

**Mandates of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; the Special Rapporteur on minority issues; and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief**

REFERENCE:  
UA OTH 3/2018

24 January 2018

Mr. Sharaf,

We would like to bring to your attention the information we have received concerning the death sentence of Mr. **Hamid Kamali bin Haydara**.

Mr. **Hamid Kamali bin Haydara**, Bahá'í follower in Yemen, was the subject of previous communications to you (YEM 5/2014, YEM 1/2016, YEM 3/2016, YEM 2/2017) to which we regret that no replies have been received.

According to the additional information received:

On 2 January 2018, the Specialized Criminal Court issued a death sentence against Mr. Hamid Kamali Bin Haydara, a Bahá'í follower in Yemen. In its decision, the court ordered the forfeiture of all Mr. Haydara's assets and the dissolution of Bahá'í Assemblies in Yemen. The verdict required that the execution, the date of which is unknown, be carried out in public. The defence lawyer immediately submitted an appeal against the court decision. There were also reasonable grounds to believe that the trial did not comply with the most stringent guarantees of fair trial and due process. In addition, the court did not provide the defence lawyer with a copy of the death sentence.

Mr. Haydara was arrested on 3 December 2013, and remains incarcerated in the National Security Prison in Sana'a. The Specialized Criminal Prosecution of the Republic of Yemen indicted him for "compromising the independence of the Republic of Yemen". In the indictment letter, the General Prosecutor accused Mr. Haydara of collaborating with a foreign country (the State of Israel) by working for the Universal House of Justice, the supreme governing body of the Bahá'ís based in Israel. He was also accused of spreading the Bahá'í faith in the Republic of Yemen. During the trial hearings, neither Mr. Haydara nor his lawyer had the chance to discuss or contest the evidence presented by the General Prosecutor in relation to the accusation of Mr. Haydara's involvement in "compromising the independence of the Republic of Yemen".

Since his arrest, his trial has been repeatedly postponed. Moreover, on multiple occasions, including the last trial, he was not brought to the court to attend hearings related to his case.

We express grave concern that Mr. Haydara has been sentenced to death on the charge of "compromising the independence of the Republic of Yemen". This charge

does not meet the threshold of “most serious crimes” warranting the death penalty under international law. We are also concerned that the judicial procedures that led to the imposition of death sentence on Mr. Haydara do not fulfill the most stringent guarantees of fair trial and due process as provided by international law, and that the carrying out of a death sentence under these conditions may amount to an arbitrary execution. Our serious concern is heightened by the fact that Mr. Haydara was arrested and punished with death on the ground of his religion.

Given these concerns, we are respectfully appealing for the **death sentence against Mr. Haydara to be annulled.**

While we do not wish to prejudge the accuracy of the information made available to us, the death sentence imposed on Mr. Haydara appears to be in contravention with international law, in particular the right of every individual to life and security as set out in articles 6 (1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) as well as the right not to be deprived arbitrarily of his liberty and to fair proceedings before an independent and impartial tribunal, including the right to have access to legal counsel, in accordance with articles 9 and 14 of the ICCPR, acceded to by the Republic of Yemen on 9 February 1987. The Human Rights Committee has stressed in its General Comment No. 32 (2007) that “requirement of competence, independence and impartiality of a tribunal in the sense of article 14, paragraph 1, is an absolute right that is not subject to any exception.”

Article 6 (2) of the ICCPR states that the sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes. Furthermore, article 6 (4) of the ICCPR establishes that anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to seek pardon or commutation of the sentence.

We are also appealing to you to ensure the right to freedom of religion or belief, in accordance with article 18 of the ICCPR. This right includes the freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of one’s choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest one’s religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.

Article 27 of the ICCPR guarantees to minorities, inter alia, the right to profess and practice their own religion. Moreover, the 1992 Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities requires States to protect the existence and identity of religious minorities within their territories, to adopt appropriate legislative and other measures to achieve those ends (article 1) and to ensure that persons belonging to minorities may exercise their human rights without discrimination and in full equality before the law (article 4.1).

The full texts of the human rights instruments and standards recalled above are available on [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org) or can be provided upon request.

In view of the urgency of the matter, we would appreciate a response on the initial steps taken by you to safeguard the rights of the above-mentioned person in compliance with international instruments.

As it is our responsibility, under the mandates provided to us by the Human Rights Council, to seek to clarify all cases brought to our attention, we would be grateful for your observations on the following matters:

1. Please provide any additional information and any comment you may have on the above-mentioned allegations.
2. Please provide information concerning the factual and legal grounds for the arrest and detention of Mr. Hamid Kamali Bin Haydara on 3 December 2013 and how these measures are consistent with the international human rights obligations of Yemen, including article 9 of the ICCPR.
3. Please provide the factual and legal grounds for the imposition of the death sentence against Mr. Haydara on 2 January 2018, and how this sentence complies with international human rights laws standards including article 6 of the ICCPR.
4. Please provide the details of the judicial proceedings against Mr. Haydara, and how they comply with the guarantees of fair trial and due process, as enshrined, inter alia, in article 14 of ICCPR.
5. Please indicate what measures have been taken to ensure that persons belonging to religious minorities, including members of the Bahá'ís, can freely and without discrimination exercise their right to freedom of religion and belief.

We intend to publicly express our concerns in the near future as, in our view, the information upon which the press release will be based is sufficiently reliable to indicate a matter warranting immediate attention. We also believe that the wider public should be alerted to the potential implications of the above-mentioned allegations. The press release will indicate that we have been in contact with you to clarify the issue/s in question.

Your response will be made available in a report to be presented to the Human Rights Council for its consideration.

Kindly note that a letter with the same information has been transmitted to the authorities of the Republic of Yemen. Please also note that this letter does not in any way imply the expression of any opinion concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities.

We would like to inform you that after having transmitted an urgent appeal to you, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention may transmit the case through its regular procedure in order to render an opinion on whether the deprivation of liberty was arbitrary or not. Such urgent appeals in no way prejudice any opinion the Working Group may render. You are required to respond separately for the urgent appeal procedure and the regular procedure.

Please accept, Mr. Sharaf, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Elina Steinerte  
Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

Agnes Callamard  
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

Diego García-Sayán  
Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

Fernand de Varennes  
Special Rapporteur on minority issues

Ahmed Shaheed  
Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief