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The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain to United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and would like to refer to the joint urgent appeal, UA BHR 3/2015, dated 15 May 2015, sent by the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; and the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, on the information received regarding the alleged arbitrary arrests, charges, detention, torture and sentencing of 39 minors.

In this regards, the Mission has the honour to enclose herewith the reply of the Public Prosecution of the Kingdom of Bahrain on the aforementioned cases, in Arabic language.

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurance of its highest consideration.



Mr. Karim Ghezraoui
Chief a.i.
Special Procedures Branch
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais Wilson
Rue des Pâquis 52
1201 Genève
Fax: +41 22 917 90 06 / 917 90 08

OHCHR REGISTRY

13 JUL 2015

Recipients : SPD

Enclosure

(Translated from Arabic)

Kingdom of Bahrain

Public Prosecution

Information about certain accused and convicted persons

1. [REDACTED]

Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor laid the following charges against him: participation in a riotous assembly, attacks against public security forces which caused a number of injuries, and possession of incendiary devices. These facts were brought to light by inquiries and investigations;
- He was interrogated by the Public Prosecutor and remanded in custody for trial before a criminal court;
- He was present in court for his trial, at which he was sentenced to a term of 3 years' imprisonment on the charges against him. The items that had been seized from him were confiscated;
- The Office of the Public Prosecutor lodged an appeal against the judgement. The court ruled that the appeal was admissible and increased the sentence to a term of 7 years' imprisonment.

2. [REDACTED]

Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor charged him and others with committing arson in pursuit of a terrorist objective. Investigations showed that, on 16 October 2014, they broke into the town hall of Jidd Hafs which is a public building, poured petrol on the ground floor and upper floor and outside the building and then set it alight;
- The Public Prosecutor heard the statements of witnesses and interrogated the accused, who admitted his involvement in the incident. He was remanded in custody pending trial;
- The case is still before the court and has been adjourned until 3 September 2015 when defence witnesses will be called.

3. [REDACTED]

Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor laid the following charges against him and others: attempted murder of police officers, arson, possession of incendiary and explosive devices, and riotous assembly. These offences were committed when they blocked a public thoroughfare and attacked security forces with Molotov cocktails, thereby injuring a number of officers and damaging a police patrol vehicle;
- He was tried before the criminal court, which sentenced him to a term of 10 years' imprisonment. He lodged an appeal but it was rejected by the Court of Appeal which upheld the original sentence.

4. [REDACTED]

First Case No.: [REDACTED]

- According to the accounts of police officers deployed in the area of Bani Jamrah, on 25 July 2014 a group of around 30 individuals attacked them with iron bars, stones and petrol bombs. While the officers were engaging with the attackers a device exploded in the area. Specialized reinforcements were called in and another device was discovered which was disposed of in a controlled explosion;
- The Office of the Public Prosecutor laid the following charges against the accused and others: causing an explosion in order to alarm peaceful citizens and in pursuit of a terrorist objective, the use of explosives to endanger lives and property in pursuit of a terrorist objective, possession of explosives (two devices) with a view to using them to disrupt public order and security in pursuit of a terrorist objective, participation in an unlawful assembly in a public place with a view to committing crimes, possession of incendiary devices (Molotov cocktails) with a view to using them to endanger lives and property, and unauthorized fabrication of explosives (the two devices) with a view to using them to disrupt public order and security in pursuit of a terrorist objective;
- The Public Prosecutor was unable to interrogate the accused, who had fled. However, he did interrogate two other individuals who had been detained and they admitted that they and the accused [REDACTED] had fabricated an explosive device and that, with him, they had planted it at the scene of the incident. [REDACTED] also told them that he had planted another explosive device in the same area. The three of them then conspired with another accused to attack the police and lure them to the place where the devices had been planted. They therefore gathered at the agreed place where they met with other accused persons and together they attacked the police with petrol bombs, luring them to the place where the devices had been laid. Once they had reached the location, they detonated the devices;
- The case is still before the courts and has been adjourned pending pleading by defence counsel.

Second Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor laid the following charges against the accused and others: the fabrication and possession of explosive devices, and causing an explosion. The case is still before the High Criminal Court and the next sitting has been scheduled for 8 September 2015 when prosecution witnesses will be called.

