

# **KINGDOM**

## **OF PERSECUTION**

**THE TARGETING OF SHIA RELIGIOUS CLERICS IN BAHRAIN**

2011 - 2017



Designed by: 

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SALAM for Democracy and Human Rights is a non-profit, non-governmental organization based in London, UK, which seeks to preserve universal values of dignity by protecting and respecting the principles of democracy and human rights.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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✘ In this report, the Religious Freedoms Unit in SALAM for Democracy & Human Rights monitored more than 313 violations practiced against Shiite clerics in Bahrain between 2011 and 2017. These violations included arbitrary detention, death penalty, citizenship revocation, life imprisonment, enforced deportation and harsh prison sentences, where many religious clerics are subjected to humiliation and physical torture.

This report reveals that the security authorities in Bahrain summoned 156 Shiite religious clerics only for speeches, ideological tendencies or political views. The report likewise shows that 89 religious clerics have been arbitrarily arrested by the security authorities. **Arbitrary detention's procedures varied between detention via land and airport borders, police summonses, road**

**checkpoints, and house raids. On a judicial level, 50 religious clerics have been sentenced in various cases to harsh sentences ranging between death penalty, life imprisonment, citizenship revocation, enforced deportation, and huge fines.**

The authorities continued to violate the rights of religious clerics (see Table 1) where it sentenced two persons to death and revoked their citizenship while it also worked on revoking the citizenship of 19 other religious clerics without them having access to fair judiciary in an absolute flaw to international treaties and charters.

The report further notes that the authorities unjustifiably interfered with stopping 5 Shiites clerics from delivering religious speeches or the practice of any preaching role inside mosques when performing religious duties.

It concludes that these numbers and figures reflect the reality of violations of freedom of religion and belief against the Shiites in the country, especially their religious clerics.

The total number of violations since 2011 to 2017 counted 313 violations. The report says that the

augmented targeting of Shiite clerics highlights the lack of serious efforts toward a space full of freedom of religion and belief inside the country. This also indicates that the authorities have no meaningful initiatives towards any reform on human rights level specially that of related to freedom of religion and belief.

The report pleas to international parties to exert pressure on the government of Bahrain in order to stop targeting Shiite clerics and its discriminatory policies against Shiite citizens. Similarly, the report urges international bodies to outline the violations contracting Bahrain's international obligations of respect to human rights norms and standards. Emphasizing on all acts of torture, humiliation and arbitrary arrests against political opponents on charges related to religious or public freedoms and expression.

**Table 1 Violation Type**

| Type  | No. of cases |
|---|--------------|
| Death penalty and citizenship revocation  | 3            |
| Life imprisonment and citizenship revocation  | 4            |
| Citizenship revocation and enforced deportation   | 2            |
| Citizenship revocation  | 19           |
| Life imprisonment   | 8            |
| 15 years of imprisonment  | 5            |
| 10 years of imprisonment  | 4            |
| 5 years of imprisonment   | 4            |
| 34/ years of imprisonment   | 3            |
| 2 years of imprisonment   | 2            |
| one year of imprisonment  | 11           |
| Suspension from religious speeches  | 5            |
| Police summons  | 156          |
| Some cases have all types of violations included, from police summons to death penalty, life imprisonment and citizenship revocation. |              |

In recommendation, the report appeals to the government of Bahrain to immediately respond to visits requests made by international special rapporteurs, whom visits to Bahrain still remain denied by the security authorities. It also demands the government to drop all charges related to the practice of political freedoms and to release those clerics who are detained and sentenced under the provisions of the Criminal Penal Code or the articles of the anti-terrorism law.

It is noteworthy that we in SALAM for Democracy and Human Rights have in previous times issued a number of reports regarding the sectarian discrimination against the Shiite community in Bahrain and called on the international community to immediately intervene in order to stop these violations. Discrimination against the Shiites in Bahrain must come to an end.



## INTRODUCTION

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- ✘ **Bahrain's Shiites make up a majority of 65 to 70 percent of the population, whilst official statistics are absent.**

**The authorities in Bahrain deliberately try to hide the sectarian composition of the country, partly to conceal its demographic engineering project that was exposed in Al Bandar report in 2006. The Al Bandar report revealed that the government of Bahrain had worked on a secret project that includes a demographic change in the population structure of the island, transforming the Sunni minority to a majority through political naturalization.**

For decades now, the Shiites in Bahrain have been subjected to various kinds of discrimination. Apart from the discrimination against Bahrain's Shiites, new areas of religious

persecution have emerged in Bahrain, including employment of senior administrative positions in the government.

The targeting of Shiite clerics is one of those new phenomena that emerged in the last decade. Human rights organizations have condemned the practice against the religious clerics in Bahrain which is a clear violation to the provisions of the International Covenants on Human Rights that deal with religious freedoms and freedom of worship.

The security authorities have not provided any convincing explanations for the arrest and summoning of many of religious clerics. They have turned a blind eye to the practices of inciting hatred and degrading the Shiites, many of which emanate from platforms that are subject to the directives of the Ministry of Justice and Islamic Affairs.

SALAM for Democracy and Human Rights has monitored the way security authorities target Shiite religious clerics and abuse them. This report will conclude that the government has deliberately and systematically targeted Shiites,

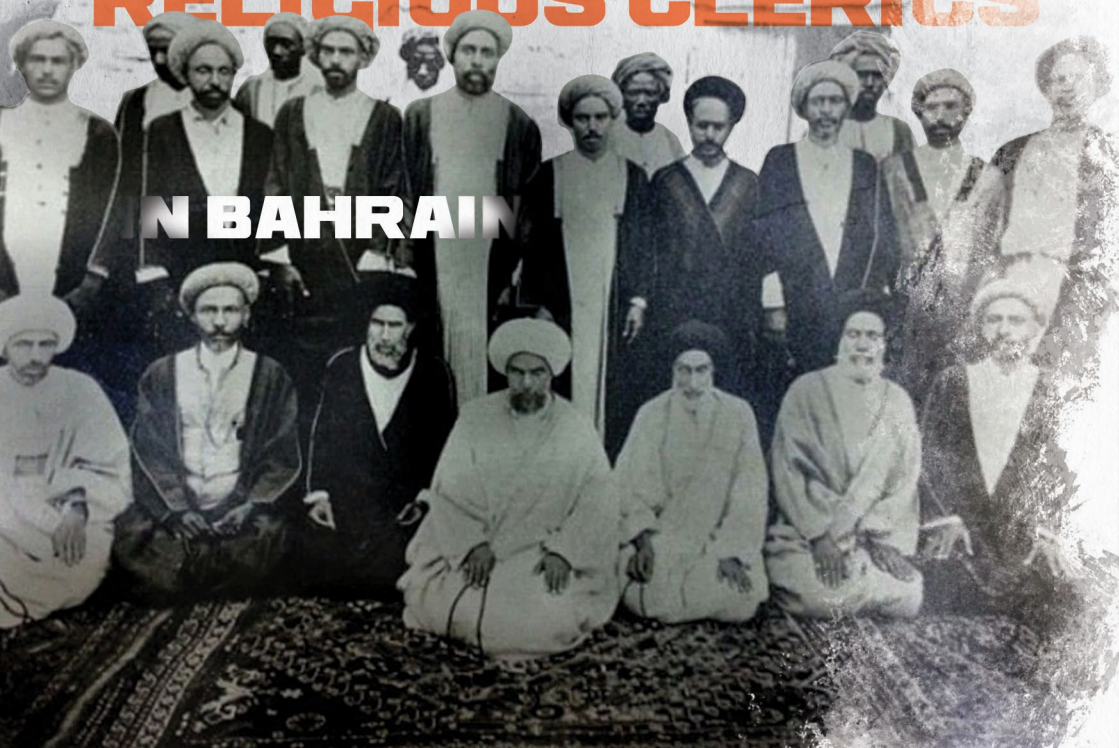
for political purposes linked to the government's policy of discrimination against the Shiites. The increased targeting of Shiite religious clerics has also caused the overall deterioration of human rights conditions over the past years in Bahrain, violating rights to religious freedoms of the majority Shiites in the country.

In terms of targeting methods, five repeated patterns of targeting are observed: summons, arbitrary arrests, revocation of citizenship, harsh prison sentences, and suspension of public speech. This confirms the prevalence of sectarian policies against Shiite religious clerics in Bahrain launched by the Bahraini authorities through various security measures.



# SHIA RELIGIOUS CLERICS

IN BAHRAIN



## FIRST: THE LEADING AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF SHIITE RELIGIOUS CLERICS IN BAHRAIN

✕ Bahrain has known many Shiite religious clerics who held various social and political responsibilities. Since the tenth century AH, these clerics held senior positions in managing internal affairs of the island under different titles, including Sheikh Al-Islam and the position of the Chief Justice, where they supervised administrative positions on the internal affairs of the island. This pattern of administration became a common tradition among Shiite clerics, which made their social practices a local autonomy.

