

## A List of those Killed (Since Feb. 14)



جمعية شباب البحرين لحقوق الإنسان  
Bahrain Youth Society For Human Rights

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**Terms:**

- **MOI** : Ministry of the Interior
- **BICI** : BAHRAIN INDEPENDENT COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
- **BDF**: Bahrain Defence Force

## A List of those Killed since the Protests in February 2011

\*Some of the information is quoted from the Bahraini Alwasat newspaper

Victim	The BICI Report	Legal Status
1. Hassan Makki	The Mol investigation into the death of Hasan Jassim Mohamed Maki concluded that his death was caused by medical negligence .A Prosecution was initiated against one doctor involved in Mr. Maki’s case. The Commission concludes that this death can be attributed to his mistreatment whilst in custody.	So far there is no case in Court.
2. Ali Saqur	The Mol investigation into the death of Ali Isa Ibrahim Saqer has resulted in the prosecution of five individuals. On 25 May 2011, the Mol referred charges of manslaughter against two Mol personnel to a military court. A further three Mol personnel have been charged with failing to report this crime. The Commission concludes that this death is attributable to Mr. Saqar’s mistreatment while in custody.	<p>The Public Prosecution charged the first and second defendants with assaulting the bodies of the detained victims, Ali Isa Saqur and Zakariya Al-Ashiri, by beating them with a plastic hose in different parts of their bodies without intending to kill them, which caused the wounds described in the medical report, and which led to their death. While it charged the third, fourth and fifth defendants with neglect, and since they are policemen they should have reported a crime related to their work and which is assaulting the victims Ali Isa Saqur and Zakariya Rashid Al-Ashiri by the defendants. The defendants are being tried in the First Criminal Court.</p> <p><b><u>(29 September 2013) Reducing the sentence from 10 years to two years.</u></b></p>

3. Zakariya Al-Ashiri	The MoI investigation into the death of Zakariya Rashid Hassan Al Asheri has resulted in the prosecution of five individuals. The Commission concludes that Mr. Al Asheri's death is attributable to his mistreatment while in custody.	The Third High Criminal Court acquitted on (12 March 2013) two policemen in the case of the death of Zakariya Rashid Hassan Al Asheri.
4. Abdul-Kareem Fakhrawi	The death of Abdulkarim Ali Ahmed Fakhrawi occurred at the BDF Hospital after he had been transferred from the custody of the NSA. The NSA conducted an investigation into the physical abuse of Mr. Fakhrawi but not into his death. The NSA investigation resulted in the prosecution of two individuals for physical abuse. The Commission considers that the NSA failed to conduct an effective investigation into Mr. Fakhrawi's death, which would satisfy the relevant obligations under international law.	The First High Criminal Court issued on Sunday (30 December 2012) a sentence to imprison two policemen from the National Security Apparatus with 7 years, and to refer the case particular of those accused of torturing Abdul-Kareem Fakhrawi to the Civil Court.  <b><u>(27 October 2013) Reducing the sentence from 7 years to 3 years.</u></b>
5. Jaber Al-Alaiwat	The death of Jaber Ebrahim Yousif Mohamed Alawiyat occurred four days after he was released from the custody at the MoI Dry Dock Detention Centre. The MoI failed to conduct an investigation into the death of Mr. Alawiyat, and consequently has not complied with international law.	So far there is no case in Court.
6. Jawad Al-Shamlan	The death of police officer	So far there is no case in Court.

	<p>Jawad Mohamed Ali Kadhem Shamlan is attributable to the BDF. The Military Attorney General's investigation found that the death resulted from the deflection of a bullet fired in legitimate circumstances. The investigation therefore concluded that the BDF personnel acted in accordance with the law. As has already been stated, the Commission concludes that, the Military Prosecution investigations were not effective and consequently that it was not in compliance with international law.</p>	
7. Aziz Ayyad	<p>The Commission has been unable to attribute the death of Lieutenant Aziz Jumaa Ali Ayyad to specific persons or agencies. The exact circumstances of Lieutenant Ayyad's death are unknown. Consequently the Commission is unable to attribute his death to a particular agency or group of persons. The BDF has not initiated an investigation into the circumstances surrounding this death and consequently there has not been compliance with international law.</p>	So far there is no case in Court.
8. Abdul-Redha Buhmaid	<p>The death of Mr. Abdulredha Buhmaid may be attributed to the BDF and may have resulted from the use of excessive and unnecessary lethal</p>	So far there is no case in Court.