5. [REDACTED]

Case No.: [REDACTED]

- On 22 November 2014, it was reported that a large number of lawless delinquents had gathered with a view to committing crimes, disrupting security and attacking police patrols deployed near Duraz Roundabout. Officers engaged with them and they were dispersed into the surrounding area. The police were able to arrest the accused along with three others. At the time of his arrest the accused was wearing a gasmask;
- The Public Prosecutor charged the accused with possession of incendiary devices and participating in an unlawful assembly with a view to committing crimes. During his questioning he denied the charges;

- The Public Prosecutor ordered his remand in pretrial custody. He was brought before the court where his case is still being heard, the next sitting having been adjourned until 11 October 2015 when pleas by defence counsel will be heard.

6.

First Case No.:

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor laid the following charges against him and others: arson, unlawful detention of persons, possession of petrol bombs with a view to committing terrorist crimes, riotous assembly and assault. Inquiries and investigations showed that these acts were committed when they broke into a car showroom, detained the security guards and set fire to the premises;
- The Public Prosecutor ordered his remand in pretrial detention. He was present in court for his trial, at which he was sentenced to a term of 15 years' imprisonment. He and the other accused were also ordered to pay a fine of 383,525 Bahraini dinars (BD), which was the cost of the damage resulting from the incident;
- The accused lodged an appeal and the Court of Appeal decided to reduce his sentence to a term of 7 years' imprisonment.

Second Case No.:

- On 14 February 2014, around 300 to 400 people assembled and began attacking police patrols by pelting them with stones, iron bars and petrol bombs, as a result of which one police officer was injured. Police inquiries showed that the accused had been among those responsible for the incident;
- The Public Prosecutor referred the accused and others for trial before the criminal court on charges of participating in a riotous assembly and injuring a police officer;
- The accused was present at his trial at which he was sentenced to a term of 1 year's imprisonment without probation on the two related charges. An appeal that he lodged against the sentence was rejected by the Court of Appeal.

7.

Case No.:

- In view of facts brought to light by police inquiries and investigations, the Office of the Public Prosecutor laid the following charges against him: joining with others to form a subversive group, committing acts of arson and thereby endangering means of transport in pursuit of a terrorist objective, planting devices resembling bombs in order to terrorize citizens, fabricating, possessing and using explosives, and creating a subversive group intent on engaging in riotous and disorderly conduct in various parts of the Kingdom in order to disrupt public order and security;
- The accused was interrogated and remanded in custody before being sent for trial before the High Criminal Court which sentenced him and other accused persons to a term of 3 years' imprisonment and ordered the confiscation of items that had been seized;
- No decision has yet been taken on the appeal that he lodged against the sentence, the sitting having been adjourned pending the hearing of pleas by defence counsel.

8. [REDACTED]

First Case No.: [REDACTED]

- He and others were charged with belonging to a group formed for the purpose of undermining the Constitution and the law, impeding the work of State authorities and institutions, and using terrorism as a means to achieve its ends;
- The Public Prosecutor was unable to interrogate the accused, who had fled. He and the other accused were referred for trial and the court sentenced him to a term of 10 years' imprisonment, payment of a fine of BD 500 and withdrawal of his citizenship.

Second Case No.: [REDACTED]

- He was charged with assault, participation in an unlawful assembly with a view to committing crimes and possession of Molotov cocktails. The charges arose following an incident on 4 July 2013 during which he joined an unlawful assembly and attacked security forces with petrol bombs and iron bars, thereby injuring a police officer;
- The Public Prosecutor was unable to interrogate the accused as he had fled but statements by other accused persons indicated that he had participated in criminal activities. He was referred for trial in absentia and the case is still pending.

Third Case No.: [REDACTED]

- On 24 January 2012, a large group of persons held a riotous assembly in the area of Bani Jamrah, during which they attacked security patrols with stones, iron bars and Molotov cocktails. Inquiries showed that the accused had participated in that incident and he was arrested. He was interrogated by the Public Prosecutor and charged with participating in an unlawful assembly with a view to committing crimes;
- The Public Prosecutor sent him for trial before the juvenile court (he was a juvenile at the time) which, in absentia, placed him on probation for one year and ordered that reports on his progress be presented every six months from the date on which the probation order became final.

9. [REDACTED]

Case No.: [REDACTED]

- He was charged with participating in an unlawful assembly and with attacking security officers, thereby injuring one of them;
- The juvenile judge ordered his placement in a juvenile welfare centre. The Public Prosecutor then referred him for trial before the juvenile court which ordered that he continue to be detained in the centre and that reports on his progress be presented every six months from the date on which the order became final.

