

**International Centre for Supporting Rights and
Freedoms**

seventh Annual Report

On The Situation of Human Rights Defenders in the GCC Countries

**Monitoring, documentation and collction by
The Freedom Network (Horyat) of human rights defenders**

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**Human rights defenders
In the countries
of the Gulf Cooperation Council**



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Speech of Icsrf head

It's time to issue the seventh annual report of the International Center for Supporting Rights and Freedoms, which monitors human rights violations in the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council. We monitor and document the violations against human rights in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Qatar. Bahrain is still on top of the violation record as documented in the report.

The Covid-19 pandemic has spread around the world while preparing the annual report for the year 2019-2020. Almost every country has adopted policies (announced and unannounced) to deal with this pandemic, and what matters to our field of work is the policies rrelated or dealing with human rights issues.

The International Center for Supporting Rights and Freedoms has doubled its efforts since the beginning of the pandemic in the Gulf Cooperation Council region and we have observed that the new coronavirus has not stopped these countries from committing more human rights violations with the exception of some reforms (legislative - amnesty for opponents) in Sultanate of Oman .

the International Center for Supporting Rights and Freedoms (Swiss Association) continued suffering disruption of by the NGO Committee in New York, and not being able to attain the consultancy identity in the UN council for economic and social rights. The Kingdom of Bahrain has not been ashamed to use its position in the NGO Committee publicly to avenge the center and on 27 January 2020 it addressed a question to us that carries all

the meanings of hatred, revenge and persecution. The question mentioned that: (In its response to question 6 of the application form, the organization explained that it had "actively participated in most sessions of the Human Rights Council." Please provide details of the sessions in which you participated and the type of participation that the NGO has participated in.)

We affirm that this question is not appropriate to be asked by one of the member states of the Human Rights Council.

We would like to expose the truth of Bahrain's practices against us, not as a complaint, but for everyone to know how the Bahraini Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its diplomatic missions manipulate the international positions they hold.

On this regard, we have questions directed to the member states of the Human Rights Council:

- 1- Do you feel satisfied seeing the Kingdom of Bahrain manipulating international laws and the UN positions it occupies?
- 2- -Should any human rights association choose between either obtaining consultative status at the UN Economic and Social Council or monitoring human rights violations in a member state of the NGO Advisory Committee?

In Article 1 of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Societies and Societies to Promote and Protect Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms which are universally recognized within the National Judiciary, states that (It is the right of every person, individually and in association with others, to advocate and seek to protect and fulfill human rights. And basic freedoms at the national and international levels).

We affirm that the Kingdom of Bahrain is openly and clearly violating the objectives and principles of the United Nations.

The Center expresses all thanks, greetings, appreciation and gratitude to the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs for following up on the center's file.

In 2019-2020, the International Center for Supporting Rights and Freedoms monitored a development in the quality of human rights violations committed by the GCC authorities and summarized them in:

- Less than two weeks after Saudi Arabia committed the murder of Saudi opposition journalist Jamal Khashoggi inside the Consulate in Istanbul, they sent a team to Canada to kill the former Saudi official, Saad al-Jabri. He is not a journalist, activist, or human rights defender. But he is one of the citizens that the country is not satisfied with, and this confirms that extrajudicial killing has become a frequent behavior.
- After the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in Bahrain, the government has not committed to health-releasing of politicians and participants in the Bahraini revolution from prisons, which shows the Bahraini authorities' deliberate destruction of their right to life in violation of international law.
- Despite detailed complaints by human rights defenders of torture within the security headquarters in the Kingdom of Bahrain, until this report was issued, state authorities have not moved to investigate the crimes or bring the perpetrators of security men to justice.
- Oman continues to persecute people for their opinions expressed through social media posts.

- Bahraini's reprisals have prevented real human rights defenders from participating in the sessions of the Human Rights Council in the 42-43-44 sessions, and only allows those affiliated with the Kingdom known as GONGOS who aim to clean Bahrain's human rights record and cover its violations.
- The illegal campaigns and threats continued against rights defenders of stateless persons in Kuwait and included the lawyers who provide legal defense.
- Bahrain clearly shows the abuse of its position in the NGO Committee in New York in retaliation against human rights defenders and human rights organizations that it is not friendly to the regime amid the silence of other members of the committee.
- Qatar issued Law No. (2) of 2020 amending the Penal Code issued by Law No. (11) of 2004. The amendments violate the charters and treaties ratified by the country, in order to create a legislative framework to suppress freedom of opinion and expression and to completely block human rights work.
- The Gulf Security Agreement, adopted by the GCC countries from 24 to 25 December 2012 in the Kingdom of Bahrain as part of the 33rd session, is still in force. We believe that one of the objectives of this agreement is to eliminate the human rights movement.
- We always repeat what was mentioned in the statement of the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, in the High-Level Panel Discussion on Reprisals New York 2011 (the United Nations cannot do its invaluable work in favor of human rights without those who cooperate with us, and when they are intimidated and targeted with reprisals, they are victims, but we all

become less secure and when their cooperation is being controlled, our human rights work is at risk).

The International Center for Supporting Rights and Freedoms continues to provide aid and assistance around the clock, despite the difficult challenges created by governments that commit human rights violations.

Ahmad Omar

Lawyer

Chairman

**International Center for supporting Rights and Freedoms
(Swiss Association)**

First: Abstract

- 1- This is the seventh annual report prepared by the International Center for Supporting Rights and Freedoms (a Swiss association) in which it documents the situation of human rights defenders in the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kingdom of Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait and Sultanate of Oman)
- 2- The International Center for Supporting Rights and Freedoms uses human rights mechanisms and monitors and documents daily many violations in the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council since 2011 and sends fact-finding missions and issued many urgent action reports that had the effect of shedding light on the violations in order to form a pressuring public opinion.

In 2012, the Center submitted a report for the United Arab Emirates' universal periodic review, in partnership with a number of human rights organizations.

The Center submitted the Universal Periodic Review report to the Kingdom of Bahrain in 2016, and the second annual report, fifth annual report and sixth annual report were released in Arabic and English in the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights library.

- 3- Independent non-governmental human rights work in the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council is forbidden. Human rights defenders face various reprisals to stop their work and imprison them.
- 4- The International Center for Supporting Rights and Freedoms is a witness to the Kingdom of Bahrain's exploitation of its UN positions, as it uses its membership in the Human Rights Council to collect information on human rights organizations that monitor human rights violations in the country. Then it

sends the name of this non-governmental organization to the state's representative in the NGO Committee in New York, so the hinder the NGO progress. When a non-governmental organization, which Bahrain is not satisfied with, is asking for an advisory status, then Bahrain will suspend it for years, taking advantage of this international position by asking repeated and illegal questions, and one question may disrupt the organization for a long time.

- 5- The continued lack of a clear vision of Arab governments towards developing strategies to protect human rights defenders, as the governments protect the defenders chosen by them and allow them to work while persecuting real human rights defenders and abusing them through its various authorities in clear disregard for international treaties and conventions.

Summary

Results of the International Center for Supporting Rights and Freedoms

Bahrain

6-The most prominent violations were the state's abuse of its positions at the United Nations' bodies to take revenge on human rights organizations and the continued pursuit of the immunity for perpetrators of crimes. Despite the detailed account of the torture crimes that occurred against human rights defenders in places of detention, the authorities have not yet prosecuted any of the security officers who committed the crimes. Wich means that the Kingdom is protecting the perpertrators.

Meanwihle, the denial of political prisoners's rights continued, including the minimum roles for the decent human imprisonment conditions. Forced disappearance continued inside the Criminal Investigation Building before referring the victim to the Public Prosecution, which does not prevent the security men from getting forced to confession of a crime from the victim.

In addition, the practice of arbitrary arrest of opponents and human rights defenders and the fabrication of accusations and persecutions for expressing opinions continues. Authorities continued also to block the websites of human rights organizations, as well as websites that expose violations of electronic press were closed. And real human rights defenders continue to work while facing illegal campaigns, incitement and fabricated news.

Bahrain also continued to issue death sentences, despite the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. The Center monitored that Bahrain is still detaining opponents, activists and human rights defenders with chronic diseases such as Scler's disease (sickle cell anemia), who may undermine their right to life.

Reports mentioned that there are fourteen cases suspected of being infected with Covid-19 Virus who were quarantined inside Central Prison, and were not released.

Saudi Arabia

7-The path of justice and fairness has not been achieved in the murder of Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi. This did not prevent Saudi Arabia from trying to repeat the same crime less than two weeks later with a former Saudi official, Mr. Saad al-Jabri, but the crime was foiled.

The center also monitored the continued overcrowded prisons with dissidents and human rights defenders detained without trial and living in poor conditions for reasons mostly related to freedom of speech and the practice of human rights work, the establishment of human rights associations or just because of the authorities' dissatisfaction with them.

United Arab Emirates

8-The UAE continues to abuse the only remaining voice inside the country. The security authorities have arrested human rights defender, Ahmed Mansoor, on charges related to human rights work and the right to freedom of speech and expression.

He was working in poor conditions. In September 2014, Law No. 7 of 2014 regarding combating terrorist crimes was issued and still active until now. He is living in severe conditions in a prison, as

there are no independent human rights defenders or human rights organizations inside the UAE that can monitor violations, because of the fear of repressive laws and security prosecutions.

But there are people of different nationalities affiliated with security agencies who define themselves as activists, journalists, or those interested in human rights issues. Their mission is to be present in any human rights activities in the world to monitor anyone who talks about the human rights situation in the UAE.

The UAE has also not released a detainee of Omani nationality, Abdullah Al Shamsi, who has been reported to be infected by Covid-19.

Qatar

9-Qatar continues without reason other than revenge to prevent human rights defender, lawyer Dr. Najeeb Al-Nuaimi from traveling.

In 2017, Qatar also carried out an internationally prohibited act, which is handing over human rights defender Muhammad Al-Otaibi to Saudi Arabia, even though he had obtained political asylum to Norway while he was on its territory.

Likewise, whoever dares to reform or critics, his penalty shall be to be tried under the Protection of Society Law under the Terrorism Law, and will be sentenced to life imprisonment.

The law by which the poet Muhammad bin Al-Dhib Al-Ajami was tried for a poem that the Qatari authorities considered offensive and who obtained an Amiri pardon after being sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, the law is still in effect and threatens anyone who expresses their opinion.

Qatar also issued Law No. (2) of 2020 amending some provisions of the Penal Code issued by Law No. (11) of 2004 in violation of the charters and treaties that Qatar has ratified and creating a legislative framework to suppress freedom of speech.

Kuwait

10-There are complaints lodged against the Kuwaiti authorities at the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights regarding their prevention of human rights activities. They are still under investigation and Kuwait continues not to cooperate with the High Commissioner for Human Rights in finding a solution for these complaints.

The Center also monitored the silence of the Kuwaiti authorities on holding accountable bodies affiliated with the security services who launched illegal campaigns against defenders of the rights of stateless persons. Te campaigns included defamation, fabrication and lies with the aim of inciting to harm them, including the lawyers who defend them. The Kuwaiti authorities also detained a large number of defenders of the rights of stateless persons.

Oman

11-The special section of the Royal Oman Police continues to be used to strike any climate of freedom of opinion and expression, silence any human rights movement or legitimate claims, and arrest former activists outside the law.

The Omani authorities have also confiscated a large number of books and novels from the Muscat International Book Fair in a move that confirms the ban on freedom of opinion and expression in the country.

Second: State reports

Bahrain

12- Key United Nations conventions to which Bahrain acceded

Bahrain has joined six of the seven key UN human rights conventions:

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1990).

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (2002).

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1998).

Convention on the Rights of the Child (1992).

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (2006).

The International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2007).

It has also acceded to the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, trafficking of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2004).

In fact, it has violated all of them and has violated the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and bodies of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and

fundamental freedoms that must be respected as a member of the international community.

Facts monitored and documented by ICSRF

13- on 1/7/2019

The Center confirmed that there are serious concerns that the Bahraini authorities arrested 29 citizens since the beginning of June 2019. The Center has received a report stating that the Bahraini security launched a fierce campaign of arrests that did not take into account any of the human rights of 29 citizens, in conjunction with the preparations and holding of the Manama conference (Peace for Prosperity).

The citizens are: Abdul Hadi Rajab from Manama, Sadiq Jaafar Al-Madhh from Jid Hafs Housing, Hussein Abdel Amir from Abu Quwah, Mr. Mohamed Elmohafza from Eldia, Abbas Ali Al-Zaki from Muqaba, Hamza Issa Radhi from Jid Hafs, Fadel Abbas Abdul Rasoul, Ahmed Salman Al-Abbasi, Hassan Ali Al-Mahdi from Karzakan, Ahmed Al-Sheikh, Ahmed Jafar, Hamid Sarhan, Ahmed Al-Qayyim, Ahmed Cumber, Jafar Sarhan, Ali Hassan, Ahmed Al-Huda, Ahmed Marhon, Sadek Elnesk, Mohamed Al-Mulla from Nuwaidrat, Syed Hassan Syed Mohsen from Muqaba, Hussein Adel Rabie from Diraz, Syed Murtada Syed Jaafar, Mr. Ayman Syed Mostafa, Abdullah Mohamed Abdullah, Murtada Ali Fardan, Mugtabe Ali Fardan, Sayed Mohamed Radhi Shams from Sar and Hussein Issa Aladab from Diraz.

According to the report, the Bahraini authorities released some of them, while the others are still in detention. They have not been brought before the relevant judicial authorities or released. Thus,

these arrests are described as arbitrary and outside the framework of the law.

The Center called upon the King of Bahrain to issue his orders to the Ministry of the Interior to implement guarantees of the right to freedom, safety, and a fair trial, to reveal the fate of the 29 detainees, to release those who are still detained immediately and unconditionally, and to open an urgent investigation into the reason for the arrest of some for several days. Releasing them as they have the right to quarrel with the state and request financial compensation for the period of detention without reason.

14 - on 5/7/2019

The Center called upon the King of Bahrain to issue orders to Jaw Prison to monitor the health status, diagnose and speed up treatment of the detainee, Yousef Hassan Jassim, who lives in harsh health conditions inside the notorious Jaw Prison , which deprives him of the right to diagnose his illness and the right to treatment.

According to a report seen by the center, Mr. Jassim suffers from pain in the bones, joints and teeth, and acute pain in the stomach. Mr. Jassim was arrested and tried on charges of political background and sentenced to prison.

15 - on 11/7/2019

The Center called on the Bahraini authorities to open an investigation regarding the allegations of torture of female detainees Hamida Jumaa and Mona Habib and to immediately order a retrial.

According to the report seen by the center, the detainees Hamida Jumaa and Mona Habib were arbitrarily detained and placed in

one of the security headquarters from which they went to the public prosecutor's office to confess statements that were dictated to them after they were tortured.

And then the criminal court sentenced them to five years, recently reduced by appeal to three years. They were charged on political background, they were held in Isa city prison for women, and the violations did not stop there, but they received harsh treatment inside the prison and severe restrictions that violated rules for the fair treatment of prisoners.

16 - on 12/7/2019

The Center called on the Bahraini authorities to open an investigation into the allegations of torturing the detainee Hussein Ali Khamis and to immediately schedule a retrial for him.

The Center has seen confirmed reports that the detainee, Hussein Ali Khamis, was subjected to torture, and the court refused to investigate his allegations of torture.

According to the report viewed by the Center, Mr. Khamis was born on July 3, 1997 and was arbitrarily arrested from his place in the Markouban area on Sitra Island at midnight on September 29, 2014, and was taken to the Criminal Investigation Building, where he was tortured to force him to confess crimes he did not commit.

He was beaten in sensitive areas and hung in a ceiling fan and cold water was poured on him, for five days according to the report received. Then he was taken to the Public Prosecution Office, but he refused to confess the statements he had not made, and then returned again to the Criminal Investigation Building to continue the torture for another five days.

However, he confessed all what was dictated to him when he returned to the Public Prosecution again, and the Public Prosecution referred him to trial on charges of burning mail, gathering and rioting.

The Criminal Court sentenced him to fifteen years and six months in prison, reduced to seven years and six months, but the prosecution accused him after the events in Jaw Prison and was referred for trial again to be sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment reduced to ten years in the Court of Cassation.

Thus, the total of his imprisonment years is seventeen years and six months, and he was committed in Jaw prison.

The violations did not stop at this point, but he received harsh treatment inside the prison and severe restrictions that violate the standard set of rules for the treatment of prisoners, as he now suffers from partial memory loss, severe pain in the head and back, numbness of the limbs, convulsion and fainting, and he cannot take care of himself, and from July 3, 2019, he was isolated in solitary confinement as a kind of additional punishment.

17- on 26/7/2019

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to order a halt to the execution of the two young men Ali al-Arab and Ahmed al-Mullai.

From 6 May 2019, young men Ali al-Arab and Ahmed al-Mullai are awaiting execution after Bahrain's Court of Cassation upheld their death sentence after being tortured in a place of detention for crimes that led them to be sentenced with the death penalty.

Their family are very concerned about the imminent execution of the death penalty after a heightened security alert on Friday, July

26, 2019 at Jaw Central Prison and receiving a call from the prison administration to visit the victims in private.

The Center notes that these measures are usually followed by the execution of the death penalty in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

18 - on 28/7/2019

The Center confirmed that according to five annual reports, Bahrain has a brutal record in the field of human rights.

Bahrain executed victims of torture Ali Al-Arab and Ahmed Al-Mulali and used internationally prohibited weapons against the peaceful protesters after their execution and killed a young man, Muhammad Al-Miqdad.

The Center called on the member states of the Human Rights Council to be firmer with Bahrain in the human rights file.

The King of Bahrain had agreed to carry out the death penalty imposed on the two youths, Ali Al-Arab and Ahmed Al-Mulali, and on July 27, the sentence was implemented by firing squad.

On May 6, 2019, the Bahraini Court of Cassation had upheld the death sentence against them after they had been subjected to aggravated torture in one of the places of detention before referring to the Public Prosecution to admit crimes that led them to be sentenced to death.

The sentence was carried out despite a UN demand in the statement made by the UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial executions, Agnes Kalamard, who called on Bahrain to halt the executions of Mulali and al-Arab, amid allegations of torture.

On July 27, 2019, peaceful demonstrations took place against the execution of the two young men, Mulali and al-Arab, which the

Bahraini authorities confronted with the use of internationally prohibited weapons.

According to an important report reached the center, a type of gas was used that led to the death of the young man, Mohamed Ibrahim Al-Miqdad, after arriving at the hospital. Witnesses said according to the report that the gas was spreading around the protest site as he tried to get away, but it collapsed at 9 pm.

The Bahraini Interior Ministry has denied the cause of death and said it was a natural death, but the brutal human rights record stands against the endorsement of the Bahraini Interior Ministry's version.

The center stressed that the recurrence of such incidents requires an urgent investigation by the Prosecutor's Office of the International Criminal Court.

The Center also called on the High Commissioner for Human Rights to open an investigation into the execution of the two young men, Ali Al-Arab and Ahmed Al-Malali, after King Hamad bin Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa, King of Bahrain, approved the death penalty, despite the reports confirming that they were subjected to torture during the investigations.

19- on 6/8/2019

Bahrain has a brutal human rights record, the center said, as evidenced by reports by human rights organizations issued to date including five annual reports.

The center also called on the King of Bahrain to issue his orders to follow up on the health situation and the speed of treatment of

detainee Ali Hassan Dawood, the applicant of Jau Central Prison, where he lives in harsh health conditions.

The Center has received reports of Dawood's severe drop in blood pressure several times and severe body pain accompanied by high fever.

The reports confirmed that his injuries were due to the extreme hunger he was subjected to because he did not receive adequate rations of food.

20- on 7/8/2019

The center confirmed that it had seen a report stating that, weeks after the former parliamentarian, Osama Al-Tamimi, and his family were chased by a police car in the streets of Bahrain with the aim of causing harm.

On June 15, 2019, security forces stormed his house after breaking the door and arrested him without permission from the Public Prosecution Office, on August 6, 2019.

His family is very worried about him, especially since the security men did not disclose to them the reason for his arrest, and he was forbidden from communicating with his family or his lawyer, and they did not know information about his place of detention.

The center demanded to quickly reveal his fate.

21- on 12/8/2019

The Center called on the Bahraini authorities to immediately release Osama Al-Tamimi.

The Center also asked the Public Prosecution to open an investigation into the reasons for his deteriorating health five days after his arrest.

The center confirmed that the former parliamentarian, Osama Al-Tamimi, is in the Salmaniya Medical Complex because of a stroke in the brain five days after the storming of his home and arresting him without judicial permission.

Weeks after the former parliamentarian, Osama Al-Tamimi, and his family were chased by a police car in the streets of Bahrain with the aim of inflicting harm on June 15, 2019, security men stormed his house after breaking the door and arrested him without permission from the prosecution on August 6, 2019.

After five days of his detention without legal basis, he was transferred to intensive care at the Sulaymaniyah Medical Center after he had a stroke, and his family who visited him say that he could hardly talk.

22- on 16/8/2019

The Center called on the Bahraini Public Prosecution to open an investigation into the hunger strike of 15 political prisoners in Jau Central Prison.

The Center has received a confirmed report stating that 15 political prisoners started a hunger strike in Jau Central Prison on Thursday, August 15, 2019, to protest violations against their rights as prisoners.

They are Mohamed Ahmad Fakhrawi, Ali Ahmad Fakhrawi, Mohamed Abd al-Amir Jabbar Mushaima, Hussein Ali Hussein, Ahmad Mohamed Abd al-Wasi, Yousef Ahmad Abdullah al-Aradi, Hassan Moussa Jaafar Mohamed , Sayed Bassam Jaafar, Anwar Amer Ali, Salah Saeed Saleh, Mohamed Jumah Shamloh, Abbas Mal Allah, Hassan Abdullah al-Ghasra and Sadiq Abdullah Al-Ghasra and Ahmed Mohamed Saleh Al-Arab.

political prisoner, Hassan Abdullah Al-Ghasra, confirmed Through a voice message that he and 14 prisoners entered a hunger strike because they were isolated from the rest of the prisoners and are placed in the isolation building. And they demanded to be integrated with their fellow prisoners according to the classification adopted by the prison administrations, and they are also prohibited from practicing rituals on religious occasions.

23- On 28/8/2019

The center has received reports that Dr. Abdul Jalil Al-Singace, who is in Jau Prison, is disabled and cannot move without medical supplies, which have been destroyed as a result of continuous long usage.

The prison administration does not provide him with an alternative, which causes him pain in the bones, and he also suffers from chest pain and left-hand tremors.

The Jau Prison administration did not accept a diagnosis of his case, and his condition has deteriorated greatly. Mr. Al-Singace is serving a prison sentence on charges of political background.

The Center demanded the Bahraini authorities to allow him to complete and receive treatment.

24- on 30/8/2019

The center called on the Bahraini authorities to open an investigation into allegations of torture of ten citizens to force them to confess criminal offences.

The Center has received a confirmed report that ten Bahraini citizens, including children, have been psychologically tortured to force them to confess criminal offences. They were unlawfully arrested and then detained in the criminal investigation building for five consecutive days.

All ten detainees said they had been subjected to psychological torture and threats to confess serious criminal offences. The Center fears that these confessions will lead them to trials that do not meet fair trial guarantees, which will result in revoking their nationality and sentencing them to long years in prison.

It was stated in the report that reached the center that all of the detainees said one sentence in the Public Prosecution, which is (We apologize to the prosecutor and we admit all the accusations against us), which calls into question their confessions altogether.

All ten citizens, with whom the authorities are not satisfied, have been held in the Dry Dock detention based on their confessions on charges such as joining a gang, burning a patrol, gathering, demonstrating ... etc.

They were placed in hod al gaf prison in preparation for their trial and they are: Hussein Kamel, Abdullah Al-Jandbari, Sayed Majid Sayed Faisal, Hadi Ali Al-Asmali, Hussein Abdul Rahim, Sayed Muhammad Sayed Anwar, Hassan Abdul Mahdi, Bader Maytham Al-Haddad, Abdullah Maytham Al-Haddad and Mahmoud Sadiq.

25- on 9/9/2019

The Center denounced the Bahraini authorities wasting the right of the child Qassem Fadel Abbas to obtain the Bahraini nationality. The Center considers this an act that does not have any mercy or humanity, as it deprived him of obtaining the Bahraini nationality as a revenge from his opposing father, Mr. Fadel Abbas, who is currently detained in Jaw Central Prison because of accusations with a political background, even though both his parents are Bahraini.

His mother tried to obtain his identity papers without any response from the authorities, and the child needed the papers to enter school, but now the child cannot attend any educational institution.

Bahrain is accustomed to such brutal acts, as the same thing has been repeated previously with Sarah, daughter of prisoner of conscience, Sheikh Ali Salman, Secretary General of Al-Wefaq Society. As well as, the child Kawthar al-Mousawi, the daughter of the opposition, Mr. Aqil al-Mousawi, is a clear violation of international law and a form of abuse against opponents and human rights defenders.

The Center stresses that the Bahraini authorities should separate the right of Qasim, the child, to obtain a nationality from punishing his father, Mr. Fadel Abbas, because of his political position.

In addition, the right to acquire nationality is an inherent human right from the moment of birth, and the Center has requested the King of Bahrain to issue orders to the concerned authorities to speed up the child's obtaining his identity papers in order to protect his future.

26- on 10/9/2019

The Center called on the Bahraini authorities to end Nabeel Rajab's case and release him unconditionally.

The detention of Mr. Rajab began on June 13, 2016, when the Bahraini authorities were rejecting repeated requests for his release.

On June 5, 2018, the Bahrain Court of Appeals upheld the ruling issued on February 21, 2018, Whereas, the Small Claims Court had sentenced him to five years in prison after the Public Prosecution accused him of publishing false news about the military operations in Yemen.

He described it as aggression by insulting the coalition forces and by posting tweets containing ill-treatment of detainees inside Juw Central Prison. Mr. Rajab began implementing this punishment on June 14, 2018.

On December 31, 2018, the Bahraini Court of Cassation confirmed the five-year prison sentence.

The Center confirms that Mr. Rajab did a permissible act, because commenting on the war in Yemen is a right guaranteed by international law, he carried out an act in which the reasons for permissibility were met, the law protects everyone who expresses their opinion as long as he does not violate public order and public morals.

27- on 14/9/2019

The Center called on the Bahraini authorities to open an investigation into the allegations of torture of Hussein Zaki Al-Madoub, the detainee in Juw Central Prison.

The center read confirmed reports that eyewitnesses saw him on Friday, 13 September 2019, carried on a wheelchair in the emergency department of Sulaymaniyah Hospital to receive treatment, and he had traces of bruising and bleeding in his body. Mr. Al-Madoub is serving his prison sentence while he is in Building 13 of Juw Central Prison.

The center is not certain of the backgrounds and reasons for his detention, but he is in Juw Central Prison.

There are allegations that he was tortured in prison, and eyewitnesses reported seeing him injured in the emergency department of Sulaymaniyah hospital.

28- on 16/9/2019

The Center issued a humanitarian call to the King of the Kingdom of Bahrain to issue his orders to follow up on the Juw Central Prison administration's implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

Where standard meals are provided to all prisoners without taking into account their health condition, and in particular, providing healthy meals for the detainee, Ali Hassan Ashour, in Juw Central Prison, where he lives in harsh health conditions because of eating food that does not suit his health.

The center has received reports stating that Mr. Ashour suffers from health problems and suffers from constant pain because he eats food that does not suit the doctor's recommendation, and the Juw Prison administration did not accept to provide the food prescribed to him by the treating doctor.

Mr. Ashour is serving his prison sentence on politically motivated charges.

The center notes that Mr. Ashour is not the only sick detainee who suffers from deteriorating health because of the food provided to them.

But, for example, there are many detainees who have blood disorders, and eating legumes leads to a deterioration in their health condition, and many colon patients suffer from a deterioration in their health because of eating foods that contain fat.

29- 29/9/2019

The Center received on September 29, 2019, a confirmed complaint that Juw Prison administration assaulted detainees in Building Fourteen. Prison guards attacked detainees and confiscated all their food, clothes, shoes, books and their personal belongings in violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

The Center called on the Bahraini Public Prosecution to open an investigation into the extent to which the Juw Central Prison administration is committed to implementing the rights in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, indicating the extent to which the Bahraini authorities respect international conventions and treaties concerned with the protection of rights.

