wound was fatal due to damage to major arteries in the pelvis area, and hemorrhage causing irreversible shock culminating in cardio respiratory arrest.	-----
Status Under Investigation	-----	

33	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Khadija Mohamed Ali Abbas – 630065683	Khadija Mohamed Ali
Nationality	Bahraini	-----
Age	48	-----
Date of Death	05.04.2012	05.04.2012
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	Admitted to hospital due to organ failure and liver problems.	Died due to inhalation of toxic tear gas, after suffering for 3 months at the hospital.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Severe bacterial shock with multiple organ failure, liver dysfunction and gallbladder infection.	-----
Status Case was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.	-----	

34	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Salah Abbas Habeeb Mousa - 760205973	Salah Abbas Habeeb
Nationality	Bahraini	-----

Age	35	-----
Date of Death	21.04.2012	21.04.2012
Place of Death	Shakhoura	-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	The body of the deceased was found on the roof of a room at a farm in Shakhoura. On both sides of the body, masks were found of the type used to protect from smoke and gas inhalation. The body had wounds caused by shotgun pellets.	He was arrested and assaulted, and then shot with shotgun.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Two injuries by shotgun pellets in the chest and abdomen, penetrating the heart and left lung.	-----
Status Under investigation	-----	

35	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Shobair Tanjil Methal – 850337445	Shobair Mohamed
Nationality	Indian	-----
Age	26	-----
Date of Death	22.04.2012	22.04.2012
Place of Death	At his home in Sanad	-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	Police received a report that the deceased had passed away at his home. None of the residents of the nearby homes pointed to firing any tear gas.	Died at his home. Residents of the home stated that nearby homes were assaulted by tear gas before his death and that his death is caused by suffocation due to tear gas inhalation.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Cardio respiratory arrest.	-----
Status Case was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.	-----	

36	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites

	Name of Deceased	Hossam Mohamed Jassem Al Haddad - 960608435	Hossam Al Haddad
	Nationality	Bahraini	-----
	Age	16	-----
	Date of Death	17.08.2012	17.08.2012
	Place of Death	Moharraq	-----
	Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
	Summary of Incident	The deceased was part of a group of outlaws throwing Molotov cocktail bombs on a police patrol. As he was about to throw a Molotov bomb at a police officer, the latter fired his shotgun at him in self-defense causing his death.	No information was given.
	Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Shotgun pellet injury to the chest and abdomens causing tears to the right lung and liver as well as hemorrhage in the chest and abdominal cavities, leading to a severe cardio respiratory failure.	-----
	Status	Case was dismissed "act of legitimate-self defense".	-----

37			Reported on Web Sites
	Name of Deceased	Ali Hussein Yousef Nemeah – 951103032	Ali Hussein Nemeah
	Nationality	Bahraini	-----
	Age	17	-----
	Date of Death	28.09.2012	28.09.2012
	Place of Death	Sadad	-----
	Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
	Summary of Incident	The deceased was part of a group throwing Molotov cocktail bombs at a police officer. The latter fired his shotgun at the group posing danger to him, fatally hitting the deceased.	No information was given.
	Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Shot penetrating the chest and abdominal cavities, causing hemorrhage in the chest and abdomen. The death resulted from damaged internal organs and associated hemorrhage.	-----

Status	Case was dismissed "act of legitimate self-defense".	-----
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38	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Mohamed Ali Ahmed Mushaime - 881004766		Mohamed Mushaime
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	24		-----
Date of Death	02.10.2012		02.10.2012
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital		-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	The deceased was serving a prison sentence at the juvenile detention facility. His medical condition deteriorated, and he was transferred to hospital.		No information was given.
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Cardiac arrest caused by blood clot in the lung resulting from complications of Sickler disease. Death occurred at Salmaniya Hospital.		-----
Status Case was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.	-----		

39	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Rashed Hamad Rashed Al Moammari – 310028990		-----
Nationality	Bahraini		-----
Age	80		-----
Date of Death	21.03.2011		-----
Place of Death	-----		-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	Papers show that the deceased was driving his car (a taxicab) on Khalifa bin Salman Road, being chased by another car which rammed him. He then received stabbing wounds by several masked persons using sharp objects.		-----
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical	Many bruises, cuts, lacerations, stabbing and slashing wounds found in his body caused by collision with a		-----