10. [REDACTED]

Case No.: [REDACTED]

- On 26 August 2013, a group of persons assembled on a public thoroughfare and attacked police officers with petrol bombs, their intention being to endanger the lives of the officers and to disrupt the peace and security of the neighbourhood. As a result of their actions a number of police officers sustained injuries and a vehicle was set on fire. Police enquires showed that the accused had been involved in the incident;

- The Public Prosecutor referred him and the other accused persons for trial on charges of attempted murder of police officers and arson in pursuit of a terrorist objective, riotous assembly and possession of petrol bombs;
- The accused was present at his trial at which he was sentenced to a term of 15 years' imprisonment and declared jointly liable with the others for payment of a fine of BD 6,949.50, which was the cost of the damage;
- The convicted man filed an appeal but the Court of Appeal found it inadmissible in substance and upheld the original sentence.

11.

First Case No.:

- On 25 July 2014 a group of around 30 individuals attacked a police unit on the road, pelting them with iron bars, stones and petrol bombs. While the officers were engaging with the assailants, a device exploded in the area. Specialized reinforcements were called in and another device was discovered which was disposed of in a controlled explosion;
- The accused was interrogated by the Public Prosecutor and charged with participation in an unlawful assembly with a view to committing crimes, and possession of incendiary devices (Molotov cocktails) with a view to using them to endanger lives and property. He was remanded in custody pending trial before the competent court; the case is still pending and has been adjourned so that pleas by defence counsel can be heard.

Second Case No.:

- According to the reports of the police officers who were the victims of the incident, while they were undertaking their official duties in an arms storage depot they came under attack from a crowd of around 50 persons who pelted them with petrol bombs, stones, iron bars and paint. One of the petrol bombs hit the air vent on top of the depot;
- The accused was interrogated and the Public Prosecutor laid the following charges against him: arson, destruction of public property, participation in a riotous assembly, and possession of incendiary devices (Molotov cocktails) with a view to using them to endanger life and property. He was remanded in custody and then sent for trial which is still ongoing having been adjourned until 13 September 2015 when witnesses will be called.

Third Case No.:

- The main operations room received a report to the effect that a group of around 40 persons had blocked the Budaiya Highway running past the area of Bani Jamrah. A police patrol headed for the site but they were ambushed and attacked by the group who were hiding behind the walls of the Bani Jamrah cemetery. They used Molotov cocktails, iron bars and home-made rockets against the police, thereby damaging a patrol vehicle;
- The Public Prosecutor was unable to interrogate the accused, who had fled. However, he ordered that the said person, together with the other accused, be referred for trial on charges of participation in an unlawful assembly with a view to committing crimes, procurement and possession of incendiary devices and wilful destruction. The case is still before the court and has been adjourned pending the hearing of pleas by defence counsel.

12. [REDACTED]

Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor laid the following charges against him: participation in the attempted premeditated murder by lying in wait of a member of the public security forces, arson, destruction of movable public property, participation in an unlawful assembly with a view to committing crimes, and possession of incendiary and explosive devices;
- The accused was interrogated and the Public Prosecutor ordered his remanded in custody pending trial. The High Criminal Court sentenced him to a term of 3 years' imprisonment. Although he lodged an appeal, the Court of Appeal rejected it and upheld the original sentence.

13. [REDACTED]

Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor laid the following charges against him: premeditated murder, membership of a terrorist group, and possession and use of explosives and incendiary devices. It was shown that he belonged to the group in question, which aimed to disrupt public order and security, terrorize citizens and prevent State authorities from carrying out their duties. On the basis of a prearranged plan, the members of the group detonated a device, killing one citizen and injuring another, and attacked police officers by throwing Molotov cocktails and explosive devices at them, thereby killing one officer;
- The Public Prosecutor interrogated the accused together with other accused persons and referred them for trial. The case is still pending, having been adjourned until defence counsel is appointed for the accused.

14. [REDACTED]

Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor laid the following charges against him: attempted premeditated murder, arson, participation in an unlawful assembly with a view to committing crimes, and possession of incendiary and explosive devices;
- The accused was interrogated and the Public Prosecutor ordered his remand in custody pending trial with other accused persons before the High Criminal Court. The Court sentenced him and the other accused persons to a term of 15 years' imprisonment and ordered them to pay for the damage resulting from their actions;
- The accused lodged an appeal and the Court of Appeal decided to reduce his sentence to a term of 10 years' imprisonment.

