

**Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
National Society for Human Rights
Information, Statistics & Documentation Center**



First Report on the National Society for Human Rights

**Its Culture, Vision, Mission, Objectives, and
Accomplishments (2004, 2005, 2006 / 1425H, 1426H,
1427H)**

In the Name of God the Merciful the Compassionate
“And indeed We have honored the Children of Adam,
and We have carried them on land and sea, and have
provided them with Al –Tayyibat (good lawful things),
and have preferred them above many of those whom
We have created with a marked preferment.”
(Chapter of Al Isra, Verse ‘70’)

Table of Contents

SUBJECT	PAGE
Introduction	
Chapter One: Introducing the Society	
Chapter Two: Administrative Systems of the Society	
1. General Assembly	
2. Executive Council	
3. President of the Society	
4. Vice President of the Society	
5. Committees of the Society	
6. Secretariat of the Society	
7. Information, Statistics, and Documentation Center	
8. Planning & Development Department	
9. Communication & International Cooperation Department	
10. Financial & Administrative Department	
11. Information & Public Relations Department	
12. Secretariat and Clients' Relations Department	
13. Branches of the Society	
Chapter Three: Accomplishments of the Society	
First: Formulation of Financial & Admin. Regulations	
Second: The Society's Branches	

Third: Collaborating Members	
Fourth: Symposia & Workshops Organized by the Society	
Fifth: Number and Categories of Cases Received by the Society from its inception up to 2006	
Definitions of Cases according to Category	
Personal Affairs Cases	
Civil Affairs Cases	
Family Violence Affairs Cases	
Administrative Cases	
Judicial Cases	
Labor Cases	
Prisoners' Cases	
Other Cases	
Sixth: Control of Municipal Elections	
Seventh: Society's Visits to some Prisons and Detention Centers	
Eighth: Society's Visits to some Orphanages, Aged Women, Paralyzed, Handicapped and Psychiatric Clinics	
Ninth: Human Rights Library	
Tenth: Information, Statistics and Documentation Center	
Eleventh: Coordination with some Governmental Parties	
Twelfth: Studies and Reports Accomplished by the Society	

Thirteenth: Publications of the Society	
Fourteenth: Human Rights Award	
Fifteenth: International, Regional and Local Bodies Addressed by the Society	
Chapter Four: The Society and Saudi Prisoners Abroad	
Saudi Detainees at Guantnmo Bay	
The Saudi prisoner in Israel (Abdul Rahman Al Atawi)	
Saudi Prisoners in Iraq	
The Saudi prisoner in USA (Hemidan Al Turki)	
Saudi detainees in Yemen	
Saudi detainees in Syria	

The Saudi prisoner in Georgia (Mishael Al Otaibi)	
Society's observation on opinion trials	
Chapter Five: Visits of Foreign Officials to the Society	
Chapter Six: Activity of the Members	
a. The Meetings of the Society's' Members with the State's Senior Officials	

b. Members Visits to Counterpart Societies	
c. Participation of Members of the Society in Conferences, Symposia, and Workshops	
Chapter Seven: The Society's Male & Female Staff	
Appendix 1	
Appendix 2	

Index of Tables

Table No.	Subject
Table No. 1	Meetings of the General Assembly from the Inception of the Society to the end of 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 2	Members of the Executive Council
Table No. 3	Meetings of the Executive Council in its 1 st Session
Table No. 4	Meetings of the Executive Council in its 2 nd Session
Table No. 5	Presidents & Vice Presidents of the National Society for Human Rights
Table No. 6	Permanent Committees of the Society
Table No. 7	Temporary Committees and their respective Members, Presidents, & Vice President
Table No. 8	Regional Society's Branches, their Opening dates, and Cases Received
Table No. 9	Names of the Society's Collaborating Members (First Batch)
Table No. 10	Areas Represented by Collaborating Members and their Percentages
Table No. 11	Number of Collaborating Members according to Area
Table No. 12	Symposia and Workshops Organized By the Society in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 13	Symposia & Workshops Organized by the Society in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 14	Symposia, Lectures & Training Programs Organized by the Society in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 15	Number of Cultural Events Organized By the Society between 2004- 2006 (1425H to 1427H)
Table No. 16	Total Cases Received by the Society from its Inception up to the end of 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 17	Total Cases Received by the Society according to Branch
Table No. 18	Total Females' Cases Forwarded to the Society
Table No. 19	Total Male Cases Forwarded to the Society
Table No. 20	Cases Forwarded to the Society according to Nationality
Table No. 21	Number of Personal Affairs Cases Received by the Society per Branch
Table No. 22	Personal Affairs Cases Received by the Society per Offender Party in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 23	Personal Affairs Cases Received by the Society per Offender Party in 2005 (1426H)

Table No. 24	Total Personal Affairs Cases Per Offender Party in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 25	Total Personal Affairs Cases Per Offender Party
Table No. 26	Personal Affairs Cases Per Category in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 27	Personal Affairs Cases Per Category in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 28	Personal Affairs Cases Per Category in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 29	Number and Ratio of Civil Affairs Cases to Total Cases Received by the Society
Table No. 30	Total Civil Affairs Cases per Offender Party in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 31	Total Civil Affairs Cases per Offender Party in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 32	Total Civil Affairs Cases per Offender Party in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 33	Total Offender Parties in Civil Affairs Cases
Table No. 34	Civil Affairs Cases per Category in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 35	Civil Affairs Cases per Category in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 36	Civil Affairs Cases per Category in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 37	Family Violence Cases per Category in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 38	Family Violence Cases per Category in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 39	Family Violence Cases per Category in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 40	Total Family Violence Cases Received by the Society
Table No. 41	Total Family Violence Cases per Offender Party in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 42	Total Family Violence Cases per Offender Party in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 43	Total Family Violence Cases per Offender Party in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 44	Cases of Withholding of Identity Documents by a Family Member
Table No. 45	Total Offender Parties in Family Cases in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 46	Number and Percentage of Total Administrative Cases Forwarded to the Society per Branch
Table No. 47	Total Administrative Cases per Offender Party in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 48	Total Administrative Cases per Offender Party in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 49	Total Administrative Cases per Addressed Party in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 50	Administrative Cases Forwarded to the Society per Category

	In 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 51	Administrative Cases per Category in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 52	Administrative Cases per Category in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 53	Total Parties Addressed in Relation to Administrative Cases Forwarded to the Society
Table No. 54	Number of Cases Received by the Society according to Branch, Year and Percentage
Table No. 55	Total Judicial Cases per Offender Party in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 56	Total Judicial Cases per Offender Party in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 57	Total Judicial Cases per Offender Party in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 58	Total Offender Parties in Judicial Cases Received by the Society
Table No. 59	Judicial Cases Forwarded to the Society per Category in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 60	Judicial Cases per Category in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 61	Judicial Cases per Category in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 62	Number of Labor Cases Received by the Society per Branch, Year, and Relevant Percentages
Table No. 63	Total Labor Cases per Offender Party in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 64	Total Labor Cases per Offender Party in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 65	Total Labor Cases per Offender Party in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 66	Total Labor Cases per Offender Party
Table No. 67	Labor Cases Forwarded to the Society per Category in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 68	Labor Cases per Category in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 69	Labor Cases per Category in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 70	Number of Prisoners Cases Received by the Society according to Branch, Year, and Percentage
Table No. 71	Total of Prisoners Cases per Addressed Authority in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 72	Total Prisoners Cases according to Addressing Authority in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 73	Total Prisoners Cases according to Addressing Body in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 74	Prisoners Cases Received by the Society according to Classification in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 75	Prisoners Cases Received by the Society according to Classification in 2005 (1426H)

Table No. 76	Prisoners Cases Received by the Society according to Classification in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 77	Number of Prisoners Cases Addressing the Concerned Bodies and Received by the Society
Table No. 78	Number of "Other cases" Received by the Society per Branch, Year, and Percentage
Table No. 79	Total "Other" Cases according to Aggravated Body in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 80	Total "Other" Cases according to Aggravated Body in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 81	Total of "Other cases" per Complainant in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 82	Total Complainants in the "Others" Cases
Table No. 83	"Other" Cases Received by the Society per Classification in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 84	"Other" Cases Received by the Society per Classification in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 85	" Other" Cases Received by the Society per Classification in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 86	Prisons & Detention Houses Visits in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 87	Prisons & Detention Houses Visits in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 88	Prisons & Detention Houses Visits in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 89	Prisons & Detention Houses Visits Percentage per Annum
Table No. 90	Orphanages, Aging Women Centers, Children, Handicapped and Protection Houses Visited by the Society in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 91	Aging Women Centers, Orphanages, and Houses for the Handicapped Visited by the Society in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 92	Orphanages, Aging Women Centers, Handicapped, Paralyzed and Psychiatric Clinics Visited by the Society in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 93	Information, Statistics and Documentation Center Units and Sections and their Respective Tasks.
Table No. 94	Number of Correspondence Made by the Society's Riyadh Office to Local & Arab Bodies and International Organizations, and Number and Percentage of Responses Received in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 95	Number of Correspondence made by the Society's Riyadh Office to Local & Arab Bodies and International Organizations, and Number and Percentage of the Responses Received in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 96	Number of Correspondence Made by the Society's

	Riyadh Office to Local & Arab Bodies and International Organizations, and Number and Percentage of Responses Received in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 97	Number of Correspondence Made by the Society's Makkah Branch to Local Bodies and Number and Percentage of Responses Received in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 98	Number of Correspondence Made by the Society's Makkah Branch to Governmental Bodies and Some of Foreign Embassies and Number and Percentage of Responses Received in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 99	Number of Correspondence Made by the Society's Makkah Branch to Local & Arab Bodies, and some Foreign Embassies in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 100	Number of Correspondence Made by the Society's Jazan Branch to Local Bodies and Number and Percentage of Responses Received in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 101	Number of Correspondence Made by the Society's Jazan Branch to Local Bodies and Number and Percentage of Responses Received in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 102	Number of Correspondence Made by the Society's Eastern Region Branch to Local Bodies and the Qatari Embassy and Number and Percentage of Responses Received in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 103	Total Number of Letters Sent by the Society to certain Parties and Replies according to Year
Table No. 104	Total Number of Letters sent by the Society to certain Parties and replies according to Branch
Table No. 105	International and Arab Authorities Addressed with regard to Saudis Detained Abroad
Table No. 106	Foreign Delegations Visiting Society's Riyadh Office in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 107	Foreign Delegations Visiting Society's Makkah Branch in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 108	Foreign Delegations Visiting Society's Riyadh Office in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 109	Foreign Delegations Visiting Society's Makkah Branch in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 110	Members Visits to Counterpart Societies in 2004 (1425H)
Table No. 111	Members Visits to Counterpart Societies in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 112	Members Visits to Counterpart Societies in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 113	Participation of Society's Members in Conferences, Symposia, and Workshops in 2004 (1425H)

Table No. 114	Participation of Society's Members in Conferences, Symposia, and Workshops in 2005 (1426H)
Table No. 115	Participation of Society's Members in Conferences, Symposia, and Workshops in 2006 (1427H)
Table No. 116	Categories & Percentages of Members' Participation
Table No. 117	Percentage of American & European Delegations Visiting the Society Versus Percentage of Society's Members Participations in Events in USA & Europe
Table No. 118	Total Activity of Society from 2004 to 2006 (1425 to 1427H)
Table No. 119	Society's Job Titles & Relevant Number of Employees
Table No. 120	Number & Percentage of Society's Main Office & Employees of Affiliated Branches
Table No. 121	Training Programs Attended by Male & Female Employees of the Society to Enlighten them on Human Rights Culture and Upgrade their Efficiency

Index of Figures

Figure No.	Subject
Figure No. 1	Training Programs, Symposia, Workshops & Lectures Organized by Society from 2004 to 2006 (1425H to 1427H)
Figure No. 2	Total Cases Received by Society since its Inception According to Basic Categories of Cases
Figure No. 3	Total Cases Received per Annum from the inception of Society to the end of 2006 (1427H)
Figure No. 4	Total Cases Forwarded to Society per Sex from its Inception to the end of 2006 (1427H)
Figure No. 5	Total Cases Forwarded to Society per Nationality
Figure No. 6	Personal Affairs Cases per Branch
Figure No. 7	Offender Parties in Personal Affairs Cases
Figure No. 8	Civil Affairs Cases per Branch
Figure No. 9	Total Offender Parties in Civil Affairs Cases
Figure No. 10	Family Violence Cases per Branch
Figure No. 11	Total Family Cases per Offender
Figure No. 12	Administrative Cases per Branch
Figure No. 13	Addressed Parties in Relation to Administrative Cases Received by Society
Figure No. 14	Judicial Cases according to Branch
Figure No. 15	Total Offender Parties in Judicial Cases
Figure No. 16	Labor Cases per Branch
Figure No. 17	Total Labor Cases per Offender Party
Figure No. 18	Prisoners Cases per Branch
Figure No. 19	Addressed Bodies according to Prisoners Cases Received by Society.
Figure No. 20	Other Cases according to Branch
Figure No. 21	Complainants in the "Others" Cases Received by Society
Figure No. 22	Prisons & Detention Houses Visits Percentage per Annum
Figure No. 23	Percentage of Local Bodies Addressed by Society per Annum
Figure No. 24	Percentage of Local Bodies Addressed by Society

	per Branch
Figure No. 25	Addressees Percentage in Three Years versus Replies
Figure No. 26	Number and Percentage of Delegations Visiting Society over the Last Three Years
Figure No. 27	Countries of the Delegations Visiting Society in 2006 (1427H)
Figure No. 28	Society's Participations over Three Years
Figure No. 29	Arabian Gulf States Hosting Participations of Members of Society
Figure No. 30	Countries Hosting Participations of Members of Society

Index of Appendices

Subject
Appendix (1): Some of the Society's Statements
Appendix (2): The Society's Publications

In the Name of God the Merciful the Compassionate

Introduction

This report documents a significant phase of the development of the foundation of the National Society for Human Rights in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It sheds light on the tangible activities of the Society subsequent to that phase. After the founders of the Society had obtained the approval of King Fahad Bin Abdulaziz, may his soul rest in peace, to set up the Society on 9 March 2004 (18 Muharam 1425H), the Society laid the necessary infrastructure for institutional work, namely setting up financial and administrative regulations, visiting counterpart Societies in order to benefit from their experience in this area, determining instruments for the functioning of permanent and temporary Committees, drawing up an investment and funding strategy, opening, besides the Main Office, branches in various geographic regions of the Kingdom such as Jeddah, Dammam, Jazan, and Al Jouf. The job of the founding fathers also consisted in selecting employees from both sexes and training them within the Kingdom and abroad, establishing Information, Statistics and Documentation Centers, setting up a specialized library in the area of human rights, establishing a website for the Society, and issuing a weekly press release and a monthly bulletin "Rights."

In addition to the above, the Society has accomplished many programs and missions including processing more than 8,000 complaints relating to human rights violations by taking all necessary steps to eliminate and remove the repercussions of those violations. Lectures, symposia, and worships have been organized in various cities of the Kingdom. On the other hand, the Society has participated in local and international conferences and symposia, published print-outs and studies, visited more than 20 prisons as well as Social Welfare Houses, Orphanages and Juvenile Houses. As a next step, the Society followed up on the reports of its visits with concerned ministers and officials, discussing with them ways of developing legislations and procedures in view of reinforcing human rights. The Society has gone through a leading experience controlling municipal elections and mobilizing 1500 citizens to supervise the elections in various cities and villages in the Kingdom.

In pursuance of its achievements over the last three years, the Society will carry out during the current Hijra year its approved programs, and will subsequently start to execute its first five-year plan which will start by early 2008 (1429H) and finish by the end of 2013 (1433H). The plan will focus on many issues especially educating people on human rights, disseminating human rights culture, developing relevant legislations, encouraging the government to join more international conventions and covenants, and carrying out the policies and programs relating to the welfare of the strata most susceptible to violations, especially women and children.

In conclusion, I am pleased to extend my thanks and respects to my brothers and sisters, members of the Society, for their efforts and cooperation in carrying out the work as one team, without which the accomplished successes would not have been made. My thanks should also go to both Vice presidents, Supervisors of Branches, Chairs of Temporary and Permanent Committees, and all the employees of the Society, especially the female employees of the Information, Statistics and Documentation Center, the president of the Centre, Ms Suhailah Zain Al Abdeen Hammad for her effort in collecting, documenting, sorting out, categorizing, and classifying information in a manner that meets with the purpose of the report. My appreciations and gratitude also go to Saud Al Babtain Center for Heritage and Culture for hosting the Society for more than 18 months during which it offered the Society all facilities that enabled it to carry out its activities. The Center should also be thanked for its kind initiative to set up a human rights library. Thanks should also go to the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, as well as the General Postal Institution, for issuing a postal stamp that bears the name of the Society, marking a significant era in the history of the Kingdom. And May Allah grant rewards and successes to all those who participated in this noble, humanitarian enterprise.