## CONTEMPORARY PERSECUTION

Until a later period in the history of Bahrain, and specifically at the end of the eighteenth century, the top Shiite clerics used to practice their political

roles without any opposition and was entrusted with a lot of internal political issues and those related to sovereign matters. As soon as Britain consolidated central rule in Bahrain in 1867, it prevented these clerics from exercising their influence. Many social, cultural, religious and even economic institutions disappeared in the middle of the nineteenth century. Consequently, in 1882, Bahrain had only a few Shiite clerics left who were of a rank of "faqih" or "mojtahed".

The persecution directed against Shiite clerics continued until the beginning of the twentieth century, but after the killing of Sheikh Abdullah Al Arab in 1923, this policy turned into a systematic policy of the government. The current accounts indicate that Sheikh Abdullah Al Arab was politically active in those times, and has called on people with grievances to file complaints and resist persecution during the period of the introduction of administrative reforms in Bahrain in 1923. Sheikh Al Arab was assassinated with his colleague Sheikh Hussain Ramadan in the village of Bani Jamra by gangs affiliated with loyalist groups to the ruler under Sheikh Isa bin Ali Al Khalifa.

According to the British archives, the authorities and the British administration forced Sheikh Khalaf Al Asfoor into exile in 1927 because of his activity in opposing some of the government policies, especially the government's attempts in limiting the influence of religious customs and replace them with civil laws.

Similarly, British Advisor Charles Belgrave, who was residing in Bahrain in 1936, threatened the judge of the Shiite "Jaaferi" court, Sheikh Baqer Al Asfoor, from continuing to meet with his colleague, Judge Sheikh Abdullah bin Mohammed Saleh, and from traveling with him. Otherwise, he would be punished if he continued to see him. His colleague encouraged people against Belgrave policies.

In the 1950s, Sayed Ali Kamaluddin, a leading Shiite cleric and member of the opposition National Union, was subjected to unfair trial and sentenced to 15 years in prison. He was deported from Bahrain with a number of his colleagues from the organization because of their role in leading the anti-sectarian political movement between 1954 and 1956.

The persecution and exclusion of Shiite clerics increased after the Iranian revolution of 1979, when the Bahraini authorities saw Shiite clerics as a "fifth column" and promoted the idea that Shiite clerics were agents of Iran. As a result of this policy, Sheikh Jamal Ali Al Asfoor (1958-1981) was subject to torture in August 1981 in Al Qaala (a prison affiliated with the Ministry of Interior) on the background of his leadership of marches demanding the release of Shiite religious clerics arrested by the security authorities, including his father Sheikh Ali Al Asfoor, Sheikh Jassim Qambar and Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al Akri.

The persecution persisted throughout the 1980s and 1990s, when the security authorities arrested many Shiite religious clerics between 1993 and 1999. The campaign resulted in the killing of Sheikh Ali Al Najas under torture in January 1996. The authorities also forced several Shiite scholars into exile, including Sheikh Ali Salman, Sayed Haidar Al Setri and Sheikh Hamza Al Dairi to Dubai in January 1995 and revoked the citizenship from others and deported or prevented them from entering Bahrain.

## THE RESULT

The practice of Shiite clerics for their social and political role always put them in the face of the security authorities and under the tyranny regime. The lack of religious and political freedoms in Bahrain prevailed for decades. These clerics cannot exercise their social and political roles as citizens unless they relinquish their religious thoughts and beliefs, and work for state religious apparatus.

## **SECOND: THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

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✕ The United Nations recognized the importance of freedom of religion or belief in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in 1948, article 18 of which states: "Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, including the freedom to be religious and free to profess any religion or a belief of his choice". The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1966, also recognized the right to freedom of religion or belief among other rights.

**Article 18** of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides four items in this regard:

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This includes freedom to become part of a religion, freedom to profess any religion or belief of his choice, freedom to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and education, individually or collectively, and in public or in private.
2. No one shall be subjected to coercion which would impair his freedom of a religion or his freedom to profess any religion or belief of his choice.
3. The freedom to manifest one's religion or belief shall be subject only to such limitations as may be necessary to protect public safety, public order, public health or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.
4. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the liberty of parents or guardians when they exist to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in accordance with their own convictions.

### **THIRD: THE DOMESTIC LEGAL AND POLITICAL FRAMEWORK**

✗ The Constitution of Bahrain states in article 22 that “freedom of conscience is absolute and the State guarantees the inviolability of places of worship, freedom to perform religious rituals, religious processions and meetings according to the customs observed in the country”. The constitutional legislator has made freedom of conscience and belief absolute and may not be interfered with or restricted, where it also added that the rituals and freedom to perform them are also absolute and be in accordance with the customs that are observed in the country. That is, the constitutional legislator has prevented the ordinary legislator (parliament) to intervene in it and in all the specificities of all religions and Islamic sects. He went even further that that when he considered it the duty of the state and its responsibility to protect houses of worship

and rites of individuals, groups and even if he mentioned they should be in accordance with the customs and traditions, they remain standing in themselves.

Prior to 2011, laws issued by the legislative branch were far from legislating interference with the specificities of religions and Islamic sects or in violation of the explicit constitutional provision of religious freedom. However, after 2011, and the political events that coincided with it, the interference in sectarian affairs became clear by laws that the jurists call unconstitutional for their clear violation of Article 22 of the Constitution.

In December 2016, both the House of Representatives and the Shura Council adopted an amendment in Article 6 of the Political Associations Law of 2005, which prohibits religious activities of political groups. The Ministry of Justice praised the amendment as a solution to problems resulting from the combination between religion and politics.

In addition, the amended law also stipulated a condition that “the statute includes the method and procedures of forming the organs of the

**Assembly and selecting its leaders not to be clergy”.**

In addition, the Bahraini authorities issued Decree No. 21 of 2013 regulating the collection of money for general purposes. The Ministry of Justice issued a decree No. 47 of 2014 regarding the need to obtain a license to collect “zakat”, charity, building houses of worship, and others” in a clear attempt to control the financial affairs of the Shiites, such as the collection of the “Khums” “Nathr” and “Kaffarah”, which are subject to religious legislation of the Shiite sect.

The Ministry of Justice issued a series of decisions aimed at controlling clerics, especially those who practice religious sermons in Friday prayers or in their mosques, in coordination with the Ministry of Interior following a meeting between the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice in September 2015.

In February 2016, the Bahraini Interior Minister called for protecting the religious platform from political extremism and incitement to refrain from talking about any political matters. He announced his ministry’s intention to **“control**

**attempts to politicize Hussaini rituals and spread chaos and incitement”.** Interior Minister Rashid bin Abdulallah Al Khalifa stated in a press conference about his intention **“to license imams of mosques and hand in ready speeches”.**

Where Farid Al Muftah, the Deputy Minister of Islamic Affairs under the Ministry of Justice, revealed in August 2015 that his ministry is in the process of issuing a circular calling for the commitment of preachers to the typical speeches that will be prepared and distributed to all mosques.

This decision was criticised by senior Shiites clerics in Bahrain as an attempt to impose guidance on the religious speeches. Sheikh Mohammed Sanqoor rejected the official approach to the imposition of guideline, noting that this step will restrict the religious speeches against legitimate criticism and demands to the regime to improve its governance. He argued that this decision is politically motivated, aimed at restricting public freedoms and religious freedom.

#### **FOURTH: THE EVENTS OF VIOLATIONS**

Since the events of 2011, the security authorities have severely targeted Bahraini dissidents. A number of human rights reports show that systematic violation has been occurred in Bahrain against political opposition groups and all types of political activity, which do not comply with the government's direction or are not approved by the security authorities.

In a statement issued in November 2012, senior Shiite clerics in Bahrain denounced the arrest of a number of scholars, considering it as "a violation to religious and sectarian rites". They noted in their statement "We strongly condemn these measures and consider them blatant sectarian targeting, and an abuse of the people, and blatant aggression on the rites and sanctities, and the confiscation of freedom of religion", noting that the measures are pushing "in the direction of complication and complexity".

In the same context, some human rights reports monitored more than 500 hate speeches in the media outlet, including Khaleeji newspaper as well as social networking services, in August 2017. The majority of them incited against Shiites, calling them agents of Iran, or intentionally degrading them in terms of ideology.

A group of Shiite religious clerics were targeted by the government in the past six years, but it has been more systematized in recent periods. Ayattollah Sheikh Isa Qassim, who is one of the most prominent religious leaders in Bahrain, has been stripped of his citizenship and under house arrest since June 2016. The Bahraini courts issued harsh sentences against him, but the international human rights community condemned that the measure failed to comply with the international standard of fair trial.

**IN PRACTICE, THE PATH OF VIOLATIONS AND PRACTICES THAT TARGETED SHIITE RELIGIOUS CLERICS, THEIR INSTITUTIONS, AND THEIR SPEECHES WENT IN PARALLEL:**

**THE FIRST LINE:** The closure of the Shiite religious associations and institutions (the dissolution of the Islamic Awareness Society and the Islamic Resalah Society in June 2014), the dissolution of the Clerics Council in June 2014. This closure makes the Shiite community lose its most important and active civil religious institutions. This is accompanied by police summons sent out to the religious clerics who lead these institutions upon criminal charges. For instance, Sheikh Baqir Al Hawaj, the head of the Islamic Awareness Society, for whom the Public Prosecution charged of raising money without a license during his summons following the closure of the association.