15. [REDACTED]

First Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor laid the following charges against him: arson, participation in an unlawful assembly with a view to committing crimes and possession of incendiary devices;
- The accused was interrogated by the Public Prosecutor who ordered his remanded in custody pending trial before the High Criminal Court, which sentenced him to a term of 1 year's imprisonment.

Second Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor laid the following charges against him: arson, participation in an unlawful assembly with a view to committing crimes, possession of incendiary devices and wilful destruction;
- The Public Prosecutor interrogated the accused in the presence of his lawyer and ordered his remand in custody pending trial. The High Criminal Court sentenced him to a term of 3 years' imprisonment. He appealed against the sentence but his appeal was rejected by the Court of Appeal, which upheld the original sentence.

Third Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor laid the following charges against him: arson, participation in an unlawful assembly with a view to committing crimes, possession of incendiary devices and wilful destruction;
- The Public Prosecutor interrogated the accused in the presence of his lawyer and ordered his remand in custody pending trial. The High Criminal Court sentenced him to a term of 3 years' imprisonment. He appealed against the sentence but his appeal was rejected by the Court of Appeal, which upheld the original sentence.

16. [REDACTED]**Case No.:** [REDACTED]

- The Public Prosecutor charged him and others with belonging to a group formed for the purpose of undermining the Constitution and the law, impeding the work of State authorities and institutions and using terrorism in order to achieve its ends. He was also charged with the fabrication and possession of explosive and incendiary devices and grenades. The Public Prosecutor ordered his remand in custody pending trial before the competent court. He was present at his trial at which he was sentenced to a term of 15 years' imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of BD 500. He was also stripped of his citizenship and the items that had been seized from him were confiscated.

17. [REDACTED]**Case No.:** [REDACTED]

- The Public Prosecutor charged him and others with the premeditated murder of one police officer and the attempted murder of others, the possession and use of explosives, and arson. It was shown that they had assaulted police officers and then detonated an explosive device which killed one officer;
- The Public Prosecutor interrogated the accused and ordered his remand in custody pending trial. The High Criminal Court sentenced him to life imprisonment;
- The said convicted person lodged an appeal and the Court of Appeal decided to reduce his sentence to a term of 15 years' imprisonment;
- He then lodged an appeal with the Court of Cassation, which has not yet issued ruling thereon.

18. [REDACTED]**Case No.:** [REDACTED]

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor laid the following charges against him: involvement in the detonation of a bomb with the aim of alarming peaceful citizens and pursuing a terrorist objective, fabricating explosive devices with the intention of using them to endanger lives and public and private property in

pursuit of a terrorist objective, involvement in the attempted murder of police officers and injuring of one officer in pursuit of a terrorist objective, and possession of incendiary devices;

- The accused was interrogated and the Public Prosecutor ordered his remand in custody pending trial before the High Criminal Court where his case is still being examined.

19.

Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Public Prosecutor charged him and others with participation in an unlawful assembly with a view to committing crimes, possession of incendiary devices and wilful destruction. It was shown that, on 10 March 2014, they had gathered in the area of Maameer and attacked police patrols with petrol bombs and iron bars as a result of which two police vehicles were damaged. The accused and another individual were arrested at the scene of the incident. A chest protector and a petrol bomb were found in the possession of the accused [REDACTED]
- Having interrogated the accused, the Public Prosecutor ordered that he be sent for trial. The Lower Criminal Court sentenced him to a term of 2 years' imprisonment;
- The said convicted person appealed against the sentence and his appeal is scheduled to be heard on 1 December 2015.

20.

Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Public Prosecutor charged him and others with belonging to a group formed for the purpose of undermining the Constitution and the law, impeding the work of State authorities and institutions and using terrorism in order to achieve its ends. He was also charged with the fabrication and possession of explosive and incendiary devices and grenades and with undergoing training in the use of explosives and firearms with a view to using them to commit terrorist crimes. The Public Prosecutor ordered his remand in custody pending trial before the competent court. He was present at his trial at which he was sentenced to a term of 3 years' imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of BD 500. He was also stripped of his citizenship and the items that had been seized from him were confiscated.

21.