Examiner	hard and sharp object or objects. The injuries together are the cause of death.	
Status	Under investigation	-----

40	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Gholam Mostapha FayeZ – Law Enforcement Policeman – 880531563		-----
Nationality	Pakistani		-----
Age	24		-----
Date of Death	25.10.2012		-----
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital		-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	While law enforcement forces were dealing with a riot at Karzakkan, some rioters poured gasoline on 3 police officers, including the deceased, and threw Molotov cocktail bombs on them resulting in his demise.		
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Medical examiner's report is yet to be received.		-----
Status	Under investigation		-----

41	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Omran Ahmed Mostafa - – Law Enforcement Policeman – 921111908		-----
Nationality	Pakistani		-----
Age	20		-----
Date of Death	18.10.2012		-----
Place of Death	Ikr Area		-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	While law enforcement officers were combating a riot, the deceased was hit with a projectile in the head resulting in his death.		-----

Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Death resulting from a penetrating injury to the head causing skull fracture, damage and hemorrhage in the brain, on a date which coincides with the date of the incident.	-----
Status Under investigation.		-----

42	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Ahmed Salem Al Thafeeri - 940810352	-----
Nationality	Bahraini	-----
Age	18	-----
Date of Death	07.06.2012	-----
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	On 16.04.2012, some persons burnt tires at Hamad Town. The deceased and others were trying to remove the tires from the road. Suddenly, an explosion occurred in the middle of the tires.	-----
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Complications resulting from burns caused a cardio respiratory arrest.	-----
Status Under investigation.		-----

43	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Mahdi Ali Marhoon - 280009511	-----
Nationality	Bahraini	-----
Age	84	-----
Date of Death	17.10.2012	-----
Place of Death	Salmaniya Hospital	-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	On 23.8.2012, police officers were combating a riot using tear gas. The deceased suffocated. On the following day, he reported to Sitra Health Center and	-----

	was transferred to Salmaniya Hospital, where he went into a coma and then passed away. Police were notified after the body was received and removed for burial.	
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Complications of sepsis as a result of respiratory infection and pneumonia. Medical records do not show any exposure to tear gas.	-----
StatusCase was dismissed as there were no evidence of any criminal act.	-----	

44	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Mariam Nasser Abdullah - 320015505	-----
Nationality	Bahraini	-----
Age	80	-----
Date of Death	09.06.2012	-----
Place of Death	Sadad	-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----
Summary of Incident	On 09.06.2012, the deceased died at her home. Her son stated that he believes the cause of death is inhalation of tear gas.	-----
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Cardio respiratory arrest. No signs of criminal violence, resistance or restraining found on the body. Also, blood tested negative for tear gas or poisons.	-----
StatusCase was dismissed as there were no evidence and/ or indications of any criminal act.	-----	

45	Investigation Findings	Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Theranar Carash Marfijan - 830611762	-----
Nationality	Indian	-----
Age	29	-----
Date of Death	05.11.2012	-----
Place of Death	Gudaibiya Area	-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----	-----

Summary of Incident	While walking on the main road, his foot hit a bag, and an explosion occurred. He was hit in the leg and eye and was pronounced dead on the scene.	-----
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Medical examiner's report is yet to be received.	-----
Status Under investigation.	-----	

46	Investigation Findings		Reported on Web Sites
Name of Deceased	Sajid Miah Sokkar - 790109310		-----
Nationality	Bengali		-----
Age	35		-----
Date of Death	05.11.2012		-----
Place of Death	Gudaibiya Area		-----
Name and Status of the Accused	-----		-----
Summary of Incident	While searching for empty tin cans in a garbage dump, he was hit by an explosion injuring him in the hand and chest. He died en route to Salmaniya Hospital.		-----
Cause of Death as Reported by Medical Examiner	Medical examiner's report is yet to be received.		-----
Status Under investigation.	-----		







Attachment (4) – Audio-visual Recordings
(1)

AIRPORT POLICE STATION



(2)

BUDAIYA POLICE STATION



(3)

CAUSEWAY POLICE STATION



(4)

CID POLICE STATION



(5)

CUSTOMS POLICE STATION



(6)

HAMAD TOWN POLICE STATION



(7)

HOORA POLICE STATION



(8)

ISATOWN (BTV) POLICE STATION



(9)

ISA TOWN (FIRE S.) POLICE STATION



(10)

WOMENS JAIL POLICE STATION