President of the National Society for Human Rights

Dr. Bandar Bin Mohammed Hamzah Hajjar

Chapter One:
Introducing the Society

The National Society For Human Rights

The National Society For Human Rights was founded in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 9/3/2004 (18/1/1425H) with the aim of defending human beings and protecting their human rights under the ordainment of Islamic Faith and the enjoiments of the Governing Statute, Rules and Regulations, and International Conventions and Declarations that do not conflict with Islamic teachings.

About the Society

The National Society For Human Rights is a non-governmental organization, which is financially and administratively independent. It protects human rights of citizens, residents, and visitors, and supports those rights within and without the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as well as cooperates with governmental and non-governmental organizations within the Kingdom and world-wide in order to realize the objectives for which it has been established.

Vision of the Society

Participating in building up a society of equity and the reign of law according to the gracious Islamic teachings, which call for tolerance, eradication of oppression, aggression, and extremism.

Mission of the Society

Protecting and defending human rights and disseminating their culture, and taking the necessary steps to redress complaints and transgressions relating to human rights breaches in order to curb and eliminate them, and deal with their effects. Part of this mission is also drawing up studies, convening conferences, symposia, workshops, publishing print-outs, announcing stances, and preparing reports.

Objectives of the Society

According to Article (2) of the Charter of the Society, the objectives are summarized as follows:

- 1- Protecting human rights in accordance with the Kingdom's Governing Statute which originates in the Holy Book (The Koran) and the Sunnah (the Prophet's sayings and traditions), the valid Regulations, and Human Rights Conventions, Covenants, and Declarations, consistent with Islamic Law, issued by the Arab League, the Islamic Conference Organization, United Nations and its Agencies and Committees.

- 2- Cooperating with International Human Rights Organizations.
- 3- Standing against injustice, oppression, violence, torture, and intolerance.

Scope of the Society

The Society is not a legislative or judicial or executive authority, neither is it a substitute for any of these authorities. Its scope is provided for in Article (3) of its Charter, which states the following:

- 1- Ensuring that the provisions of the Governing Statute and the internal regulatory bylaws relating to human rights are implemented.
- 2- Ensuring that the Kingdom's commitments under human rights issues are applied in line with the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, the UN Covenant, and International Conventions on Human Rights.
- 3- Receiving and following up complaints in conjunction with the concerned parties as well as investigating allegations of violation and transgressions relating to human rights.
- 4- Presenting opinions and suggestions to Governmental and Non-Governmental Agencies in view of spreading information on human rights.
- 5- Dealing with human rights issues in International Organizations in general, and with International non-Governmental Organizations in particular.
- 6- Studying international Human Rights Conventions and Covenants and their applications.
- 7- Holding conferences, symposia, and local, regional, and international forums on human rights.
- 8- Encouraging regional and international cooperation in support and protection of human rights.
- 9- Publishing specialized print-outs on human rights.

Strategic Plan

The Society is in the process of preparing a strategic plan based on the following priorities:

- 1- Human rights instruction and education.
- 2- Dissemination of human rights culture.
- 3- Pursuance of the Society's effort in support of categories susceptible to human rights violations, especially women and children.
- 4- Upgrade of the performance of the members and employees of the Society.
- 5- Expansion of the activities of the Society across the Kingdom.
- 6- Cooperation with regional and international Human Rights organizations.
- 7- Development of the resources of the Society.

Members of the Society

Membership in the Society is of two kinds:

1. Founding Members

Founding members are those who founded the National Society for Human Rights and have the right to vote, elect and nominate candidates for presiding over the Society, gain membership of the executive council and chairmanship of the committees. In all, their number amounts to 41 members, out of whom 10 are females. One member passed away, namely Dr. Abdulkader Tash, may his soul rest in peace. The membership of four members has been terminated because they have taken up leading governmental executive positions. These are: His Highness Dr. Abdelullah Bin Saleh Al Obaid, Minister of Education; His Highness Abdelmuhsen Al Akkas, Minister of Social Affairs; Dr. Khaled Bin Abdelrahman Al Hamoudi, Gassim University Chancellor; and Dr. Abu Bakr Ba Kader, Undersecretary of Culture and Information Ministry.

Paragraph (6) of Article (4) of Membership Regulations states:

"If a member of the Society takes up a governmental executive position, his executive participation in the Society shall be blocked, and he/she shall not assume leading positions there, but he/she reserves the right to attend the general meetings of the Society and its consulting activity, and may put forward opinions without having the right to vote."

Rights & Duties of the Founders

First: Rights

Each member of the Society has the following rights:

- 1- Attending the Society's meetings, participating in the discussions of the agenda, and suggesting the discussion of any subject relating to the Society's objectives.
- 2- Voting, nominating, and electing for the Presidency of the Society, its Executive Council, and Committees.
- 3- Looking through the records, documents, correspondence of the Society at the times set by the Society's Management, provided that this takes place at the venue of the Society.
- 4- Benefiting from the facilities offered by the Society in accordance with the Charter of the Society.
- 5- Obtaining the Society's publications and print-outs on human rights free of charge, as well as participating in human rights training programs, workshops, conferences within and without the Kingdom at the Society's expenses.

Second: Duties

Each member of the Society shall commit to the following:

- 1- Respecting the Charter of the Society, the relevant by-laws, and decisions issued by the General Meeting or by the Committees emanating thereof.
- 2- Working towards realizing the objectives of the Society by participating in its programs and activities.
- 3- Protecting the Society's reputation, properties, and documentation.

Forfeiture or Suspension of Membership

Membership shall be forfeited or suspended in one of the following cases:

- 1- If a member is sentenced to imprisonment for a felony relating to honor or trust.
- 2- If, despite notification, a member fails to attend the general meetings of the Society for three consecutive sessions.
- 3- If a member violates any of the provisions or by-laws of the Society.
- 4- If a member embezzles the funds of the Society or betrays trust or counterfeits the Society's stamps, correspondence, or documentation.
- 5- If a member slanders or defames the Society.
- 6- If a member takes up a governmental executive position, his/her participation in the Society will be suspended, but shall have the right to attend the Society's general meetings, and present opinions but without having the right to vote.
 - The decision of forfeiture of membership shall be taken by the majority of the two-thirds of the general meeting. In such a case, the Society's President shall notify in writing the concerned member of the decision of the general meeting within two weeks of the date of the decision.
 - If a member wishes to resign his membership, he shall have to submit his resignation in writing and the reasons thereof to the Society's President, who shall tender the said resignation to the general meeting in the first session following tendering of the resignation.

2. Collaborating Members

The Society has decided to expand its membership base by accepting collaborating members. To meet this decision, a Collaborating Members Committee has been set up to look into membership applications and nomination of each of the founding members who has the right to nominate three members. By applying this method, 123 members have been chosen.

In selecting members, consideration is given to geographic, sectarian, and scientific diversity, so that members include specialists in law, Islamic legislation, or social, psychological, humanitarian, media disciplines, or

political science, economy, administration, medicine, and engineering. The base of collaborating members shall be expanded to include all professions throughout the Kingdom, especially those with interests in human rights. The rights and duties of the collaborating members shall be discussed hereinafter.

Society's Resources & Investments

Society's Resources

The Society has received, following its foundation, a personal donation of SR 2 million from the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahad, may his soul rest in peace, to help it proceed with its blessed mission. The Society has decided to maintain this amount by investing it and using its investment returns for spending on the Society's activities and programs as long as expenditure would not exceed the returns. This is to ensure cash-flow as well as realize the Society's objectives. From this strategic viewpoint, the Society has invested this donation in various fields and has been able, by the grace of Allah, to maintain this amount by spending from realized returns in investment from its foundation to date.

The Society has laid down plans to collect donations for specific programs and activities aiming to disseminate the human rights culture and education, and has actually started to implement this plan by establishing a library on human rights donated by Saud Al Babtain Center for Heritage and Culture. The Society's internal regulations and by-laws allow for the Society to receive unconditional donations, endowments, and grants. Article (14) of the Society's Charter provides for the Society's resources, including:

- 1- Revenues from publications, print-outs, symposia, and exhibitions.
- 2- Investment returns on the Society's fixed and transferable property.
- 3- Grants, wills, endowments, donations, and any other resources not inconsistent with the Society's objectives.

Society's Investments

Following the foundation of the Society, a temporary Committee has been set up to invest the donation offered to the Society by late King Fahd, in addition to the future grants and donations. After the Committee has assumed its responsibilities for one year, the Society's President recommended that it be transformed into a permanent committee directly connected to the Executive Council and responsible for supervising the Society's investments and

examining closure of accounts, annual budget, revenues and expenditure statements, in addition to any other financial duties assigned to it by the Executive Council, which shall submit the same to the general meeting for approval.

The aim behind transforming the Investment Committee to a permanent body and assigning broad authorities to it was to upgrade the level of control over the resources and investments of the Society. The general assembly has approved the President's relevant recommendation, and paragraph (1) Article (15) has been revised in the Society's general assembly held on 23-01-2006 (23/12/1426H) to read as follows:

"A Committee for Financial and Investment Affairs shall be set up to supervise the Society's financial and property investments, as well as to examine closing accounts, annual budget, revenues and expenditure accounts and any other duties relating to the Society's financial status to be assigned by the Executive Council."

In this way, the Society's revenues and investments have moved under the control, supervision, and follow-up of the Financial and Investment Committee, the Executive Council, the External Judicial Accountant, and the General Assembly. Article (6) of the Society's Charter provides for the appointment of an External Accounts Controller, who will forward the relevant financial report for approval. The remuneration of this financial controller is determined by the Society. On the other hand, according to Article (9) of Society's Charter, the Executive Council recommends approval of closure of accounts, and examines the annual budget, revenues and expenditure accounts, and any other statements relating to the current situation.

In investing its resources, the Society commits itself to the following:

First: Maintaining the Society's fixed and transferable assets and spending their returns on the Society's activities.

Second: Investing in areas where the Society's funds will not be at risk.

Third: Investing in areas consistent with Islamic teachings.

Society's Fiscal Year

The Society's financial year starts at the beginning of the Government's fiscal year and terminates at the end of that year. However, this excludes the first fiscal year which, for transitional considerations, took effect from the date the Society's obtained its license (18/01/1425H) up to 29/11/1426H.

Accounting Principles

Financial statements are prepared in Saudi Riyals according to recognized accounting principles as well as requirements of presenting disclosures and accounting standards relating to non-profit organizations. The Society records its assets and liabilities in accordance with historical costs. On the other hand, it follows the base of maturity policy in recording its revenues and expenses.

Chapter Two:
**The Society's Administrative
Tools**

1. The General Assembly

Responsibilities and Authorities

- 1- Approving or revising the Society's Charter and relevant by-laws.
- 2- Electing members of the Executive Council.
- 3- Electing the Society's President and his two deputies for a term of four years renewable.
- 4- Appointing the Financial Controller and determining corresponding remuneration.
- 5- Approving annual report submitted by the President of the Executive Council.
- 6- Approving annual budget.
- 7- Approving the report of the Financial Controller.
- 8- Dissolving the General Assembly.

Meetings & Working Mechanisms of the General Assembly

- 1- The meeting of the General Assembly achieves quorum when the majority of the members attend the meeting. A member shall not be permitted to authorize another member to vote on their behalf at the meeting.
- 2- The general meeting of the General Assembly shall be held yearly. Exceptional meetings may be held if invited by the Executive Council or requested by one third of the members. General meetings shall be held at the premises of the Society or at another venue, if need be.
- 3- Decisions shall be approved by the majority of votes of attendees. In case of equality of votes, the President's vote shall outweigh. In order for the Charter to be revised or amended, membership to be investigated, or General Assembly to be dissolved, the majority of the two-thirds of the votes of the attendees should obtain.

- 4- The date, time, venue and agenda of the general meeting shall be determined, and members shall be notified at least one month prior to the scheduled date.
- 5- Each session shall have minutes in which the venue, date, number of attendees, absentees, and members with excuses are recorded. Furthermore, a summary of the discussions, decisions, recommendations, and any other matters required by the general meeting shall be recorded.

Table (1)
Meetings of the General Assembly from the Inception
of the Society up to the end of 2006 (1427H)

Meeting No.	Date	Day
First	14 March 2004 (23/1/1425H)	Sunday
Second	1 December 2004 (18/10/1425)	Wednesday
Third	16 March 2005 (6/2/1426)	Wednesday
Fourth	27 April 2005 (18/3/1426H)	Wednesday
Fifth	23 January 2006 (23/12/1426H)	Monday
Sixth	11 January 2007 (21/12/1427H)	Thursday

Members of the General Assembly

The General Assembly includes 41 members, who are the founders of the Society. Here are their names:

1. Dr. Ibrabim Bin Hamad Al Gaeid
2. Dr. Abubakar Ahmed Abubakar Bagadir
3. Mr. Ahmed Saifuddin Tarkistani
4. Mr. Ahmed Bin Yahya Al Bahkali
5. Mr. Ismaeil Bin Ibrahim Sijini
6. Dr. Bandar Bin Mohammed Al Hajjar
7. Dr. Bahija Bint Baha Azzi

8. Ms Thuraia Bint Abed Mohammed Sheikh
9. Ms Al Jaouhra Bint Mohammed Al Angri
10. Dr. Habib Bin Muala Bin Lewaihig Al Mitairi
11. Mr. Hijab Bin Yahya Al Hazmi
12. Dr. Hussain Bin Nassir Bin Abdulalh Al Shareef
13. Dr. Hamad Bin Abdullah Al Majid
14. Dr. Khalid Bin Abdulrahman Al Hamoudi
15. Dr. Rashid Bin Abdelaziz Al Mubarak
16. Dr. Saad Bin Attiah Al Ghamdi
17. Ms Suhaila Bint Zain Al Abdeen Hammad
18. Dr. Salih Bin Abdelrahman Al Shareedah
19. Dr. Salih Mohammed AL Khathlan
20. Dr. Abduljalil Bin Ali Al Saif
21. Dr. Abdelkhaliq Abdullah Al Abdulhai
22. Mr. Abdulrahman Bin Hamad Al Rahid
23. Dr. Abdelrahman Bin Hamoud Al Gatib
24. Dr. Abdelkader Bin Tash Mohammed Tash
25. Mr. Abdelmohsen Bin Abdelaziz Al Akkas
26. Dr. Abdullah Bin Hamad Al Lehaidan
27. Dr. Abdullah Bin Saleh Al Obaid

28. Mr. Abdullah Bin Abd Al Zahir Abu Al Samih
29. Dr. Othman Bin Yassin Al Raouf
30. Dr. Ali Bin Abbas Al Hakami
31. Dr. Omar Zuhair Hafez
32. Dr. Muflih Bin Reba'an Bin Shalfout Al Ghatani
33. Dr. Lubnah Bint Abdelrahman Al Ansari
34. Dr. Mohammed Bin Khalid Al Fadil
35. Dr. Mohammed Bin Salim BIN Shadeed Al Oufi
36. Dr. Mohammed Bin Ali Al Garri
37. Ms Norah Bint Hamad Al Jumaih
38. Dr. Norah Bint Abdelrahman Al Yousif
39. Dr. Norah Bint Abdullah Al Ajlan
40. Dr. Hana Bint Mohammed Al Mutlaq
41. Dr. Wafa Mahmoud Tayba

2- The Executive Council

The Executive Council carries out the functions and approved plans of the National Society for Human Rights with a view to realizing the Society's original objectives set out in its Charter.

Responsibilities and Duties

- 1- Suggesting the revision of the Society's Charter.

- 2- Suggesting the revision of the Society's by-laws.
- 3- Suggesting the approval of closure of accounts in light of the Financial Controller's report.
- 4- Studying the annual budget, the revenues and expenses accounts, and any other statements relating to the financial position of the Society.
- 5- Approving of the Society's Administrative Information Technology.
- 6- Accepting or rejecting grants, donations, and assistance offered to the Society.
- 7- Studying the annual report of the President of the Executive Council.
- 8- Determining the wages and rewards of the Society's employees.
- 9- Setting up financial and administrative committees and any other committees to look into matters falling within its responsibilities.
- 10- Creating a positive view of the Society's activities and projects.
- 11- Studying the special situations that face the Society or one of its employees.
- 12- Looking into any other missions assigned to it by the Society.

Members of the Executive Council

The Executive Council consists of nine members including the President and his two Deputies. The Society elects the members of the Society from those who offer themselves as candidates to the Society. Voting is confidential, and has to make provision for the election of three female members. Nomination and election shall take into consideration regional diversity and scientific specialties. The term of membership lasts four years.

Table (2)
Members of the Executive Council

#	Member's Name	Capacity
1	Dr. Bandar Bin Mohammed H. Hjar	President of the Society and the Executive Council

2	Dr. Muflih in Riba'an Al Gahtani	Vice President
3	Ms Jaouhrah Al Angri	Vice President for Family Affairs
4	Dr. Ibrahim Al Gaeid	Member
5	Dr. Abu Bakar Ba Gadir	Member (His membership has been suspended following his appointment as Undersecretary at the Ministry of Culture and Information)
6	Dr. Ahmed Al Bahkali	Member
7	Ms Suhailah Zain Al Abdeen Hamad	Member
8	Dr. Abdelkhalig A. Al Yahya	Member
9	Dr. Lubnah Abdelrahman Al Ansari	Member

Meetings of the Executive Council

The Executive Council has held two sessions since the inception of the Society. Twelve meetings have been held in the first session between 22/3/2004 (1/2/1425H) and 23/11/2006 (24/1/1427H). The second session witnessed six meetings from 23/4/2006 (25/3/1427H) to the end of 2006 (1427H). Table (3) shows the dates of these meetings.

Table (3)
The Meetings of the Executive Council in its First Session

Meeting No.	Date	Day
First	22/3/2004 (1/2/1425H)	Monday
Second	6/5/2004 (17/3/1425H)	Monday
Third	8/6/2004 (20/4/1425H)	Tuesday
Fourth	14/9/2004 (29/7/1425H)	Tuesday
Fifth	1/12/2004 (17/10/1425H)	Tuesday
Sixth	19/2/2005 (10/1/1426H)	Saturday
Seventh	26/4/2005 (17/3/1426H)	Tuesday
Eighth	26/6/2005 (19/5/1426H)	Sunday
Ninth	25/9/2005 (21/8/1426H)	Sunday
Tenth	20/11/2005 (18/10/1426H)	Sunday
Eleventh	22/1/2006 (22/12/1426H)	Sunday
Twelfth	23/6/2006 (24/1/1427H)	Thursday

Table (4)
Meetings of the Executive Council in its 2nd Session
from 23/4/2006 (25/3/1427H) to the end of 2006 (1427H)

Meeting No.	Date	Day
First	23/6/2006 (25/3/1427H)	Sunday
Second	28/5/2006 (1/5/1427H)	Sunday
Third	23/7/2006 (27/6/1427H)	Sunday
Fourth	9/11/2006 (18/10/1427H)	Thursday
Fifth	10/1/2006 (20/12/1427H)	Wednesday

3- President of the Society

Election of the President of the Society

The president is elected from among the founders of the Society by the confidential votes of the majority of the general assembly. A member who did not manage to be present for the election of the Society's president or the members of the Executive Council, may authorize any person to vote on his/her behalf provided that a written letter, duly signed by him/her be addressed to the Society's president.

The responsibility of the president of the Society involves unifying efforts in order to materialize the Society's mission and objectives, as well as ensuring that the decisions issued by the General Assembly and the Executive Council be carried out and that directives be issued to the Human Resources department within the framework of the Society's approved policies in view of serving its strategic objectives. His responsibility also consists in ensuring that the Society's accomplishments in maintaining human rights are assessed and that the Society's Charter, the by-laws, and approved regulations are adhered to, annual reports are presented, and the Society is represented in international events and conferences.

Term of the Presidency

According to paragraph (3) of Article (6) of the Society's Charter, the duration of the presidency of the Society lasts for a term of four years renewable.

4- The Society's Vice Presidents

Article (12) states that the Society's President should have two deputies:

- 1- The president of the Society shall have two deputies to be elected by the General Assembly based on a suggestion from the President, provided that one of them shall assume the responsibilities relating to Family Affairs.
- 2- The vice-president shall carry out the functions assigned to him by the president, and shall also replace the president in case of absence.
- 3- The Vice-President for Family Affairs shall carry out the responsibilities vested in him in connection with Family Affairs.

Responsibilities of Vice-Presidents

Both Vice-Presidents are responsible for assisting the President in realizing the mission and objectives of the Society through developing mechanisms, plans, and programs, ascertaining the consistency of the administrative organization with the Society's principles, as well as the maintenance and optimal exploitation of its assets and property. In addition, the role of vice-president consists in strengthening the Society's relations with official parties and related Organizations. It is worth mentioning that the position of Vice-President for Family Affairs has been introduced recently on the recommendation of the President of the Society's Executive Council, which has been approved by the majority of votes.

Table (5)

**The Presidents & Vice Presidents of the
National Society for Human Rights**

#	President	Term of Office	Vice President	Term of Office	Comments
1-	Dr. Abdullah S. Al Obaid	8/2/2005G (18/1/1425H to 28/12/1425H)	Dr. Bandar M. Hajjar	16/3/2005 (18/1/1425H to 6/2/1426H)	Dr. Hajjar has assumed the duties of President as Deputy since the former (Dr. Abdullah S. Al Obaid) was appointed as Minister of Education and until he was elected as President of the Society (8/2/2005-16/3/2005: 28/12/1425- 6/2/1426H)
2-	Dr. Bandar M. Hajjar	16/3/2005 (6/2/1426H) to date	Dr. Hamad Al Majid	16/3/2005 to 23/1/2006 (6/2/1426H to 2/12/1426H)	
3-			Dr. Muflih Al Gahtani	23/1/2006 (23/12/1426H) to date	
4-			Ms Jouhara Al Angri	23/1/2006 (23/12/1426H) to date	

4- The Society's Committees

Permanent Committees

In order to realize the Society's objectives, Article (13) of Society's Charter provides for the formation of permanent committees as follows:

1- Monitoring & Follow up Committee

This committee is concerned with monitoring and following up all that relates to achieving the objectives of the Society. It receives reports and complaints, and verifies claims and violations of regulations.

2- Studies & Consulting Committee

This committee conducts studies and offers consulting services relating to laws, regulations, and procedures in the area of human rights.

3- Culture & Publication Committee

This committee disseminates awareness, holds symposia and conferences, and publishes information on human rights.

4- Family Affairs Committee

This committee takes care of everything that concerns family affairs.

5- Financial & Investment Committee

This committee has been established under Article (15) of the Society's Charter. It is responsible for supervising the Society's investments, examining closure accounts, verifying the annual budget, revenues, and expense accounts, and carrying out any other financial functions assigned to it by the Executive Council.

Table No. 6 shows the members of the permanent committees.

Table (6)
The Society's Permanent Committees (1st, 2nd, & 3rd Sessions)

		Culture & Communication Committee	Monitoring & Follow up Committee		Studies & Consulting Committee		Family Affairs Committee		Financial & Investment Committee
First	1	Dr. A. Tarkistani President	1 Dr. R. Al Mubarek President	1	Dr. O. Hafez President	1	Ms Al Jouhara Al Angri, President	1	Dr. O. Hafez President
	2	Bahijah Azi Vice President	2 Dr. S. al Shareedah Vice President	2	Dr. Norah Yousif Vice president	2	Dr. A. Ba Kadir Vice President	2	Dr. H. Alshareef Vice president

	3	Dr. A. Al Annad Member	3	Dr. S. Al Khathaln Member	3	Dr. A Al Gaeed Member	3	Ms. Hana Al Mutlaq Member	3	Ms. Al Jouharha Al Angri Member
	4	Dr. Habib AlMutairi Member	4	Dr. A. Al Bahkali Member	4	Dr. A. al Garri Member	4	Dr. Wafa Tayba Member	4	Mr. A. Abu Samih Member
	5	Dr. S. Al Gamdi Member	5	Dr. Mulfih Gahtani Member	5	Dr. A. Al Hakami Member	5	Ms. Thuriyah Al Sheikh Memeber		
	6	Dr. Mohd. Al Oufi Member	6	Dr. Hassan Shareef Member	6	Mr. A. Sagini Member				
	7	Dr. Lubna AlAnsari Member	7	Dr. Hamad Majid Member	7	Ms Suhaila H. Member				
	8	Dr. Mohd. Al Fadil Mmeber	8	Mr. A. Abu Al Samih Member	8	Dr. O. Al Raouaf Member				
			9	Dr. A. Al Saif Member	9	Mr. A. Al Akkas Member				
			10	Dr. A. Al Lehaidan Member	10	Dr. H. Hazmi Member				
			11	Ms Nourah Jumaih Member	11	Mr. Kh. Hamoudi Member				
			12	Dr. A. Al AbdAlHai Member						
			13	Dr. Norah Al Ajlan Member						
Second Session	1	Dr. A. Al Annad President	1	Dr. Mulfih Gahtani President	1	Dr. O. Hafez President	1	Ms Al Jouhara Al Angri President	1	Omer Zuhair President
	2	Dr. M. Al Fadil Vice President	2	Dr. S. Al Khathlan Vice President	2	Dr. Norah Yousif Vice President	2	Dr. Abubakar Kadir Vice President	2	Dr. H. Al shareef Vice President
	3	Dr. A. Tarkastani Member	3	Dr. A. Al AbdAlhai Member	3	Dr. A. Al Gaeed Member	3	Ms Hana Al Mutlaq Member	3	Ms Al Johara Al Angri Member
	4	Dr. S. Al Gamdi Member	4	Dr. A. Al Bahkali Member	4	Dr. Mohd. Garri Member	4	Dr. Wafa Tayba Member	4	Mr. A. Abu Al Samih Member
	5	Dr. M. Al Oufi Member	5	Ms Thuriaha Sheikh Member	5	Dr. Al Al Hakami Member	5	Ms Bahija Azi Member		
	6	Dr. Lubna Ansari Member	6	Dr. Hussain AlShareef Member	6	Mr. A. Sagini Member				
	7	Dr. H. Al Mutairi Member	7	Dr. Norah Al Ajlan Member	7	Dr. O. Al Raouaf Member				
			8	Dr. Saleh AlShareeda Member	8	Mr. A. Abu Samih Member				
			9	Dr. A. Al Saif Member	9	Dr. Hijab Hazami Member				
			10	Dr. A. Al Lihaidan Member	10	Ms Suhaila H. Member				
		11	Ms Norah Al Jumaih							

			Member							
		1 2	Dr. A. Abu Al Samih Member							
Third Session	1	Dr. A. Al Annad President	1	Dr. S. Al Khathlan President	1	Dr. Omar Hafez President	1	Ms Hana Al Mutlaq Member	1	Dr. Omar Hafez President
	2	Dr. Mohd. Al Fadil Vice President	2	Dr. A. Al AbdAl Hai Vice President	2	Ms Suhaila Hammad Vice President	2	Dr. Wafa Tayba Member	2	Hussain Shareef Vice President
	3	Dr. A. Tarkastani Member	3	Dr. Norah Al Ajlan Member	3	Dr. Ibrahim Al Gaeed Member	3	Ms Bahija Azi Member	3	Ms Al johra Al Angri Member
	4	Dr. Saad Al Gamdi Member	4	Dr. Ahmed AlBahkali Member	4	Dr. Mohd. Garri Member	4		4	Mr. A. Abu Al Samih Member
	5	Dr. Mohd. Al Oufi Member	5	Ms Thuriyah Sheikh Member	5	Dr. Ali Alhakami Member				
	6	Dr. Lubna Al Ansari Member	6	Dr. Hussain Shareef Member	6	Mr. Ismaiel Sigini Member				
	7	Dr. Habib Al Mutairi Member	7	Dr. S. Al Shareedah Member	7	Dr. Osman Raouaf Member				
			8	Dr. A. Al Saif Member	8	Mr. A. Abu Al Samih Member				
			9	Dr. A Al Lihaidan Member	9	Dr. Hijab Hazmi Member				
			1 0	Ms Norah Al Jumaih Member						
			1 1	Dr. Norah AlYousif Member						
			1 2	Dr. Hamad Al Majid Member						

Temporary Committees

The Society has set up, under Article (13) of the Charter, temporary committees to carry out some temporary functions. The responsibilities of these committees terminate when their tasks are completed. Table No. (7) shows the temporary committees and their respective members, presidents and vice presidents.

**Table (7)
Temporary Committees and their respective
Members, Presidents, & Vice Presidents**

	Guantanamo Detainees Committee	Scientific Committee	Committee for Long-term Residents in	Collaborating Members Committee	Award Committee
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				KSA					
1	Dr. Bandar Hajjar Society's President	1	Dr. Ibrahim Al Gaeed President	1	Eng. Omar Gadi President	1	Dr. O. Zuhair	1	Dr. A. Al Annad President
2	Dr. Muflih Gahtani Society's Vice President	2	Ms Suhaila Hammad Vice President	2	<u>Members:</u> Suliman Al Zaidi	2	<u>Members:</u> Dr. Habib Al Mutairi	2	Dr. M. Al Oufi Vice president
3	Mr. Khalid Al Fakhri	3	<u>Members:</u> Dr. A. AlAbdalhai	3	Tilal Gasti	3	Dr Saleh Al Shareedah	3	Members: Dr. M. Khalid Al Fadil
3	<u>Nationals:</u> Mr. Abdelaziz F. Al Suhail	5	Dr. Mohd. Al Fadil	4	Dr. Omar Zuhair		<u>Note:</u> The functions of these committees have terminated on announcing the first batch of collaborators	4	Mr. A. Abdulatif Al Babtain (collaborator)
4	Mohd. S. AlOshan	6	Ms Lubna Al Ansari	5	Dr. H. Jamjoum			5	Dr. Fahad Al Noori (collaborator)
5	Abdullah Al Jaeed								
6	Abdelaziz Al rabaish								
7	Abdullah Gahtani								
8	Tilal AlZahrani								
9	Adullah Al Subaie								
10	Abdulwahab Musa								
11	<u>Collaborating Members:</u> Ahmed M. Mazhar (Lawyer)								
12	K.Fahad Shammry (Lawyer)								

6- Secretariat of the Society

The Secretariat of the Society assists in realizing the Society's mission and objectives through effective application of performance procedures and policies that regulate and control the progress of financial and administrative processes. In addition, it provides the Society with the required routine and administrative services, and ensures that these processes are integrated in accordance with the regulatory and controlling principles in place.

7- Information, Statistics & Documentation Center

This Center assists in realizing the Society's objectives by disseminating human rights culture. The Statistics Division conducts statistical operations, provides statistics relating to the Kingdom from international reports, and works out statistics required by the Society to carry out its studies and research. In addition, it collects statistical data and information relating to human rights across the world. On the other hand, the Documentation Division documents the Society's activities and accomplishments.

8- Planning & Development Department

The Planning and Development Department lays down plans and strategies for the development of the Society's performance in all related areas.

9- Communication & International Cooperation Department

This Department works towards strengthening cooperation and coordination with International Human Rights Organizations and Commissions.

10 - Financial & Administrative Department

The function of the Financial and Administrative Department is to provide all administrative and financial services to the Society, in addition to presenting suggestions aiming to upgrade the efficiency, performance, and professional capabilities of the Society's employees.

11- Information & Public Relations Department

This Department formulates publicity plans aiming to introduce the Society's mission and its humanitarian mission, in addition to strengthening social relations between the Society's members and employees, on the one hand, and the public, on the other, and reinforcing relations with the media to serve the Society's purposes and highlight its activities.

12- Secretariat and Clients' Relations Department

The function of this Department is to provide administrative and office services to administrative personnel, and to develop positive relations with the Society's clients.

13- The Society's Branch

The Society's Branch assists in realizing the Society's objectives within that branch geographic boundaries as stated in Article (2) of the Society's Charter. The Branch is managed by one of the founders or collaborators who resides in the area where the Branch exists. Each of the four Branches hosts a section for both sexes, and shares in carrying out the programs and policies of the Society in all educational, cultural, instructional fields, in addition to processing the complaints and grievances it receives from citizens.

Chapter Three:
The Society's Accomplishments

In a space of three years, the National Society for Human Rights has realized several accomplishments relating to its basic activity, its organizational and systemic structures, its technical and scientific principles for developing professional performance. Some of these accomplishments include:

- 1) Formulating financial and administrative regulations.
- 2) Inaugurating the Society's Branches.
- 3) Executing the Collaborating Members Program.
- 4) Organizing symposia, lectures, and workshops.
- 5) Processing complaints received from its foundation up to 2006 (1427H).
- 6) Controlling municipal elections.
- 7) Paying visits to prisons and detention centers.
- 8) Paying visits to Orphanages, Aged Homes, Disabled Centers, and Psychiatric Clinics.
- 9) Contributing to the establishment of a human rights library.
10. Establishing the Information, Statistics and Documentation Center.
11. Coordinating with concerned governmental departments.
12. Drawing up studies and reports.
13. Publishing print-outs.
14. Assigning the Human Rights Award.
15. Communicating with local, regional, and international related Organizations and Parties.

First: Formulation of financial and administrative regulations

Officials of the Society have been keen to orientate its functions towards institutionalization since its inception. Thus, they have taken the initiative to formulate financial and administrative regulations for the Society. This might

be one of the main reasons of the delay in launching its social and cultural raising-awareness activities. What can be noted in the Society's activity in its first year is its meager activity as compared to the second or third year. Although regulations were not finalized in the first year, this did not prevent the Society from carrying out its activities at all levels.

The Society has laid down its systems and regulations in accordance with the Kingdom's Rules and International Conventions. In order to complete organizational procedures for finance and administration, a committee has been set up to lay down mechanisms for employment, wages, and remuneration based on the regulations approved in the Society's meeting held on 18/3/1426H. The Society formed a special committee to set up financial and administrative procedures in view of organizing administrative practices on a scientific basis. To achieve this, the committee sought the assistance of a firm specializing in administrative and consulting studies.

Second: The Society's Branches

Based on the objectives of the National Society for Human Rights, and in line with the intention to enable citizens to gain easy access to the Society, a number of branches have been opened across the Kingdom covering the Western Region (Makkah Al Mukaramah), the Southern Region (Jazan), the Eastern Region (Al Dammam), and shortly a Branch will be open in the Northern Region (Al Jouf) so that the Society's services will be spread across the Kingdom. In addition, the Society will open offices in some other cities including Makkah Al Mukaramah.

Table (8)
Regional Society's Branches, their
Opening Dates, and Cases Received

#	Branch Name	Opening Date	No. of Cases Received
1	Western Region (Makkah)	20/11/2004 (7/10/1425H)	3770
2	Southern Region (Jazan)	6/2005 (3/1426H)	745
3	Eastern Region (Al Dammam)	28/3/2006 (28/2/1427H)	260

Third: Collaborating Members

According to the National Society for Human Rights' objectives, which aims to offer its services all over the Kingdom, membership has been expanded to include collaborators from all parts of the Kingdom including cities, villages, and country-sides, covering all scientific specialties. For this purpose, a committee has been set up to study membership applications and nomination of founding members. The Society has so far accepted 123 collaborating members.

The first batch of collaborating members amounts to 35, out whom 9 are females named in the table below:

Table (9)
Names of the Society's Collaborating Members (First Batch)

#	Member's Name	Area/City Represented by the Member
1	HH Eng. Omar Abdullah Al Gadi	Makkah Al Mukaramah region
2	Mr. Suliman Awad Al Zaidi	Makkah Al Mukaramah region
3	Mr. Mansour Saleh Abu Riash	Makkah Al Mukaramah region
4	Dr. Abdelaziz Mabrouk Al Ahmadi	Al Madinah Al Munawarah region
5	Dr. Murwan M. Nooruddin Fahmi	Al Madinah Al Munawarah region
6	Dr. Amal Raja Al Alouni	Al Madinah Al Munawarah region
7	Mr. Abdelrahman A. AlBabtain	Riyadh region
8	Mr. Saleh M. Khidir, Attorney and Legal Consultant	Riyadh region
9	Dr. Duha Mahmoud Saleh	Riyadh region
10	Mr. Ibrahim Abdullah Al Suliman	Riyadh region
11	Mr. Saleh Abdelaziz Al Salem, Attorney and Legal Consultant	Riyadh region
12	Mr. M. Omar Al Idrisi, Attorney and Legal Consultant	Riyadh region
13	Mr. Katib Fahad Al Shammari, Attorney and Legal Consultant	Riyadh region
14	Mr. Khalid Fahad Al Salim, Attorney and Legal Consultant	Riyadh region
15	Dr. Sana Abdullah Ajaj	Riyadh region
16	Dr. Hahsim M. Nour Jamjoum	Makkah Al Mukaramah region
17	Mr. Ahmed Mohammed Mazhar, Attorney and Legal Consultant	Makkah Al Mukaramah region
18	Mr. Tilal Gasti	Makkah Al Mukaramah region
19	Mr. Majid M. Garoub, Attorney	

	and Legal Consultant	Makkah Al Mukaramah region
20	Ms. Norah Abdelaziz Al Sheikh	Makkah Al Mukaramah region
21	Ms Nour Mohammed Al Amoudi	Makkah Al Mukaramah region
22	Ms Hanan Abdelkarim Al Mubarek	Makkah Al Mukaramah region
23	Mr. Oaidah Bin Mohsen Al Mansour	Eastern region
24	Mr. Khalid Fahad Al Salem	Riyadh region
25	Eng. Jaffar Mohammed Al Shaib	Eastern region
26	Eng. M. Jawad Mohammed Jubran	Eastern region
27	Dr. Abdelrahman S. Al Hariri	Eastern region
28	Ms. Alia Mohammed Makki	Eastern region
29	Dr. Mohammed Marie Al Harthi	Jazan region
30	Ms. Umaimah Munawar Al Badri	Jazan region
31	Dr. M. Yahya Al Muzhar Shahrani	Southern region
32	Mr. Zaid Bin Ali Shawail	Najran region
33	Dr. Suliman Hamad Al Sagri	Gassim region
34	Ms. Hind Suliman Al Hamzah	Gassim region
35	Dr. Tarish Bin Muslim Al Shammari	Northern frontiers

Table (10)
Areas Represented by Collaborating
Members and their Percentages

#	Areas Represented by Collaborating Member	Number	Percentage
1	Riyadh Region	10	29%
2	Makkah Region	10	29%
3	Eastern Region	5	14%
5	Al Madinah Region	3	9%
6	Jazan Region	2	6%
7	Al Gassim Region	2	6%
10	Southern Region	1	3%
11	Najran Region	1	3%
12	Northern Frontiers	1	3%
	TOTAL	35	100%

Table (11)
Number of Collaborating Members of both
Sexes according to Area

#	Area / City	Number of Members	Males	Females
1	Riyadh Region	10	8	2
2	Makkah Region	10	7	3
3	Eastern Region	5	4	1
4	Al Madinah Region	3	2	1
5	Al Gassim Region	2	1	1
6	Jazan Region Al	2	1	1
7	Southern Region	1	1	0
8	Najran Region	1	1	0
9	Northern Frontiers	1	1	0
	TOTAL	35	26	9

Collaborating Members Working Controls

Objectives

- 1- Expanding the base of the parties interested in the Society and its activities.
- 2- Attracting outstanding experts to strengthen the progress of the Society.
- 3- Disseminating awareness about the Society and its aspirations.
- 4- Creating trustworthy personnel to whom people in the areas devoid of founding members may communicate with.
- 5- Deepening knowledge of collaborators in human rights issues.

Duties and Responsibilities of Collaborating Members

- 1- Effectively contributing in the activities suiting the Society's member.
- 2- Playing an advisory role for the Society's Management and Committees.
- 3- Representing the Society at the place where the member lives or works.
- 4- Highlighting the Society's positive role and activities in the area where the member lives or works.
- 5- Disseminating awareness about human rights and protection imparted by Islamic teachings to them.
- 6- Participating in the Society's activities, committees, and local and overseas delegations.
- 7- Working towards strengthening the Society and protecting its interests.

Mechanisms of Cooperation

- 1- An office shall be established for collaborating members at the Society's Riyadh Main Building, where a record on collaborating members shall be maintained. The office shall act as a linking channel between the Society and the collaborating members.
- 2- Each collaborating member shall fill in an information statement setting out the member's interests, area of expertise, and name of committee he/she wishes to join.
- 3- The Society's management shall directly contact the collaborating member to request his/her contribution or participation in any work or activity in which he/she wishes to join.
- 4- The President of the concerned Committee shall coordinate with the interested member to ensure his/her contribution in the committee's activities.

Duties of Collaborating Members

- 1- Maintaining the reputation, objectives, and mission of the Society directly or indirectly.
- 2- Refraining from using the name of the Society or its publications for personal purposes or gains.
- 3- Maintaining confidentiality of information related to the Society.
- 4- Refraining from informing the Press about any activity conducted in view of realizing the Society's objectives, or from disclosing any mission assigned to him/her unless approved by the Presidency of the Society.

Rights of collaborating member

A collaborating member shall be treated on the same basis as the founding member, and, therefore, shall be entitled to the following:

- 1- A first-class air-ticket or its equivalent if he/she is commissioned to perform a mission outside his working area, or if he/she is invited to attend a meeting or to participate in field visits that contribute to realizing the Society's objectives.

- 2- Deputy allowance to cover accommodation expenses if assigned to perform a mission that contributes to realizing the Society's objectives, or if invited to attend a meeting or to participate in field visits outside the area of residence.
- 3- In case a contributing member is assigned to perform a permanent or part-time work for the Society, he/she shall be entitled to be treated under the Society's employment regulations and controls.
- 4- Acquisition of all the publications issued by the Society.
- 5- Use of the Society's offices and technical equipment to perform the tasks of the Society.

Fourth: Symposia and Workshops Organized by the Society

The Society has been keen since its inception to upgrade the efficiency of its members in human rights issues by exposing them to more knowledge and expertise in order to enable them to realize the Society's objectives. In this respect, workshops have been held locally, and the Society has encouraged its members to participate in International conferences, symposia, and workshops. Moreover, during the inauguration year, the Society organized two workshops. The first one aimed to introduce the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with the participation of Attorney Mr. Mohammed AL Sinaidi. The other one aimed to introduce human rights within the international context in cooperation with the UN Development Office represented by three participant experts, namely Arab States Regional Representative of the UN High Commissioner Dr. Amin Madani, Dr. Faridah Banani, professor at the College of Law, Morocco, and Advisor to the UN Agencies, and Attorney and Legal Advisor to the UN Development Program Mr. Adullah Khalil.

Moreover, the Society has been concerned about demonstrating its role and objectives through a lecture delivered by former President of the Society, Dr. Abdullah AL Obaid at Jazan Literary Club (The following table shows the subject of the lecture and the two workshops.)

Table (12)
Symposia and Workshops Organized by the Society in 2004
(1425H)

#	Type of		

	cultural activity	Title	Objective	Date & Venue
1	Workshop	Introducing the Kingdom's Rules and Regulations	Enlightening the Society's members on the Rules and Regulations of the Kingdom.	The premises of the Society based at Saud Al Babtain Cultural Center
2	Workshop	International System of Human Rights	Enlightening the Society's members on the international aspect of human rights.	The premises of the Society based at Saud Al Babtain Cultural Center, Riyadh. 2/9/2004G (17/7/1425H)
3	Lecture	Open dialogue on the National Society for Human Rights	Introducing the functions, objectives and activities of the Society	Jazan Literary Club, On 1/10/2004G (17/8/1425H)

The Society celebrated in 2005 (1426H) the anniversary of the International Declaration on Human Rights. On this occasion, it organized two symposia in Riyadh and Jeddah under the title of "The Anniversary of the International Declaration of Human Rights: A Reading in the Exigency of Implementation and its Problematics." A Workshop was also held for the Society's staff at Jeddah Branch. On the other hand, Jazan Branch held a lecture on "The Culture of Human Rights", and the Society organized a training program for its employees at Makkah Branch.

The following table shows the details of the two Symposium, the lecture and the training program.

Table (13):

**Symposia & Workshops Organized
by the Society in 2005 (1426H)**

#	Form of Participation & Title	Date and Venue
1	Lecture: "Human Rights Culture"	Samtah Scientific Institute On 26/7/2005 (20/5/1426H)
2	Symposium: "The Anniversary of the International Declaration on Human Rights: A Reading in the Exigency of Implementation and its	King Faisal Research & Studies Center, Riyadh, on 12/12/2005 (9/11/1426H)

	Problematics."	
3	Symposium: "The Anniversary of the International Declaration on Human Rights: A Reading in the Exigency of Implementation and its Problematics."	Okaz Hall, Okaz Journalism & Publication Est., Jeddah, on 17/12/2005 (15/11/1426H)
4	Training program on the Covenant of the Child's Rights and its impact on local Regulations, aimed to educate the Society's staff at Makkah Branch.	Jeddah Branch, on 18/6/2005 (11/5/1426H)
5	Lecture: "The Role of the National Society for the Child's Right."	Jazan, on 21/9/2005 (7/8/1426H)

From the above-mentioned table, it can be noted that during the year 2005 (1426H) the Society did not hold Symposia or lectures, and that only 5 events were organized due to its involvement in controlling municipal elections. However, it assigned its staff to participate in cultural forums abroad.

Symposia, Lectures, Training Sessions, and Workshops Organized by the Society in 2006 (1427H)

In 2006 (1427H), the Society organized 15 cultural events covering seven symposia, three training sessions, one workshop and two lectures at its Riyadh, Makkah and Jeddah Branches. In that year, the Society focused more on the protection of AIDS patients than the preceding year, and participated in the National Program for the Elimination of Aids. The Society is currently formulating a law for the protection of the rights of AIDS victims. On the other hand, the Society sponsored a forum at its premises aiming to lay down a strategy for raising awareness on the rights of Aids patients and protection against the disease in collaboration with the UN Development Program through its Riyadh Regional Office. On the occasion of the Anniversary of Aids, the Society issued three educational print-outs. The first one is titled: "How to Protect Ourselves from AIDS;" the second one: "Interaction with AIDS;" and the third: "What Rights Mean to AIDS Patients?" The Society also participated in the forum of Religious Leaders titled: "Religions in the Service of Human Beings" held at Cairo.

In view of the significant role of the media in spreading awareness on human rights, the Society has been keen to train media officials on how to deal with human rights issues. In this respect, it organized a workshop and a training program for the media men. On the other hand, the Society participated in two training sessions held in Makkah and Riyadh, which aimed to qualify the security men to deal with human rights issues, in addition to the Society's participation in two training programs organized by security forces.

On the occasion of the Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights, the Society held a Symposium on "Alternatives to Imprisonment Sentences," in which it put forward solutions to the problem of crowded prisons, and ways to utilize the energy of convicts (such as insolvents) in performing under prison's controllers some activities that can be beneficial to themselves and to the members of their families. The Society has also included in its cultural activities for this year the protection of the rights of the accused, and has, in this respect, held two symposia.

Table (14)
Symposia, Lectures & Training Programs Organized by the Society in 2006 (1427H)

#	Form of Participation & Title	Date and Venue
	Symposium on "Incorporation and	Dammam, on 28/3/2006

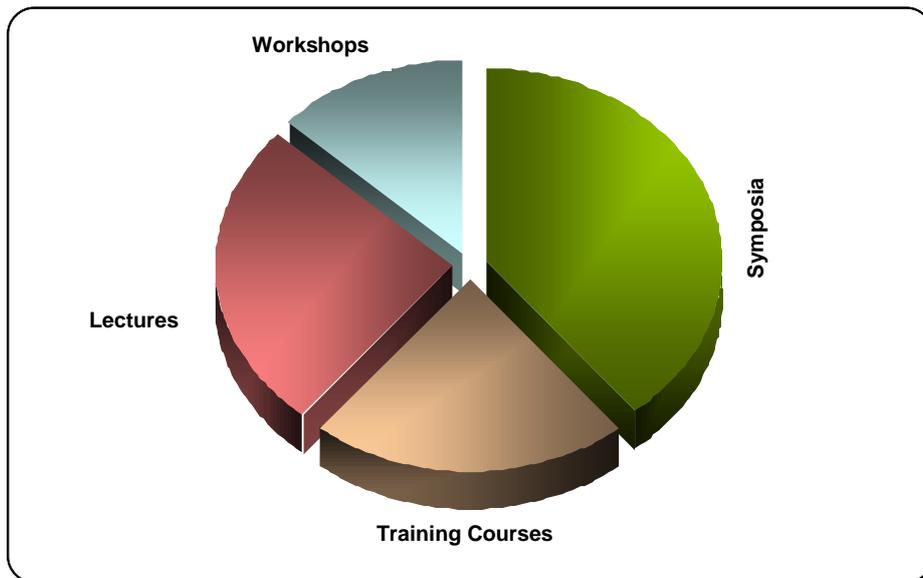
1	Aspirations," held on the occasion of the inauguration of the Society's Branch at the Eastern Region.	(28/2/1427H)
2	Lecture: "The Role of the Society and its Activities"	Riyadh, Thulusiat Al Mashouh
3	Workshop: "Median Men and Human Rights"	Riyadh Offices, on 26/04/2006 (28/03/1427H)
4	Instruction Program on Human Rights, requested by the General Security Training City at Makkah.	General Security Training Center at Makkah, during the period from 20 Dec. 2006 (23–27 Sha'aban 1427H)
5	Lecture: "The National Society for Human Rights as Seen by one of its Members."	Riyadh, Ahadiat Al Mubarek
6	Training Course: "Media Interaction with Human Rights Issues."	Riyadh, on 28/3/1427H
7	A Symposium entitled "The Rights of AIDS Patients" to lay down instruments for dissemination awareness on those rights.	Riyadh Offices, on 16/9/2006 (23/8/1427H)
8	Qualifying Program on "The Concept of Human Rights" for the training of security men on Human Rights.	Riyadh, end of Sha'aban (end of Sept. 2006 (1427H)
9	Symposium on Human Rights organized by the Students' Summer Clubs.	Skaka, Education Colleges Jamadah Al Thanish July 2007 (1427H)
10	Symposium held on the occasion of the Anniversary of AIDS entitled "Aids: A Medical, Legal, Religious, and Humane View Present and Past"	King Faisal Specialist Hospital, Riyadh, on 4/12/2006 (13/11/1427H)
11	Instruction Course on "Human Rights from an International Viewpoint"	Command and General Staff College, Riyadh
12	Symposium: "Alternatives of Imprisonment Sentence" on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Declaration on Human Rights	King Faisal Research & Studies Center, Riyadh on 10/12/2006 (19/11/1427H)

13	Symposium on the Historical and Legal Background of the International Declaration on Human Rights, the Concept and Application Problems.	The Literary Club, Dammam, Eastern Region, on 10/12/2006 (19/11/1427)
14	Lecture: "Conventions of Human Rights, Presentation & Assessment" on the occasion of the Anniversary of the International Declaration on Human Rights.	Jazan Literary Club, Sunday 10/12/2006 (19/11/1427H)
15	Symposium: "The Guarantees given to the Accused in the face of the Investigating Authority"	Jeddah Chamber of Commerce 13/12/2006 (22/11/1427H)

Table (15)
Number of Cultural Events Organized by the Society
from 2004 to 2006 (1425H to 1427H)

Sort of Event	Number	Percentage
Symposium	9	39%
Training program	5	22%
Lecture	6	26%
Workshop	3	13%
Total	23	100%

Figure (1)
Training Programs, Symposia, Workshops & Lectures
Organized by the Society From 1425H to 1427H (2004- 2006G)



Fifth: Number and Category of Cases Received by the Society

Definition of Cases according to Category

Since its inception and up to the end of 2006 (1427H), the Society received 8568 complaint cases by fax, mail, e-mail, and hand delivery representing complainants. These cases are categorized as follows:

1- Personal Affairs Cases

Personal affairs cases represent complaints put to the Society including files on divorce, repudiation, nursing, alimony, desertion, withholding of custody, deprivation from seeing one's sons, deprivation from inheritance, or non-recognition of marriage. These are classified in the following table:

Categories of Personal Affairs Cases
Desertion
Deprivation from inheritance
Nursing
Divorce

Non-recognition of marriage and filing for divorce
Withholding custody
Alimony

2- Civil Affairs Cases

These are cases representing complaints put to the Society including files on withdrawal of nationality or filing for restoration of nationality, withdrawal of identity documents, non-inclusion of dependents, non-attestation of some of the facts relating to civil matters.