First Case No.: [REDACTED]

- He was charged with participation in a riotous assembly and assaulting security forces in an incident in which he and others were shown to have attacked and damaged a police patrol vehicle;
- He was interrogated by the Juvenile Public Prosecutor, having been a minor at the time of the incident, and then appeared before the juvenile judge who ordered his remand in custody in a juvenile welfare centre. The Public Prosecutor then referred him for trial before the juvenile court. He was present at his trial at which the court placed him on probation for one year and ordered that social workers' reports on his progress be presented every six months from the date on which the order became final.

Second Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor charged him with having, in association with another accused person, sexually abused an individual under the age of 14 whom they had taken to the house of the accused's grandfather;
- The accused was interrogated, remanded in custody and referred for trial. The case is still before the High Criminal Court, having been adjourned until 2 September 2015 when defence witnesses will be called.

Third Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor charged him with having, in association with another accused person, sexually abused an individual under the age of 14 whom they had taken to the house of the accused's grandfather;
- The accused was interrogated, remanded in custody and referred for trial. The case is still before the High Criminal Court, having been adjourned until 2 September 2015 when defence witnesses will be called.

22. [REDACTED] ID No. 2-026499**First Case No.:** [REDACTED]

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor laid the following charges against the accused: causing an explosion in pursuit of a terrorist objective, using two explosive devices to endanger lives and property, unauthorized possession of explosives, possession of incendiary devices (Molotov cocktails) with a view to using them to endanger lives and public and private property, and participation in a riotous assembly and destruction of public property;
- He was interrogated by the Public Prosecutor who ordered his remand in custody pending trial. The case is being heard by the High Criminal Court and has been adjourned until 2 September 2015 when defence witnesses will be called.

Second Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The accused was charged with having conspired with others to assault a member of the public security forces, participation in a riotous assembly, and possession of incendiary devices with a view to using them to endanger lives and public property. He was found to have been among a group of 50 persons who attacked a police patrol with petrol bombs and iron bars;
- Following the interrogation of the accused, the Public Prosecutor ordered his remand in custody pending trial before the High Criminal Court, where the case is still being examined.

Third Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The accused was charged with having conspired with others to assault a police unit on 26 March 2010, participation in a riotous assembly, and possession of incendiary devices with a view to using them to endanger lives and public property. He was found to have been among a group of 50 persons who attacked a police patrol with petrol bombs, iron bars and stones, whereby a number of officers sustained injuries;
- The accused, having fled, was not interrogated. The Public Prosecutor ordered that he and others be referred for trial before the High Criminal Court, where the case is still being examined.

Fourth Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Public Prosecutor charged him and others with belonging to a group formed for the purpose of undermining the Constitution and the law, impeding the work of State authorities and institutions, and using terrorism in order to achieve its ends. He was also charged with the fabrication and possession of explosive and incendiary devices and grenades. The Public Prosecutor ordered his remand in custody pending trial before the competent court. He was present at his trial at which he was sentenced to a term of 15 years' imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of BD 500. He was also stripped of his citizenship and the items that had been seized from him were confiscated.

Fifth Case No.: [REDACTED]

- He and others were charged with assaulting security forces, arson and possession of incendiary and explosive devices with which they were found to have assaulted police and set fire to a police vehicle;
- The accused, having fled, was not interrogated. The Public Prosecutor ordered that he and others be referred for trial before the competent court, which sentenced him to a term of 3 years' imprisonment;
- The said convicted person lodged an appeal but the Court of Appeal rejected it and upheld the original sentence.

23. [REDACTED]**Case No.:** [REDACTED]

- He and others were charged with the attempted murder of a number of security officers, possession of incendiary and explosive devices and participation in an unlawful assembly with a view to committing crimes. It was shown that they had attacked security officers with petrol bombs and, at the same time and place, had detonated an explosive device thereby causing damage to surrounding property;
- The Public Prosecutor interrogated the accused, who admitted the charges against him. He was remanded in custody and referred for trial before the High Criminal Court which sentenced him to a term of 5 years' imprisonment and ordered the confiscation of the seized items;
- The said convicted person lodged an appeal but the Court of Appeal rejected it and upheld the original sentence.

24. [REDACTED]**First Case No.:** [REDACTED]

- The Public Prosecutor charged the accused with participation in an unlawful assembly with a view to committing crimes. It was found that, on 24 January 2012, he and others had gathered on a public thoroughfare, attacked police patrols with incendiary devices and provoked a riot;
- The Public Prosecutor issued an order for his arrest and interrogated him. He was remanded in custody and referred for trial before the Lower Criminal Court which sentenced him to a term of 6 months' imprisonment.