**THE SECOND LINE:** The prosecution and harassment of religious clerics, who engage in religious and social activity, through legislations, trials and security procedures. As the systematic targeting of Shiite clerics intensified, the group of Shiite clerics in Bahrain issued a statement on 19 August 2017 that said “the arrest and prosecution of religious scholars and preachers and followers of a certain sect, has become the most prominent title of this stage of sectarian

targeting, where the number of clerics who have been called or arrested, are about 60 in just two months”.

### **THE DIRECT TARGETING OF SHIITE RELIGIOUS SCHOLARS IN BAHRAIN CAME IN THE FORM OF FIVE TYPES OF SYSTEMIC VIOLATIONS:**

#### **FIRST: POLICE SUMMONS**

The recent period of 2017 witnessed a sharp increase in the number of arbitrary interrogations and arrests of religious clerics due to their special status among the people and their place in the Islamic institutions. This would explain the Bahraini authority's deliberate targeting of religious clerics since the peaceful political movement on 14 February 2011.

SALAM for Democracy and Human Rights has monitored 156 cases of summons sent to 83 Shiite clerics in Bahrain (some of whom have been repeatedly summoned) since 2011 to the date of writing this report. This large number



of police summons indicates the extent of suffering experienced by the Shiite majority in Bahrain and is the best evidence of the repeated targeting of Shiite clerics. This may also include individuals like Sheikh Maytham Al Salman, who was summoned 24 times in just one year in 2016.

It is worth mentioning that these summonses are followed by harsh human rights abuse during the investigation, without respect for their rights or social status, nor any international standards in the interrogation of the accused. In many cases, various methods of psychological and physical torture, such as long hours of suspension, ill-treatment and personal and religious insult, were monitored.

## **TWO: ARRESTS**

Since the beginning of the popular movement on 14 February 2011, the Bahraini authorities have arrested a large number of Shiite clerics, targeting the religious and ideological freedoms of the majority Shiites in Bahrain. We have monitored 89 cases of arrests of 73 Shiite religious scholars since 2011 till now in this report. Some

of them were arrested more than once, charged with malicious charges and convicted for unclear reasons, some of whom were released after serving their sentence.

It is noteworthy that the arrests of Shiite clerics were not in accordance with the domestic law. Some of them were arrested by raiding their houses at night without providing any legal notes. Some of them were arrested from checkpoints and others from the public street. Most of these detainees were subjects to torture and ill-treatment during detention, in addition to isolation in solitary confinements, in reprisal for their political or ideological positions.

## **THREE: ARBITRARY COURT SENTENCES**

The Bahraini judiciary relies on a malicious and unfair policy on the issue of sentencing political detainees and those targeted for their political opinions or religious beliefs. According to international observers and human rights organizations, the judiciary in Bahrain has become a gateway for the authorities to avenge the protestors, activists, political opponents

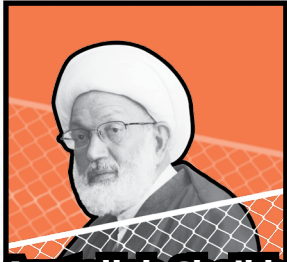
including opposition groups or Shiite clerics in the name of justice and law, and under the title of "Countering Terrorism".

The Bahraini judiciary is often based on the articles of Chapter 3 of the Penal Code. Articles 214-215, 216, 217 are used, especially, most of which are subject to criminalization. Article 214 stipulates that a person can be punished by seven years' imprisonment for insulting the country's king, while other offenses of insulting state institutions may lead to up to two years of imprisonment.

This led many international human rights organizations to describe the Bahraini judiciary as "an institute that lacks the standards of justice, integrity and independence", according to the report of the International Commission of Jurists at the United Nations. Professor Sir Nigel Rodley described the Bahraini Judiciary as "the arm of the authority to punish opponents and its pickaxe to tighten their security grip to the maximum penalties, and to acquit those involved in gross violations of human rights through a bag of horrible magistrates".

Shiite clerics were not excluded from this malicious policy. Many of their confessions were extracted under torture and ill-treatment. Years of sentences against the Shiite religious clerics targeted in Bahrain has reached in its total more than 600 years. These clerics were charged with malicious and fabricated charges, and the court did not accept any of the testimonies of witnesses who testified about the innocence of the clerics from the charges.

## CASES AND EXAMPLES



**Ayatollah Sheikh Isa Ahmed Qassim**

Sheikh Isa Ahmed Qassim is the top religious cleric in Bahrain. His case is very significant as it reflects the government's intention to humiliate the entire Shiite population by targeting their symbolic leader. Sheikh Isa Ahmed Qassim was born in Bahrain in 1941 and study religion in the city of Najaf, Iraq. He returned to Bahrain after the announcement of the elections of the Constituent Assembly in 1972 and ran for election, where he won the highest votes in all these elections. In the following year, he won the highest vote in the National Council elections.

Sheikh Isa was first targeted by the government in 1984 after the dissolution of the association he headed, Islamic Awareness Society. Although the authorities released him later, he was prevented from traveling outside Bahrain. This travel ban lasted until 1991. He returned to pursue religious studies until he earned his jurisprudence. When Sheikh Isa Ahmed Qassim returned to Bahrain, he was received by large crowds estimated at more than 100,000 people. He founded the Clerics Council in 2004 in Bahrain and called for reform and peaceful struggle.

Since May 2013, a series of targeting started against Sheikh Isa Qassim. Security forces stormed his house several times, including the raid that took place on 17 May 2013 claiming to be after some persons who were wanted by security, while the opposition forces denounced this raid as a systematic escalation step to target him. The raid happened again on 25 November 2014 for the same reasons.

On June 20, 2016, the Ministry of the Interior issued a statement declaring the revocation of the nationality of Sheikh Isa Qassim for "causing damage to the interests of the state".

Immediately after that, large crowds gathered in front of Sheikh Isa house, where the security authorities began using several means to implement siege on the area, including the deployment of security patrols at the entrances and exits of the area and the placement of concrete barriers, barbed wire and military posts to prevent people from gathering in there. Nine main and sub-entrances were blocked and persons who are not residing in the village were not allowed in. The siege has been imposed since June 2016 up till this moment. During this period, many citizens were arrested at entry points or at checkpoints located in and around the area.

The Public Prosecutor's Office announced after the revocation Sheikh Isa nationality that it will be investigating the charges against him, namely, laundering and collecting funds without a license. The 4th Criminal Supreme Court, headed by Judge Ali Al Dhahrani, sentenced him on 21 May 2017 to one year of imprisonment in a suspended sentence.

The court also sentenced the director of his office to three years of imprisonment in suspension. The

court imposed a fine of 100,000 dinars on each defendant in the case, as well as confiscation of funds in bank accounts and religious property, estimated at about 3 million and 300 thousand Bahraini dinars (about 9 million dollars). The court also ordered a fine of 1000 Bahraini Dinars on the charge of raising funds without a license.

On May 23, 2017 armed forces attacked the protesters in front of the house of Sheikh Isa and dispersed the sit-in by using excessive force and extra-judicial killing. The attack resulted in the deaths of five citizens who were in front of the house of Sheikh Isa and security forces surrounded the house of the Sheikh and imposed a house arrest until this moment. After pressure from international human rights organizations, Sheikh Isa was allowed on 4 December 2017 to go to a private hospital for treatment. After a quick operation, he returned to his home on 10 December 2017. He was again put under house arrest and all personal calls were not allowed.



**Sheikh Zuhair Jasim Ashoor**

Sheikh Zuhair was born in 1981 and he traveled to the city of Qom in Iran in 2011 to complete his religious studies and returned to Bahrain in 2012. He was known for his financial support of poor families. He was an outspoken person who put expressed his political views very clearly and publicly. He was arrested in June 2013 after he left a shopping mall with his family. He was taken forcibly to an unknown place where he was tortured during the investigation and charged with planning to “blow up a mosque in the western Riffa area near the Royal Court”. He appeared on Bahrain TV after a period of detention and was in a state of fatigue and weakness. He appeared before a court in November 2013 where judge Ali Al Dhahrani sentenced him to life imprisonment. In January 2016 he was also sentenced in another case known as the “Al Basta group”.

In June 2016, the head of the Criminal Crimes Prosecution Office announced that the investigation of the case had been completed and that 18 accused were transferred, including 10 detainees, including sheikh Zuhair Ashoor, where he refused to attend the court, which began its work since 28 June 2016. On October 30, 2017 the court sentenced him to life imprisonment and the revocation of citizenship for his total sentences reaching 75 years.



**Sheikh Mohammed Habib Al Meqdad**

On 17 March 2011, the National Security Forces raided his residence and broke the doors of his house and messed up the place. On 1 April, 2011, the National Security Forces cordoned off a house where Sheikh Mohamed Habib was in a period of the national safety. He was stripped of his clothes and transferred bleeding to the security complex of the Ministry of the Interior and the National Security Service (known as Al Qaala).

Sheikh Mohamed Habib was arrested several times for political speeches and charges of incitement to hatred of the regime. He was the first to be arrested in 1989 and in 1991 he was arrested and deported from Bahrain for 10 years. He was arrested in 2007 on charges of participating in an alleged cell, and was re-arrested again in August 2010 on charges of establishing a "terrorist network".



**Sheikh Ali Salman**

Sheikh Ali Salman was born on 30 October 1965, he is Secretary General of Alwefaq National Islamic Society, and one of the leading opposition leaders in Bahrain. He participated in the elitist petition in 1992, and was one of those who adopted the popular petition in the middle of 1994. He was arrested more than once between 1993 and 1994 and then deported to the United Arab Emirates on January 15, 1995, and traveled directly to London. Returned to Bahrain in 2001 after the National Charter been introduced after spending more than five years in Britain. In 2006 he chaired the parliamentary bloc of Alwefaq.

Sheikh Ali Salman led the prayers in several mosques in Bahrain and delivered religious and political speeches, including the Imam Sadiq Mosque in Qufoul and AlKhawaja Mosque in

Manama. He led the worshipers and addressed the Friday prayers at Al-Sadiq Grand Mosque in Duraz during the absence of Sheikh Isa Qassim.

He was arrested on December 28, 2014, following his continued adherence to the constitutional monarchy and his demands for reforms in the political system. Popular protests erupted in the country to demand his release. He was later sentenced to four years in prison on June 16, 2015 for "inciting hatred and advocating for a regime change by force". The Court of Appeal sentenced him to nine years in May 2016, and on 3 April 2017, the Cassation Court overturned the sentence to four years again.

On November 1, 2017, the Public Prosecution summoned Sheikh Ali Salman while he was in prison and accused of spying for the State of Qatar over a telephone call - parts of which were posted on the Internet - with former Qatari Prime Minister Hamad bin Jasim, who was a mediator for a joint Saudi initiative and the United States to resolve the political crisis in Bahrain, an initiative documented in Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry (BICI) report, which was supported by the King of

Bahrain and his Crown Prince and praised by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bahrain. The Public Prosecution transferred the case to the court on November 12, 2017, without informing Salman's lawyer. The first session of the court was held on November 27 2017.

**Sheikh Ali Salman is currently serving a four-year sentence in Jau prison for the first case.**



**Sheikh Hassan Isa Marzooq**

He is a former member of parliament for the Al Wafaq bloc, and won the highest number of votes in the 2010 parliamentary elections by 92% of the votes of the constituency in which he nominated himself. He was known for his call to peaceful political movement. He was arrested at the airport when he returned to Bahrain from abroad on 18 August 2015 and kept in a solitary confinement for more than 700 days in violation of Article 50 of the Reform and Rehabilitation Corporation Act of 2014. He was subject to torture in the Criminal Investigation Directorate. These details were mentioned by him when he was presented to the Public Prosecution in September 2015.

He was referred to the court in January 2016 on charges of "financing terrorist acts" based on security secret information described by the

prosecution as "confidential" and not material evidence. He was tried under article 1 and article 3 of Decree-Law No. 4 of 2001 (1, 2, 7 and 14) of the Law on the Regulation of General Purpose Money-Laundering. While the facts on which the prosecution relied on fund-raising were facts of religious practice, namely, collecting five-fifths "Khums" funds and donating it to those in need.

Despite all the evidence presented by Sheikh Hassan Isa's defense team, the court sentenced him to 10 years in prison on March 29, 2017. It is worth mentioning here that the reason for his arrest was known only later, which means that the security authorities violated article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which stipulates that "any person arrested shall be informed of the reasons for such arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charge against him". He has been denied access to the outside world and denied his right in having a lawyer during the investigation. He has been subject to torture and ill-treatment. Despite repeated requests made by him to obtain a copy of his case file, the court did not enable him to his right to access to his own information.





**Sayed Majeed Al Mishal**

He was born in 1963, and studied religious sciences at the religious seminary for about 18 years and returned to Bahrain in 1999. Since 2008 he has served as the chairman of the Clerics Council, which was dissolved in 2014. The Security forces besieged his home On May 20, 2014, and summoned him to appear before the Criminal Investigation Directorate. When he was present, Sayed Majeed Al Mishal was interrogated on for a number of religious and political speeches he had made on several occasions. He did not have access to his lawyer on grounds that "he was an adult and was able to answer himself".

Sayed Majeed Al Mishal participated in several interventions at the Human Rights Council in Geneva in 2014 and strongly criticized the continued violation of religious freedoms in

Bahrain. He also worked with other clerics to launch the document of tolerance and religious co-existence. He was repeatedly summoned for his religious and political speeches. He was summoned again in January 2015 to the interrogations for his prayer at a mosque in the capital Manama. On 12 February 2015, the security authorities accused him of interrupting the constitutional order. In June 2016, he was summoned again after Friday prayers in the mosque of AlSadiq in the area of Duraz was banned.

He participated in the peaceful sit-in outside the house of Sheikh Isa Qassim in June 2016 after the Sheikh was stripped of his nationality. He was arrested on 20 July 2016 and prevented from contacting his family or any lawyer until 3 August 2016 when made his first phone call with his family. On 31 August 2016, the court sentenced him to two years in jail for his participation in the sit-in, and he still faces other charges of "inciting hatred against the regime".

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**\* NOTE: All names in sub-tables are without religious titles \***

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**Table 2 Death penalties and citizenship revocation**

|   |                                 |  |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Maytham Omran Husain (Al Jamri) | A death sentence was issued in absentia on 23 March 2017   |
| 2 | Murtadha Majeed Al Sanadi       | He was arrested on March 17, 2011 and later released and handed down in absentia by the Military Judiciary on 25 /12/ 2017 |
| 3 | Habib Abdullah Al Jamri         | Judgment issued in absentia by the Military Judiciary on 25 /12/ 2017  |

**Table 3 Life imprisonment and citizenship revocation**

|   |                           |  |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | Murtadha Majeed Al Sanadi | Arrested on 17 March 2011, sentenced in absentia |
| 2 | Mohamed Ali Al Tal        | sentenced in absentia                            |
| 3 | Zuhair Jassim Ashoor      | Arrested on 18 June 2013                         |
| 4 | Ali Jassim Ashoor         | Arrested on 18 June 2013                         |

**Table 4 Life imprisonment**

|   |                           |  |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | Abduljalil Al Meqdad      | Arrested in 27 March 2011                        |
| 2 | Mohamed Habib Al Meqdad   | Arrested in 1st of April 2011                    |
| 3 | Saeed Al Noori            | Arrested in 17 March 2011                        |
| 4 | Murtadha Majeed Al Sanadi | Arrested on 17 March 2011, sentenced in absentia |
| 5 | Mohamed Ali Al Tal        | sentenced in absentia                            |
| 6 | Sayed Sadiq Al Shakhoori  | Arrested in 27 November 2013                     |
| 7 | Zuhair JassimAshoor       | Arrested on 18 June 2013                         |
| 8 | Ali JassimAshoor          | Arrested on 18 June 2013                         |

**Table 5 Sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment**

|   |                        |  |
|---|------------------------|--|
| 1 | Ali Al Mustarshed      | Arrested in 11 November 2011               |
| 2 | Hussain Al Hannan      | Arrested in 6 March 2012                   |
| 3 | Abdulhadi Al Mukhudher | Arrested in 17 March 2011                  |
| 4 | Mirza Al Mahroos       | Arrested in 1st of April 2011              |
| 5 | Aqeel Mahfoodh Al Sari | Sentenced in absentia in 25 September 2011 |

#### **FOUR: PROHIBITION OF RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE**

In the years between 2011 and 2017, the security authorities prohibited the religious discourse of 6 Shiite religious clerics and prevented them from practicing their religious rites such as the sermon and religious reporting. They are Sheikh Isa Ahmed Qassim, Sheikh Mohammed Sanqoor, Sheikh Mohammed Al Mansi, Sayed Kamil Al Hashemi, Sheikh Ali Humaidan and Sheikh Mohammed Ali Al Mahfoodh.

The Government of Bahrain controls Shiite religious bodies almost directly to restrict the exercise of religious freedom. After its dissolution of the Islamic Clerics Council in 2014, as well as the Islamic Awareness Society and the Islamic Action Society, no representative body of the Shiite community remains except the Jaafari Shiite Endowment Administration which is run by the Ministry of Justice and Islamic Affairs, with its board members appointed in accordance with Royal Decree.

#### **CASES AND EXAMPLES**



**Ayatollah Sheikh Isa Ahmed Qassim**

Sheikh Isa Ahmed Qassim was barred from practicing religious speech after his nationality was revoked on 20 June 2016. He was subjected to house arrest in Duraz village after a court order on May 21, 2017 and after the attack on the peaceful set-in in front of his house on 23 May 2017.



**Sheikh Mohammed Sanqoor**

Sheikh Mohammed Sanqoor received a number of police summonses, most recently in February 2016 at the Budaiya Police Station on the basis of his religious speeches at Al Sadiq Mosque in the village of Duraz, where he was charged with inciting hatred in a speech two weeks prior to the summons. That the security authorities imposed a suffocating siege on the area of Duraz after the Bahraini authorities revoked the nationality of Sheikh Isa Qassim and prevented the performance of Friday prayers in the mosque near his home.

Sheikh Mohamed Sanqoor was not allowed to enter the mosque for Friday prayers and people were not allowed to pray in since June 2016. The Bahraini security authorities continued until this moment to prevent the Shiite majority from holding Friday prayers at the Mosque of Imam Al

Sadiq in Duraz, which has been under a security siege for more than a year.

A group of Shiite clerics in Bahrain confirmed in a statement at the time that "the prevention of the frequent Friday prayer is a step in sectarian targeting and persecution, and a crime that the authority insists on with oppression and force in flagrant violation of freedom of religion and belief". Activists on social media has shared photos of citizens pray individually in the mosque mentioned, which prevents Friday prayers for the majority Shiite in the country until the date of writing this report.



**Sheikh Mohammed Al Mansi**

The Bahraini security authorities targeted the head of the demolished mosques committee in the Clerics Council, Sheikh Muhammad al-Mansi, who was released on 15 April 2017, after spending a full year in prison. He was summoned several times later to be released. On 12 May 2017 he was summoned and was prevented from speaking and head prayers in the mosque.



**Sayed Kamel Al Hashimi**

The security authorities summoned Sayed Kamil Al Hashimi, the preacher of one of the mosques in the village of Barbar on 12 May 2017, where he was informed by the investigator that he is prohibited to hold the group prayer and deliver the religious speech in the mosque.



**Sheikh Ali Humaidan**

On 1st of August 2016, the security authorities summoned Sheikh Ali Humaidan in a target for freedom of religion and belief, where he was informed that he was prevented from delivering religious sermons in the mosque.



**Sheikh Mohammed Ali Al Mahfoodh**

On May 12, 2016, Sheikh Mohammed Ali Al Mahfoodh, secretary-general of the Islamic Action Society, which was officially dissolved by the Authority in 2013, was summoned to inform him of his that he is no longer able to perform his duties in the prayers and sermons on Friday without the authorization of the official authorities.

### **FIFTH: REVOCATION OF NATIONALITY**

The Bahraini authorities have used the revocation of the Shia clerics nationality as a tool to restrict the freedom of religion and belief and to stop clerics from practicing their work according to religious beliefs. The revocation of nationality is a weapon used by the authorities to punish citizens and to accuse them with charges of a political nature without them having another nationality, or have fought the state for another country.

In these circumstances life becomes complicated if the citizenship of the citizen is dropped in Bahrain, where he cannot proceed with any government-related papers, nor can he get the rest of the state services that support citizens such as obtaining social allowance and housing allowance and housing services as well as depriving him of his pension rights.

The authority also informs the victim that he must emigrate outside the country. If he refuses, they will forcibly deport him, as happened with Sheikh HussainNajati, Sheikh Mohammed Khujasteh and four others. In July 2017, the authority summoned MadihaHabil, the wife of Sheikh Abdullah Al Daqqaq, after she returned

from traveling. She was asked to spy on her husband. When she refused, she was threatened to be stripped of her citizenship as her husband. She was forcibly deported outside the country on 20 July 2017.

The authority has also made numerous legal amendments to the criminal jurisdiction to drop the nationality as a sentence of criminal law, since the victim does not possess identity papers and is invisible in the eyes of the law. Without these documents, his tasks and his daily life is impossible! For example, a stateless person cannot legally obtain a job, open or manage a bank account! Also, without these documents, he cannot document marriage or receive treatment in government medical centers or clinics or receive education in state educational institutions!

**IN THIS REPORT WE HAVE IDENTIFIED 19 CASES OF SHIITE RELIGIOUS CLERICS WHOSE NATIONALITIES HAVE BEEN REVOKED BECAUSE OF THEIR RELIGIOUS ORIENTATIONS, THEIR ETHNIC AFFILIATIONS, OR THEIR POLITICAL POSITIONS, INCLUDING SENIOR CLERICS AND THOSE OF THE RANK OF AYATOLLAH: SHEIKH ISA QASSIM, SHEIKH HUSSAINNAJATI AND SHEIKH MUHAMMAD SANAD (SEE TABLE 6).**

**Table 6 Citizenship revocation**

|   |                                 |   |
|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Isa Ahmed Qassim                | The decree of revocation of nationality was issued on 20 June 2016    |
| 2 | Hussain Najati                  | The decree of revocation of nationality was issued on 7 November 2012 |
| 3 | Mohamed Sanad                   | The decree of revocation of nationality was issued on 7 November 2012 |
| 4 | Alawi Al Beladi                 | The decree of revocation of nationality was issued on 7 November 2012 |
| 5 | Ahmed Redha Shakeeb             | The decree of revocation of nationality was issued on 31 January 2015 |
| 6 | Mohamed Hasan Khujasteh         | The decree of revocation of nationality was issued on 31 January 2015 |
| 7 | Abdullah Ebrahim Ahmed Al Saleh | The decree of revocation of nationality was issued on 31 January 2015 |
| 8 | Maytham Omran Al Jamri          | The decree of revocation of nationality was issued on 31 January 2015 |
| 9 | Hasan Ali Mohamed Sultan        | The decree of revocation of nationality was issued on 31 January 2015 |

|    |                               |   |
|----|-------------------------------|---|
| 10 | Husain Jassim Ahmed Al Haddad | The decree of revocation of nationality was issued on 31 January 2015 |
| 11 | Mohamed Ali Al Tal            | The decree of revocation of nationality was issued on 31 January 2015 |
| 12 | Mirza Mohamed Ali Ramadhan    | The decree of revocation of nationality was issued on 31 January 2015 |
| 13 | Murtadha Majeed Al Sanadi     | The decree of revocation of nationality was issued on 31 January 2015 |
| 14 | Habib Abdullah Al Jamri       | The decree of revocation of nationality was issued on 31 January 2015 |
| 15 | Aqeel radhi Al Jazeeri        | The decree of revocation of nationality was issued on 31 January 2015 |
| 16 | Aqeel Ahmed Mahfoodh Al Sari  | The decree of revocation of nationality was issued on 31 January 2015 |
| 17 | Abdullah Al Daqqaq            | Court ruling on 30 March 2017   |
| 18 | Zuhair JassimAshoor           | Court ruling on 30 October 2017                                       |
| 19 | Ali JassimAshoor              | Court ruling on 30 October 2017                                       |

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BAHRAIN

1. Release detained Shiite clerics and abolish cases against them relating to freedom of speech and opinion and provide compensation to these persons.
2. Ensure prompt and thorough investigations into all cases of torture and abuse during interrogation or detention.
3. The commitment of the Government of Bahrain to respect religious freedoms and freedom of expression practiced by religious clerics and preachers as set forth in the International Covenants on Human Rights.
4. Prohibit torture and humiliation of detainees or those summoned and the Government's obligation to summon through the Public Prosecutor's Office and through official memoranda.
5. End the discrimination practiced by the prosecution witnesses in cases of public speaking and political opinion.



## LEGAL RECOMMENDATIONS

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6. Repeal amendments to the Nationality Law issued in July 2014, which enables the judiciary to withdraw the nationality of convicts. As well as abolishing the decision of the Minister of Interior No. 89 for the year 2016 on the procedural controls for the application of articles 8,9,10 of the Bahraini Nationality Law.
7. Abolish the amendment of Article 5 of the Political Associations Law No. 26 for the year 2005, which stipulates that it is not permissible to combine the membership of the political association and deliver religious sermons.
8. Abolish the amendment of Article 6 of the Political Associations Law No. 26 of 2005, which stipulates that "the Basic Law shall include the method and procedures of forming the organs of the Assembly and electing its leaders not to be religious scholars or practitioners of preaching, guidance and rhetoric."
9. Repeal of Decree No. 1 of 2017 on amending certain provisions of Decree No. 14 for the year 2002 regarding the establishment of the National Security Apparatus and returning to work in the amendment issued in November 2011, which stipulated that the National Security Service should refer cases that require arrest or detention to the Ministry of the Interior which was issued on the basis of the recommendations of the Independent Commission of Inquiry (ICI).

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

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10. Urge the Government of Bahrain to respond promptly to the request for the visit of UN Special Rapporteurs, in particular the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers, the Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
11. Urge international organizations and the Human Rights Council to monitor trials of religious clerics who have been charged with ordinary criminal charges under the various articles of the Criminal Code to stop the systematic targeting of Shiite religious clerics and institutions of the Shiite community.
12. Continue to discuss concerns with Bahraini government officials regarding religious discrimination, torture, and targeting Shia religious clerics on the basis of their political views.

13. Recognize that the Government of Bahrain has violated the human rights standards set out in the agreements signed by the Government of Bahrain, as well as setting a clear timeframe for the reforms necessary to fulfill Bahrain's obligations and to release all persons convicted solely under the Penal Code and Terrorism and put an end to the arrest of Shiite clerics because of their beliefs and religious practices or political views.