30- 5/10/2019

The center read at the report of the detainee, Osama Al-Saghir, who is in the "Dry Dock" Prison. He has entered an open hunger strike on 11 September 2019, for this reason, the prison administration punishes him with solitary confinement and ban on medical treatment.

He is still suffering from the spread of shotgun bullets in his body, and the prison administration refuses to respond to his request for a private visit to his sick mother.

Al-Saghir told his family in a phone call "I am freezing from the cold, I need a quilt and medical care, make my voice heard to the world"

Mr. Sagheer was arrested on May 23, 2016, when the peaceful Diraz sit-in was attacked.

He was referred to trial on charges of political background that are always directed against the opposition. He was sentenced to 46 years in prison, and during his arrest, interrogation, and sentence, he was wounded by the internationally banned shotgun bullets fired by the Bahraini security forces at the peaceful protesters.

The Center called on the Bahraini Public Prosecution to open an investigation into the commitment of the hod al gaf prison administration to the implementation of the rights stipulated in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

31- On 9/10/2019

The Center has seen a report stating that the detainee Jaafar Aoun, who is in the isolation building in Juw Prison, had filed a complaint against a prison security officer with the rank of captain. The prison administration punished him with solitary confinement, for this reason, without blankets or bedding and confiscated his belongings with the prohibition of contact with the outside world.

Mr. Aoun was arrested and detained for a long time in the Criminal Investigation Building, then he was referred to the Public Prosecution, then the Criminal Court, and he was sentenced to imprisonment on charges of political background.

In this context, the Center referred to paragraph 3 of Article 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which was ratified by the Bahraini government.

The Center requested the Bahraini Public Prosecution to open an investigation into the commitment of the Juw Prison administration to the implementation of the rights contained in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

32- on 14/10/2019

The Center confirmed that thirteen people sentenced to death in the Juw Central Prison entered an open hunger strike, on October 14, 2019, to demand their right to a family visit without glass barriers.

It is a right that the Juw Central Prison administration denies them in violation of a group of violations in violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

They are Zuhair Ibrahim, Hussein Ibrahim Marzouq, Saleh Jassem Al-Madfai, Moussa Abdullah Moussa, Sayed Ahmed Fuad Al-Abbar, Mohamed Ramadan Issa, Mohamed Abdel Fattah, Aqeel Bakri, Jaafar Ali Hassan, Issa Ibrahim Jassim Mohamed Radhi Abdullah, Hussein Ali Mahdi and Hussein Abdullah Khalil

The Center called on the Bahraini Public Prosecution to open an investigation into the commitment of the Juw Central Prison

administration to the implementation of the rights contained in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

33- on 23/10/2019

The Center called on the King of the Kingdom of Bahrain to issue his orders to monitor the health status and provide the needed health care to the detainee, Ali Hussain Haji, who is in Juw Central Prison, where he lives in harsh health conditions.

The Center has confirmed that Mr. Hajji entered into an open hunger strike from September 1, 2019, and more than fifty days had passed until the issuance of this report. This is in protest against halting his treatment program, which had started in February 2019 in the police clinic at the Ministry of Interior, and the treatment was stopped in July 2019 under the pretext that this type of treatment is provided only to employees.

And contrary to international laws, the Juw Prison administration did not accept to complete his treatment or provide an alternative place to receive treatment. His health condition has deteriorated greatly, under the observance of the prison administration, Mr. Hajji is serving a prison sentence on charges of political background.

The center is concerned about the many reports received confirming that a large number of convicts or detainees in pending investigation due to cases with political backgrounds who are deprived of treatment or deprived from completing treatment and taking medicines, maybe to punish them with an additional penalty, which is the denial of the right to treatment.

34- on 24/10/2019

The Center requested that the King of Bahrain issues a decision to release the detainee, Hani Mohamed Al-Najjar, who is in Juw Central Prison.

Mr. Al-Najjar is a patient with special needs who was initially exposed to a brutal act against humanity, as the Bahraini security arrested from the area of Ras al-Rumman on August 19, 2019, and was detained for days in one of the security headquarters, then he was brought before the Public Prosecution, which referred him to trial on repeated charges that are always directed against opponents such as illegal gathering, riots, etc.

He was sentenced to three years in prison, and the verdict was appealed, and in the session of September 16, 2019, the court decided to postpone his trial until the hearing of October 28, 2019.

Mr. Al-Najjar suffers from muscular dystrophy and needs to do physical therapy sessions for three hours every week.

His condition has caused chronic weakness in the upper and lower extremities, which makes moving, walking and performing vital functions extremely difficult without assistance.

The center is concerned about further deterioration in his health condition or exposure to an accident of falling or slipping, for example, which may undermine his right to life

The center believes that he cannot live alone without special care and without the close assistance.

Also, his health conditions do not enable him to serve his sentence and coexist with it inside Juw Central Prison or even any of the Bahraini prisons.

35- on 27/10/2019

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue his orders to monitor the health status and provide all health care to the detainee, Hassan Abdullah Habib, and the depositor in Juw Central Prison, where he lives in harsh health conditions.

The center confirmed that Mr. Habib's treatment program stopped for no reason at the Military Hospital on October 13, 2019, as he suffers from severe Scler's disease (sickle cell anemia) and inflammation in one of the neck glands and needs surgery to remove it.

The prison administration did not accept to complete his treatment or provide an alternative place to receive treatment, against humanity and international law. His health condition had greatly deteriorated under the observation of the prison administration. Mr. Habib is serving a prison sentence on politically motivated charges.

36- on 28/10/2019

The Center called on the King of the Kingdom of Bahrain to issue his orders to Juw Prison to monitor the health status, diagnose and speed up treatment of the detainee Ayoub Adel Ahmed, who lives in harsh health conditions.

Mr. Ayoub suffers from a severe injury and severe pain in the left leg that also causes pain in his back.

Mr. Ayoub had previously undergone leg surgeries three years ago, but he needed to follow up with the orthopedic doctor to complete the healing stages.

his health condition deteriorated, on July 15, 2019, and he was transferred to Sulaymaniyah Hospital. After the tests, they decided that he also suffers from a nerve problem in the foot, and they recommended surgery within three months. They also decided to give painkillers until the operation.

But they gave him painkillers that would suffice him for one month only, and the Juw Prison administration, after this date, prevented him from following up, whether in the Sulaymaniyah Hospital or even the prison clinic

According to the report received by the center, the leg bones have stopped growing, and that he has entered the stage of disability and has become unable to walk and does not leave his cell at all.

Mr. Ayoub was arrested on May 14, 2015 and tried on charges of political background, and a life sentence was passed against him.

The Center confirmed that Mr. Ayoub is one of the political opponents whom the state is not satisfied with.

For this reason, he is forbidden from treatment and taking medicines as a kind of additional, undeclared punishment, especially since he appealed several times to General Secretariat for Grievances (the Bahraini government always considers it an achievement of its human rights file) to complete his treatment, but without a response.

37- on 1/11/2019

The center called on the Bahraini authorities to expedite justice for the activist Najah Youssef.

She was tortured and raped in April 2017 in Muharraq Police Station after Mrs. Youssef had criticized, on her Facebook account, organizing a Formula 1 race in the Kingdom of Bahrain because this country is committing multiple violations of human rights.

After that, in April 2017, she was summoned to the Muharraq Police Station where she was threatened with rape if she did not cooperate with the security authorities, and they tried to recruit her.

But she refused, and days later she was summoned and subjected to torture and rape to confess accusations in preparation for referring them to the Public Prosecution and then for trial.

On June 25, 2018, the Fourth Bahraini Criminal Court sentenced her to three years in prison due to the charges:

- (1) Creating pages on social media that incite terrorist activities, incite hatred against the government, and promoting protests against the government.
- (2) sharing videos calling for demonstrations;
- (3) contacting persons who were previously revoked of their citizenship and sending false information about them.

On October 29, 2018, the Appeals Court confirmed the verdict and then transferred to Isa Town Women's Prison after her conviction. During her detention, she was deprived of all the rights set out in

the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, such as restricting her freedom to freely practice her religious rites, and family visits.

On August 10, 2019, she was released under a general amnesty for some prisoners to celebrate Eid al-Adha

The Center confirmed that the Kingdom of Bahrain is a member of the Human Rights Council and the NGO Committee in New York and It constantly ignores that torture is prohibited according to Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which the Kingdom of Bahrain ratified in 2006, stating that (No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.)

The center demanded that it be presented to the forensic medicine office and that the perpetrators be referred to an urgent trial.

38- on 6 \ 11\ 2019

The Center called on the King of the Kingdom of Bahrain to issue his orders to Juw Prison to follow up on the health status, diagnose and speed up treatment of the detainee, Hassan Ali Abdul-Adna, who lives in harsh health conditions.

Mr. Abdul-Athani suffers from severe Scler's disease (sickle cell anemia), which has caused his health to deteriorate.

His family visited him on November 3, 2019, and they noticed his weak physique and poor health due to the refusal of the Juw Central Prison administration to treat him.

Mr. Al-Athani was arrested and tried on charges of political background and sentenced to prison.

The Center confirms that there are many political opponents in Bahraini places of detention who are being denied treatment and forbidden from taking medicines as a kind of additional, unannounced punishment.

Many families of detainees seek the help of the General Secretariat for Grievances (the Bahraini government always considers it an achievement of its file in the field of human rights) to treat their families, but without a response, and for these reasons, the center is not able to understand the role of this body specifically since its inception until now.

39- on 7/11/2019

The Center noted that it is illogical to have arbitrary arrest and detention outside the law in a member state of the Human Rights Council and a member of the NGO Committee in New York.

It also called on the member states of the Human Rights Council to be more firm with Bahrain in the human rights file, and the center said that there are serious concerns that the Bahraini authorities have detained sixteen young men who were arrested from several regions from Thursday, October 31, 2019 until Wednesday, November 6, 2019.

According to reports reviewed by the Center, both Mr. Ali and Mr. Hussein from the village of Al-Musalla, and Mahmoud Muhammad Saleh Al-Dirazi from the village of Diraz, Ali Hassan Mahdi Abdul-Mohsen Al-Touq from the Sitra area, Hussein Abbas from Al-Nuwaidrat, Hussein Yusef Al-Sami from the Sanabis area, and Ahmed Abdel Qader Al-Mahari from the town of Bani Jamra and

he lives in the town of Jannusan, Sheikh Ali Mahdi al-Sindi from the village of Sanad, Mohamed Riyad from Karana, Ali Jamil al-Khawaja, Hassan Jaafar al-Asfour, Sayed Ali Jalal, Sayed Husein Hashem, Ali Yaqoub, Ahmad Jamil, and Sayed Jaafar al-Sayed Faisal, and they are from Jidhafs.

All of them have been arrested in several fierce campaigns carried out by the security forces that did not respect any of the human rights targeting their homes.

They were not presented to the relevant judicial authorities at that time or released, and thus characterizing this detention as arbitrary and outside the framework of the law.

The reasons for their arrest were still hidden from their families and lawyers, and they were subject to the jurisdiction of the security men without judicial oversight. According to identical cases of detention, Bahraini security transfers detainees to criminal investigations, and there are prior testimonies of victims of arbitrary arrests indicating that they have been tortured physically and psychologically.

There are other testimonies confirming that the security forces committed crimes of sexual assault and rape in order to force them to confess to accusations they did not commit before they were brought before the Public Prosecution. The center said that the Bahraini authorities should release them immediately and unconditionally in accordance with international law.

The Bahraini authorities have violated the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which they ratified in 2006, which states that freedom and security are fundamental human rights and no individual may be arrested without reason.

40- 20/11/2019

The Center confirmed that there are serious concerns that the Bahraini authorities detained young man, Ali Fadel, from the Bani Jamra area, from Thursday October 31, 2019 until today.

Mr. Fadel was arrested from Bahrain airport after his return from Iraq, where he was surprised that he was arrested without any reasons, and he was immediately transferred to the Criminal Investigation Building.

He was not brought before the concerned judicial authorities or released, and thus characterizing this detention as arbitrary and outside the framework of the law.

The reasons for his arrest were still hidden from his family and his lawyer, and he was subject to the guardianship of the security men without judicial oversight

The Center demanded the Bahraini authorities to release him immediately and unconditionally.

41- on 2/12/2019

The Center called on the King of the Kingdom of Bahrain to issue an order to Juv Prison to monitor the health status, diagnose and speed up treatment of the detainee, Ali Hussein Ali Habib, who lives in harsh health conditions.

Mr. Habib suffers from severe Scler's disease (sickle cell anemia), which caused his health to deteriorate, as he was denied medication.

He also lost hearing in one of his ears after the Juv prison administration refused treating him, in addition to his suffering

from dental pain, and no treatment is carried out despite his and his family's complaint to all governmental agencies established by Bahrain.

Mr. Habib was arrested and tried on charges of political background and sentenced to prison.

42- on 9/12/2019

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decision to release the detainee, Elias Faisal Al-Mulla, who is in Juw Central Prison.

Mr. Elias has been detained since May 11, 2011 and is sentenced to 15 years imprisonment on political charges. He is 25 years old and also sick. He was diagnosed with colon cancer and underwent a colectomy after his health deteriorated.

But after other tests were done, another tumor was found, which is a cancer in the lymph nodes and it is in the third stage. He was undergoing chemotherapy, but in an anti-human way, as he used to go for treatment at Sulaymaniyah Hospital and then return to prison.

Chemotherapy has complications that necessitate the patient's presence in the hospital.

In 2016, the last treatment dose was stopped, by doctor recommendation, because of severe weakness of his immunity, as he suffered hair loss and dry skin, and he suffered from permanent flu, and his temperature rose continuously.

On June 5, 2017, his health condition deteriorated, as he was suffering from pain in the entire abdomen, constant constipation, excruciating pain in the joints, poor eyesight, nausea, irregular heartbeat and nausea.

On December 4, 2019, he was suffering from acute diarrhea after just eating or drinking, and the center is concerned about a further deterioration in his health, which could undermine his right to life.

His family knocked on the doors of the National Institution for Human Rights and the Secretariat of Grievances (entities established by Bahrain to improve its human rights image in front of the international community).

The Center affirms that he cannot live alone without special care and without close assistance, his health condition does not enable him to serve his sentence in Bahraini prisons.