Second Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Public Prosecutor charged him and others with belonging to a terrorist group and possession of explosives, hand grenades and materials for fabricating explosives and Molotov cocktails;

- The Public Prosecutor was unable to interrogate the accused as he had fled. He was referred for trial before the High Criminal Court which sentenced him to a term of 15 years' imprisonment and ordered him to pay a fine of BD 500. He was also stripped of his citizenship and the items that had been seized from him were confiscated.

25. **[REDACTED]**

Accused in two cases: **[REDACTED]**

First Case

- The accused was arrested on 16 January 2014 while participating in an unlawful gathering in the area of Al-Dair during which the police were assaulted and pelted with stones and light bulbs. On the same day he was delivered into the custody of his guardian on condition that the latter would bring him to the Office of the Public Prosecutor;
- The Public Prosecutor interrogated the accused on 21 January 2014 at which time an examination revealed no visible signs of injury on the accused's person. He was charged with riotous assembly, which he denied. The juvenile judge ordered his placement in a juvenile welfare centre;
- He was referred to the juvenile court where his case was registered under No. 19/2014. On 4 February 2014, the court decided to deliver the accused into the custody of his guardian and to defer its examination of the case.

Second Case

- He was arrested on 2 March 2014 while he and others were assaulting the police. They had laid an ambush by setting fire to a suitcase and various items of rubbish and then running away in order to lure the security forces who, on arrival at the location of the incident, were attacked with petrol bombs;
- On 3 March 2014, the Public Prosecutor interrogated the accused in the presence of his lawyer, Abdullah Zein ed-Din, at which time an examination revealed no visible signs of injury on the accused's person. He was charged with committing an act of arson likely to endanger lives and property, riotous assembly, and possession of incendiary devices (Molotov cocktails) with a view to endangering lives and property. He denied all the charges. The juvenile judge ordered his placement in a juvenile welfare centre pending further investigation;
- The case was referred to the juvenile court where it was registered under No. 63/2014. On 28 April 2014, the court decided to combine the first and second cases since, by law, it is prohibited to take more than one measure against a juvenile in respect of his commission of another offence prior or subsequent to the hearing of his case. He was present for his trial before the court which, at its hearing of 26 May 2014, ordered his placement in a juvenile welfare centre on the charges against him in both cases Nos. 19/2014 and 63/2014. The court also ordered that social workers' reports on his progress be presented every six months from the date on which the placement order became final;
- The convicted person lodged an appeal against the order but his appeal was rejected.

26. **[REDACTED]**

Case No.: **[REDACTED]**

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor charged him with participation in an unlawful assembly with a view to committing crimes, possession and use of incendiary devices (Molotov cocktails) and assaulting security forces;

- He was interrogated by the Juvenile Public Prosecutor and the juvenile judge ordered his placement in a juvenile welfare centre;
- He was referred for trial before the juvenile court, which placed him on probation for one year during which reports on his progress were to be presented every six months from the date on which the order became final.

27.

First Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor charged him with participation in an unlawful assembly with a view to committing crimes, possession and use of incendiary devices (Molotov cocktails), arson and destruction of public property, and attacking security forces with incendiary devices and stones whereby a police vehicle was set on fire;
- The Public Prosecutor was unable to interrogate the accused who had fled but, under interrogation, other accused persons stated that the accused had participated with them in those criminal acts. He was referred for trial in absentia and the case has been adjourned until 13 September 2015 when prosecution witnesses will be called.

Second Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor brought the same charges against him as those in the previous case as he and others had been involved in acts constituting offences similar to those outlined above;
- The Public Prosecutor was unable to interrogate the accused as he had fled. He was referred for trial in absentia and the High Criminal Court, sitting on 22 June 2015, sentenced him to a term of 3 years' imprisonment.

Third Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor brought the same charges against him as those in the previous case as he and others had been involved in acts constituting offences similar to those outlined above;
- The Public Prosecutor interrogated the accused, remanded him in custody and referred him for trial. The case is still being heard.

Fourth Case No.: [REDACTED] (still under investigation)

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor charged him and others with riotous assembly and possession of incendiary devices. He was interrogated and remanded in custody pending further investigation.