	<p>force. The Military AG purports to have conducted an effective investigation, which found that the BDF did fire warning shots but that the calibre and trajectory of the lethal bullet meant that it could not have been fired by the BDF. The investigation concluded that the BDF personnel appeared to have acted in accordance with the law.</p>	
9. Bahiya Al-Aradi	<p>The death of Ms. Alaradi is attributable to BDF. However, the available evidence is not sufficient to conclude that the death resulted from an excessive use of force. The Commission has found no evidence to support the family's belief that the deceased was shot by a sniper.</p>	So far there is no case in Court.
10. Jaffar Mayoof	<p>The Commission is able to establish that Mr Mayoof was shot by security forces. However, the available evidence it is not sufficient to conclude that the death resulted from an excessive use of force.</p>	So far there is no case in Court.
11. Ali Mushaima	<p>The death of Mr. Almeshaima can be attributed to the use of excessive force by police officers. At the time of the shooting, there were no reports of any disturbances in the Daih area. Furthermore, the fact that Mr. Almeshaima was shot</p>	<p>The High Criminal Court sentenced on Thursday (30 January 2013) with 7 years in prison a policemen in the case of the death of Ali Abdul-Hadi Mushaima, and which is the maximum penalty in the charge against the policeman. Mushaima is considered one of the first victims of protests that</p>

	<p>in the back at close range indicates that there was no justification for the use of lethal force.</p>	<p>broke out in Bahrain on (14 February 2011)</p> <p><b><u>(21 October 2013) Reducing the sentence from 7 years to 3 years.</u></b></p>
12. Fadhel Al-Matrook	<p>The death of Mr Matrook can be attributed to the use of excessive force by police officers. One police officer has admitted that he fired a shotgun round in the direction of the demonstrators. The Mol has initiated an investigation into this case. The Commission has not received any information on the recent progress of this investigation.</p>	<p>The High Criminal Court reserved 26 February 2013 a date to rule in the case of the two policemen accused of killing Fadhel Al-Matrook. The Court charged the two policemen as officials in the Ministry of Interior who fired a bullet from a shotgun at the victim (Fadhel Al-Matrook) without intending to kill him, which caused the wounds described in the medical report and which led to his death.</p> <p><b>(26 May 2013) Court of Appeal upheld the verdicts (acquittal).</b></p>
13. Mahmood Abu-Taki	<p>The death of Mr. Abutaki can be attributed to the use of excessive force by police officers. The Commission has not seen any evidence to suggest that the demonstrators were armed with weapons. Furthermore, the fact that the deceased was shot in the back at close range indicates that there was no justification for the use of lethal force. The Mol initiated an investigation into this incident. The Commission has not received any information on the recent progress of this investigation.</p>	<p>So far there is no case in Court.</p>
14. Ali Khudair	<p>The death of Mr. Khudair</p>	<p>So far there is no case in Court.</p>

	<p>can be attributed to the use of excessive force by police officers. The Commission has not seen any evidence to suggest that the demonstrators were armed with weapons.</p> <p>Furthermore, the fact that the deceased was shot in the back at close range indicates that there was no justification for the use of lethal force. The Mol initiated an investigation into this incident. The Commission has not received any information on the recent progress of this investigation.</p>	
<p>15. Isa Abdul-Hassan</p>	<p>The death of Mr. Hussain can be attributed to the use of excessive force by police officers. The fact that the deceased was unarmed and was shot at close range in the head indicates that there was no justification for the use of lethal force. Furthermore, the Mol initiated an investigation into this incident and concluded that the evidence amounted to a wrongful killing.</p>	<p>The Third High Criminal Court acquitted on (27 September 2012) two policemen in the case of the death of Ali Al-Momen and Isa Abdul-Hassan, who were killed in the events witnessed in Bahrain in February 2011. The Public Prosecution charged the defendant on (17 February 2011) as an official (Head Police Officer) at the Ministry of Interior, and while performing his duty he assaulted the body of the victim Isa Abdul-Hassan by firing a bullet (shotgun pellet) which hit him in the head, and caused the wounds described in the forensic report, by doing that he did not intend to kill him, however it led to his death.</p> <p><b>(25 February 2013) Court of Appeal upheld the verdicts</b></p>

		<b>(acquittal).</b>
16. Ali Al-Momen	<p>The death of Mr. Moumen can be attributed to the use of excessive force by police officers. The fact that the deceased was unarmed and was shot at close range in the thigh indicates that there was no justification for the use of lethal force. Furthermore, the Mol initiated an investigation into this incident and concluded that the evidence amounted to a wrongful killing and a police officer is being prosecuted for this offence.</p>	<p>The Third High Criminal Court acquitted on (27 September 2012) two policemen in the case of the death of Ali Al-Momen and Isa Abdul-Hassan, who were killed in the events witnessed in Bahrain in February 2011. The Public Prosecution charged the defendant on the same date as an official (policeman) at the Ministry of Interior, and while performing his duty he assaulted the body of the victim Ali Al-Momen by firing a bullet (shotgun pellet) which hit him in the leg, and caused the wounds described in the forensic report, by doing that he did not intend to kill him, however it led to his death.</p> <p><b>(25 February 2013) Court of Appeal upheld the verdicts (acquittal).</b></p>
17. Ahmed Farhan	<p>The death of Mr. Farhan can be attributed to the use of excessive force by police officers. The fact that the deceased was unarmed and had already been shot in the right leg before being shot at close range in the head indicates that there was no justification for the use of lethal force. The Mol initiated an investigation into this incident. The Commission has not received any information on the recent progress of this investigation.</p>	<p>So far there is no case in Court.</p>
18. Jaffar Mohammed	<p>The Commission is able to</p>	<p>So far there is no case in Court.</p>



Salman	establish that Mr. Salman was shot by police officers. However, the available evidence it is not sufficient to conclude that the death resulted from an excessive use of force.	
19. Hani Abdul-Aziz	The death of Mr. Jumaa can be attributed to the use of excessive force by police. The fact that the deceased was unarmed and was shot three times while running away indicates that there was no justification for the use of lethal force. The Mol investigation has identified the officer responsible for the death.	<p>The Third High Criminal Court convicted on (27 September 2012) First Lieutenant in the Ministry of Interior with 7 years in prison in the case of killing Hani Abdul-Aziz, after he was charged with beating that led to death. The sentence issued against the defendant is the maximum penalty. The Court indicated that it was satisfied with the evidence, which included that the defendant on (19 March 2011), and as a First Lieutenant in the Ministry of Interior, and while performing his duty killed the victim Hani Abdul-Aziz by firing three bullets from a shotgun with the intention of killing him. The Court decided to refer the civil plaintiffs to the concerned Civil Court without expenses.</p> <p><b><u>(26 May 2013) Reducing the sentence from 7 years to 6 months.</u></b></p>
20. Isa Radhi	The death of Mr. Alradhi can be attributed to the use of excessive force by police. The fact that the deceased sustained multiple injuries consistent with impacts or beatings indicates that there was no justification for the use of lethal force. The Mol initiated an	So far there is no case in Court.

	investigation into this incident. The Commission has not received any information on the recent progress of this investigation.	
21. Ahmed Abdulla Hassan	The death of Mr. Hasan can be attributed to the use of excessive force by unknown persons. The fact that the deceased was shot three times in the back indicates that there was no justification for the use of lethal force. The Commission is unable to attribute this death to a particular agency or group of civilians.	So far there is no case in Court.
22. Majeed Abdul-Aal	The exact circumstances of this death are unknown. Consequently, the Commission is unable to determine that there was an excessive use of force or to attribute this death to a particular agency or group of civilians.	So far there is no case in Court.
23. Isa Mohammed Ali	The MoI has failed to conduct any investigation into circumstances surrounding this death. The available evidence is not sufficient to establish the responsible persons or whether the death resulted from an excessive use of force.	So far there is no case in Court.
24. Khadija Mirza	The exact circumstances of this death are unknown. Consequently, the Commission is unable to determine whether there was an excessive use of	So far there is no case in Court.

