

Note: Some articles, has translated by Bahrain Youth Society for Human Rights (BYSHR)

Charges:

1. Organising and managing a terrorist group for the overthrow and the change of the country's constitution and the royal rule in accordance with article **(1,6) of the law no. 58 for 2006 related to the protection of society against terrorist acts.**
2. The seeking and correspondence with a terrorist organization abroad working for a foreign country to conduct heinous acts against the Kingdom of Bahrain in accordance with article **(122) of the criminal law for the 1976.**
3. An attempt to overthrow and change the country's constitution and Royal rule by force in accordance with article **(148) of the criminal law for 1976.**
4. An attempt to incite and solicit the overthrow and change the country's constitution and Royal rule by force in accordance with article **(160) of the criminal law for 1976.**
5. The collection and providing of money for the terrorist group with the knowledge of its practices and terrorist activities in accordance with **law related to money laundering and financing terrorism for the year 2001.**
6. The obtaining of publications that contain content inciting the overthrow of the governing law in the country by force in accordance with **article (161) of the same law.**
7. Insult the army according to the **article (216) of the same law.**
8. Inciting publicly towards the hatred of the governing law of the country in accordance to article **no (165) of the same law.**
9. Broadcasting false news and rumours that caused the threatening of public security and inflecting damage to public interest in accordance to article **(168) of the same law.**
10. Inciting the hatred of a certain sect of people in accordance to article **(172) of the same law.**
11. Inciting incomppliance with the law that is considered a crime in accordance with article **(173) of the same law.**
12. Organising and participating in rallies without the permission of the specialized body according to **article (1,2,3,9,13) of the law related to meetings and processions for 2006.**

Article:

- **(1, 6) of the law no. 58 for 2006 related to the protection of society against terrorist acts.**

Article(1): “In the implementation of the provisions of this law, terrorism means any threat or use of force or violence, whatever the motives or the purposes, resorted to by the criminal in carrying out either an individual or collective criminal project, in order to disable the provisions of the constitution or the laws or the rules, to disrupt the public order; to expose to danger the safety and security of the kingdom; or to harm the national unity or the security of the international community, if the act harms individuals or disseminates among them horror or panic or puts in danger their lives, freedoms or security; or damages the environment; the public health; the national economy; the public or private facilities, buildings and properties; or their occupation or obstructing their work, or obstructing the public authorities or religious buildings or educational faculties from doing their work”

Article(6): “Whoever creates, establishes, organizes or manages, in violation of the provisions of the law, an association, body, organization, group, gang or a branch thereof; or has a leading position therein, for the purpose of calling, by whatever means, for obstruction of the provisions of the constitution or the laws or preventing the states’ institutions or the public authorities from carrying out their duties; or the attack against the individual liberties of the citizens or any other freedoms and public rights guaranteed by the constitution and law; or to harm national unity, if terrorism was among the means used to achieve or execute the objectives called by the association, body, organization, group, gang or the branch of one of them; shall be punished by the **death penalty**.

Whoever provides them with weapons, ammunition, explosives or missiles, devices or information; or provides them places, houses or refuge; or provides them with means to live, or either hid or damaged for them items or money or weapons that had been used or are to be used in their activity or obtained through it, while knowing what they advocate for and about their means to achieve and execute this objective, shall be punished by **life sentence or no less than ten years imprisonment**.

Whoever joins these associations, bodies, organizations, groups, gangs or branches of one of them, or participates in their activity in any way while knowing about their terrorist objectives, shall be punished by **life sentence**.”

- **The criminal law for the 1976.**

Article (122): “Capital punishment shall be inflicted upon any person who spies for a foreign country or communicates therewith or with any person acting on its behalf to carry out hostile out hostile actions against the State of Bahrain”

Article (148): “Life or term imprisonment shall be the penalty for any person who attempts with the use of force to overthrow or change the country's Constitution, Amiri rule, and system of government or seizes power in the country.

If the offence has been committed by an armed gang, the death sentence shall be the punishment for the person who has formed the gang and ringleader or the person acting as a leader thereof.”

Article (160): “A prison sentence of no more than 5 years shall be the penalty for any person who promotes or favours in any manner the overthrow or changing the political, social or economic system of the State where the use of force, thereat or any other illegitimate method is noticed.”

Article (161): “A punishment of imprisonment or payment of a fine shall be inflicted upon any person who possesses, either personally or through others, or maintains publications or literature containing the promotion or dissemination of anything that is provided for in the preceding Article, if they are intended for distribution or reading by others. The same penalty shall be inflicted upon any person who possesses any publishing, recording or promotion device intended, even on a temporary basis, for the printing, recording or broadcasts of appeals, songs or publicity for a set, society, organization or group aiming at the realization of the objectives set forth in the foregoing Article. “

Article (216): “A person shall be liable for imprisonment or payment of a fine if he offends by any method of expression the National Assembly, or other constitutional institutions, the army, law courts, authorities or government agencies.”