Categories of Civil Affairs Cases
Identity documents
Filing for restoration of nationality
Application for obtaining a nationality

3- Family Violence Cases

These are the sort of complaints received by the Society in which complainants claim incidence of violence against a family member or members including physical or psychological violence, aggression from addiction, slander, sexual harassment, rape, or deprivation from education or employment, or wage or marriage or from communicating with one's mother or request for asylum. The following table shows the categories of these cases.

Categories of Family Violence Cases
Slander and accusation
Sexual harassment
Deprivation from education
Deprivation from marriage
Deprivation from seeing one's mother
Request for asylum
Physical or psychological aggression
Violence from addiction

4- Labor Cases

Labor cases represent complaints put to the Society by individuals who are subject to the Labor Law, including files on forcing laborers to pay residency renewal fees, objection to a decision, delay in employment, deprivation from promotion, demotion, compulsory deportation, transfer of sponsorship, psychological aggression, dismissal by reason of a charge, arbitrary dismissal, claim for end-of-service allowance, compulsory work,

compulsory premature contracting, claim for health insurance, reemployment, or deprivation from travel. The following table shows the categories of these cases:

Categories of Labor Cases
Objection to a decision
Demotion
Compulsory deportation
Deprivation from promotion
Request for re-employment
Request for transfer of sponsorship
Psychological aggression
Dismissal on a charge
Arbitrary dismissal
Claim for end-of-service reward
Claim for health insurance
Prevention from traveling back home

5- Prisoners' Cases

These are complaints received by the Society about petitions for pardon, commutation of sentence, objection to a decision on transfer to another prison, poor health conditions inside prison, overrunning imprisonment terms, grievance against non-trial, request for transfer to another prison, request for deportation, request for health care, maltreatment, aggression, violation of prison rules, prohibition of visits, or petition for release. The following table shows the categories of these cases:

Categories of Prisoners' Cases
Objection to decision on transfer to another prison
Grievance against non-trial
Overrunning imprisonment term
Poor health conditions inside prison
Maltreatment, breaking or prison rules
Request for deportation
Request for health care
Petition for dropping the remaining imprisonment term
Request for transfer to another prison
Petition for release
Prevention of visits

6- Administrative Cases

Administrative cases received by the Society entail complaints against governmental departments such as requests for revision, petitions for a Royal pardon, demand for executing a verdict, aggression by some governmental party, compulsory deportation, request for adjustment of a professional status, request for transfer, request for reemployment, dismissal by reason of a charge, arbitrary dismissal, claim for financial or administrative entitlements, unjustified pursuit, lengthy procedures, claim for compensation, prevention from traveling by administrative decision.

Categories of Administrative Cases
Transgression on property
Objection to a decision
Medical errors
Unemployment
Compulsory deportation
Adjustment of a professional status
Aggression by some governmental party
Poor service to a client
Request for reemployment
Request for revision
Claim for compensation
Request for transfer
Lengthy procedures
Arbitrary dismissal
Financial or administrative entitlements
Demand for executing a verdict
Psychological aggression on the employee
Arbitrary transfer
Incurrence of damage from environmental pollution

7- Judicial Cases

This category of cases received by the Society from complainants includes long-standing trials, lengthy legal procedures, maltreatment on the part of judges of courts of law, refusal of judges to adjudicate, objection to a decision, claim for compensation, and prevention from traveling because of verdict.

Categories of Judicial Cases
Objection to a decision
Maltreatment on the part of the judge

Request for revision
Lengthy procedures
Claim for compensation
Prohibition from traveling

8- Other Cases

The other cases include disputes between individuals and among companies, requests for financial assistance, requests for adopting some proposals, or presentation of consulting and legal services.

Table: (16)
Total Cases Received by the Society from its Inception up to the end of 2006 (1427H)

	Admin.	Prisoners	Labor	Family Violence	Personal Affairs	Civil Affairs	Judicial	Other	TOTAL
1425H	193	271	289	44	37	66	56	158	1114
1426h	822	636	378	284	296	217	251	995	3879
1427H	912	603	422	385	298	307	183	465	3575
Total	1927	1510	1089	713	631	590	490	1618	8568
%	22%	18%	13%	8%	7%	7%	6%	19%	100%

Figure (2)
Total Cases Received by the Society since its Inception according to Basic Categories of Cases

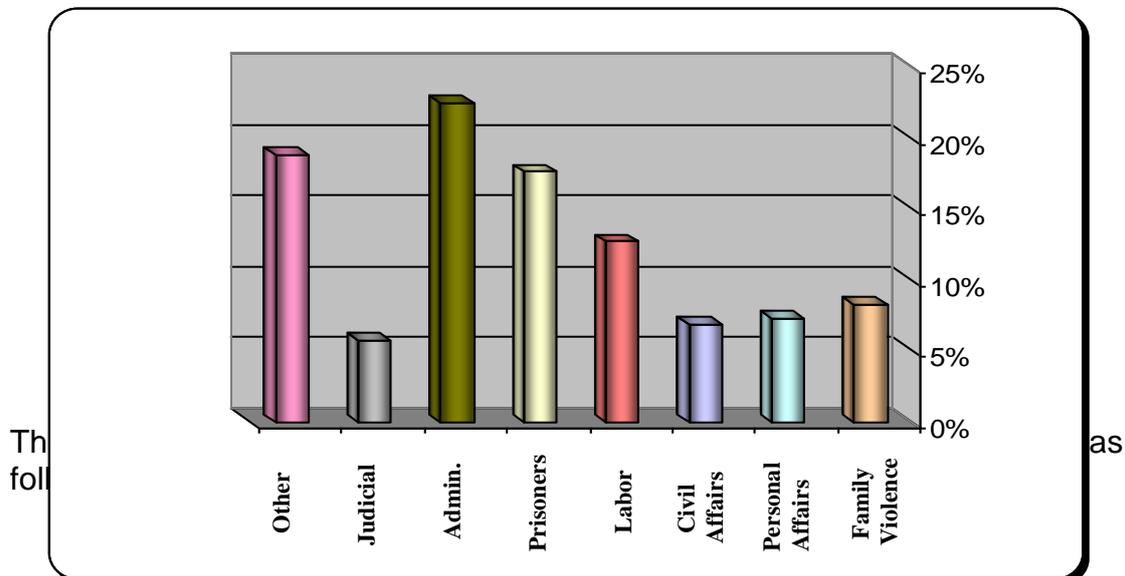
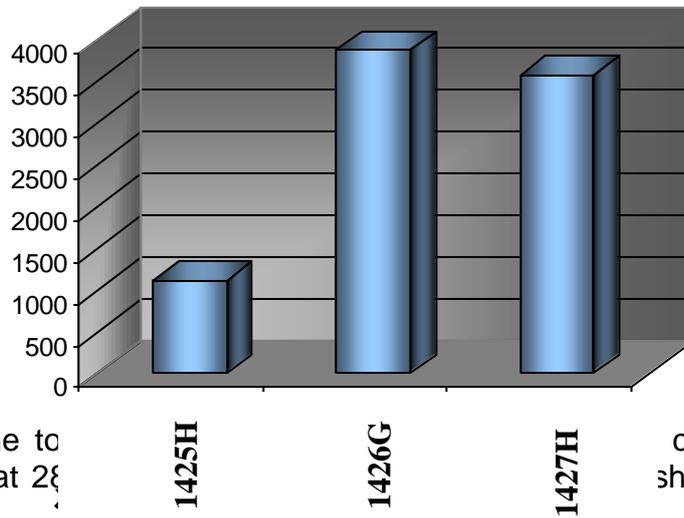


Table (17)
Total Cases Received by the Society according to the Branch

Year	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern	TOTAL	%
2004 (1425H)	787	317	–	–	1114	12.0%
2005 (1426H)	1822	1940	117	–	3879	45.3%
2006 (1427H)	1184	1503	628	260	3575	41.7%
TOTAL	3793	3770	745	260	8568	100%
Percentage	44.3%	44.0%	8.7%	3.0%	100%	

Figure (3)
Total Cases Received per Annum from the Inception of the Society up to the end of 2006 (1427H)



Out of the to females at 2% table.

complaints belong to shown in the following

Table (18)
Total Females' Cases Forwarded to the Society

Year	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern	TOTAL	%
2004 (1425H)	154	113	–	–	267	11%
2005 (1426H)	275	729	24	–	1028	43%

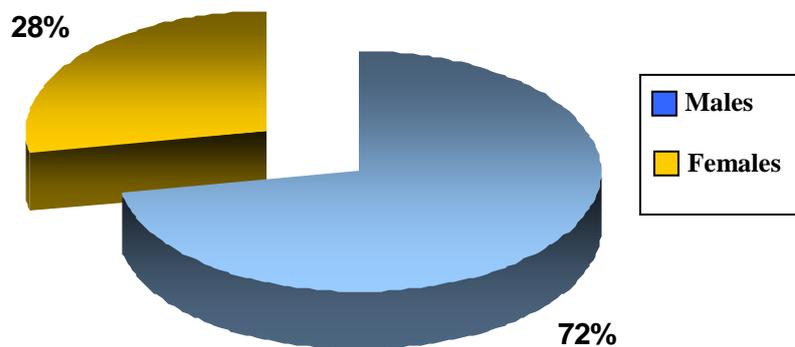
2006 (1427H)	235	640	115	105	1095	46
TOTAL	64	1482	139	105	2390	100%
Percentage	28%	62%	6%	4%	100%	

Table (19)
Total Males' Cases Forwarded to the Society

Year	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern	TOTAL	%
2004 (1425H)	633	214	–	–	847	14%
2005 (1426H)	1547	1211	93	–	2851	46%
2006 (1427H)	949	863	513	155	2480	40%
TOTAL	3129	2288	606	155	6178	100%
Percentage	51%	37%	10%	3%	100%	

Figure (4)

**Total Cases Forwarded to the Society per Sex
from its Inception up to the end of 2006 (1427H)**

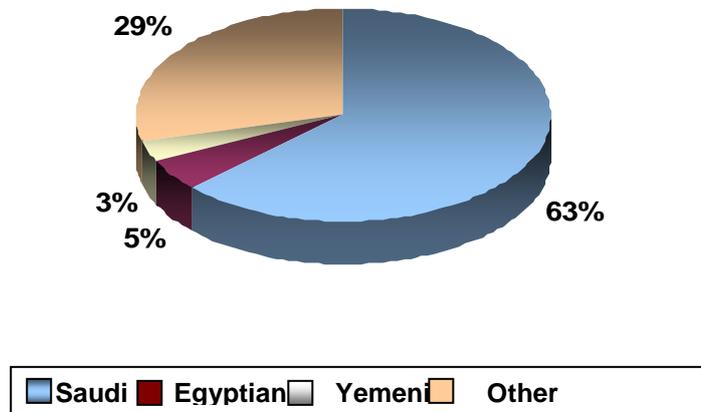


Saudi citizens make up the majority of complainants at 63.15% followed by the three high percentages of other nationalities shown in Table (20) below.

Table (20)
The Cases Forwarded to the Society According to Nationality

Nationality	Number	Percentage
Saudi	5411	63.15%
Egyptian	403	4.70%
Yemeni	267	3.12%
Other Nationalities	2487	29.03%
TOTAL	8568	100%

Figure (5)
Total Cases Forwarded to the Society per Nationality



Personal Affairs Cases

Social violence inflicted on women dominates personal affairs cases. This is because, as a member of the family, a woman is deprived of her own identity documents in order to put her under pressure to submit to a man and his domination. So by withholding the woman's identity documents, the man bars her from traveling, studying, working, and being medically treated, etc., unless she submits to his wishes, or he may compromise with her to surrender some rights he may have with her, especially if he is a divorcee who intentionally withholds his ex-wife passport and keeps her name in his family card,

preventing her from obtaining an independent identity card, thus barring her from traveling, being employed, or completing her studies unless under his consent because she would still be considered his wife by virtue of the identification documents he holds.

The total personal affairs cases received by the Society from its inception to the end of 2006 (1427H) amounts to 631 cases, out of which 212 have been filed against male divorcees representing 33.59% of the total personal affairs cases. On the other hand, cases against husbands over the three years stands at 457 cases representing 72.41% of the total cases in this respect, whereas in 174 (27.58%) of these cases the aggressor is either the father, brother, cousin, husband's relatives, wife's relatives, step mother, or sister's husband. The other cases in which a husband complains against his wife amount to 10 only (1.58%), and the complaints of female divorcees amounts to 12 (1.9%), thus the total cases against wives are 22 at 3.48%.

Society's Stance in Relation to Personal Affairs Cases Forwarded to it

Some of the procedures adopted by the Society in relation to the personal affairs cases it receives include the following:

- 1- Communicating with the concerned authorities regarding personal affairs cases to inquire about the complaints.
- 2- If the Society is convinced that a right is infringed, it demands that this infringement be rectified in the interest of the complainants. It is worth mentioning that the Society has recently issued decisions warranting equitable right to woman, which resulted in granting woman the right to be issued with a personal identity card without obtaining her guardian's consent, as well as acquiring an original copy of the family card.
- 3- A Delegation of the Society has held a meeting with the Chief Justice of Jeddah Court and has discussed with him some issues such as:
 - Divorce cases and associated child nursing.
 - Delay of sessions and their adverse impact especially in cases of alimony.
 - Requesting withdrawal of guardianship from a father who is not eligible to be called a guardian, especially if a verdict is issued

against him proving this illegibility (for instance commission of adultery).

- Mandatory execution of verdicts (such as alimony verdicts) and appointment of an executive judge.

- 4- The Society has laid down recommendations in its first human rights report on the need to find a suitable instrument for admitting into primary schools children whose fathers have not obtained identity documents for them, and to request those fathers to complete the procedures for producing the required documentation, and that in case the said fathers have not responded, the Administrative Governor should be notified in order to preserve the child's right to education.