## APPENDIX

**Table 6** Names of the targeted Shia religious clerics (2011- 2017)



| N | Name  | Detention Date   | Sentence Length   |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1 | <br>Sheikh Isa Ahmed Qassim    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>House raid on 25 November 2014.</li> <li>House raid on 23 May 2017, resulting in the killing of five and imposition of house arrest.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nationality revoked on 20 June 2016, with sentence issued on 21 May 2017 of three-year suspended sentence and fine of 100,000BD for issuing Islamic Tax (Khums)</li> </ul>                           |
| 2 | <br>Sheikh Hussain Najati      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forced deportation from Bahrain on 23 April 2014</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Had his citizenship revoked on 7 November 2012</li> </ul>  |
| 3 | <br>Sheikh Mohammed Sanad     |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Had his citizenship revoked in absentia on 7 November 2012</li> </ul>  |
| 4 | <br>Sayed Murtadha Al-Sanadi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 17 March 2011 and released after a number of months</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numerous sentences issued against him in absentia, with the latest being on 25 December 2017. Sentence includes death penalty, and already had his citizenship revoked on 31 January 2015</li> </ul> |





| N | Name  | Detention Date   | Sentence Length  |
|---|---|--|--|
| 5 | <br>Sheikh Maytham Omran Al-Jamri      |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sentenced to death in absentia on 23 March 2017, and already had his citizenship revoked on 31 January 2015</li> </ul>  |
| 6 | <br>Sheikh Habib Abdullah Al-Jamri     |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numerous sentences against him in absentia, including a death sentence issued on 25 December 2017. Already had his citizenship revoked on 31 January 2015.</li> </ul> |
| 7 | <br>Sheikh Abduljalil Al-Miqdaad      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 27 March 2011 after his house was raided</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Serving a life sentence</li> </ul>  |
| 8 | <br>Sheikh Mohammed Habib Al-Miqdaad | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 1 April 2011</li> </ul>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sentenced to 96 years imprisonment</li> </ul>   |

| N  | Name  | Detention Date  | Sentence Length   |
|----|---|---|---|
| 9  | <br>Sheikh Saeed Al-Nouri  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained 17 March 2011</li> </ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Serving a life sentence</li> </ul>   |
| 10 | <br>Sheikh Mohammed Al-Til | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 17 March 2011 then released</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numerous sentences in absentia, with the latest occurring on 27 October 2016. Sentence stated 200,000BD fine and life sentence. Already had his citizenship revoked on 31 January 2015.</li> </ul> |
| 11 | <br>Sheikh Zuhair Ashour   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 18 June 2013</li> </ul>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numerous sentences against him with latest being a life sentence and citizenship revocation on 30 October 2017</li> </ul>  |
| 12 | <br>Sheikh Ali Ashour    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 18 June 2013</li> </ul>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life sentence and citizenship revocation on 30 October 2017</li> </ul>   |

| N  | Name   | Detention Date   | Sentence Length  |
|----|--|--|--|
| 13 | <br>Sayed Sadiq Al-Shakhouri                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 27 November 2013</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life sentence issued 29 May 2014</li> </ul>   |
| 14 | <br>Sayed Aqil Al-Mahfouth  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sentenced in absentia for 15 years on 25 September 2011. Had citizenship revoked on 31 January 2015</li> </ul>  |
| 15 | <br>Sheikh Abdullah Al-Dagag                                      |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10-year sentence in absentia and nationality revocation on 30 March 2017. His wife was also forcibly deported from Bahrain on 20 July 2017</li> </ul> |
| 16 | <br>Sheikh Hassan Sultan (former Bahraini Member of Parliament) |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nationality revoked on 31 January 2015</li> </ul>   |

| N  | Name   | Detention Date   | Sentence Length  |
|----|--|--|--|
| 17 | <br>Sayed Alawi<br>Al-Biladi        |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nationality revoked in absentia on 7 November 2012</li> </ul> |
| 18 | <br>Sheikh Mohamed<br>Khojista      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forcibly deported from Bahrain on 21 February 2016</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nationality revoked on 31 January 2015</li> </ul>             |
| 19 | <br>Sheikh Abdullah<br>Al-Saleh     |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nationality revoked in absentia on 31 January 2015</li> </ul> |
| 20 | <br>Sheikh Ahmed<br>Ridha Shakeeb |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nationality revoked in absentia on 31 January 2015</li> </ul> |





| N  | Name   | Detention Date   | Sentence Length  |
|----|--|--|--|
| 21 | <br>Sheikh Hussain<br>Al-Hadad    |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nationality revoked in absentia on 31 January 2015</li> </ul> |
| 22 | <br>Sheikh Meerza<br>Ramadhan     |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nationality revoked in absentia on 31 January 2015</li> </ul> |
| 23 | <br>Sheikh Aqil Radhi             |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nationality revoked in absentia on 31 January 2015</li> </ul> |
| 24 | <br>Sheikh Meerza<br>Al-Mahroos | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 1 April 2011</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15-year imprisonment</li> </ul>                               |





| N  | Name  | Detention Date                 | Sentence Length        |
|----|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 25 | <br>Sheikh Abdulhadi Al-Mukhodhur                                  | • Detained on 17 March 2011    | • 15-year imprisonment |
| 26 | <br>Sheikh Ali Al-Mustarshid                                       | • Detained on 11 November 2011 | • 15-year imprisonment |
| 27 | <br>Sheikh Hussain Al-Hanan  | • Detained on 6 March 2012     | • 15-year imprisonment |
| 28 | <br>Sheikh Hassan Marzooq (former Bahraini Member of Parliament) | • Detained on 18 March 2015    | • 1 year imprisonment  |

| N  | Name  | Detention Date                                       | Sentence Length   |
|----|---|--|---|
| 29 | <br>Sheikh Riyadh Al-Hini          | • Detained on 14 March 2015 after three year pursuit | • 10-years imprisonment   |
| 30 | <br>Sheikh Isa Al-Qafas            | • Detained on 16 January 2016                        | • 10-years imprisonment and 100,000BD fine  |
| 31 | <br>Sheikh Mohamed Ali Al-Mahfoudh | • Detained on 2 May 2011. Summoned on 11 May 2016.   | • Served 5-years sentence and released on 30 April after completion of his sentence   |
| 32 | <br>Sayed Ahmed Al-Majid         | • Summoned and detained on 18 November 2012          | • 5-years imprisonment. Released on 17 November 2017 after completion of his sentence |




| N  | Name  | Detention Date   | Sentence Length   |
|----|---|--|---|
| 33 | <br>Sheikh Jassim Al-Dimistani | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>19 March 2011</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5-years imprisonment. Released on 17 March 2016 after completion of his sentence</li> </ul>                                |
| 34 | <br>Sayed Mahdi Al-Musawi      |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5-years sentence. Released on 29 April 2016 after completion of his sentence</li> </ul>                                    |
| 35 | <br>Sheikh Ali Salman          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 31 May 2011. Summoned and detained on 28 December 2014. Sentenced in June 2015</li> </ul>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4-years sentence. Public Prosecutor issued new charges on 1 November 2017 and first hearing on 27 November 2017</li> </ul> |
| 36 | <br>Sayed Majid Al-Mish'al   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 15 June 2016. Summoned on 26 June 2016 after protest in Duraz. Detained on 30 July 2016 after raid on his house.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2-years sentence</li> </ul>  |




| N  | Name  | Detention Date  | Sentence Length  |
|----|---|---|--|
| 37 | <br>Sheikh Muneer Al-Ma'tooq | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and investigated on 28 October 2015. Summoned and investigated on 23 June 2016. Summoned and detained on 9 August 2016</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2-years imprisonment and was released on 9 August 2017</li> </ul> |
| 38 | <br>Sheikh Aziz Al-Khudhraan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and detained on 9 August 2016. Summoned and detained pending further investigation on 23 July 2016 lasting one year</li> </ul>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-year imprisonment</li> </ul>                                    |
| 39 | <br>Sayed Yasin Al-Musawi    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and detained on 9 August 2016</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-year imprisonment</li> </ul>                                    |
| 40 | <br>Sheikh Ali Humaidan    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 16 July 2016</li> <li>Summoned and detained on 2 August 2016</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2-years imprisonment starting on 18 August 2016</li> </ul>        |





| N  | Name  | Detention Date   | Sentence Length   |
|----|---|--|---|
| 41 | <br>Sheikh Imad Al-Shi'la        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and detained on 9 August 2016</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-year imprisonment</li> </ul>   |
| 42 | <br>Sheikh Abdulzahra Al-Mubshir | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and detained on 20 October 2015</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2-years sentence and released on 19 October 2017 after completion of sentence</li> </ul> |
| 43 | <br>Sheikh Fadhil Abutaki        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and detained on 20 October 2015</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2-years imprisonment and released on 19 October after completion of sentence</li> </ul>  |
| 44 | <br>Sheikh Hassan Al-Zaki      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 23 May 2017</li> </ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Still remains detained pending further investigations</li> </ul>                         |

| N  | Name   | Detention Date   | Sentence Length   |
|----|--|--|---|
| 45 | <br>Sheikh Jafar Sabah      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 23 May 2017</li> </ul>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Still remains detained pending further investigations</li> </ul> |
| 46 | <br>Sheikh Ali Al-Mu'adhin  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 23 May 2017</li> </ul>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remains detained pending further investigations</li> </ul>       |
| 47 | <br>Sayed Ali Al-Durazi     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 3 August 2016</li> </ul>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-year imprisonment</li> </ul>                                   |
| 48 | <br>Sheikh Ali Abdzaheera | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>House raid, detained and then released</li> </ul> |   |









| N  | Name   | Detention Date   | Sentence Length  |
|----|--|--|--|
| 49 | <br>Sheikh Hassan Al-Maliki | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>House raid on 15 June 2016</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned</li> </ul> |
| 50 | <br>Sheikh Abbas Al-Sayegh  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 14 June 2016</li> </ul>   |  |
| 51 | <br>Sheikh Ali Al-Sadadi  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 2 August 2016</li> </ul>  |  |





| N  | Name   | Detention Date   | Sentence Length   |
|----|--|--|---|
| 52 | <br>Sheikh Bashar Al-Aali   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 25 October 2016.</li> <li>Summoned on 28 December 2016.</li> <li>Fined 50BD on 7 February 2017.</li> <li>Summoned and investigated on 3 June 2017.</li> <li>Summoned on 2 August 2016.</li> <li>Summoned on 11 October 2016.</li> <li>Summoned on 24 October 2016.</li> <li>Summoned and detained on 20 July 2017.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Released</li> </ul>  |
| 53 | <br>Sheikh Ali Al-Jafeeri  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 9 October 2016.</li> <li>Summoned and investigated on 12 April 2017.</li> <li>Summoned and detained on 2 August 2016 until 22 September 2016.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sentenced to a fine of 300BD on 9 November 2017</li> </ul> |
| 54 | <br>Sheikh Sadiq Al-Afiya | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 2 August 2016</li> </ul>  |   |

| N  | Name   | Detention Date   | Sentence Length |
|----|--|--|-----------------|
| 55 | <br><b>Sheikh Sadiq Al-Durazi</b>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on July 2016</li> </ul>  |                 |
| 56 | <br><b>Sheikh Hamza Al-Dairi (Bahraini former Member of Parliament)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and investigated on 23 June 2016.</li> <li>Summoned on July 2016.</li> <li>Summoned on 7 August 2016.</li> </ul> |                 |
| 57 | <br><b>Sheikh Ali Al-Shighil</b>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and investigated on 12 April 2017.</li> <li>Summoned on 2 August 2016</li> </ul>                                 |                 |
| 58 | <br><b>Sheikh Ali Rahma</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and investigated on 25 June 2016</li> </ul>  |                 |





| N  | Name   | Detention Date  | Sentence Length |
|----|--|---|-----------------|
| 59 | <br><b>Sheikh Jameel Al-Aamur</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 2 August 2016.</li> <li>Summoned and investigated on 14 August 2016.</li> <li>Detained on 26 October 2016</li> </ul> |                 |
| 60 | <br><b>Sheikh Ali Al-Mutaghuwi</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and released on 3 August 2016</li> </ul>  |                 |
| 61 | <br><b>Sheikh Jassim 'Al-Mutawa</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 26 June 2016</li> <li>Summoned again on 5 August 2016</li> </ul>   |                 |
| 62 | <br><b>Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Ansari</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 15 June 2016</li> </ul>  |                 |





| N  | Name   | Detention Date   | Sentence Length  |
|----|--|--|--|
| 63 | <br>Sheikh Mohamed Al-Sangoor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and investigated on 24 February 2016</li> <li>Summoned and arrested on 17 July 2016, released on 18 July 2016</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevented from participating on Friday Prayers</li> </ul> |
| 64 | <br>Sheikh Jassim Al-Khayaat  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and investigated on 24 July 2016 for one day</li> </ul>  |  |
| 65 | <br>Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Sitri   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and investigated on 25 June 2016</li> </ul>  |  |
| 66 | <br>Sayed Hashim Al-Bahrani | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 16 June 2016</li> <li>Summoned 7 August 2016</li> </ul>   |  |

| N  | Name   | Detention Date  | Sentence Length   |
|----|--|---|---|
| 67 | <br>Sheikh Hussain Al-Mahroos | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 15 June 2016</li> <li>Summoned and arrested on 9 August 2016 until 22 September 2016</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-year suspended imprisonment and 100BD fine</li> </ul>                            |
| 68 | <br>Sheikh Baqir Al-Hawaaj    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigated and referred to the Public Prosecutor on 14 June 2016</li> <li>Summoned again on 16 June 2016</li> </ul>  |   |
| 69 | <br>Sheikh Mahmood Al-Aali    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and investigated on 28 October 2015</li> <li>Summoned and investigated on 23 June 2016</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sentenced to 6-months imprisonment on 2 January 2018</li> </ul>                    |
| 70 | <br>Sheikh Fadhil Al-Zaki   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and investigated on 23 June 2016</li> <li>Detained and sentenced. Bailed for 100BD and to suspend sentence</li> <li>Summoned and detained on 7 August 2016 and sentenced for 6 months</li> <li>Summoned whilst in prison</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Released on 20 June 2017 after completion of his sentences in two cases</li> </ul> |

| N  | Name  | Detention Date  | Sentence Length  |
|----|---|---|--|
| 71 | <br><b>Sayed Mohammed Al-Ghuraifi</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and arrested on 9 August 2016</li> <li>Detained on 5 October 2016</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Released on 23 August 2016</li> </ul> |
| 72 | <br><b>Sheikh Saeed Al-Asfoor</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and detained on 20 July 2016 and released on 27 July 2016</li> <li>Summoned and investigated on 14 August 2016</li> </ul> |  |
| 73 | <br><b>Sheikh Yasin Al-Jamri</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on July 2016</li> </ul>   |  |
| 74 | <br><b>Sheikh Abdulhakim Al-Araadi</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 17 May 2011</li> <li>Summoned on 7 August 2016</li> </ul>  |  |

| N  | Name  | Detention Date   | Sentence Length  |
|----|---|--|--|
| 75 | <br><b>Sheikh Mohammed Jawad Alshahani</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 4 August 2016</li> </ul>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sentenced to 6-months imprisonment and released on 2 February 2017 after completing his sentence</li> </ul> |
| 76 | <br><b>Sheikh Ali Al-Hamli</b>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and arrested on 7 August 2016</li> </ul>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sentenced to 1-year imprisonment</li> </ul>   |
| 77 | <br><b>Sayed Mohsen Al-Ghuraifi</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 7 August 2016</li> </ul>                                      |  |
| 78 | <br><b>Sheikh Mahmood Al-Ajeemi</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained returning from Umra pilgrimage, and recently released</li> </ul> |  |

| N  | Name  | Detention Date   | Sentence Length  |
|----|---|--|--|
| 79 | <br>Sheikh Abdali Al-Aali      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 7 August 2016</li> </ul>                                      |  |
| 80 | <br>Sheikh Isa Al-Mu'min       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and detained on 7 August 2016 until 28 September 2016</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imprisoned for 3 months until November 2016. Released after completion of sentence</li> </ul> |
| 81 | <br>Sheikh Habib Al-Durazi     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and detained 3 August 2016</li> </ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imprisoned for two years</li> </ul>   |
| 82 | <br>Sheikh Raja'l Al-Barbari | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned 9 August 2016</li> </ul>   |  |


| N  | Name   | Detention Date   | Sentence Length  |
|----|--|--|--|
| 83 | <br>Sheikh Maytham Al-Salman  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 22 March 2011</li> <li>Summoned 24 times in 2016 alone</li> <li>Summoned and investigated on 14 August 2016</li> <li>Summoned and investigated on 10 October 2016</li> </ul>          |  |
| 84 | <br>Sheikh Hani Al-Banaa      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 18 June 2016</li> <li>Summoned and detained on 30 October 2016 and released on 3 November 2016</li> <li>Detained on 3 July 2017 after visiting his son in Dry Docks Prison</li> </ul> |  |
| 85 | <br>Sheikh Kadhim Darwish    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 4 July 2017</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jailed for two weeks pending investigation</li> </ul> |
| 86 | <br>Sheikh Hassan Al-Qassab | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 6 July 2017</li> </ul>  |  |

| N  | Name   | Detention Date   | Sentence Length   |
|----|--|--|---|
| 87 | <br><b>Sheikh Mohammed Al-Mensi</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summoned on 6 May 2014</li> <li>• Summoned on 7 August 2014</li> <li>• Detained on 4 September 2014</li> <li>• Detained on 15 April 2016 and sentenced</li> <li>• Summoned on 21 April 2017</li> <li>• Summoned on 28 April 2017</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sentenced to one-year imprisonment on 24 May 2016. Released after completion of his sentence</b></li> </ul> |
| 88 | <br><b>Sheikh Hussain Malallah</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detained on 25 April 2016</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Released on 2 May 2016</b></li> </ul>   |
| 89 | <br><b>Sheikh Hassanain Al-Mihna</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summoned on 28 June 2017</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Jailed for two weeks</b></li> </ul>   |

| N  | Name   | Detention Date   | Sentence Length  |
|----|--|--|--|
| 90 | <br><b>Sheikh Hussain Al-Sitri</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detained on 20 June 2017</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Released on 3 July 2017</b></li> </ul> |
| 91 | <br><b>Sheikh Sadiq Al-Qatan</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summoned and investigated on 28 October 2015</li> <li>• Summoned on 18 June 2016</li> </ul> |  |
| 92 | <br><b>Sheikh Amaar Tayseer</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summoned on 18 June 2017</li> </ul>   |  |
| 93 | <br><b>Sheikh Mahmood Al-Saai</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summoned on 18 June 2017</li> </ul>   |  |





| N  | Name   | Detention Date   | Sentence Length   |
|----|--|--|---|
| 94 | <br>Sayed Sadiq<br>Al-Ghuraifi          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summoned and detained on 16 October 2016</li> <li>• Summoned on 18 June 2017</li> </ul> |   |
| 95 | <br>Sheikh Hussain<br>Al-Mu'alim        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summoned on 18 June 2017</li> </ul>   |   |
| 96 | <br>Sheikh<br>Abdulzahra<br>Al-Karabadi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detained on 28 April 2017 after house raid</li> </ul>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Released on 26 May 2017</li> </ul> |
| 97 | <br>Sheikh Abdulnabi<br>Al-Nashaba    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summoned numerous times with the latest coming on 22 October 2017</li> </ul>            |   |




| N   | Name  | Detention Date  | Sentence Length  |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 98  | <br>Sheikh Mohamed<br>Al-Sayaad        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summoned and investigated on 12 April 2017</li> </ul>  |  |
| 99  | <br>Sheikh Mohamed<br>Saleh Al-Qashami | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detained on 9 February 2017 after house raid</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jailed pending further investigation</li> </ul> |
| 100 | <br>Sheikh Hussain<br>Al-Daihi         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summoned on 12 March 2013</li> <li>• Official request to transfer him to Criminal Prosecutor on 31 October 2016</li> </ul> |  |
| 101 | <br>Sheikh Hussain<br>Al-Ma'ameeri   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summoned and investigated on 29 May 2016</li> </ul>  |  |

| N   | Name  | Detention Date   | Sentence Length   |
|-----|---|--|---|
| 102 | <br>Sheikh Adel Al Shoala                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sentenced in absentia on 1 November 2017</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 month imprisonment</li> </ul>    |
| 103 | <br>Sheikh Hani Albazaz                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sentenced on 1 November 2017</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 month imprisonment</li> </ul>    |
| 104 | <br>Sheikh Abdulmohsen Mulla Attiya Al-Jamri | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summons for further investigation on 16 June 2016</li> <li>Summons and detained on 16 October 2016 until 18 October</li> <li>Jailed again in relation to an unknown case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Serving a life sentence</li> </ul> |
| 105 | <br>Sheikh Sami Al-Khabaz                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 6 July 2016</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Released recently</li> </ul>       |

| N   | Name   | Detention Date  | Sentence Length   |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 106 | <br>Sheikh Sadiq Al-Durazi    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 3 August 2016</li> </ul>                                     |   |
| 107 | <br>Sayed Ali Al-Durazi       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 3 August 2016</li> <li>Summoned on 3 October 2017</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jailed for two weeks pending further investigations</li> </ul> |
| 108 | <br>Sayed Mahmood Al-Wadaei   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on July 2016</li> </ul>   |   |
| 109 | <br>Sayed Hassan Al-Ghuraifi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and investigated on 14 August 2016</li> </ul>                   |   |




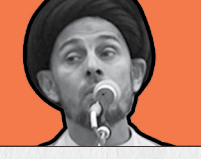


| N   | Name   | Detention Date  | Sentence Length   |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 110 | <br>Sheikh<br>Mohammed<br>Mohsen<br>Al-Asfoor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and investigated on 14 August 2016</li> </ul> |   |
| 111 | <br>Sayed Majid<br>Al-Alawi                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and investigated on 14 August 2016</li> </ul> |   |
| 112 | <br>Sheikh Ali<br>Al-Tayaar                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained in house raid on 11 August 2016</li> </ul>    |   |
| 113 | <br>Sheikh Hani<br>Al-Biladi                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and jailed on 14 August 2016</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Sentenced to 3-months imprisonment and released on 11 January 2017</b></li> </ul> |


| N   | Name  | Detention Date  | Sentence Length |
|-----|---|---|-----------------|
| 114 | <br>Sayed Musa<br>Al-Wadaei                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 14 August 2016</li> </ul>                              |                 |
| 115 | <br>Sheikh<br>Abdurassool<br>Al-Bagali       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned on 17 August 2016</li> </ul>                              |                 |
| 116 | <br>Sheikh Ali bin<br>Mohammed<br>Al-Jidhafi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numerous summons and latest occurring on 22 August 2016</li> </ul> |                 |
| 117 | <br>Sheikh<br>Mohammed<br>Fu'ad Al-Mudowb  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and investigated on 5 October 2016</li> </ul>             |                 |





| N   | Name   | Detention Date  | Sentence Length |
|-----|--|---|-----------------|
| 118 | <br>Sayed Hadi Al-Wadaei                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summoned on 6 October 2016</li> </ul>  |                 |
| 119 | <br>Sheikh Abbas Mulla Attiyah Al-Jamri | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summoned on 7 October 2016</li> <li>• Summoned on 16 October 2016</li> </ul>   |                 |
| 120 | <br>Sheikh Hassan Al-Subai              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summoned on July 2016</li> <li>• Summoned on 12 October 2016</li> </ul>        |                 |
| 121 | <br>Sheikh Hasan Al-Aali              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summoned on 18 November 2012</li> <li>• Summoned on 16 October 2016</li> </ul> |                 |




| N   | Name  | Detention Date  | Sentence Length  |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 122 | <br>Sayed Faisal Al Talibi       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summoned on 16 October 2016</li> </ul> |  |
| 123 | <br>Sheikh Idris Al-Ikri         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detained on 20 March 2011</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Released on 28 November 2012 after completing his sentence</li> </ul> |
| 124 | <br>Sheikh Abduladhim Al-Muhtadi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detained on 11 April 2011</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Released on 28 November 2012</li> </ul>                               |
| 125 | <br>Sheikh Jafar Al-Serefi     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detained on 4 May 2011</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Released on 23 August 2011</li> </ul>                                 |

| N   | Name  | Detention Date  | Sentence Length  |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 126 | <br>Sayed Mohamed Ali Al-Alawi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 10 April 2011</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Released on 4 August 2011</li> </ul>  |
| 127 | <br>Sheikh Adel Al-Jamri       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 29 April 2011</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Released on 4 October 2011</li> </ul> |
| 128 | <br>Sayed Hadi Al-Musawi       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 29 April 2011</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Released on 4 October 2011</li> </ul> |
| 129 | <br>Sayed Adnan Al-Musawi    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 17 April 2011</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Released on 11 July 2011</li> </ul>   |

| N   | Name   | Detention Date  | Sentence Length  |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 130 | <br>Sheikh Yasir Al-Saleh       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained numerous times and most recent is on 27 December 2017</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Released on 11 February 2014</li> </ul>   |
| 131 | <br>Sheikh Ali Saleem           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 4 April 2011</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Released on 11 July 2011</li> </ul>   |
| 132 | <br>Sayed Kamil Al-Hashemi      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summoned and jailed on for 12 days from 18 November to 29 November 2012</li> <li>Summoned and had prevented from public speaking on 7 August 2014</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Faces 3 years sentence</li> </ul>   |
| 133 | <br>Sayed Hussain Al-Ghuraifi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 16 March 2011</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health deteriorated to the point of death, and remains paralysed and wheel-chair bound</li> </ul> |

| N   | Name   | Detention Date  | Sentence Length |
|-----|--|---|-----------------|
| 134 | <br>Sayed Yasir Al-Saari        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained pending investigation on 28 October 2015</li> </ul> |                 |
| 135 | <br>Sheikh Mohammed Al-Rayaash  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 26 October 2015</li> </ul>                       |                 |
| 136 | <br>Sayed Jaabir Al-Shaharakani | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 26 November 2012</li> </ul>                      |                 |
| 137 | <br>Sayed Shubar Al-Boori     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 26 November 2012</li> </ul>                      |                 |

| N   | Name   | Detention Date   | Sentence Length |
|-----|--|--|-----------------|
| 138 | <br>Sheikh Mahmood Taheri     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 17 November 2012</li> </ul> |                 |
| 139 | <br>Sheikh Jafar Al-Saegh     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 17 November 2012</li> </ul> |                 |
| 140 | <br>Sheikh Mehdi Al-Karzakani | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 18 November 2012</li> </ul> |                 |
| 141 | <br>Sheikh Ilyas Al-Marzooq | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detained on 18 November 2012</li> </ul> |                 |

| N   | Name  | Detention Date   | Sentence Length   |
|-----|---|--|---|
| 142 | <br>Sayed Alawi<br>Al-Shahrekani     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Detained on 20 November 2012</li></ul>                         |   |
| 143 | <br>Sheikh Ahmed<br>Hamza Al-Karaani | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Detained and jailed on 23 May 2017 and remains there</li></ul> |   |
| 144 | <br>Sheikh Ali Bedoo                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Detained 23 May 2017</li></ul>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Released after two weeks of detention</li></ul> |

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