43- on 13/1/2020

The Center demanded that Bahrain permanently prohibit the death penalty and submit Mohamed Ramadan and Hussein Ali to retrial.

They are from the town of Deir, where they are awaiting the death penalty after the Supreme Court of Appeal confirmed on January 8, 2020 the death sentence against them, ignoring their statements that their confessions were a result of being subjected to a short term enforced disappearance and being tortured inside the criminal investigation building.

They were accused along with ten others of involvement in a bombing that the authorities said took place in the village of Al-Deir on February 14, 2014, in which a Pakistani man working for the Bahraini police, called, Abdul Wahid Sayed Mohamed Faqir, was killed and an attempt was made to kill others.

Mohamed Ramadan and Hussein Ali were sentenced to death. The rest accused were imprisoned. According to confirmed reports received by the Center, their confessions were a result of torture.

The Center called on Hamad bin Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa, King of Bahrain to issue an order of permanently banning the death penalty and to order retrial of Mohamed Ramadan and Hussein Ali after he did not ratify the verdict.

44- on 27/1/2020

The Bahraini diplomatic mission at the NGO Committee in New York addressed a question to the International Center for Supporting Rights and Freedoms that bears all meanings of hatred, revenge and persecution.

(In its response to Question 6 of the application form, the organization explained that it “actively participated in most sessions of the Human Rights Council.” Please provide details of the sessions it participated in and the type of participation the NGO undertook)

The Center confirmed that this question proves Bahrain's exploitation of its international positions, as it is not appropriate for it to be asked by one of the member states of the Human Rights Council.

If we assume that the Center has not previously answered the question, what does Bahrain do with its membership in the Human Rights Council? Does it not know what is going on in the public discussions at the Human Rights Council and the discussions about human rights violations in Bahrain?

45- on 3/2/2020

The Center confirmed that there are serious concerns regarding the Bahraini authorities' detention of the young man, Sayed Hussain Syed Amin, from January 28, 2020 until this report is issued.

His family received a call that lasted for seconds, six days after his arrest, telling them he was in the criminal investigation building.

He was not referred to the relevant judicial authorities or released, and thus the description of his detention is arbitrary and outside the framework of the law.

The reasons for his arrest were still hidden from his family and his lawyer, and he was under the guardianship of the security men without judicial oversight.

The center demanded a speedy reveal of his fate and immediate and unconditional release.

46- on 4/2/2020

The Center affirmed that Bahrain is determined to violate human rights and is close to being a completely closed country in the field of freedom of speech, expression and information circulation.

There are various means of criminalizing freedom of opinion and expression and the circulation of information, that vary between legislative and threats of legal prosecution, and even long judicial sentences.

A force from the Bahraini security apparatus arrested the historical researcher, Jasim Hussein Al Abbas, on January 30, 2020 and detained him for days in the Criminal Investigation Building.

After the arrest, the Bahraini authorities represented by the Public Prosecution brought accused him of misusing social networking sites and spreading false information and issued a decision to imprison for a period of seven days pending investigation based on his accusations.

The Center affirms that the Bahraini authorities, which consist of the security, legislative, judicial, media and diplomatic agencies, all work as one working group to impose broad restrictions on freedom of speech and expression stipulated in Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Center affirms that Mr. Al Abbas has the right to express his opinion on his famous website called (The Years of Al-Jarish), which was launched in 2008 and which contains a large number of investigations, topics and historical information, and denounces his detention.

Mr. Al Abbas has more than 12 historical books between print and manuscript, and last month he published his book (Persian Tree, a historical documentary study of the lost village of Al-Farsi)

47- on 5/2/2020

The Center has received repeated and documented reports about multiple violations committed against Mrs. Hajar Mansour, who is deposited in Issa City Prison, from the moment of her detention on March 5, 2017.

She was forced to confess under torture that she had planted a bomb and this was forced to confess in order to imprison her, to pressure her nephew, the human rights defender, Ahmed Al-Wadaei, to stop the human rights work that he practiced from outside Bahrain.

Bahrain can only reach him through such very low practices, in order to implement the three-year prison sentence.

Mrs. Mansour had already entered a general hunger strike on October 24, 2017, and the strike continued for a number of days due to her being denied a number of rights for prisoners, such as depriving her of the right to medical treatment, as the prison administration refused to transfer her to a hospital after suffering from spasms and a heart attack.

She was denied the right of visits and to sit with her family. She repeated the hunger strike in March 2018 for the same reasons.

Also, her contact with the outside world is through a glass barrier, and the conversations that take place between her and her family are monitored through an internal prison phone.

She also faced previously inhumane treatment in general, such as the denial of performing religious rituals, possession of religious books, the denial of going out for exercise, and forcing her to stand for intolerable periods.

She was also previously beaten and insulted for telling activists about the violations she has subjected to inside her prison cell.

48- on 7/2/2020

The Center confirmed that there are serious concerns that the Bahraini authorities may detain five young men from the Diraz region, and they are:

Mohamed Al-Sayed Baqer, Reda Al-Sayed Baqer, Falah Al-Sayed Hassan, Ali Nasser and Laith Al-Derazi.

Bahrain arrested them all without cause during the second half of January 2020.

They were placed in a detention center and until the issuance of the report, they had not been presented to the relevant judicial authorities or released.

Thus, the description of this detention is arbitrary and outside the framework of the law.

The reasons for their arrest are still hidden from their families and lawyers, and they are now subject to the guardianship of security men without judicial oversight.

The Center demanded that the fate of the five detainees be disclosed and their immediate and unconditional release.

49- on 24/2/2020

The Center called on Bahrain to show mercy while dealing with children. The Center stresses that for years, Bahrain has dealt with children's cases in a barbaric, merciless and inhuman way.

On February 14, 2020, Bahraini security officers arrested the 10-year-old child, Amin Rida, from the village of Al Markh, and transferred him to a police station and kept him until 12 o'clock in the morning before they contacted his father and took a pledge on him to hand the child over to the Public Prosecution on February 17, 2020.

The Bahraini security justified the arrest of the child because he and others poured oil on the entrance to the village of Al Markh and disrupted traffic, and on February 17, 2020, the Public Prosecution accused the ten-year-old child of participating in a

march and issued a decision to detain him for seven days pending investigation in the juvenile prison.

After, Amin Reda, was placed in a juvenile prison, Bahrain was subjected to harsh pressures, after what was done with a child at the age of ten years, who could only cry, and the Public Prosecution ordered an end to his detention, summoning his guardian and taking a written pledge on him not to expose him to delinquency.

The Center affirms that international law has obligated state authorities to treat children according to special procedures, as imprisoning a child will leave a bad effect on his psyche and affect his academic future, as he will be subject to security prosecutions in the future, also he will be registered previously being requested for security reasons.

According to the international practice, the Bahraini authorities must implement the international conventions that they have ratified, as the government of Bahrain had ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and committed itself to implementing it in 1992, which was stated in its preamble that

(That the child, due to his physical and mental immaturity, needs special precautions and care, including appropriate legal protection).

It also stated (that the child should be fully prepared to live an individual life in society and raised in the spirit of the standards proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, especially peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and brotherhood).

50- on 23/3/2020

The Center condemned the failure of the Bahraini authorities, after the administration of the Central Prison, failed to respond to the repeated requests to release human rights defender Abdelhadi Al-Khawaja due to the deterioration of his health.

This will cause his health to deteriorate further in light of the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic.

According to reports received by the center, Mr. Al-Khawaja is threatened with complete loss of vision, as he has been suffering from eye problems since 2017 and a complete lack of vision during daylight hours.

In addition to various health problems such as migraine headaches of unknown causes that have not been treated.

Al-Khawaja was sentenced to life imprisonment after suffering torture and a military trial that did not meet fair trial guarantees in June 2011 on political charges after to his peaceful demands for reform in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

The Kingdom of Bahrain treats Mr. Al-Khawaja with the utmost cruelty and imposes on him a multi-aspect blockade such as denying treatment and contact with the outside world, which leads him to start frequent hunger strikes until his requests are met.

51- on 24/3/2020

The Center called on King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of Bahrain, to issue a decree to release the detainee, in order to protect the right to life human rights defender Khalil Al-Halwaji, founder of the Amal Association, who is imprisoned in Ward 1 of the hod al gaf prison .

He suffers from increasing health complications since his detention that may take away his right to life after the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in Bahrain.

The center confirmed that crowding in closed places is an appropriate environment for the spread of the virus, and that elderly and people with weak immunity have an increased chance of death after getting infected with the virus.

52- on 25/3/2020

The Center called on King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, after the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in Bahrain, to issue a health decision to release the elderly opposition figure, Muhammad Perwez, aged 74, who is placed in Juw Prison.

Mr. Perwez deserves a release mainly because he suffers from poor health, bone pain, permanent dizziness and geriatric diseases.

It is impossible for him to live in prison with this pain because he needs permanent facilities and medical follow-up that are not available inside places of detention.

Also, the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic increases the chances of stripping his right to life, especially as it spreads in closed spaces and affects the elderly and immunocompromised people in a more severe way.

53- on 26/3/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a royal decree to release the detainee Dr. Abdul-Jalil Al-Singace, who is in Juw Central Prison, where he lives in harsh health conditions.

His health condition is expected to worsen further after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic within the Kingdom of Bahrain.

The center confirms that this epidemic is spreading in closed places and affects the elderly and those with weak immunity, and Mr. Al-Singace has all the issues that threaten him to catch this epidemic and there is a high possibility of losing a right to life.

Mr. Al-Singace lives in miserable health conditions, as he is handicapped and cannot move without medical equipment, which have deteriorated as a result of use, and the prison administration does not provide alternative equipment, which causes him pain in the bones and recently suffered a fall as a result of worn out crutches.

Also, the Juw prison administration is neglecting treatment, for example, a few months ago, he suffered a sharp drop in blood circulation, went into a coma, and was transferred to the hospital for treatment.

A doctor who specializes in cardiology has already examined him and said that he suffers from a serious disorder in the heart muscle that causes him chest pain, left hand tremors and shoulder pain.

The prison administration refuses to follow up on his health condition nor diagnose his illnesses and refuses his right to see the

specialist doctors, and his condition has deteriorated greatly under their observation.

Mr. Al-Singace is serving a prison sentence on politically motivated charges.

54- on 27/3/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a royal decree to release the elderly detainee Mr. Hassan Mushaima, Secretary-General of the Movement for Freedom and Democracy who is imprisoned in Juw Central Prison.

He lives in harsh health conditions and it is expected to increase in severity after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

The Center confirmed that Mr. Mushaima's health condition is extremely poor and the Juw Central Prison administration faces it with shocking behavior.

In advance, he was deprived of medical treatment for a duration of 117 days, when he was then deprived of cancer examinations, and also of receiving treatment for diabetes, as doctors previously stressed the need to receive three injections a day to reduce his sugar level.

Mr. Mushaima is over 70 years old and has been detained since 2011 in Juw Central Prison after being sentenced to imprisonment on charges of political background.

The Center calls on the Bahraini authorities to end this abuse and to take immediate measures to protect the basic human right, which is a right to life in particular.

And that all the factors that enable the epidemic to infect him are available, as he is kept in a closed place and his immunity is weak because he has cancer and high blood sugar, as well as he is an elderly man over the age of 70.

55- on 28/3/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree for the health release of human rights defender Nabeel Rajab after the Covid-19 epidemic spread inside Bahrain to protect a right to life.

56- on 29/3/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the opposition detainee who got imprisoned with unfair verdict, Zakia Issa Al-Barboury, who is detained in Issa City Prison for Women.

The center is concerned that after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain, that she will be infected with this epidemic, which may undermine her right to life, especially since there have been reports indicating that she lacks vital care inside her prison cell.

57- on 30/3/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political dissident, Ayoub Adel Ahmed, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

The center is afraid that he will be infected with this virus, which may undermine its right to life, especially since there have been reports indicating that he lacks proper care inside Juw Central Prison.

58- on 31/3/2020

The Center requested that the King of Bahrain issue a decree to release the political opponent, Jaafar Ali Maatouk, after the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

59- 1/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Youssef Hussein Youssef, after the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect the right to life.

There are reports indicating that he lacks the necessary health care for patients with high blood sugar in Juw Central Prison, and suffers from diabetics and from weak immunity, which facilitates the infection with the virus.

60-on 2/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Mohamed Hamid Abdullah Al-Daqqaq, after the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

The center fears that he will be infected with the virus, which may destroy his right to life because his health is deteriorating as he suffers from severe Scler's disease (sickle cell anemia), which makes it easier to catch the virus.

61- on 3/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opposition, Ahmed Mirza Ahmed Ismail, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

As his health condition is deteriorating, he suffers from severe Scler's disease (sickle cell anemia), which makes it easier to catch the virus because of his weak immunity.

62- on 4/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political dissident, Hassan Ahmed Kazem, after the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Kazem is in a deteriorating health condition as he suffers from severe Scler's disease (sickle cell anemia), which makes it easier to catch the virus because of his weak immunity.

63- on 5/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political dissident, Hussein Mohamed Najeeb, after the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain, to protect his right to life.

Mr. Naguib is in a deteriorating health condition as he suffers from severe Scler's disease (sickle cell anemia).

This makes it easier to catch the virus because of his weak immunity.

64- on 6/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political dissident, Ahmed Hassan Abbas Al-Madhoun, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Al-Madhoun is in a deteriorating health condition, as he suffers from epilepsy, which causes severe seizures due to repeated brain convulsions.

65- on 7/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Hussein Ali Hussein Al-Saadi, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Al-Saadi is in a deteriorating health condition, as he suffers from severe Scler's disease (sickle cell anemia), which makes it easier to catch the virus because of his weak immunity.

66- on 8/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Ali Hassan Ali Ashour, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Ashour is in a deteriorating health condition as he suffers from persistent abdominal pain, permanent diarrhea and colon ailment.

67- on 9/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the opposition journalist, Mahmoud Al-Jaziri, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Al-Jaziri, who was in Juw Central Prison, was subjected to revenge and abuse from the Juw Prison administration on April 8,

2020, due to the transmission of an audio message from inside the prison, in which he revealed that the report issued by the National Institute for Human Rights that praised prison conditions in Bahrain is a report that falsifies the real reality.

He emphasized that this televised report is nothing but a deception

68- on 10/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political dissident, Hussein Al-Sahlawi, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

69- on 11/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political dissident, Fadel Abbas Yahya, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Yahya is in a deteriorating health condition as he suffers from Lupus erythematosus, due to which the basic vital functions of his body, the heart, lungs and kidneys have been severely damaged.

Lupus erythematosus is a chronic disease that occurs when the immune system attacks healthy tissues and organs of the body, as a normal response to suspected infection in the bloodstream.

Lupus erythematosus patients have very weak immunity and are threatened to easily catch various diseases and viruses, and in light of the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic within Bahrain, their

chances of being infected increase, which poses an imminent threat to their lives.

70- on 12/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the elderly political opponent, Abdul Wahhab Hussain Ali Ahmed Ismail, Secretary General of the Al-Wafa Movement, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life, he was born on October 9, 1954.

Mr. Abdel Wahab is in Juw Central Prison and he deserves a health release mainly because he suffers from impaired vital functions of the body and age-related diseases in general.

From inflammation of the motor extremities, high blood sugar and blood pressure, in addition to an injury to the disc in the neck and the back, ulcers in the foot and inflammation of all limbs because of the high level of blood sugar.

He suffers from yeast deficiency disease, and from a deficiency of blood cells and has severe visual impairment, but the main disease that threatens his right to life in light of the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in Bahrain, is acute Scler's disease (sickle cell anemia).

71- on 13/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Ali Fadel, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

72- on 14/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the opposition athlete, Hassan Ali Hussain Al-Attiyah, a former player of the Bahraini Al-Ittifaq Club, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Al-Attiyah is in Juw Central Prison, and reports have been issued stating that he is being subjected to revenge and abuse from the Juw Prison administration on the morning of April 12, 2020 due to an audio message broadcasted from inside the prison in which he revealed that the Prison administration is lying about the precautionary and preventive measures against Covid-19 virus.

And that the security men deal with them without masks or medical gloves, and that the new visual communication is only to improve the human image, as the administration granted this right to only a small number of detainees, and he is personally prohibited from contacting people.

73- on 15/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Ahmed Ali Hussein Al-Saadi, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Al-Saadi is imprisoned in Building 14 in Juw Central Prison, and his health is deteriorating, as he suffers from yeast deficiency disease.

Yeast deficiency disease is a genetic disease that affects the blood as a result of a deficiency in a certain type of enzymes, and this

type of enzyme helps red blood cells to perform their function as required, and when these enzymes are deficient, this leads to the breakdown of red blood cells, which makes it easier to catch the virus due to weak immunity.

74- on 16/4/2020

The Center called upon the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Ali Hussain Hakim Al-Tarifi, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom to protect his right to life.

75- on 17/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the Prisoner of Conscience, Hassan Abdullah Habib, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Habib is in Juw Central Prison, and his health is deteriorating, as he suffers from severe Scler's disease (sickle cell anemia), which makes catching the virus due to weak immunity more possible.

76- on 18/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the young political prisoner, Ibrahim Al-Miqdad, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life

77- on 19/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree for the health release of human rights defender, Hisham Al-Sabbagh,

after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

78- on 20/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Ali Hussein Ali Habib, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Habib is in a deteriorating health condition as he suffers from severe Scler's disease (sickle cell anemia), which makes it easier to catch the virus because of his weak immunity.

79- on 21/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the Prisoner of Conscience, Salman Abdul Nabi Ibrahim, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Ibrahim is in a deteriorating health condition as he suffers from severe Scler's disease (sickle cell anemia), which makes it easier to catch the virus because of his weak immunity.

80- on 22/ 4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the former military Prisoner of Conscience, Ali Al-Ghanimi, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Al-Ghanmi is being held in Juw Central Prison, being subjected to revenge and facing torture, beatings and abuse by the administration of Jaw Prison on April 19, 2020, according to his

family's statement, Because of his objection to a sudden inspection by an officer and a guard, and the reason for his objection is their failure to take safety and security measures in light of the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic as they did not wear masks or gloves.

81- on 23/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the press photographer, Sayed Ahmed Al-Mousawi, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

82- on 24/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree for the health release of human rights defender Naji Fateel, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Fateel is a human rights defender and he was the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bahrain Youth Society for Human Rights.

83- on 25/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release Prisoner of Conscience, Ali Hussein Al-Hajji, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

84- on 26/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the Prisoner of Conscience, Salman Naji Salman after the

spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Salman is a prisoner of conscience being held in "Dry Dock " Prison.

85- on 27/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the prisoner of conscience, Mohamed Abdul Amir Saeed, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

86- on 28/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release prisoner of conscience, Mahmoud Jassim Al Toq, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

The number of those infected with the virus until the morning of April 28, 2020, reached 2723 and 8 deaths in a country that is considered among the smallest countries in terms of area and the least populated. Hence, the center fears that Al Toq would be infected with this epidemic, which may destroy his right to life.

87- on 29/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the former goalkeeper of Al Shabab Football Club, Abdullah Habib Abdullah Swar, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

88- on 30/4/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the Prisoner of Conscience, Ali Muhammad Hassan Mahdi Haji, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

89- on 1/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the Prisoner of Conscience, Hussain Jafar Mohamed Al-Sari, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

90- on 2/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opposition, Mohamed Jaafar Al-Shamali, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

91- on 3/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Haider Al-Mulla, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

92- on 4 \ 5 \ 2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political dissident, Fadel Abbas Kayed, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

93- on 5/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the prisoner of Rai, the opponent cleric, Abdullah Issa Al-Mahrous, known as Mirza Al-Mahrous, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life

Mr. Al-Mahrous has already entered an open hunger strike several times to protest against ill-treatment and lack of treatment. In 2016, he was suffering from severe pain in the back, depriving him of sleep, as well as the effects of the torture that he suffered from after his arrest in 2011, in addition to Irritable Bowel Syndrome.

94- on 6/5/2020

The Center asked the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the press photographer, Ahmed Humaidan, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Humaidan is the recipient of 163 international prizes in the art of photography, and the National Press Club in Washington announced that he was awarded the Freedom of Information Award for the year 2014.

At that time, the club president stated about that the reasons for granting him this prestigious award, is because: "He is a photojournalist who did his work and not a criminal." The Center affirms that all the violations he was subjected to were retaliation for his coverage of the Bahraini protests that began on February 14, 2011 and transferred them to the international press.

95- on 7/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the press photographer, Hassan Muhammad Qambar, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Qambar had covered the Bahraini uprising from its start on February 14, 2011 and most of the following protests that Bahrain witnessed, especially in the Nuwaidrat region, where he worked for several media outlets, including Russia Today and Ruptly Agency.

96- on 8/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release Prisoner of Conscience, Osama Al-Sagheer , after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

In September 2019, Mr. Al-Sagheer made a phone call to his family, summarizing his suffering inside hod al gaf prison , where he told them: I am freezing from the cold, and I need a quilt and medical care, please make my voice heard to the world.

97- on 9/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the Prisoner of Conscience, Mohamed Youssef Al-Ajami, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

98- on 10/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent Hussein Al-Tawil after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Al-Tawil suffers from instability in the blood sugar level, which results in pain in the joints, fatigue, lack of clear vision and lack of balance.

He needs to diagnose the blood sugar level and its effect, and he needs to follow up with a specialized doctor, which is prohibited by the notorious Juv Prison administration.

99- on 11/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Ahmed Issa Ghanem, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Ghanem suffers from chronic allergies and severe infections in the eyelids that cause constant headaches, and he needs to follow up with a specialist doctor, which he is deprived of by the administration of the notorious Juv Prison.

100- on 12/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the Prisoner of Conscience, Mohamed Ibrahim Yahya, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

101- on 13/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release Prisoner of Conscience, Ali Sanqour, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

102- on 14/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the prisoner of conscience, Mohamed Abd Ali Yaqoub Al-Fatlawi, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life

103- on 15/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the prisoner of conscience, Hussein Ali Ahmed Sorour, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life

Sorour suffers from acute sinusitis, a disease that leads to swelling and inflammation inside the nose as it prevents mucus from draining, leads to its accumulation, and makes breathing difficult.

The patient feels swelling around the eyes and face, throbbing pain in the face, violent headache, pressure in the ear, teeth pain, fatigue and fever.

104- on 16/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release prisoner of conscience, Ali Mohamed Al-Shuwaikh, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

105- on 17/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the prisoner of conscience, Hamad Al-Fahd, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

106- on 18/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the prisoner of conscience, Anwar Amer Ali, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

107- on 19/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree for the release of the political opponent, Mohamed Abdullah Al-Bannaa, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

108- on 20/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Aqeel Hassan Jassim, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Jassim is suffering from epilepsy, which is a defect in the transmission of electrical signals in the brain.

It causes a seizure of involuntary movement and loss of consciousness. Also, epileptic seizures that cause harm to any action that the body does and is coordinated by the brain, and the epileptic seizure causes temporary confusion and a complete loss of consciousness.

Mr. Jassim was transferred to Sulaymaniyah Hospital for a short period of time to receive treatment when his condition worsened.

But in general, the security men in Juw Prison beat him and kept him in solitary confinement when epileptic seizures occurred instead of providing him with treatment

His family complained a lot to the Bahraini authorities in June 2013, in July 2014, in February 2015, in May 2015, in October 2017, and in April 2018, but to no avail.

109- on 21/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the two political opponent brothers, Mohamed and Ali Fakhrawi, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect their right to life.

110- on 22/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release prisoner of conscience, Fadel Abbas Al-Jaziri, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life

Mr. Al-Jaziri has a severe allergy, and because of his weak immunity, he suffers from a chronic cold.

111- on 23/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the prisoner of conscience, Abdullah Mohamed Abdullah, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life

112- on 30/5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the Bahraini opposition symbol, Sheikh Ali Salman, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Sheikh Ali Salman is one of the leading figures of the Bahraini opposition and used to hold the position of Secretary General of Al-Wefaq Society.

113- on 31/ 5/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Jassim Mohamed Mansour, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

114- on 1/6/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Ali Ibrahim Al-Zaki, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Zaki is suffering from epilepsy, which is a defect in the transmission of electrical signals inside the brain that causes a seizure of involuntary movement and loss of consciousness. Also, epileptic seizures cause damage to any action that the body does and is coordinated by the brain, and epileptic seizures cause temporary confusion and a complete loss of consciousness.

Mr. Zaki was transferred to Sulaymaniyah Hospital to receive treatment when his condition worsened, but in general he was deprived of treatment, as what happened in January 2015.

115- on 2/6/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Ali Mohamed Habib Ashour, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

116- on 3/6/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Salman Abbas Hassan, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

117- on 4/6/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Sadiq Jaafar Al-Karani, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

118- on 5/6/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the prisoner of conscience, Mohamed Ali Mohsen Al-Alwani, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

119- on 9/6/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Qasim Mohamed Khudair, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

120- on 10/6/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the prisoner of conscience, Ahmed Abdullah Al-Ajimi, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

121- on 11/6/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the prisoner of conscience, Sayed Hadi Sayed Hassan, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

122- on 13/6/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to release the prisoner of conscience, Mansour Hussein Eid, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

123- on 14/6/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the prisoner of conscience, Abdullah Saeed Zabeel, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

124- on 15/6/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the prisoner of conscience, Ali Abdalnabi Al-Sheikh, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

125- on 16/6/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Sayed Muhammad Sayed Hassan, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

126- on 18/6/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent / Hassan Abbas Al-Mawali, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

Mr. Al-Mawali is in Jaw Central Prison, and his health is deteriorating, as he suffers from severe Scler's disease (sickle cell anemia).

Scler's disease patients have breathing problems and may die of pneumonia.

127- on 19/6/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Mr. Hashem Hussein, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

128- on 21/6/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the detained child, Sayed Ahmed Sayed Majeed, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

The center has seen reports that, on June 20, 2020, his mother received a call from him from inside the prison in the hod al gaf prison.

From the contents of the conversation, it appeared that he was not in good health. He told her (My mother, I feel cold, my teeth crumbled, I cannot eat).

The center confirms that based on this call that he suffers from medical negligence, lack of health care and lack of treatment inside hod al gaf prison.

129- on 23/6/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Ali Jafar Issa, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

130- on 25/6/2020

The Center called on the King of Bahrain to issue a decree to release the political opponent, Salman Ali Salman, after the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in the Kingdom of Bahrain to protect his right to life.

131- Our recommendations:

- 1- Activating the declaration related to the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and community organizations to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms that are universally recognized within the national judiciary.
- 2- Implementation of the recommendations of the International Center for Support of Rights and Freedoms recommended by the Kingdom of Bahrain in the report of the universal periodic review that was discussed at the 27th session in Geneva - Switzerland from 1-12 May 2017.
- 3- Redressing the victims of the crime of torture and bringing the perpetrators to an urgent trial.
- 4- Respecting its UN positions and not retaliating against human rights organizations that monitor human rights violations, taking advantage of its presence as a member of the NGO Committee in New York.
- 5- Immediately stop applying the death penalty
- 6- Stop revoking nationalities of activists, opponents and human rights defenders, and granting Bahraini nationality to children of opponents.
- 7- Stop the security, judicial and media targeting of political opponents and human rights defenders.
- 8- Withdrawal from the security agreement between the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council.
- 9- Activating the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights within the national judiciary.

Saudi Arabia Kingdom

132- Major UN conventions to which Saudi Arabia has acceded:

Saudi Arabia has joined four of the seven major UN human rights conventions: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1997), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (2000), Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1997), and Convention on the Rights of the Child (1996).

Saudi Arabia can't forget taking revenge on any opponent or activist or human rights defender or someone who has an opposite opinion against state policies. If the victim is in Saudi Arabia, he is arrested immediately and put in prison forever, and if he is outside, they do their best to bring him back, while if he didn't respond, he would be killed immediately such as the opponent journalist Jamal Khashoggi and the attempted murder of Saad Al Jabry. The Saudi authorities also arrest the relatives of human rights defenders and opponents who are outside Saudi Arabia to force them to return as what happened to the families of the activists/ Hamza Al Kenany, Mohamed Al Otaby and Abdullah Al Ghamdy because there is no single legislation that provides freedom of opinion and expression and protection of the work of human rights defenders, as well as Saudi Arabia in general doesn't respect the conventions and agreements which it has ratified.

Facts monitored and documented by ICSRF

133- On 4/8/2019

The Center viewed reports indicate that the Saudi Security raided on 26 March 2018 the house of the opponent residing abroad Abdullah Al Ghamdy's family, and they seized all his personal items, and arrested his sick old mother Aida Al Ghamdy and his brother Adel Al Ghamedy without any legal document, and at the same the Security Forces arrested his second brother Sultan Al Ghamdy in Dammam.

The Center confirmed that the arrest of the family's members of the opponent residing abroad Abdullah Al Ghamdy is a clear blackmail operation and has understandable aim to force him to return to Saudi Arabia, and it is an usual attitude from Saudi Security where the families of Hamza Al Kenany, Mohamed Al Otaby, activists residing outside Saudi Arabia, face the same scenario previously.

The Center requested the Saudi Public Prosecution to investigate the aforementioned facts, provide complete protection to the family of the opponent Abdullah Al Ghamdy, and release each of Aida Al Ghamdy, Adel Al Ghamedy, and Sultan Al Ghamdy.

134- On 2/9/2019

The Center demanded the Saudi authorities to release the activist and writer Nayef Al Hendas immediately and unconditionally. Mr. Al Hendas was arrested in the first week of April 2019 and the Saudi authorities usually keep quiet about the reasons of such detentions because the conditions of arrest are usually violating Saudi national laws and international laws, and there is no information until now about referring him to the court or not.

Mr. Al Hendas is a writer and a human rights activist who wrote dozens of articles that concern about women and society issues, and the Center believes that this is a sufficient reason for the arrest.

135- On 5/9/2020

The Center called upon the Saudi authorities to reveal the fate of the Saudi journalist Samy Al Thebety. Mr. Al Thebety was working as a head of the monitoring and follow-up department at Tawasoul newspapers, and according to verified reports that the Center viewed them, Mr. Al Thebety was arrested on 13 September 2017 because he wrote tweets on social media websites which were considered as abusive by the Saudi authorities.

136- On 6/9/2019

The Center denounced the Saudi Public Prosecution's request to execute the Islamic researcher Hassan Farhan Al Malkey at the first session of his trial on 1 October 2018 before the competent court in terrorism cases, Specialized Criminal Court, in Riyadh.

Mr. Al Malkey was arrested in September 2017, and the Public Prosecution accused him of accusations related to freedom of opinion and expression such as possession of 348 unlicensed books, preparing, storing, and sending things that violating public order and religious values, describing the Council of Senior Scholars as extremism, and had many television interviews with foreign newspapers and hostile channels. The Prosecution asked for his execution and the trial was delayed to 29 April 2019.

The Center demanded the Saudi authorities to stop immediately such inhuman, cruel and degrading punishments, and aligning

Saudi national legislation with the international conventions and agreements.

137- On 11/9/2019

The Center requested the Saudi authorities to release the media professional Dr. Waleed Abdullah Al Hoiriny immediately and unconditionally.

Al Hoiriny was arrested on 12 September 2017 and the Saudi authorities keep quiet about the reasons of detention, as well as there is no information until now about referring him to the court or not.

Al Hoiriny is a media professional, thinker, and researcher. He participated in many interviews. He wrote “Saudi intellectual movement” book, which may be contained an opinion made the Saudi authorities angry.

138- On 12/9/2019

The Center requested the Saudi authorities to release Dr. Mohamed Saud Al Beshr immediately and unconditionally.

Al Beshr was arrested in September 2017 and the Saudi authorities keep quite about the reasons of detention, as well as there is no information until now about referring him to the court or not.

Al Beshr is an academic professor at Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University, teaching political media subject to University’s students for ten years before his detention. He wrote more than 20 books im media and culture, he headed Center for Global Thought on Saudi Arabia for years. He wrote dozens of articles in

Saudi newspapers, and participated in programs, which may contain an opinion angered the Saudi authorities so they arrested him.

139- On 13/9/2019

The Center viewed verified reports stating that the Saudi authorities prosecute the human rights defenders Nouf Abdel Aziz and Meyaa Al Zahrani, who were arrested in early June 2018, and other reports confirmed that Nouf was severely tortured.

Nouf was arrested after publishing the photos of the women who were arrested in May 2018 and she called for releasing them but the Saudi authorities arrested her immediately in early June 2018. Then, Meyaa called for releasing Nouf but the Saudi authorities got fed up of her and arrested her on 9 June 2018.

The Center confirmed that they had one thing in common, which is putting pressure on Saudi authorities so that the women gain their freedom, as they called for dropping the guardianship for women and granting women the right to drive cars. The Center fears that they will be subjected to trials that lack guarantees of fair trials such as the right of defence, hiring a lawyer, and being tortured to admit what convict them. The Center fears that they are sentenced to long prison terms.

The Center requested the King of Saudi Arabia to order the competent authorities to release them immediately and unconditionally.

140- On 18/9/2019

The Center requested the Saudi authorities to release the writer Khaled Al Alkamy immediately and unconditionally.

Al Alkamy was arrested on 27 September 2017 and the Saudi authorities keep quiet about the reasons of detention, as well as there is no information until now about referring him to the court or not.

Al Alkamy had dozens of articles and participated in many television interviews, which probably contained an opinion made the Saudi authorities angry and arrested him, especially he talked about corruption and its forms in Saudi Arabia Kingdom in an interview with a program that is broadcasted on Majd Channel. He also created an account on Twitter in 2010 where he used to express his opinion.

141- On 8/10/2019

The Center requested the Saudi authorities to release Dr. Anas Al Mazroua immediately and unconditionally.

Al Mazroua was arrested on 18 March 2019 and the Saudi authorities keep quiet about the reasons of detention, as well as there is no information until now about referring him to the court or not.

Al Mazroua is an academic professor teaching law at King Saud University, he is known on social media websites as “the champion of book fair” after he interrupted a seminar and mentioned the prisoners of conscience in Saudi prisons and praised them. The Center thinks that this is the reason of his detention.

142- On 13/10/2019

The Center denounced the continued detention of the human rights defender Mohamed Al Daraan Al Wadaany by the Saudi authorities, and confirmed that Saudi Arabia cannot challenge the international humanitarian law.

Al Wadaany was sentenced to 15 years rigorous imprisonment and now he is in prison after he was arrested in March 2011. Human rights reports stated that he was tortured severely in one of detention places and the signs of torture were seen. He was referred to the Public Prosecution then to the court, which lack the minimum level of fair trial stated in the articles 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which is considered as an international custom of Saudi Arabia.

Al Wadaany was abused because he published a video on social media websites, before he was arrested in 2011, he expressed his opinion about Kingdom and inheritance, and he also called for an end to the injustice of political detainees who are subjected to psychological and physical torture.

The Center declared its full solidarity with human rights defender Mohamed Al Daraan Al Wadaany.

143- On 13/11/2019

The Center requested the Saudi authorities to release Sheikh of Otaiba tribe Faisal Bin Sultan Bin Jahjah Bin Hamed and the two citizens Turkey Bin Al Hamedy Al Dowesh and Motlaq Bin Maghmash Al Dowesh immediately and unconditionally.

The Center viewed reports stated that the Saudi authorities arrested Sheikh Faisal in October 2019 after he criticized General Entertainment Authority on Twitter.

In early November 2019, the two citizens Turkey and Motlaq were arrested after they expressed their anger and objection towards the detention of Sheikh of Otaiba tribe.

144- On 3/12/2019

The Center requested the Saudi authorities to discontinue charges against the lawyer and human rights defender Waled Abu El Khair, the head of Human Rights Monitor in Saudi and a member of “Front Line Defenders” and release immediately and unconditionally. The Center requested judicial authorities to investigate the reasons of his hunger strike since 28 November 2019 to the time of issuing the report.

The Center confirmed that he went on open hunger strike since 28 November 2019 in his prison cell protesting his transfer to maximum security division and confiscation of his personal items.

Abu El Khair is imprisoned in Al Haer prison in Riyadh to spend the punishment for 15 years, a fine was estimated by 200.000 SAR, and a travel ban for another 15 years because he worked in human rights field.

His suffering started on 15 April 2014 after he went to Specialized Criminal Court in the Saudi capital Riyadh at 8:30 am to attend his trial for many charges because his work as a lawyer and human rights defender. He was accused of protesting against the ruler, influencing public opinion, establishment a human rights observatory in Saudi, discrediting the Kingdom and publicly defamation in the sharia judiciary. There is no news about him since the authorities arrested him immediately and took him to Al Haer prison, south of Riyadh after issuing the verdict. Abu El Khair was bullied, arrested and detained frequently by Jeddah police

because he ran forum “Smoud” since 2011 and hosted number of reformist activists to discuss legal, social and intellectual issues.

145- On 11/12/2019

The Center requested the Saudi authorities to release the famous poet Hamoud Bin Al Sebey immediately and unconditionally.

The Center viewed reports stated that the Saudi authorities arrested Al Sebey on 20 October 2019 after he recited a poem and published it on social media websites criticizing the head of General Entertainment Authority where he expressed his opinion peacefully about the impact of the Authority on the Saudi society.

According to monitoring and documenting the human rights violations in Saudi Arabia, this approach became not surprising to anyone who is a resident in Saudi Arabia and expressing his opinion on social media websites in a way that makes the authorities angry.

146- On 20/12/2019

The Center requested the Saudi authorities to release the famous poet Aied Raghyan Al Warda Al Sharary.

Al Sharary is a poet Al Shararat tribe and he is an old man (80 years old).

The Center confirmed that the Saudi authorities arrested him during October 2019, after he recited a poem on social media websites expressing his opinion about the developed Entertainment Authority recently in Saudi Arabia.

147- On 23/12/2019

The Center stressed that the Saudi authorities must activate the article 9 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which stated that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

The human rights defender Khaled Soliman Al Ameer, who is imprisoned in cell number 7 at Al-Ha'ir Prison political prison, went on open hunger strike since 22 December 2019 in order to be released. He wrote in a letter that this is because of exceeding the legal period of his detention without accusing him or referring him to the judicial authorities.

Al Ameer filed a complaint to the Saudi Royal Court in 2018 saying that he was abused by an officer during his detention period in Al-Ha'ir Prison where he subjected to all kinds of harsh treatment such as cuffing him, solitary confinement, forcing him to stand for hours, and depriving him of sleeping supplies.

On 5 July 2018, he went to General Directorate of Investigation to follow up his complaint but they asked him to leave until it is checked, and on 6 July 2018 security men came and asked him to accompany them to Al-Ha'ir Prison to meet special committee formed to consider his complaint to hear his statements but he was subjected to arbitrary detention since then.

According to the information in archives of the International Center for the Support of Rights and Freedoms, Al Ameer was subjected previously to arbitrary detention without legal basis by Public Prosecution on 1 January 2009, when he was trying to organize a peaceful demonstration in solidarity with Gaza people after the Israeli army bombed them. After a period of his arrest, the Public Prosecution referred him to trial on charges such as

protesting against the ruler and disobeying him, incitement to chaos, security breach, calling to demonstrate, and publishing fake news. The Specialized Criminal Court in Riyadh issued its verdict on 15 May 2011 with a severe penalty, which is unsuspended eight years imprisonment and travel ban for the same period. He was not given the right to appeal the verdict and the previous period of his detention was not calculated.

On 6 October 2016, Al Ameer went on open hunger strike for a whole month protesting on not releasing him after the end of his imprisonment period, after that he was taken to Mohamed Bin Naif Counseling and Care Center on 3 November 2016, then the Saudi authorities released him on 12 April 2017.

The Center requested the Saudi authorities to release him immediately and unconditionally.

148- On 26/12/2019

The Center requested the Saudi authorities to release the journalist Yazid Al Fefi.

Al Fefi is a media professional and journalist who worked at important local Saudi newspapers such as Al Watan and Al Sourouq. He wrote many articles and participated in many television and radio interviews as well as videos that criticize corruption on social media website.

The Center viewed reports stated that the Saudi authorities arrested him on 31 March 2019. He was arrested after publishing number of videos where he criticized the negligence of officials in Faifa especially the officials of Ministry Agriculture and Water. He said in one of the videos to the Saudi Crown Prince that Faifa and

Bani Malik don't have clean drinking water and he has the right to drink clean water like the citizen of Riyadh.

149- On 15/1/2020

The Center stressed on calling the Saudi authorities to discontinue charges against Dr Mohamed Al Hadeef and release him immediately and unconditionally.

Al Hadeef held a PhD in Journalism and worked as a professor in Media department at King Saud University. He participated in many television interviews, where he talked about topics that made Saudi authorities angry such as raising the issue of his brother Abdullah, where he said that the reason of his death might be torture.

He also explained the authorities' revenge on him previously because his call for reform, and he was arrested and detained in prison in 1994 and was dismissed from the university. He also criticized the Emirati role in the region and because of that he was arrested again on 19 March 2016 and was taken to Malaz prison. There are few reports that tackled his trial, which started on 2 May 2018, but there is no information about the charge and verdict against him.

150- On 20/1/2020

The Center stressed on requesting the Saudi authorities to release Abdel Aziz Al Oda immediately and unconditionally.

According to the reports that was viewed by the Center, he had opinions about several issues and published them on social media websites but he was arrested directly after tweets supporting

Palestinian issue on Twitter in the end of September 2019, which led to his arrest on 28 September 2019.

151- On 28/1/2020

The Center stressed on demanding the Saudi authorities to drop the charges of Dr Fahd Al Senedy and to release him immediately and unconditionally.

Al Senedy is a known media professional. He produced and presented talk shows on Saudi El Majd Channel. He also got the title of the first Arab broadcaster and had many television interviews, where he talked about topics that might make the Saudi authorities angry, so he was arbitrarily arrested on 11 September 2017.

The Center viewed reports stated that his trail started after a year of his arbitrarily arrest in the end of 2018 before the Specialized Criminal Court in Riyadh. Significantly, the charges made by the Public Prosecution was a bit strange as he was accused of traveling to Libya after the fall of Al Gaddafi regime to attend a conference without a permit from the Saudi government, they also accused him of publishing tweets calling for releasing the detained prisoners but there are no information until now about issuing a verdict against him or not.

The Center confirmed that no one shall be prosecuted on the aforementioned charges because what is built on illegitimacy is illegitimate, accordingly Al Senedy may not be referred to trail on these charges. We note that Saudi Arabia violated the internal Saudi law before violating the international one as according to the Saudi law, the security authorities violated the Law on Criminal Procedure.

152- 10/2/2020

The Center condemned the continuation of trial of human rights defender Mohammed Al Otaibi by Specialized Criminal Court on new charges including traveling to Qatar. The last session of trial was held on 3 February 2020.

This trial and the new charges came after the same court sentenced him to 14 years old on 25 January 2018, and sentenced the human rights defender Abdullah Al Atawi to 7 years after accusing them of establishing the Union for Human Rights, working in unauthorized association, signing petitions and publishing them, and practicing human rights activity, and the higher court upheld the verdict.

The Qatari authorities deported Al Otaibi on 25 May 2017 evening to Saudi Arabia and the Saudi authorities arrested him. The first trial session for him and Mr. Atawi was set on 12 July 2017. Al Otaibi was not allowed to contact a lawyer of his choice since he was arrested and this is enough to annul the investigations with as he would have been subject to pressures to confess charges that led to sentencing him to 14 years in prison after being charged with establishing the Union for Human Rights, working in unauthorized association, signing and publishing data, and practicing human rights activities.

Al Otaibi faced many risks because of his human rights work until he had to leave Saudi Arabia, and unfortunately traveled to Qatar, which also persecuted human rights defenders, where he was prosecuted by Saudi authorities through Public Prosecution because of his human rights activity.

While being in Qatar, Al Otaibi managed to communicate with the Norwegian authorities and got a visa to enter Norway to get

asylum status but the Qatari authorities arrested and deported him to Saudi Arabia instead of Norway, although they know that he may be died.

Al Otaibi has intensified his human rights activity since 2006, where he called for the protection of citizens' rights, reform, and the release of political prisoners added to monitoring and documenting the crimes of the Zionist occupation.

Al Otaibi is also a former detainee. He was detained in Saudi prisons from 1st January 2009 to 11 June 2012 on charges of peaceful protest against the crimes of the Zionist occupation. After his release, he participated with Al Atawi in establishing of the Union for Human Rights in Riyadh in 2013. Some of the association's goals were to abolish the death penalty, support the role of women in society and spread the culture of human rights, but they were not allowed to work, received death threats and were requested to freeze the association. On 15 May 2015, they were asked to appear before the Public Prosecution in Riyadh, accusing him and the founding members of several charges including working in unauthorized association, and asked them to suspend their activity. On 8 December 2016, they were referred to Specialized Criminal Court on charges including establishment of human rights association. According to the fair trial, Al Otaibi had the right to choose a lawyer since he was arrested, investigated, and interrogated.

The Center called for dropping the charges and release them immediately and unconditionally.

153- On 17/2/2020

The Center requested the Saudi authorities to discontinue the charges against the old human rights defender Mohamed Bin Delem Al Qahtany (66 years old) and release him immediately and unconditionally.

Al Qahtany was arrested in 2017 because of his activity in the Union of Opposition Forces in the Arabian Peninsula, which was established in the same year. He was just calling for peacefully political reform and the right of people to peaceful assembly. He was referred to Specialized Criminal Court on charges related to this activity. In September 2018, the Court has already sentenced him to five years without detention after having served only half of his sentence, travel ban for ten years and preventing him from interviews for ten years and closing his accounts on social media websites.

154- On 25/2/2020

The Center stressed on calling the Saudi Arabia to release Dr. Sultan Al Gomery immediately and unconditionally.

Al Gomery was editor in chief of Al Taqrer newspaper, which was suspended in 2015. He wrote many articles and researches. He held a PhD in Software Engineering from Canada.

Al Gomery was arrested in September 2018, and the Center thinks that he may have opinions contradicts the policies of Saudi Arabia.

155- On 26/2/2020

The Center requested the Saudi authorities to reveal the fate of prisoner of conscience Zayed Al Benawy and release him unconditionally.

Al Benawy was arrested on 24 October 2017 and his fate is still unknown. According to the reports received by the Center, he expressed many opinions through videos on social media websites before he was arrested, where he criticized policies of the United Arab Emirates and these opinions contradict the policies of Saudi Arabia.

156- 21/3/2020

The Center denounced the continued detention of the human rights defenders Abdullah Al Hamed, Eissa Al Hamed, Dr. Abdel Karim Al Khedr, Abdel Rahman Al Hamed, Mohamed Al Qahtany, Fawzan Al Harby, Saleh Al Ashwan, Mohamed Saleh Al Begady, Omar Al Said, and Abdel Aziz Al Shebely, the founders of Civil and Political Rights Association (Hasm). The Center confirmed that the Saudi authorities cannot challenge international humanitarian law.

Everyone received severe sentences of years in prison and years of travel bans, writing and whipping because of working for human rights where charges were fabricated and similar and revolved around participating in the founding of (Hasm), calling for demonstrations and incitement to violate public order, accusing the security forces with the practice of torture and oppression, protesting against the ruler, seeking to provoke sedition, calling for demonstration, defamation the Council of Senior Scholars, defamation of the judiciary, describing the regime and police as arbitrary, influencing public opinion against security authorities, joining a suspicious and unauthorized organization, preparing and storing data that affects public order, shooting gatherings that aimed to provoke public opinion and publishing them on the Internet, and the promotion of false or malicious news online to offend the state.

Moreover, their trial lacked on the minimum level for fair trial as shown in articles 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on civil and political rights, which is considered the international custom of Saudi Arabia.

157- Our recommendations:

1. Issuing legislation that protects human rights defenders and activating all international conventions and treaties that have been ratified in the national judiciary.
2. Activating the declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and entities of the society to promote and protect the universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance to the national Judiciary.
3. Immediate stop targeting human rights defenders and political opponents, release all detainees, and stop illegal campaigns, defamation and hatred campaigns on social media websites that are led by entities ignored by the Saudi authorities.
4. Issuing legislation to guarantee that the defendant has to hire a lawyer.
5. Abolition of the death penalty immediately.
6. Ratification of the International Covenant on civil and political rights.

The United Arab Emirates

106- The major United Nations conventions to which UAE has acceded

The UAE has ratified three of the seven major UN human rights conventions: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1974), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (2004), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. "(1997).

There is still very little information about the human rights situation in the UAE and there is no information about the detention places and detainees only the information from detainees' people because of the tight security grip, activation of restrictive laws on freedom of opinion and expression, and anti-terrorism laws that made the human rights work impossible. In March 2017, the United Arab Emirates silenced the only remaining independent human rights defender Mr. Ahmad Mansour, who was arrested by the authorities. But the UAE's situation and vision on human rights issues can still be monitored through its presence in the Human Rights Council in Geneva and its discussions in the UPR reports.

Facts monitored and documented by ICSRF:

159- On 7/6/2020

The Center requested the Crown Prince of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the United Arab Emirates Armed Forces Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan to issue orders to follow up on human rights conditions and detainees in all Emirati detention places especially Al Wathba prison. It also requested the health release of the Omani detainee Abdullah Bin Awad Bin Salem Bin Abdullah Al Shamsy after the news of his infection with Covid-19 virus and isolating him in special cell in Al Wathba prison.

The Center viewed the reports issued by his family, human rights organizations and social media websites that confirmed his infection with the virus in his detention place in Al Wathba prison.

160- 8/6/2020

The Center requested the Crown Prince of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the United Arab Emirates Armed Forces Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan to issue orders to follow up on human rights conditions and detainees in all Emirati detention places. It also requested the health release of the human rights defender Ahmed Mansour who is detained on Al Sadr prison in Abu Dhabi after the spread of Covid-19 virus.

On 31 December 2018, the Federal Supreme Court's State Security Chamber confirmed the verdict issued by the Federal Court of Appeal in Abu Dhabi against him on 29 May 2018, he was sentenced to ten years prison sentence and fined of one million Dirham.

The Emirati security authorities raided Mr. Mansour's house in Ajman in the midnight of 20 March 2017, where at least ten people raided his house, terrorizing the people and seizing his electronic devices. On 21 March 2017, he was referred to Information Technology Crimes Prosecution that decided to detain him pending investigation on charges of using social media websites in publishing false information, rumors, and fake news about the UAE, which damage social cohesion and unity in the UAE.

The Center confirmed that Mr. Mansour is almost the only defender of human rights in the United Arab Emirates, he continued his work bravely until he was arrested. He was able to monitor and document the violations through social media and his followers confirmed that he was only monitoring and documenting human rights violations, which are understood by the security authorities as publishing false information, rumors, and fake news and promoting for false ideas.

161- Our recommendations:

1. Issuing legislation that protects human rights defenders and activating all international conventions and treaties that have been ratified in the national judiciary.
2. Activating the declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and entities of the society to promote and protect the universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance to the national Judiciary.
3. Immediate stop targeting human rights defenders.
4. If monitoring and documenting human rights violations is impossible, the UAE authorities must issue monthly reports voluntarily disclosing the human rights situation and the conditions of places of detention and allow international organizations to view and examine these reports and visit detention places, and listen to detainees' complaints.
5. Ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Qatar

162- The Major UN Conventions to which Qatar has acceded

Qatar has ratified a number of the seven major UN human rights conventions: the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1976) and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (2000), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (2009) and Convention on the Rights of the Child (1995). It signed the First and Second Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (2002), the trafficking of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2001), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (2018) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,(2018).

Although Qatar has ratified the two covenants in 2018, it races with time to close any gap that allow the freedom of opinion and expression and amend its legislation to be consistent with this policy as it amended the article 136 bis of Penal Code while retaining the Terrorism Act.

So, freedom of opinion and expression is totally unavailable in the country and there is no legislative protection for the human rights defenders which makes their work impossible. Moreover, Qatar doesn't forget whoever worked in human rights, where the Qatari authorities are still revenging on the lawyer who defended the poet Mohammed Bin Al Zeeb Al Ajmi and the human rights

defender Dr. Najib Al Nuaimi, where the Qatari authorities prevented him from traveling in 2017 and the ban continued until the issuance of this report for no reason, although he was previously working as Minister of Justice.

The Center notes that the detainees' conditions, the condition of detention places and the human rights situation are completely unknown. There is still no way to know the situation of human rights except from what the State confesses in its UPR reports submitted to the Human Rights Council in Geneva and discussed by states and human rights organizations.

Facts monitored and documented by ICSRF:

163- On 15/7/2019

The denounced frequently the continuation of fighting the human rights defender by Qatari authorities, where the Qatari authorities, represented by its Attorney General Ali Bin Fatis Al Marri, continue to put human rights defender and lawyer, Dr. Najib Al Nuaimi, former Minister of Justice, on travel ban lists for more than three years without a legal basis.

The Capital Security Department, an affiliate of the Qatari Ministry of Interior, notified Mr. Al Nuaimi, on 26 June 2017, of the renewal of his travel ban, despite receiving a decision from the Qatari Court of Appeal to overturn the travel ban decision whereas the the Qatari Court of Appeal had ruled on 30 May 2017 to revoke the decision issued on 8 January 2017.

In a statement issued by Mr. Al Naimi on 28 April 2018, he said, "The Attorney General, with governmental approval, continued their flagrant violation to the principles of the Qatari Constitution

and laws and violation of the human rights that they hold international conferences in Qatar about it.

Dr. Al Nuaimi was a former Minister of Justice and is now a lawyer and human rights defender. Recently, he was the defense lawyer in the case of the poet Mohammad Bin Al Zeeb Al Ajmi, who was released in 2016 and was sentenced to 15 year in prison because he recited a poem, which was considered by Qatari authorities as offensive to the ruling family. He was accused of incitement to overthrow the regime, in addition to that, Dr. Al Nuaimi criticized the Qatari authorities many times and he demanded previously the dismissal of Attorney General Ali Bin Fatis Al Marri.

The Center asserts that the siege and the travel ban imposed on Mr. Al Naimi is a revenge connected to his human rights work.

164- 22/1/2020

The Center confirmed that Qatar has ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 2018, and according to that it pledged to the world for the strict respect for all of its provisions.

Qatar amended the article 136 bis of Penal Code to be as follows:

Whoever broadcast, published, or republished rumors, statements, false or tendentious news, or exciting propaganda inside the country or abroad, whenever it is with the intention of harming national interests, stirring up public opinion, or harming the social or public order of the state, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term that not exceeding five years and a fine not exceeding (100.000) SAR, or to one of these two penalties. Moreover, the aforementioned penalty shall be doubled, if the crime happened in wartime.

The Center confirmed that Qatar cannot in any way take decisions and legislate laws that violate international law and the covenants

it has ratified, as it violated according to this decision the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which stated in article 19 “everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and this right includes his freedom to have any opinions without harassment and to seek and receive news and ideas and transmit them to others by any means regardless the presence of borders.” Moreover, the first paragraph of the article 19 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, ratified by Qatar in 2018, stated that everyone has the right to have any opinions without harassment.

165- Our recommendations:

1. Issuing legislation that protects human rights defenders and activating all international conventions and treaties that have been ratified in the national judiciary.
2. Activating the declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and entities of the society to promote and protect the universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance to the national judiciary.
3. Immediate stop targeting whoever practice his right to express.
4. Activate the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights within the national judiciary
5. Revoke the travel ban on human rights defenders and opponents.
6. Qatari authorities must issue monthly reports voluntarily disclosing the human rights situation and the conditions of places of detention and allow international organizations to view and examine these reports and visit detention places, and listen to detainees' complaints, and allow independent human rights associations to work.

Kuwait

Major UN conventions to which Kuwait has acceded:

166- Kuwait has joined to number of the seven major United Nations human rights conventions: the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1996), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1968), and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1994), the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1994), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1991). It also joined the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the trafficking of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2004). We monitored that Kuwaiti authorities violated most of these conventions.

Facts monitored and documented by ICSRF:

167- On 8/8/2019

The Center confirmed that there are serious concerns about detaining 15 activists by the Kuwaiti authorities because they called for improving the living situations of stateless people, and all of them are without nationality, repeated reports stating that they were subjected to either torture or cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. The detainees are Hamoud Al Rabah, Khalifa Al Anzy, Reda Al Fadly, Abdel Hakim Al Fadly, Ahmed Al Awnan, Awad Al Awnan, Ahmed Shaia Al Anzy, Abdullah Al Fadly, Metab Al Awnan, Mohamed Khodair Al Anzy, Youssef Al Asemy, Nawaf Al Badr, Hamed Jamil, Youssef Al Basheq, and Gar Allah Al Fadly, and all of them are detained in Kuwaiti Central Prison.