The personal affairs cases amount to 7% of the total cases received by the Society, the details of which are shown in the following table:

Table (21)
Number of Personal Affairs Cases Received by the Society per Branch

Year	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern	TOTAL	%
2004 (1425H)	12	25	–	–	37	6%
2005 (1426H)	95	200	1	–	296	47%
2006 (1427H)	70	165	24	39	298	47%
TOTAL	177	390	25	39	631	100%
Percentage	28%	62%	4%	6%	100%	

Figure (6)
Personal Affairs Cases per Branch

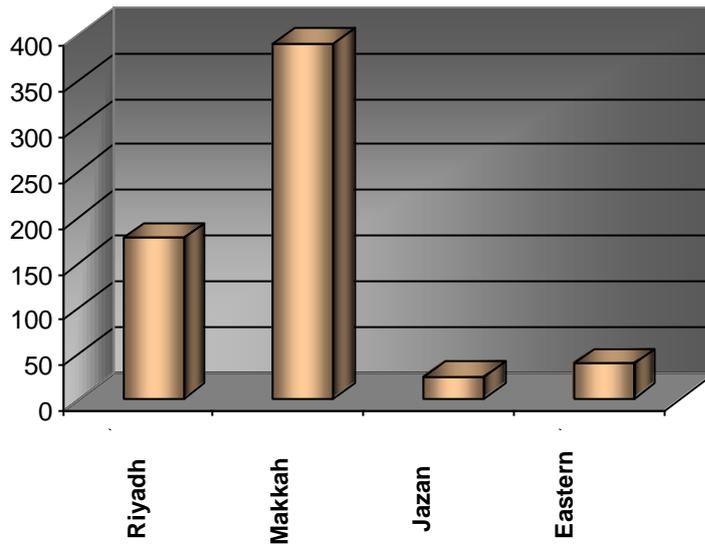


Table (22)
Personal Affairs Cases Received by the Society per Offender Party in 2004 (1425H)

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
Husband	16	43.24%
Divorcee	10	27.03%
Brother	5	13.51%
Father	4	10.81%
Cousin	1	2.70%
Wife	1	2.70%
TOTAL	37	100%

Table (23)
Personal Affairs Cases Received by the Society per Offender Party in 2005 (1426H)

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
Male Divorcee	128	46.62%
Husband	92	31.08%
Brother	19	6.42%

Father	12	4.05%
Female Divorcee	10	3.38%
Cousin (Father's brother)	8	2.70%
Husband's Relatives	7	2.36%
Wife's Relatives	6	2.03%
Relatives	1	0.34%
Cousin (Mother's brother)	1	0.34%
Wife	1	0.34%
Sister's husband	1	0.34%
TOTAL	296	100%

Table (24)
Total Personal Affairs Cases Per Offender Party in 2006
(1427H)

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
Husband	137	45.97%
Male Divorcee	64	21.48%
Relatives	25	8.39%
Father	21	7.05%
Brother	19	6.38%
Wife	8	2.68%
Uncle	5	1.68%
Husband's Relatives	4	1.34%
Father's Wife	4	1.34%
Son	3	1.01%
Wife's Relatives	3	1.01%
Female Divorcee	2	0.67%
Cousin	1	0.34%
Sister	1	0.34%
Sister's Husband	1	0.34%
TOTAL	298	100%

Table (25)
Total Personal Affairs Cases per Offender Party

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
Husband	245	38.83%

Male Divorcee	212	33.60%
Brother	43	6.81%
Father	37	5.86%
Relatives	26	4.12%
Uncle	13	2.06%
Female Divorcee	12	1.90%
Husband's Relatives	11	1.74%
Wife	10	1.58%
Wife's Relatives	9	1.43%
Father's Wife	4	0.63%
Son	3	0.48%
Sister's Husband	2	0.32%
Aunt	2	0.32%
Cousin	1	0.16%
Sister	1	0.16%
TOTAL	631	100%

Figure (7)
Offender Parties in Personal Affairs Cases

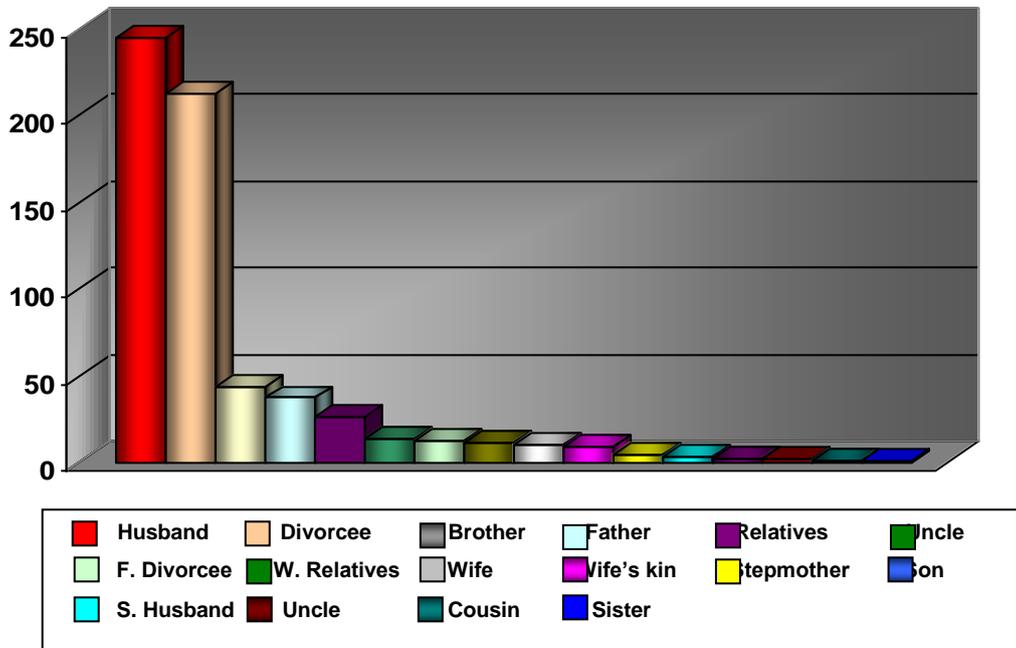


Table (26)
Personal Affairs Cases per Category in 2004 (1425H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	TOTAL
Divorce	2	2	4
Nursing	5	1	6
Alimony	4	5	9
Desertion	1	2	3
Withholding of custody	0	2	2
Deprivation from seeing one's children	0	9	9
Derivation from inheritance	0	4	4
Non-recognition of marriage and filing for divorce	0	0	0
TOTAL	12	25	37

Table (27)
Personal Affairs Cases per Category in 2005 (1426H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Total
Deprivation from seeing one's children	17	59	0	76
Divorce	6	45	0	51
Nursing	18	30	0	48
Alimony	16	24	0	40
Desertion	26	10	1	37
Deprivation from inheritance	0	25	0	25
Non-recognition of marriage and filing for divorce	10	4	0	14
Withholding of custody	2	3	0	5
TOTAL	95	200	1	296

Table (28)
Personal Affairs Cases per Category in 2006 (1427H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern Region	Total
Divorce	10	33	2	10	55
Nursing	14	30	1	6	51
Alimony	11	26	4	3	44
Desertion	17	20	8	13	58

Withholding of custody	2	1	2	1	6
Deprivation from seeing one's sons	10	37	5	3	55
Derivation from inheritance	6	14	2	3	25
Non-recognition of marriage and filing for divorce	0	4	0	0	4
TOTAL	70	165	24	39	298

Civil Affairs Cases

Civil affairs cases are filed by individuals whose identity documents have been confiscated, which results in depriving their children from education, medical treatment, employment, with the result that governmental authorities deny them their financial entitlements. Some of them have seen their identity withdrawn on the allegation that they do not belong to Saudi tribes. On the other hand, scores of complaints have been put forward by individuals born in the Kingdom, but have never been issued a Saudi nationality for reasons relating to their respective fathers or mothers. Other individuals (collectively called 'the allies') carry the five-year card but have not been granted a Saudi nationality. Another category, who arrived in the Kingdom to perform Hajj or Umrah, overstayed contravening the residency regulations, and intentionally hid their foreign nationalities to make deportation procedure abort. The total cases of civil affairs received by the Society reached 590 complaints (7%).

The Society's Response to Civil Affairs Cases Received

The Society has carried out procedures aiming to resolve the incoming civil affairs cases, out of which the following are outlined:

- 1- Communicating with the concerned authorities regarding civil affairs cases.
- 2- Convening meetings with officials of the Civil Affairs Department at the Ministry of Interior in order to arrive at a means of establishing cooperation between the Society and the Civil Affairs Department concerning these cases, and to discuss the issue of withdrawal of identity from some citizens for different reasons. The Society also dealt with cases under the authority of the Identity Documents Central Committee.
- 3- Striving to rectify the situation of those whose nationality has been withdrawn, although some of them have regained it.
- 4- Paying concern to those whose identity is unknown or who hold no nationality. In this respect, the Society has set up a special committee, and has recommended in its first human rights report that these cases should be resolved, be they from the countryside, tribes in exodus, or residents in Makkah and Madinah for many years without identity documentation. The Society has recommended that their situation be redressed so that their rights will be guaranteed and negative effects of their illegal status be curbed.

5- Communicating with the concerned authorities in order to unify nationality within the same family.

The following Tables (29 to 35) show the number of civil affairs cases and their category and the offender party:

Table (29)
Number and Ratio of Civil Affairs Cases
to Total Cases Received by the Society

Year	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern	TOTAL	%
2004 (1425H)	45	21	–	–	66	11%
2005 (1426H)	15	191	11	–	217	37%
2006 (1427H)	61	129	103	14	307	52%
TOTAL	121	341	114	14	590	100%
Percentage	21%	58%	19%	2%	10%	

Figure (8)
Civil Affairs Cases per Branch

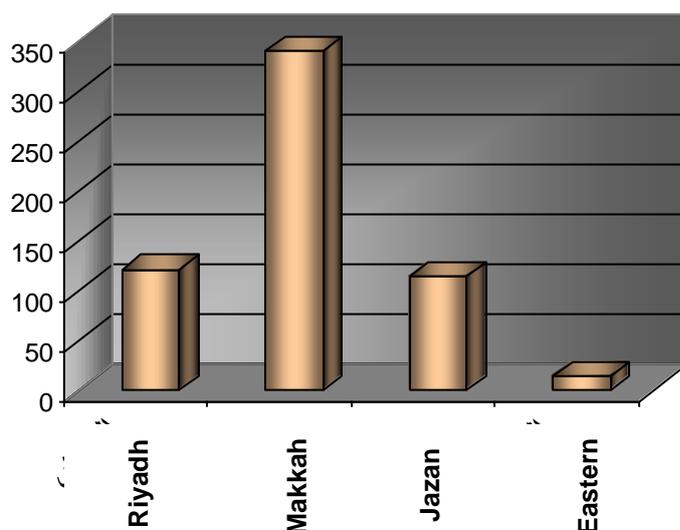


Table (30)
Total Civil Affairs Cases per Offender Party in 2004 (1425H)

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
Civil Affairs Department	52	78.79%
Father	4	6.06%
Passport Department	3	4.55%
Governorate	2	3.03%
Husband	2	3.03%
Divorcee	1	1.52%
Administrative Investigation Department	1	1.52%
Ministry of Interior	1	1.52%
TOTAL	1	100%

Table (31)
Total Civil Affairs Cases per Offender Party in 2005 (1426H)

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
Civil Affairs Department	120	55.30%
Passport Department	26	11.98%

Husband	19	8.76%
Divorcee	12	5.53%
The Judiciary	9	4.15%
Sponsor	5	2.30%
Ministry of Education	3	1.38%
Father	2	0.92%
General Directorate of Prisons	2	0.92%
Private Company	2	0.92%
Ministry of Health	2	0.92%
Ministry of Justice	2	0.92%
Cousin	1	0.46%
Brother	1	0.46%
Governorate	1	0.46%
Municipality	1	0.46%
Palestinian Embassy	1	0.46%
Egyptian Embassy	1	0.46%
Police	1	0.46%
Individuals	1	0.46%
Husband's Relatives	1	0.46%
Public School	1	0.46%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1	0.46%
Ministry of Civil Service	1	0.46%
Ministry of Social Affairs	1	0.46%
TOTAL	217	100%

Table (32)
Total Civil Affairs Cases per Offender Party in 2006 (1427H)

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
Civil Affairs Department	204	66.45%
Individuals	19	6.19%
Passport Department	17	5.54%
Father	16	5.21%
Ministry of Interior	16	5.21%
Husband	13	4.23%
Divorcee	10	3.26%
Ministry of Education	4	1.30%
Brother	2	0.65%
Father's Wife	1	0.33%
Labor Office	1	0.33%

Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1	0.33%
Ministry of Justice	1	0.33%
TOTAL	307	100%

Table (33)
Total Offender Parties in Civil Affairs Cases

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
Civil Affairs Department	376	63.73%
Passport Department	46	7.80%
Husband	34	5.76%
Divorcee	23	3.90%
Father	22	3.73%
Individuals	20	3.39%
Ministry of Interior	17	2.88%
The Judiciary	9	1.53%
Ministry of Education	7	1.19%
Sponsor	5	0.85%
Governorate	3	0.51%
Ministry of Justice	3	0.51%
Brother	3	0.51%
General Directorate of Prisons	2	0.34%
Private Company	2	0.34%
Ministry of Health	2	0.34%
Police	2	0.34%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2	0.34%
Administrative Investigation Department	1	0.17%
Cousin	1	0.17%
Municipality	1	0.17%
Palestinian Embassy	1	0.17%
Egyptian Embassy	1	0.17%
Husband's Relatives	1	0.17%
Public School	1	0.17%
Ministry of Civil Service	1	0.17%
Ministry of Social Affairs	1	0.17%
Passport Dept. at Qatar	1	0.17%
Father's Wife	1	0.17%
Labor Office	1	0.17%
TOTAL	590	100%

Figure (9)
Total Offender Parties in Civil Affairs Cases

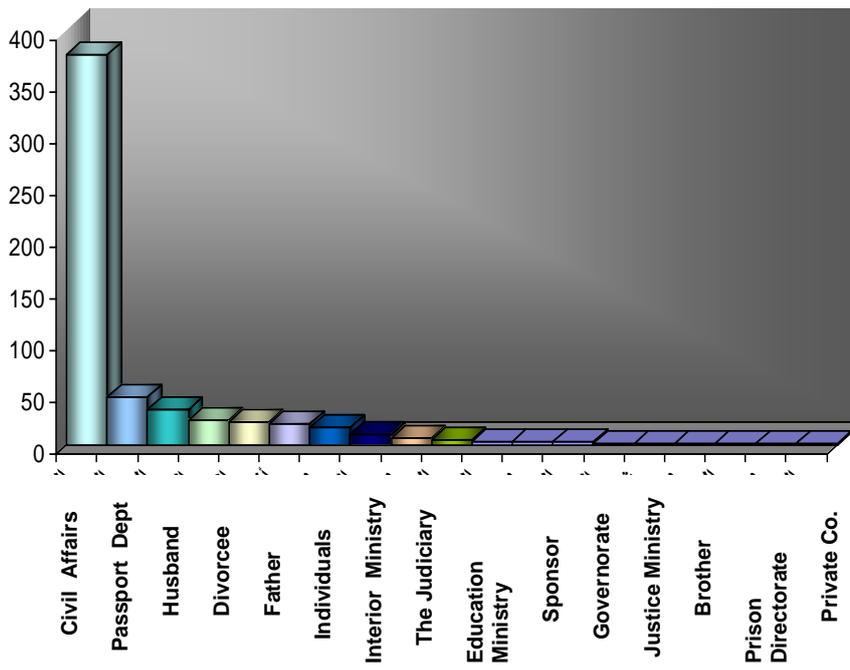


Table (34)
Civil Affairs Cases per Category in 2004 (1425H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	TOTAL
Identify Documents	3	12	15
Application for Nationality	19	9	28
Application for Regaining Nationality	23	0	23
TOTAL	45	21	66

Table (35)
Civil Affairs Cases per Category in 2005 (1426H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Total
Identify Documents	8	144	4	156
Application for Nationality	4	35	4	43
Application for Regaining Nationality	3	12	3	18
TOTAL	15	191	11	217

Table (36)
Civil Affairs Cases per Category in 2006 (1427H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern Region	Total
Identify Documents	24	100	12	7	143
Application for Nationality	34	24	53	6	117
Application for Regaining Nationality	3	5	38	1	47
TOTAL	61	129	103	14	307

Family Violence Cases

Family Violence

Family violence acts include battering, torturing, slandering, denying education or employment, or depriving a divorced mother from getting in touch with her children or withholding her identity papers or alimony, sexual assault, violence connected with dowry, preventing a young woman from experiencing her right to get married for social or financial reasons, or forcing her to get

married, or divorcing her for mismatch in lineage, or confiscating her money or salary, if she is employed, or depriving her from inheritance, or rape her by an unmarriageable person.

The total family violence cases received by the Society by the end of 2006 (1427H) reached 713 cases. In adding personal affairs cases (631), which are a result of family violence, to family violence cases (713), and civil affairs cases (85), where complainants are family members, the total number of cases of family violence will amount to 1429 cases, i.e. 16% of the overall cases (8568) reaching the Society.

Forms of Violence Against Woman in Saudi Society

Violence against woman takes different forms:

Physical & Psychological Violence

Physical violence against woman includes acts of beating or severe battering which may result in disability, fracture of a bone or organ, or loss of hearing. On the other hand, psychological violence includes deprivation from reciprocating emotions, vocal insults, denying her the right to choose a husband, or depriving her from freedom of expression, looking down on her, discriminating against her in favor of males, frightening, threatening, and infringing her rights.

The total physical and psychological violence cases received by the Society by the end of 2006 (1427H) amounted to 521 cases, i.e. 36.5% of the total family violence cases, whose number is 1429.

Sexual Violence

Sexual violence includes slandering woman or forcing her to indulge in prostitution or sexually harassing her or raping her by a family member. The sexual violence cases received by the Society by the end of 2006 (1427H) amounted to 80 cases, i.e. 5.6% of the total family violence cases, whose total number is 1429.

Financial Violence

Financial violence includes a man imposing custodianship over a woman's money and depriving her from managing her affairs, such as depriving her from inheritance, withholding alimony from her, confiscating her salary, and exercising penny-pinching on her. Financial violence cases received by the Society from its inception to the end of 2006 (1427H) amounted to 156 cases, i.e. 5.6% of the total family violence.

Social Violence

Social violence consists in holding a degrading attitude against woman, social harshness exercised by society against her to force her to give concessions and refrain from claiming for her rights, preventing her from her right to education, to getting married, or from nursing her children following a divorce, or prohibiting her from seeing her children, denying her children the right to see her, or denying her the right to get divorced or her right to refuse recognition of a marriage by filing for divorce, or forcing her to refund the dowry as a condition for getting divorced in spite of the husband's violent behavior. Moreover, social violence includes depriving the woman from obtaining her identity documents by a family member or by her divorcee. Social violence cases form a part of the personal affairs cases against woman, and the cases received by the Society from its inception to the end of 2006 (1427H) amounted to 644 cases, representing 45% of the total family violence cases.

When family violence reaches unbearable proportions that make it impossible for life to go on within a household, some women victims apply for asylum or for withdrawal of custodianship. The number of application for asylum and withdrawal of custodianship received by the Society from its inception to the end of 2006 (427H) amounted to 51, representing 5.3% of the total family violence cases, whose total number is 1429 cases.

The Society's Response to Family Violence Cases Received

The Society has been concerned about family violence cases, and has taken appropriate steps such as the following:

- 1- Prioritizing family violence cases in its strategy.
- 2- Laying down the following recommendations in its first KSA Human Rights Report concerning woman and child:

- a- Formulating a National Code on the rights of woman in accordance with Islamic Law, international conventions joined by the Kingdom, and local regulations that would be in the hands of the Judiciary and other parties concerned with woman affairs.
 - b- Drawing up a National Code on the child's rights that would act as a guide for both governmental and local agencies to deal with child problems.
 - c- Unifying adulthood or legal eligibility age in the Kingdom, as the current situation regards the child at one time as adult and at other as underage, which undermines his rights.
 - d- Enacting inhibitive punishments on fathers who physically assault their children. The Society has noted some instances in which a number of children died as a result of torture inflicted by their fathers or guardians.
 - e- Enacting a National Code for the protection from family violence and incrimination of family violence, and establishing mechanisms apt to protect victims of family violence and preserve their rights.
- 3- Assisting some of the victims involved in cases of nursing, alimony, and withholding of custody.
 - 4- Admitting some of the victims of family violence into relevant asylums.
 - 5- Contributing in bringing about verdicts against perpetrators of family violence; for instance, in the case of the child 'Balgis', the Society has sought to bring action against her stepmother and father. The stepmother was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment with lashings; the father received 20 months of imprisonment for neglect of child.
 - 6- Communicating with some governmental authorities to help female victims of family violence, and signing a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Social Affairs concerning family violence dated 17/1/2006 (27/12/1426H).
 - 7- Visiting some of the asylums by the Society's female members to get acquainted with their situation, and preparing a report to the Ministry of Social Affairs on the advantages and drawbacks of these asylums.

- 8- Intending to organize workshops to train the personnel that is directly involved in dealing with the victims of family violence in hospitals, police stations, and asylums, and instruct them in how to deal with those victims of violence.

Tables (35 – 42) detail the number, categories, and offender parties involved in family violence.

Table (37)
Family Violence Cases per Category in 2004 (1425H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	TOTAL
Physical and psychological violence	14	17	31
Violence from addiction	1	2	3
Slander and defamation	1	1	2
Sexual harassment	0	3	3
Deprivation from education	0	0	0
Deprivation from employment	0	0	0
Deprivation from wage	0	0	0
Deprivation from marriage	2	2	4
Deprivation from seeing one's mother	0	0	0
Petition for asylum	0	1	1
TOTAL	18	26	44

Table (38)
Family Violence Cases per Category in 2005 (1426H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Total
Physical and psychological violence	45	121	10	176
Violence from addiction	12	20	0	32
Slander and defamation	3	9	0	12
Sexual harassment	2	8	0	10
Deprivation from education	8	13	0	21
Deprivation from employment	0	0	0	0
Deprivation from wage	1	2	1	4
Deprivation from marriage	8	5	1	14
Deprivation from seeing one's mother	1	2	0	3
Petition for asylum	2	10	0	12
TOTAL	82	190	12	284

Table (39)
Family Violence Cases per Category in 2006 (1427H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern Region	Total
Physical and psychological violence	40	169	23	18	250
Violence from addiction	5	21	0	3	29
Slander and defamation	2	6	1	0	9
Sexual harassment	1	18	0	2	21
Deprivation from education	2	8	0	0	10
Deprivation from employment	0	2	0	0	2
Deprivation from wage	0	4	1	0	5
Deprivation from marriage	17	8	1	1	27
Deprivation from seeing one's mother	0	6	0	1	7
Petition for asylum	3	22	0	0	25
TOTAL	70	264	26	25	385

Table (40)
Total Family Violence Cases Received by the Society

Year	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern Region	Total	(%)
2004 (1425H)	18	26	–	–	44	6%
2005 (1426H)	82	190	12	–	284	40%
2006 (1427H)	70	264	26	25	385	54%
TOTAL	170	480	38	15	713	100%
Percentage	24%	67%	5%	4%	100%	

Figure (10)
Family Violence Cases per Branch

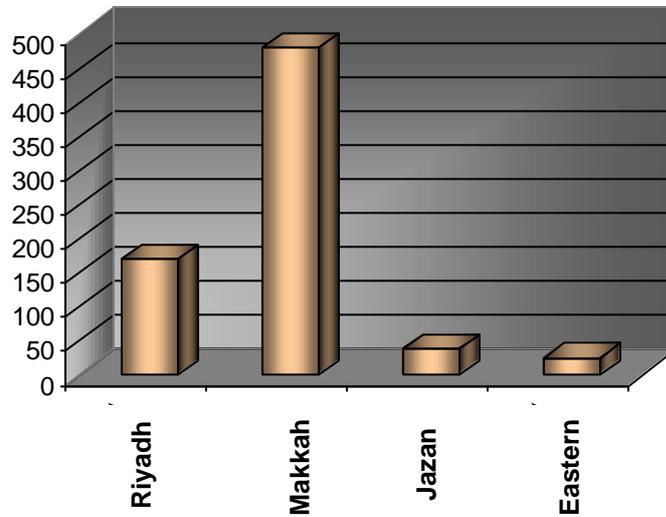


Table (41)
Total Family Violence Cases per Offender Party
in 2004 (1425H)

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
Husband	14	31.82%
Father	11	25.00%
Divorcee	7	15.91%
Brother	5	11.36%
Uncle	2	4.55%
Son	1	2.27%
Wife	1	2.27%
Individuals	1	2.27%
Wife's Relatives	1	2.27%
Father's Wife	1	2.27%
TOTAL	44	100%

Table (42)
Total Family Violence Cases per Offender Party
in 2005 (1426H)

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
Husband	138	48.59%
Father	56	19.72%
Relatives	22	7.75%
Brother	21	7.39%
Divorcee	11	3087%
Husband's Relatives	7	2.46%
Wife	6	2.11%
Son	5	1.76%
Mother	4	1.41%
Wife's Relatives	4	1.41%
Daughter	3	1.06%
Uncle	2	0.70%
Father's Wife	2	0.70%
Sister	1	0.35%
Grandmother	1	0.35%
Daughter's Husband	1	0.35%
TOTAL	284	100%

Table (43)
Total Family Violence Cases per Offender Party
in 2006 (1427H)

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
Husband	141	36.62%
Father	117	30.39%
Brother	26	6.75%
Relatives	25	6.49%
Divorcee	14	3.64%
Father's Wife	14	3.64%
Son	12	3.12%
Mother	9	2.34%
Husband's Relatives	5	1.30%
Grandfather	3	0.78%
Grandmother	3	0.78%
Uncle	3	0.78%
Wife	2	0.52%
Wife's Relatives	2	0.52%
Cousin	1	0.26%
Daughter	1	0.26%
Sister	1	0.26%
Neighbor	1	0.26%
Aunt	1	0.26%
Female Divorcee	1	0.26%
Mother's Relatives	1	0.26%
Brother's Wife	1	0.26%
Unanimous	1	0.26%
TOAL	385	100%

It has been observed that the offender party involved in withholding identity documents in the civil affairs cases is a member of the family such as the divorcee or the husband or the father. The number of these cases amounts to 85 cases, i.e. 1% of the total cases received by the Society as shown in the following table:

Table (44)
Cases of Withholding of Identity Documents by Family Member

Year	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern Region	Total	(%)
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2004 (1425H)	2	5	–	–	7	8%
2005 (1426H)	6	29	1	–	36	42%
2006 (1427H)	13	21	2	6	42	49%
TOTAL	21	55	3	6	85	100%
Percentage	25%	65%	4%	7%	100%	

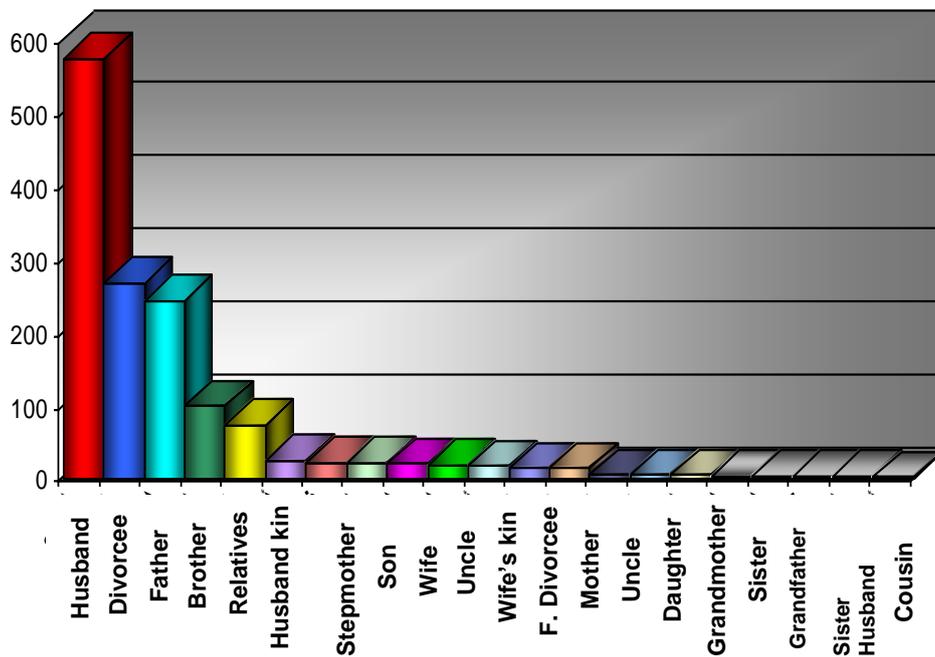
Thus the number of family cases received by the Society, be they related to violence, personal affairs, or withholding of identity documents, amounts to 1429 cases, which corresponds to 16% of the total cases received by the Society.

Table (45)
Total Offender Parties in Family Cases in 2004 (1425H)

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
Husband	572	40.03%
Male Divorcee	267	18.68%
Father	243	17.00%
Brother	98	6.86%
Relatives	73	5.11%
Husband Relatives	24	1.68%
Father's Wife	22	1.54%
Son	21	1.47%
Wife	19	1.33%
Uncle	18	1.26%
Wife's Relatives	16	1.12%
Female Divorcee	13	0.91%
Mother	13	0.19%
Uncle	4	0.28%
Daughter	4	0.28%
Grandmother	4	0.28%
Sister	3	0.21%
Grandfather	3	0.21%
Sister's Husband	2	0.14%
Cousin	2	0.14%
Mother's Relatives	1	0.07%
Daughter's Husband	1	0.07%
Brother's Wife	1	0.07%
Individuals	1	0.07%
Unknown	1	0.07%
Neighbor	1	0.07%
Aunt	1	0.07%

Cousin (Aunt's son)	1	0.07%
TOTAL	1429	100%

Figure (11)
Total Family Cases per Offender



Administrative Cases

Administrative Cases

These are cases in which complainants describe injustices done to them by governmental departments. Administrative complaints feature on top of the other cases in terms of number as they stand at 1927 cases representing 22% of the overall cases. Transgression of property complaints dominate administrative cases at 190 cases, representing 9.85% of the total administrative cases received by the Society over three years, totaling 1927 cases. Next come the cases relating to maltreatment of public officials by some clerks in governmental departments, which amount to 176 complaints (9.13%), followed by complaints about lengthy procedures (157 complaints, 8.14%), then cases relating to claims for financial or administrative entitlements (108 claims, 5.6%) . On the other hand, complaints about non-execution of verdicts amount to 88 cases (4.56%), whereas complaints relating to regaining professional status amount to 76 cases (3.94%), and unemployment complaints hit 69 cases (3.58%).

It is worth noting that citizens are beginning to become aware of their right to ensuring health care and to a pollution-free environment. This awareness is evidenced by complaints about medical errors, which totaled 49 complaints (2.54%), as well as about environmental pollution, which totaled 8 complaints (0.41%). In spite of this modest number of cases, the complaints are not representative of the frequency of medical errors and the real size of environmental pollution. However, they are an index for citizens' awareness. It has also been noted that administrative cases include complaints against psychological violence exercised on some employees, which amount to 29 complaints (1.5%).

The Society's Response to Administrative Cases Received

The steps taken by the Society to resolve these cases are summarized below:

- 1- Addressing the parties concerned, or the one in whose hands the case could be resolved or put an end to, otherwise the senior ranking authority would be approached, and so forth.
- 2- Inviting meetings with the concerned governmental authorities to discuss the various complaints received by the Society, such as the meeting held with His Excellency President of the High Judiciary Council, HH Minister of Justice, HRH Minister of Interior, His Excellency President of the Investigation Commission, HH Minister of Social Affairs, His Excellency Undersecretary to the Ministry of Interior for Civil Affairs, and the General Directorate of Prisons.
- 3- Submitting a memorandum to the parties concerned with cases of persons prohibited from traveling.
- 4- Recommending in the Society's first report on the state of human rights the following about administrative cases:
 - a- Speeding up the application of the strategy on the employment of Saudi citizens and protecting the jobless by supporting them financially, subject to specified conditions.
 - b- Reinforcing the principle of accountability at all governmental departments, especially those concerned with control so as to avert misappropriation of authority.
 - c- Organizing regular training sessions on human rights for public officials directly concerned with these said rights.
 - d- Resolving complaints and grievances of citizens who belong to some sects in the Kingdom.
 - e- Appointing Human Rights Coordinators at the various concerned governmental departments so as to act as a link between the Society and those departments, beginning with the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, and the Districts Governorates.
 - f- Activating punitive measures against negligent officials and transgressors.

- g- Activating organizational and supervisory roles of health service providers in the Kingdom.