28.

Case No.: [REDACTED]

- He was arrested on 18 August 2014 by order of the Public Prosecutor, having been found to have participated on 5 August 2014 in a riotous assembly and attacks against security patrols with stones, petrol bombs and iron bars;
- The accused was interrogated by the Public Prosecutor who charged him with riotous assembly and possession of incendiary devices (Molotov cocktails). He was referred for trial and the Lower Criminal Court sentenced him to a term of 6 months' imprisonment without probation and ordered the confiscation of items that had been seized.

29.

Case No.: [REDACTED]

Summary of the facts

- The Public Prosecutor charged him with arson, riotous assembly and the procurement and possession of incendiary materials. The charges related to an incident during which he and others set fire to movable property to block a thoroughfare and then used petrol bombs (Molotov cocktails) to attack police units on their arrival. He was caught in flagrante delicto at the scene of the incident;
- The Public Prosecutor ordered his remand in custody and referral for trial before the High Criminal Court. He was present at his trial at which he was sentenced to a term of 1 year's imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of BD 500. An appeal that he lodged against the sentence was rejected by the Court of Appeal, which upheld the original sentence.

30.

First Case No.: [REDACTED]

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor laid the following charges against him: arson, participation in an unlawful assembly with a view to committing crimes, procurement and possession of incendiary devices, and endangering means of transport. These incidents took place when he and others blocked a public thoroughfare with burning tyres in order to lay an ambush for the police who, on arrival at the scene, were attacked with incendiary devices (Molotov cocktails);
- The accused was interrogated in the presence of his lawyer and the Public Prosecutor ordered his remand in custody and referral for trial. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to a term of 1 year's imprisonment.

Second Case No.: [REDACTED] (still under investigation)

- The Office of the Public Prosecutor brought the same charges against him as those in the previous case as he and others had committed the same offences as those outlined above. The case is still under investigation.

31.

Case No.: [REDACTED]

- He and others were charged with the murder of one police officer and the attempted murder of others, the possession and use of explosives in pursuit of a terrorist objective, and arson. It was found that, on 6 July 2013, they had targeted police officers with an explosive device, thereby killing one of them;
- The accused was interrogated, remanded in custody and referred for trial before the competent court, which sentenced him to life imprisonment. The convicted person lodged an appeal and the Court of Appeal decided to reduce his sentence to a term of 15 years' imprisonment;
- The convicted person lodged an appeal with the Court of Cassation which has not yet ruled thereon.

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- He was arrested on 24 April 2014 while participating in an unlawful assembly during which tyres were set ablaze and police were attacked with Molotov cocktails and stones;

- The Public Prosecutor interrogated the accused in the presence of his lawyer, Manar Makki Hassan. He denied the charges and asserted that his confession in the record of evidence had been extracted by beatings inflicted by the police. An examination revealed no visible signs of injury and, upon being asked whether he was suffering from any non-apparent injuries, he said that he had an injury to his left thigh and pains in his head as a result of the beatings that he had received. The Public Prosecutor ordered his remand in custody and assigned a forensic examiner to verify his allegations of subjection to torture;
- The documents in the case file were copied and sent to the competent torture investigation unit;
- The Public Prosecutor referred him for trial before the Fourth High Criminal Court on charges of committing arson likely to endanger lives and property, riotous assembly and possession of incendiary devices. His lawyer was present in court during his trial at which he was sentenced to a term of 3 years' imprisonment. The convicted person lodged an appeal and the Court of Appeal decided to reduce the sentence to a term of 2 years' imprisonment.

Comments:

1. Criminal cases involving adolescents under the age of 15 are examined by the Office of the Juvenile Public Prosecutor which is furnished and equipped with all the facilities needed to put the adolescents at their ease. Furthermore, they are interrogated in the presence of a female social worker from the psychological support unit of the Public Prosecution Service. This facilitates dealings with adolescents and constitutes a form of psychological preparation and support to help them to cope with the investigation procedures. The social worker also submits successive reports on the adolescent during the course of the investigation.
2. By law, the Public Prosecutor cannot remand an adolescent in custody pending further investigation. The Prosecutor is empowered only to bring the adolescent before the juvenile court which then rules on the question of custody. This involves delivering the child into the custody of a parent, a guardian, a suitable member of his family or, in the absence of such, a trustworthy person. The court may, depending on the circumstances, order the adolescent's placement in a social welfare institution for a renewable period of up to one week.
3. When interrogating adolescents, the Office of the Public Prosecutor is careful to ensure that they enjoy all their rights under the Code of Criminal Procedure, the most important of which are as follows: accused persons must be allowed to make their statements without any constraint, in a suitable location and under appropriate conditions; the lawyer for the accused must be present during the interrogation and must be allowed to present a defence; and the confidentiality of the investigation must be maintained. Moreover, in dealing with adolescents, Public Prosecutors take account of their youth and seek to ensure that they are not psychologically traumatized by the investigation.
4. If, during questioning, an accused person claims to have been subjected to ill-treatment, torture or cruel or degrading treatment while being arrested or at any stage of the police procedures, the Office of the Public Prosecutor immediately records the accused person's statement and appoints a physician to conduct a medical examination if there is any concern that evidence might be lost. The matter is then referred to the special investigation unit which was established to look into such matters and follows the rules set forth in the Istanbul Protocol concerning methods of investigation.
5. Under Legislative Decree No. 17 of 1976 a court was constituted with exclusive jurisdiction to examine cases involving adolescents who stood accused of criminal offences or who had fallen into delinquency.

6. Adolescents who have committed offences or are regarded as posing a threat to society are not sentenced to the same penalties as adult offenders. The legally prescribed measures that can be taken against them are limited to the following: a reprimand, delivery into the custody of a guardian, vocational training in institutions designated by the Minister of Social Development, imposition of specific obligations, probation, placement in a public or private social welfare institution, or admission to a specialized hospital.

All of these measures are at the discretion of the court, which decides thereon in the light of the gravity of the offence and the extent of the threat that the adolescent poses to society. In accordance with article 12 of the Decree, if the court orders an adolescent's placement in a social welfare institution it does not specify the length of time to be spent there. However, the institution concerned is legally obliged to submit a six-monthly report on the state and behaviour of the adolescent on the basis of which the court can decide how to proceed.

7. By law, the Office of the Public Prosecutor cannot contest measures taken against adolescents if they involve a reprimand or delivery into the custody of a parent or guardian unless an error has been made in the application of the law or the court judgement or proceedings are found to be flawed. The purpose of this is to ensure that adolescents are treated leniently and not subjected to lengthy judicial proceedings.

8. These measures terminate when the adolescent reaches the age of 21.

9. By law, an adolescent must be accompanied by counsel for his defence when he appears before the criminal court. If the adolescent has not already chosen a defence counsel, one is appointed by the court at public expense. The trial is held in camera and only relatives of the adolescent, lawyers, witnesses and competent representatives of the Ministry of the Interior are allowed to attend.

10. Only lawful evidence may be considered and the court must not rely on statements which are shown to have been obtained by improper means. In this regard, article 253 of the Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates as follows: "Judges shall adjudicate cases on the basis of the convictions that they have formed in a totally free manner. However, they shall not base their judgements on evidence that was not presented in court and any statement which is shown to have been made by an accused person or a witness under duress or threat thereof shall be deemed null and void and shall not be taken into account."

11. Judges shall visit juvenile observation centres, vocational training facilities, social welfare institutions and specialized hospitals, as well as juvenile welfare centres run by the Ministry of the Interior, at least once every three months in order to review the progress being made by their inmates.

12. The police gather evidence and record reports that they receive, which they then immediately make available to the Juvenile Public Prosecutor who, in turn, questions the juvenile and anyone else connected with the events concerned. A juvenile may under no circumstances be detained in police stations or security premises.

13. Young persons who, although no longer juveniles, are still under the age of 21 are subject to normal investigation and trial procedures. Nonetheless, the judiciary, in accordance with the principle that rulings and sentences should be appropriate to the circumstances, always take account of a young defendant's age and the environment in which he or she lives. For example, when dealing with that age group, the court may decide to close a case file regarded as inconsequential or to deliver a suspended sentence. Moreover, juvenile offenders are always held in special sections of correctional or rehabilitation facilities and are not allowed to intermingle with older inmates.

14. Additional details are required in order to identify some of the persons named in the annex. They are: [REDACTED] (No. 3), [REDACTED] (No. 5), [REDACTED] (No. 7), [REDACTED] (No. 11), [REDACTED] (No. 18), [REDACTED] (No. 22) and [REDACTED] (No. 36).