	force or to attribute this death to a particular agency.	
25. Sayed Hameed Mahfoud	The Commission considers that the death of Mr. Mahfoudh was an unlawful killing. The fact that the deceased was found inside a plastic bag and the evidence of suffocation are indicative of an unlawful killing. The Commission is unable to attribute this death to a particular agency or group of civilians.	So far there is no case in Court.
26. Jaffar Hassan Yousif	The exact circumstances of this death are unknown, and consequently the Commission is unable to determine whether there was an excessive use of force or to attribute this death to a particular agency or group of civilians.	So far there is no case in Court.
27. Abdul-Rasool Al-Hujairi	The death of Mr. Hujair can be attributed to the use of excessive force by unknown persons. The fact that the deceased sustained multiple traumatic injuries indicates that there was no justification for the use of lethal force. The Commission is unable to attribute this death to a particular agency or group of civilians.	So far there is no case in Court.
Stephen 28. Abraham	The death of Stephen Abraham is attributable to the BDF. The Military AG purports to have conducted an effective investigation. The investigation found that the calibre and	No information

	trajectory of the lethal bullet meant that it could not have been fired by the BDF. The investigation concluded that the BDF personnel appeared to have acted in accordance with the law.	
29. Mohammad Ikhlas Tozzumul Ali	The death of Mr. Ali can be classified as an intentional killing. An MoI investigation has not resulted in the prosecution of any individuals.	No information
30. Sayed Ahmed Saeed Shams	The MoI has failed to conduct an effective investigation into the circumstances surrounding this death. The available evidence is not sufficient to establish the responsible persons or whether the death resulted from an excessive use of force.	So far there is no case in Court.

**Various Incidents of Death (Outside the Specified Timframe of the BICI)**

<b>Incident</b>	<b>Date of Death</b>
1. Zainab Ali Ahmed	2 June 2011
2. Salman Isa Ahmed Abu-Idrees	3 June 2011
3. Sayed Adnan Sayed Hassan Al-Musawi	23 June 2011
4. Zainab Hassan Ahmed Jumaa	15 July 2011
5. Isa Ahmed Al-Tawil	31 July 2011
6. Sayed Jawad Ahmed Hashim Marhoon	14 September 2011
7. Jafar Lutf-Allah	30 September 2011
8. Ahmed Jaber Al-Qattan	6 October 2011
9. Ali Jawad Al-Sheikh	31 August 2011
10. Mohammed Abdul-Hussein Farhan	
11. Aziza Hassan Khamees	

**Incidents that were Not Covered in the BICI Report**

<b>Incident</b>	<b>Date of Death</b>	<b>Cause of Death</b>
1. Ali Yousif Al-Badah	19 November 2011	Run over by a car by the Security Forces.
2. Abdul-Nabi Kadhem Al-Aqel	23 November 2011	Pursued and hit with a car by the Security Forces.
3. Ali Ahmed Radhi	15 December 2011	Run over by a car by the Security Forces.
4. Sayed Hashim Saeed Isa	31 December 2011	Hit with a 'teargas' canister in the neck.
5. Yousif Ahmed Abbas Al-Muwali	13 January 2012	He disappeared and then was found near a beach, and he was found to be tortured. His family accuse the Security Forces of killing him.
6. Mohammed Ebrahim Yaqoob	25 January 2012	Run over by a car by the Security Forces.
7. Fadhel Mirza Al-Obeidi	10 March 2012	The Security Forces fired shotgun bullets at him and he was hit in the head.
8. Ahmed Ismail Hassan	31 March 2012	He was shot with an unknown 'live bullet' while filming protests.
9. Salah Abbas Habib	21 April 2012	The Security Forces fired shotgun bullets at him and he was hit in the back.  <b>The Third High Criminal Court acquitted on (24 November 2013) policemen in the case of the death of Mr. Habib</b>
10. Hussam Mohammed Jassim Al-Haddad	18 August 2012	The Security Forces fired shotgun bullets at him and he was hit in the back.
11. Ali Hussein Yousif Nima	29 September 2012	The Security Forces fired shotgun bullets at him and he was hit in the back.
12. Ali Abbas Radhi	9 November 2012	Run over by a car after being chased by security

		forces in street.
13. Hussein Al-Jaziri	14 February 2013	The Security Forces fired shotgun bullets at him
14. Mahmood Aljazeera	22 February 2013	Hit with a 'teargas' canister in the Head.