

## **Lawsuit 2: The Violations committed by the sons of the King of Bahrain and some members of the royal family against civilians and activists of opinion in Bahrain**

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The International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights (ICSFT) supported by the Bahrain Forum for Human Rights have presented to Office of the ICC Prosecutor a detailed report about Human Rights abuses in Bahrain.

This report specifically addresses the violations that the sons of the King of Bahrain and some members of the ruling family committed during the application of state of emergency “National Safety Law” against political activists and other civilians, whether in detention centers, custody, or at checkpoints.

This special report shows the patterns of violations and torture practiced by Nasser bin Hamad, Khalid bin Hamad, the two sons of the King of Bahrain.

The report also monitors the cases of torture that was directed by Khalifa bin Ahmed Al Khalifa, the Director-General of the Police Directorate of the southern

province - and Nora bint Ebrahim Al Khalifa - Lieutenant in the Drug Management Department at Ministry of Interior, against peaceful protestors, whether they were doctors, teachers or civil society activists .

Information contained in this report, in particular (cases of torture and abuses), was obtained by the Department of Monitoring and follow-up in Bahrain Forum for Human Rights from various sources: direct meetings conducted by members of the Forum.

The Forum also benefited from the cases provided by Bahraini human rights entities, particularly Bahrain Center for Human Rights and monitoring committees in some civil society institution.

The report also attempted to provide information about roles and responsibilities held by those involved in violations in the Bahraini government, and whether these powers and responsibilities given to them allow a purely security investigation, and therefore, torturing activists and civilians!.

Both ICSFT and Bahrain Forum for Human Rights would like to emphasize that because of the continuing security measures and what reach us of prosecutions practiced by authorities against human rights activists, we reserve to revealing the names of the sources that we deal with in the preparation of the report, in addition to the reservation to the names of the victims who were violated for their safety and safety of their families, except what was published by human rights organizations or sites in the local press.

The Forum alerts that the numbers of cases that have been recorded in this report are few compared to the large numbers which were tortured. The fear of exposure to detention or abuse had a great impact of the apology of many of those cases we met during the monitoring and follow-up to allow the publishing of their statements.

The Forum as it understands the apologies expressed by the owners of these cases calls those who have information in the same context to provide it to the Forum on the email address for the importance of availability of new cases in the legal prosecution of perpetrators of Human Rights abuses.

The (ICSFT) respectfully reminds all that the United Nations Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, adopted by consensus by the UN General Assembly on 9 December 1998, recognizes the legitimacy of the activities of human rights defenders, their right to freedom of association and to carry out their activities without fear of reprisals. We would particularly draw your attention to Article 6 (b and c): "Everyone has the right, individually and in association with others: (b) As provided for in human rights and other applicable international instruments, freely

to publish, impart or disseminate to others views, information and knowledge on all human rights and fundamental freedoms; (c) To study, discuss, form and hold opinions on the observance, both in law and in practice, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and, through these and other appropriate means, to draw public attention to those matters” and to Article 12 (2): “The State shall take all necessary measures to ensure the protection by the competent authorities of everyone, individually and in association with others, against any violence, threats, retaliation, de facto or de jure adverse discrimination, pressure or any other arbitrary action as a consequence of his or her legitimate exercise of the rights referred to in the present Declaration.”