Although the Kuwaiti authorities' attempt to legalize their detention by referring them to the Public Prosecution, accusing them with charges, and referring them to judge to renew their pretrial detention, who decided on 29 July 2019 to extend their detention for 21 days, but the Center thinks that these consecutive events make it impossible to believe that the 15 activists from the aforementioned stateless had committed separate crimes from the fact that they were practicing their right to freedom of opinion and expression, and the right to peacefully assemble. Moreover, their detention coincided with the stateless sit-ins in Taima on 13 July 2019.

The Center requested Kuwaiti authorities to release them quickly.

168- On 15/8/2019

The Center confirmed that the two human rights defenders, Hadeel Bou Qres and Youssef Bou Hamad are subjecting to illegal campaigns in conjunction with the abuse of 15 stateless activists. The Center said that the Kuwaiti authorities are responsible for them in case they were harmed.

The Center received reports stated that the prominent human rights defenders Hadeel Bou Qres and Youssef Bou Hamad have been incited by illegal campaigns from some parties opposing human rights work (which may work under security authorities).

Hadeel Bou Qres and Youssef Bou Hamad are prominent human rights defenders in Kuwait and they work bravely.

The campaigns of incitement and defamation stated on 12 July 2019 in conjunction with their defense about the stateless detainees since the date of their peacefully assembly in Taima square.

169- On 5/3/2020

The Center requested the Kuwaiti authorities to drop the charges against the prisoner of conscience lawyer Hany Hussien and to release him immediately and unconditionally. The Center requested the Kuwaiti Public Prosecution to go to his cell and hear his statements of a torture incident inside the State Security Service.

On 5 March 2020, the judge renewed his detention after the Public Prosecution accused him of two charges related directly to freedom of opinion and expression, they were publishing false news because he wrote tweets about the region between Kuwait

and Saudi Arabia and the other one was violating the law of national unity as he abused a class of society. The Kuwaiti security had used hacking when they arrested him, at 1 pm of 19 February 2020 they set a trap and arrested him in the road while he was going to his home after finishing his usual work in the court holding lunch. While his family felt anxious because of his delay and his closed mobile. They took him to State Security Service, and according to the information he gave, he was beaten to be forced to sign a pledge to close his Twitter account and not to speak at all about the stateless issue, otherwise he will be prosecuted with several charges. After he refused that, he was stripped of his clothes, and they poured cold water on him and was forced to walk inside the State Security Service with this condition.

Hussien appeared in the next day 20 February 2020 at the Public Prosecution, which accused him of the aforementioned charges. According to the information received by the Center, the Prosecution didn't allow the attendance of his lawyer arguing that the investigation is secret. After investigation, the Prosecution decided to imprison him for 21 days pending and he was taken to Central Prison.

Hussien has worked as a lawyer and human rights defenders since 2012 and he criticized severely the governmental policies on social media websites such as Twitter, which aim to reform and because of his human rights work, his freedom was restricted previously, where he was unjustly taken to State Security Prison for 9 months after filing 6 cases against him without any evidence, and he obtained acquittals in all cases.

According to previous report received by the Center, Hussien was threatened continuously during October and November 2018,

where he was threatened to fabricate cases to him or one of his sons if he didn't leave his work as a lawyer and leave Kuwait.

Moreover, Kuwaiti authorities must initiate urgent investigation in his torture in the State Security Service and not violate the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which was ratified in 1996.

170- On 9/3/2020

The Center received with great concern news about the investigation of Department of Combating Cybercrime of the Kuwaiti Criminal Investigation Department with the activists Eman Gohar, Fayz Al Otaibi, and Aliaa Kharbet.

On 2 March 2020, Fayz Al Otaibi was requested to attend to the Cybercrime Department to be investigated because of a complaint submitted by a lawyer against Al Otaibi because he wrote 22 tweets on Twitter in general topics, most of them about women rights. He was referred to Media Prosecution and at the same day, Aliaa Kharbet was also requested to attend to Cybercrime Department for investigation because of a complaint from one of the representatives of the Kuwaiti National Assembly and she was also referred to Media Prosecution. On 8 March 2020, Eman Gohar Hayat, the prominent human rights defender, was requested for investigation in Cybercrime Department because of a tweet on Twitter published in 2015.

The Center confirmed that all of them are peaceful prominent activists in human rights field and they have peaceful demands, whether amending the laws that imprison the opinion leaders or demanding women rights or stateless rights or the reform, in general.

The Center thinks that expressing opinion makes the Kuwaiti authorities angry and the opinion leader becomes unaccepted by the State in violation of the article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Center requested the Kuwaiti authorities to stop immediately all kinds of persecution, whether security or judicial or legislative, against the human rights defenders, and guarantee the activists work according to the international conventions and treaties.

171- 6/6/2020

The Center requested Emir of Kuwait Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah to issue orders to follow up on human rights conditions and detainees in all Kuwaiti detention places especially the Kuwaiti Central Prison number 2 and 3, where the Center received reports stated that 150 prisoners at least were infected by Covid-19 Virus in cell number 7 of prison 2. Moreover, the detainees filed a complaint stating that the sterilizers and face masks are expensive and not free.

172- Our recommendations:

1. Issuing legislation that protects human rights defenders.
2. Activating the Declaration on the Right and responsibility of individuals, groups and entities of the society to promote and protect the universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance to the national Judiciary.
3. Immediate stop targeting the stateless and their rights' defenders.
4. Revoke decisions of preventing the human rights defender from entrance and allow human rights activities and training workshops.
5. Activating the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights within the national judiciary.

Oman

173. Main United Nations conventions that it has acceded

The Sultanate of Oman has acceded to number of the seven major United Nations human rights conventions:

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1996), The "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" (2003), The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (2006), It has also acceded to the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, sale of children, child prostitution and pornography (2004), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2020)

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (2020), and International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2020).

These agreements were not sufficient to stop the violations of human rights defenders.

So far, the treaties ratified by the Sultanate of Oman have not controlled the grip of the security authorities. The arrest of Omani activists has continued, and the Sultanate of Oman's violation of international law continued in the year 2019-2020 despite Sultan Haitham bin Tariq's legislative reforms and recently issued a decree to pardon opponents outside the country.

Facts monitored and documented by the ICSR and Freedoms

174- 29/2/2020

The Center condemned the Omani authorities' banning and confiscation of a large number of books and novels from the Muscat International Book Fair 2020, which was held from February 22, 2020 to March 2, 2020.

In an accelerating pace towards the deterioration of freedom of opinion and expression in the country, contrary to what was pledged by Sultan of Oman, Haitham bin Tariq, in his speech on February 23, 2020, regarding guaranteeing freedom of opinion and expression in the Sultanate.

The banned and confiscated books so far total 21 books, and they are:

book "Exhuming the Memory" by Ahmed Al-Zubaidi

novel, "The Belonging, the Omani Prophet Yunus" by Ahmad Al-Zubaidi

book "The Suicide of Obeid Al-Omani", written by Ahmed Al-Zubaidi

book "There is no journey but farewell", prepared and edited by Saeed Sultan Al-Hashemi

book "Obaid Al-Omani is alive," Saeed Sultan Al Hashimi and Suleiman Al-Maamari

novel "Basin of desires" by Mohamed Al-yahya

novel "Who Does Not Love Gamal Abdel Nasser" by Suleiman Al-Maamari

novel "One Cry is Not Enough" by Hammoud Al-Shukaily

book "The Gulf in the Time of Cholera" by Zahir Al Mahrouqi

A collection of short stories "The Military Turban" by Hammoud Saud
novel "And the trees If they fall" by Saeed Sultan Al-Hashemi
book "What the Dungeon Left for the Rose" by Saeed Sultan Al-Hashemi
novel "Karma of the Wolf" by Badriya Al-Shehhi
novel "Winter 79" by Youssef Al-Hajj
novel "Al Rolla" by Youssef Al-Hajj
book "From the Angles of Thought", written by Dr. Saud Al-Zadjali.
book "Time for Correction" by Zaher Al Mahrouqi
novel "Shadow Spell" by Saeed Sultan Al-Hashemi
book "Schizophrenia of Religions" by Bassam Ali
book "The Solitude of the Seer" by its author Bassam Ali
book "The Return of the Revolutionary" by Yaqoub Al-Khanbashi

The Center confirmed that the Omani authorities confiscated books and novels, with the different opinions they have.

It is contrary to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as it was stated in paragraph 1 of Article 19 that (every person has the right to hold opinions without harassment).

175- on 12/6/2020

The Center condemned the Omani Internal Security Agency's continued arrest of anyone who has been working for human rights or exercising the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and brought them to the Public Prosecution in detention.

The Internal Security Agency is referring them to trial and issuing harsh sentences against them because of short tweets on Twitter or retweeting.

On June 3, 2020, the Omani activist, Awad Al-Sawafi, was called to the headquarters of the Special Department of the Royal Oman Police in the Ibri state for investigation, but after entering the headquarters of the Special Department, he was arrested and then disappeared.

His family or lawyer was not aware of his legal position or known any information about his health condition until he was brought before the public prosecutor on charges of incitement and misuse of social networking sites.

As he had posted tweets on his Twitter account aimed at reform, but the special department considered them offensive, and he was referred to trial on June 9, 2020, and the Court of First Instance in the State of Ibri decided to release him on bail and the case was booked for judgment for the session of June 16, 2020.

The same scenario was repeated in the Governorate of Muscat with the journalist, Adel Al-Kasbi, who was accused of using information technology in publishing anything that would harm public order after publishing a tweet on his Twitter account with the aim of fighting corruption.

But the special department considered it offensive, and on February 26, 2020, the First Instance Court in Muscat released him on bail until the hearing of his verdict, and in the session on June 10, 2020, he was sentenced to one year in prison and he paid a bail of 2000 Omani riyals for his release until the hearing of the appeal.

The same previous scenarios were repeated with the former member of the Shura Council, Salem Al-Awfi, due to the retweet

of the journalist, Al-Kasbi, in addition to other tweets on his Twitter account calling for reform.

On February 26, 2020, the court of first instance in Muscat released him on bail until the hearing of the verdict against him, and in the session on June 10, 2020, he was sentenced to one year in prison and paid a bail of 2000 Omani riyals for his release until the hearing of the appeal.

The department of the Royal Oman Police, is the executive body of the Internal Security Agency (Omani Intelligence).

The Center called on Sultan Haitham bin Tariq, Sultan of Oman, to issue orders to pardon Opinion-makers, Awad Al-Sawafi, Salem Al-Awfi and Adel Al-Kasbi, and to drop the accusations against them, indicating the extent to which the Omani authorities respect international covenants and undertakings concerned with the protection of human rights.

176- Our Recommendations

- 1- Issuing legislation that protects human rights defenders and activates all international charters and treaties that it has ratified within the national judiciary.
- 2- Activating the declaration related to the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and community organizations to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms that are universally recognized within the national judiciary.
- 3- Immediately halting targeting those who exercise their right to expression.
- 4- Ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- 5- Stopping handing over of activists legally residing on their lands to countries known for their bloody human rights record.

Conclusion

Since the establishment of the International Center for Supporting Rights and Freedoms in 2011 and monitoring and documenting human rights in the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, we have been subjected, like other human rights organizations, to harassment, which we describe as normal and we can overcome it with our limited capabilities.

But we did not imagine that a day would come and the degree of revenge would reach the point that foreign ministries in the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (Kingdom of Bahrain) would deduct from their time, efforts, and budgets, and send diplomats to track down the center and revenge against it in the NGO Committee in New York. In order to impede its access to the consultative status in the Economic and Social Council at the United Nations in a clear and declared manner, as if they were telling us: "You monitor human rights violations in our country and this is the reward for your action."

We should point out to what it is included in the document No. A / HRC / RES / 22/6 and issued by the Human Rights Council in the twenty-second session on April 12, 2013. Section 13:

The Human Rights Council reaffirms the right of everyone, individually and in association with others, to unhindered access to and communication with international bodies, in particular the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights, including the Human Rights Council, its special procedures, the universal periodic review mechanism and the treaty bodies, as well as regional human rights mechanisms.

Human rights defenders do a great job, they are the people who individually or collectively and peacefully work on behalf of others to promote and defend internationally recognized human rights.

Article 1 of the Declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and community organizations to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms universally recognized within the national judiciary states that (Everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, to promote and to strive for the protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national and international levels.)

In the year 2019-2020, the number of violations, intimidation campaigns, and reprisals committed against human rights individuals and groups who monitor violations in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries continued to increase.

Although the reality of the situation requires the mobilization of state agencies to confront the Coronavirus pandemic (Covid-19) and allocating parts of the state's budgets to protect citizens from this epidemic, but the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (Saudi Arabia - Kuwait - UAE - Qatar - Bahrain - Sultanate of Oman) not changed their policies to retaliate against human rights groups through the legislative, security, judicial, media and diplomatic agencies. Rather, we found that there are authorities within these countries that may be stronger than the state's orientation. For example, we noted that the Sultan of Oman, Haitham bin Tariq, who took over the reins of power in 2020, took reform steps (legislative - pardoning all opponents), but we noticed that the Internal Security Agency (intelligence) has different policies.

We always repeat what Mr. Zaid Ra'ad Al-Hussein, the former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, said:

(The determination and integrity of civil society working for human rights provide me with and perhaps provide you with a sense of humility and a sense of the existence of a large and heavy debt that is due and the determination to continue working to provide the dignity and equal and inalienable rights guaranteed to all human beings).

In the end, reference should be made to what is mentioned in the above-mentioned document:

The Human Rights Council calls on states not to criminalize the promotion and protection of human rights and not to prevent human rights defenders from enjoying universal human rights because of their work, whether they work alone or in association with others, with an emphasis on everyone respecting the human rights of others.

The International Center for Supporting Rights and Freedoms, member of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court

References:

1-A practical guide for civil society. The space available for civil society and the human rights system in the United Nations. Issued by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights at the United Nations.

2-Book on protecting the rights of stateless persons Issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

3-A / HRC / RES / 22/6 Document. issued by the Human Rights Council in the twenty-second session on April 12, 2013.