Article (165): “Any person who incites with the use of one of the publication methods to develop hatred of the ruling regime or show contempt towards it.”

Article (168): “A punishment of imprisonment for a period of no more than 2 years and a fine not exceeding BD200, or either penalty, shall be inflicted upon any person who willfully broadcasts any false or malicious news reports, statements or rumours or spreads adverse publicity, if such conduct results in disturbing public security, terrorizing people or causing damage to public interest.

The same penalty shall be inflicted upon any person who possesses, either personally or through others, any documents or publications containing anything provided for in the preceding paragraph, if they are intended for distribution or reading by others, and upon any person who possesses any publishing, recording or promotion device intended, even no a temporary basis, for the printing, recording or broadcast of any of the above.”

Article (172): “A punishment of imprisonment for a period of no more than two years and a fine not exceeding BD200 or either penalty, shall be inflicted upon any person who incites others by any method of publication to hate or show contempt for a certain faction, if such incitement undermines the public peace.”

Article (173): “The punishment provided for in the preceding Article shall be inflicted upon any person who incites others by any method of publication not to comply with the applicable laws or to do any act that constitutes a crime.”

- **(1,2,3,9,13) of the law related to meetings and processions for 2006.**

Article (2):

- A) Any person that organizes a public meeting must inform in writing the Chief of Public Security at least three days prior the meeting.
- B) If during the notified meeting or the rally a breach of public security, public order, harm to others, or public or private funds occurs, the people responsible for the damages will bear the civil and criminal liability.

However, if a meeting or rally takes place without notification, the organisers of the meeting or rally will be held responsible along with the perpetrators, for compensating the damages.

And a judicial ruling must be issued from the specialised court identifying the persons responsible in the two mentioned cases above.

Article (3):

- A) It must be detailed in the notice, the time, location and subject of the meeting, and whether the purpose of the meeting is a lecture or a general discussion.
- B) The notification must be signed by three people.
- C) The following is required for a person to be able sign the notification:
 - 1) To be from the locals or relating to, the city where the meeting will be held.
 - 2) To be a resident of that city or village, or well known amongst its people with a good reputation.
 - 3) To have his civil and political rights.
 - 4) And each signatory should show in the notification their name, description, profession and place of residence.

If any of the mentioned conditions are not met, the notice will be disregarded.

The Chief of Public Security or his representative may alter the time and location of the meeting based on any reason that disturbs the public order, upon informing the meeting organisers about this change at a maximum of two days after receiving the notice, and that the alteration should not exceed one week.

Article (9): “The provisions of the following articles (1), (2), (3), (4), (6) and (7) from this law apply on meetings, rallies and protests that take place in squares or go through roads with political purposes.

And it is permissible for the Chief of Public Security or his representative to change the course of the rally or protest, upon informing the organisers of the event in accordance to **Article (4)** of this law.

If a rally was organised for a political purpose during a funeral event, the declaration issued by the Public Security regarding the prevention of the rally or altering its course, should be informed to the deceased's family members organising the funeral."

Article (13):

Without the prejudice to any of the penalties more severe, provided by the Penal Code or any other law:

- A) The punishments of an imprisonment period **not exceeding six month or a fine not less than one hundred Dinars**, or both punishments will be given to the promoters, organisers, members of the public meetings, rallies, protests and gathering committees that take place or take a course without being notified about or despite the declared prevention order.

And same punishment will be given to all who continues the promotion, or organisation of them despite their prevention.

As well the punishment to those who begin to participate in that meeting, rally, protest or gathering will be an imprisonment of a period no longer than a month or a fine not less than fifty Dinars, or both punishments together.

- B) It is punishable by imprisonment of a period **not exceeding four month or a fine not less than fifty Dinars**, or by both punishments together for every person that participates – despite the warning by the Public Security – in a meeting, rally, protest or gathering that was not notified about, had a prevention order declared or disobeying the orders to disperse the gathering.
- C) It is punishable by imprisonment of a period **not exceeding one month or a fine not less than fifty Dinars**, or by both punishments together for every person that used a vehicle in any rally, protest or gathering without a special permission from the Chief of Public Security or his representative.
- D) It is punishable by imprisonment of a period **not exceeding one year or a fine not less than two hundred Dinars**, or by both punishments together for every person who disobeys paragraphs (3) and (4) from Article (6) of this law.
- E) It is punishable by imprisonment of a period **not exceeding one month or a fine not less than fifty Dinars**, or by both punishments together for every person who disobeys any of the other provisions declared in this law.