Tables (43 – 48) show the number, category and offender parties:

Table (46)
Number and Percentage of Total Administrative Cases Forwarded to the Society per Branch

Year	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern Region	Total	(%)
2004 (1425H)	116	77	–	–	193	10%
2005 (1426H)	325	478	24	–	822	43%
2006 (1427H)	356	335	176	45	912	47%
TOTAL	792	890	200	45	1927	100%
Percentage	41%	46%	10%	2%	100%	

Figure (12)
Administrative Cases per Branch

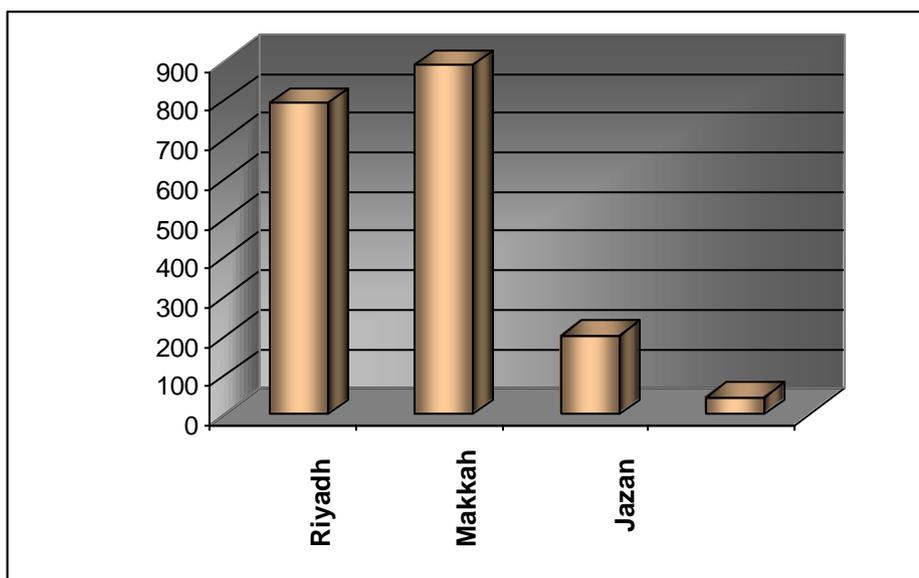


Table (47)
Total Administrative Cases per Offender Party in 2004 (1425H)

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
Municipality	37	19.17%
Ministry of Education	19	9.84%
Security Authorities	12	6.22%
Ministry of Interior	9	4.66%
Ministry of Health	9	4.66%
Governorate	8	4.15%
Passport Department	8	4.15%
Ministry of Justice	8	4.15%
Ministry of Higher Education	7	3.63%
Ministry of Civil Service	7	3.63%
Police	6	3.11%
Ministry of Labor	5	2.59%
Public Security	4	2.07%
Civil Rights	4	2.07%
Saudi Airlines	4	2.07%
Ministry of Water & Electricity	4	2.07%
Saudi Monetary Fund	3	1.55%
Commission for the Promotion of Virtue & Prevention of Vice	3	1.55%
Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs	3	1.55%
Ministry of Communication	3	1.55%
National Guard	2	1.04%
Social Insurance Organization	2	1.04%
Public Hospital	2	1.04%
Investigation & Prosecution Commission	2	1.04%
Ministry of Endowment and Islamic Affairs	2	1.04%
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	2	1.04%
Ministry of Health	2	1.04%
Strugglers General Administration	1	0.52%
Civil Defense	1	0.52%
General Organization for Social Insurance	1	0.52%
Administrative Investigation Department	1	0.52%

Expatriate Administration	1	0.52%
Real Estate Development Bank	1	0.52%
Council of Ministers Bureau	1	0.52%
ARAMCO	1	0.52%
King Khalid Airbase	1	0.52%
Drugs Control Unit	1	0.52%
Ministry of Information	1	0.52%
Ministry of Telegram, Post, and Telephone	1	0.52%
Ministry of Commerce	1	0.52%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1	0.52%
Ministry of Justice	1	0.52%
Ministry of Transportation	1	0.52%
TOTAL	193	100%

Table (48)
Total Administrative Cases per Offender Party in 2005 (1426H)

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
Ministry of Education	163	19.83%
Municipality	93	11.31%
Police	64	7.79%
Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs	52	6.33%
Ministry of Health	50	6.08%
Civil Rights	37	4.50%
Ministry of Civil Service	43	4.14%
Ministry of Interior	43	4.14%
Governorate	27	3.28%
Passport Department	27	3.28%
Ministry of Higher Education	27	3.28%
Ministry of Finance	23	2.80%
Ministry of Justice	20	2.43%
Ministry of Water & Electricity	20	2.43%
Commission for the Promotion of Virtue & Prevention of Vice	19	2.31%
Ministry of Defense & Aviation	15	1.82%
General Investigation	14	1.70%

Department		
National Guard	10	1.22%
Civil Affairs Department	9	1.09%
Public Hospital	9	1.09%
ARAMCO	8	0.97%
Traffic Police	7	0.85%
Drugs Control Department	7	0.85%
Saudi Airlines	5	0.61%
Administrative Official	5	0.61%
Ministry of Commerce	5	0.61%
Frontiers Guard	4	0.49%
Investigation & Prosecution Commission	4	0.49%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4	0.49%
General Directorate of Prisons	3	0.36%
Communication Authority	3	0.36%
Ministry of Endowments & Islamic Affairs	3	0.36%
Ministry of Transportation	3	0.36%
Saudi Post	2	0.24%
Royal Bureau	2	0.24%
Ministry of Information	2	0.24%
Ministry of Communication	2	0.24%
Security Authorities	1	0.12%
Civil Defense	1	0.12%
Saudi Embassy at France	1	0.12%
Ministry of Agriculture	1	0.12%
Kuwaiti Health Ministry	1	0.12%
Ministry of Industry	1	0.12%
TOTAL	822	100%

Table (49)
Total Administrative Cases per Addressed Party
in 2006 (1427H)

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
Municipality	113	9.55%
Police	106	18.00%
Ministry of Interior	87	14.89%

Security Authorities	71	18.54%
Ministry of Education	98	9.00%
Ministry of Health	70	8.99%
Ministry of Water & Electricity	37	3.58%
Ministry of Civil Service	32	1.79%
Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs	31	5.67%
Commission for the Promotion of Virtue & Prevention of Vice	25	2.09%
Governorate	23	4.21%
HR Support Fund	21	12.00%
Ministry of High Education	19	3.58%
Passport Department	18	7.00%
Ministry of Justice	15	2.69%
Ministry of Endowments & Islamic Affairs	13	1.97%
Drugs Control Dept.	10	1.40%
Traffic Police	10	0.84%
Saudi Airlines	9	2.69%
Ministry of Finance	8	2.39%
Ministry of Communication	7	0.84%
Civil Affairs	7	7.00%
Frontier Guard	7	4.00%
Ministry of Defense & Aviation	6	1.19%
General Investigations & Prosecution Commission	5	1.00%
Ministry of Information	4	0.60%
Ministry of Commerce	4	1.19%
General Organization for Social Insurance	4	1.12%
Communication & IT Commission	4	1.12%
Civil Aviation	3	0.84%
Ministry of Agriculture	3	0.56%
Saudi Monetary Fund	3	0.84%
General Investigation Dept.	2	4.00%
Public School	2	4.00%
Customs	2	2.00%
General Organization for Technical Education & Vocational Training	2	1.00%
Royal Bureau	2	0.60%

Industrial Chamber of Commerce	2	0.56%
Capital Market Commission	2	0.56%
Ministry of Telegram, Post & Telephone	2	0.56%
Saudi Arabian Royal Air Force	1	2.00%
Provisional Customs Committee	1	2.00%
Criminal Investigation Dept.	1	2.00%
Banking Arbitration Committee	1	2.00%
Social Welfare Organization	1	2.00%
Health Affairs Directorate	1	2.00%
Railways Authority	1	2.00%
Special Rights Dept.	1	1.00%
Marine Forces	1	1.00%
General Directorate of Prisons	1	1.00%
Real Estate Development Fund	1	1.00%
Jizan Port	1	1.00%
National Guard	1	0.30%
Jubail & Yanbu Royal Commission	1	0.28%
Council of Ministers Presidency Bureau	1	0.28%
Arabian Embassy	1	0.28%
ARAMCO	1	0.28%
N.A	6	3.00%
TOTAL	912	100%

Table (50)
Administrative Cases Forwarded to the Society per Category
in 2004 (1425H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	TOTAL
Objection to decision	24	15	39
Financial & administrative entitlements	17	7	24
Arbitrary dismissal	5	11	16
Transgression on property	10	4	14
Poor service to client	4	8	12
Adjustment of professional status	8	3	11
Lengthy procedures	7	3	10

Request for revision	5	3	8
Assault and transgression	6	2	8
Request for transfer	0	6	6
Unjustified pursuit	6	0	6
Demand for execution of verdict	1	4	5
Claim for compensation	1	4	5
Petition for pardon	4	0	4
Unemployment	2	2	4
Application for reemployment	3	0	3
Medical errors	1	2	3
Psychological violence employee	3	0	3
Dismissal on grounds of a charge	3	0	3
Arbitrary transfer	2	1	3
Environmental pollution	2	0	2
Compulsory deportation	1	1	2
Request for deportation	0	1	1
Prohibition from travel by administrative order	1	0	1
TOTAL	116	77	193

Table (51)
Administrative Cases per Category in 2005 (1426H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Total
Objection to decision	54	118	3	175
Transgression on property	25	44	1	70
Poor service to client	18	50	0	86
Request for transfer	0	64	0	46
Assault and transgression	27	23	5	55
Lengthy procedures	27	22	3	52
Demand for execution of verdict	6	38	1	45
Arbitrary dismissal	20	18	2	40
Financial & Administrative entitlements	15	23	0	38
Application for reemployment	17	11	2	30
Unemployment	6	23	0	29
Request for revision	21	5	1	27
Adjustment of professional status	16	8	3	27
Medical errors	6	17	0	23

Petition for pardon	13	0	0	13
Compulsory deportation	5	8	0	13
Claim for compensation	8	2	1	11
Dismissal on grounds of a charge	10	0	0	10
Arbitrary transfer	5	2	2	9
Unjustified pursuit	7	1	0	8
Prohibition from travel by administrative order	7	0	0	7
Environmental pollution	5	0	0	5
Psychological violence of employee	2	1	0	3
Request for deportation	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	320	478	24	822

Table (52)
Administrative Cases per Category in 2006 (1427H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern Region	Total
Objection to a decision	60	28	45	7	140
Poor service to a client	43	28	29	5	96
Lengthy procedures	22	47	14	12	95
Transgression on property	29	24	24	5	82
Assault and transgression	35	26	10	6	77
Arbitrary dismissal	30	20	11	0	61
Financial & admin. entitlements	19	21	6	0	46
Demand for execution of a verdict	6	27	5	0	38
Adjustment of professional status	22	14	2	0	38
Unemployment	11	11	11	3	36
Request for revision	13	20	1	0	34
Medical errors	9	11	3	0	23
Psychological violence on the employee	13	9	1	0	23
Claim for compensation	17	6	0	0	23
Request for transfer	2	12	4	2	20
Application for reemployment	8	8	1	1	18
Unjustified pursuit	6	8	1	2	17

Arbitrary transfer	11	0	0	0	11
Compulsory deportation	1	4	2	2	9
Dismissal on grounds of a charge	2	7	0	0	9
Petition for pardon	1	1	6	0	8
Prohibition from travel by administrative order	4	3	0	0	7
Environmental pollution	1	0	0	0	1
Request for deportation	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	356	335	176	45	912

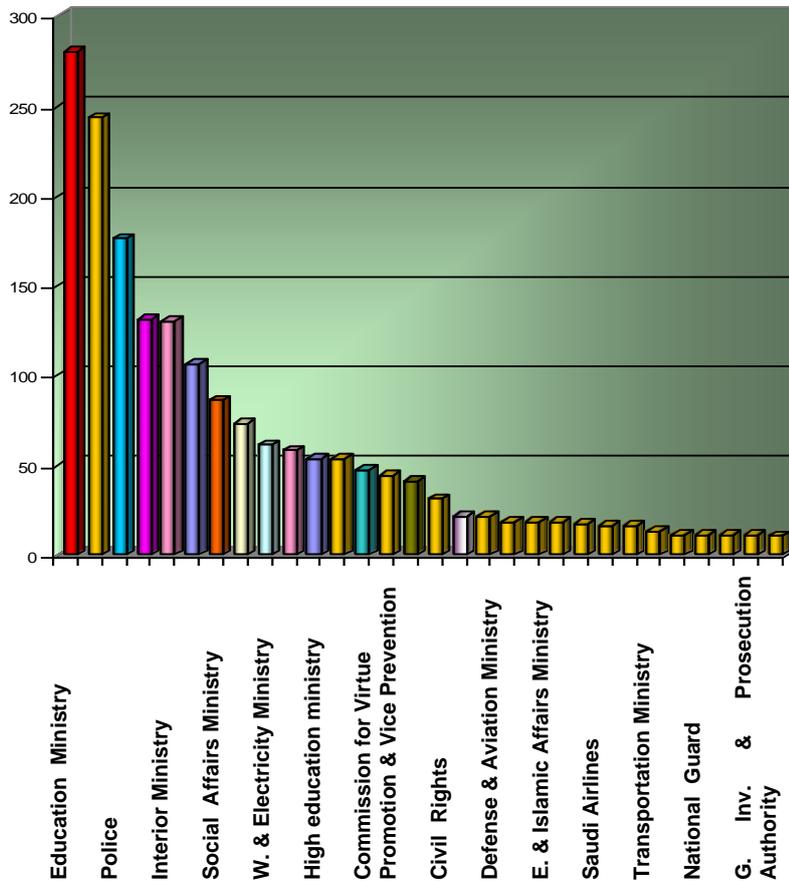
Table (53)
Total Parties Addressed in Relation to
Administrative Cases Forwarded to the Society

Addressed Party	Number	Percentage
Ministry of Education	280	14.53%
Municipality	243	12.61%
Police	176	9.13%
Ministry of Health	131	6.80%
Ministry of Interior	130	6.75%
Security Authorities	106	5.50%
Ministry of Social Affairs	86	4.46%
Ministry of Civil Service	73	3.79%
Ministry of Water & Electricity	61	3.17%
Governorate	58	3.01%
Ministry of Higher Education	53	2.75%
Passports Department	53	2.75%
Commission for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice	47	2.44%
Ministry of Justice	44	2.28%
Civil Rights	41	2.13%
Ministry of Finance	31	1.61%
Ministry of Defense & Aviation	21	1.09%
HR Support Fund	21	1.09%
Ministry of Endowments & Islamic Affairs	18	0.93%
Drugs Control Department	18	0.93%
Saudi Airlines	18	0.93%
Traffic Police	17	0.88%
Ministry of Transportation	16	0.83%

Civil Affairs	16	0.83%
National Guard	13	0.67%
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	11	0.57%
General Investigation & Prosecution Commission	11	0.57%
Public Hospital	11	0.57%
Frontier Guard	11	0.57%
ARAMCO	10	0.52%
Ministry of Culture & Information	7	0.36%
Communication & IT Commission	7	0.36%
General Organization for Social Insurance	7	0.36%
Saudi Monetary Fund	6	0.31%
Ministry of Labor	5	0.26%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	5	0.26%
Administrative Official	5	0.26%
Ministry of Agriculture	4	0.21%
General Directorate of Prisons	4	0.21%
Royal Bureau	4	0.21%
Ministry of Telegram, Post & Telephone	3	0.16%
Civil Aviation	3	0.16%
Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs	2	10%
Capital Market Commission	2	10%
Public School	2	10%
Embassies	2	10%
General Organization for Technical Education & Vocational Training	2	10%
Chamber of Commerce & Industry	2	10%
Civil Defense	2	10%
Customs	2	10%
Saudi Post	2	10%
Kuwaiti Health Ministry	1	0.05%
Railways Authority	1	0.05%
Jazan Port	1	0.05%
Health Affairs Directorate	1	0.05%
Health Care Organization	1	0.05%
Banking Arbitration Committee	1	0.05%
King Khalid Airbase	1	0.05%
Real Estate Development Fund	1	0.05%
Council of Ministers Bureau	1	0.05%
Council of Ministers Presidency Bureau	1	0.05%
Real Estate Development Bank	1	0.05%
Expatriates Department	1	0.05%

Jubail & Yanbu Royal Commission	1	0.05%
Provisional Customs Committee	1	0.05%
Saudi Royal Air forces	1	0.05%
Marine Forces	1	0.05%
Private Rights	1	0.05%
General Administration for Combatants	1	0.05%
Other	1	0.05%
TOTAL	1927	100%

Figure (13)
Addressed Parties in Relation to
Administrative Cases Received by the Society



Judicial Cases

Judicial Cases

Judicial cases submitted to the Society from its inception in 2004 (1425H) up to the end of 2006 (1427H) amount to 490 nationality complaints (6%), with the total cases amounting to 8568. The complaints against the judiciary itself come on top of the cases submitted to the Society, and range from complaints against verdicts, lengthy judicial procedures to verdicts prohibiting traveling, and claims for compensation. The total number of judicial cases stands at 431 (87.95%), followed by 52 complaints (10.6%) against some of the judges for maltreating complainants (especially women), or for rejecting adjudication in some lawsuits.

The Society's Response to Judicial Cases Received

The Society has adopted several procedures to resolve these judicial cases, some of which include the following:

- 1- Addressing the Judicial Authority in regard to judicial cases it has received.
- 2- Coordinating with the Ministry of Justice to come up with a mechanism of cooperation between the Society and the Judicial Authorities, and to discuss the relevant complaints submitted to the Society about the judiciary, judicial procedures, inadequate number of judges compared with the population, delay in concluding lawsuits, and finding solutions for them. Other cases include inequality in some cases between men and women before the judiciary, such as barring woman from attending unless accompanied by her custodian or an unmarriageable person, which infringes her right to bring about legal action and casts doubt on marriage grievances she presents. Woman is often thought to create fake problems to obtain divorce, which makes divorce a very difficult and long process for her. This situation may compel her to partly give up on of her rights such as alimony, deferred dowry, or child nursing,
- 3- Recommending in the Society's first report on human rights that judges and the judiciary system take the following into consideration:
 - a- Establishing a Court or a Council or a High Commission whose task would be legislating claims on inconsistencies with Islamic Teachings, Governing Statute, and International Conventions

joined by the Kingdom, and its decisions or verdicts shall have the effect of effacing the impacts of such inconsistencies.

- b- Reinforcing the independence of the judiciary, protecting judges from intercession and influence, and holding accountable those judges found guilty of negligence, and taking all necessary measures to reassure both citizens and residents.
- c- Continuing the process of developing the judiciary and hastening its restructuring, increasing the number of judges in order to eradicate delays in reaching legal decisions, activating the application of judicial systems, and developing judicial inspection.
- d- Assigning judges to legal courts in accordance with the nature of lawsuits (family, criminal, labor, traffic).

Tables (49 – 55) outline the number of cases forwarded to the Society, their categories, offender party, as well as the percentage of each of them.

Table (54)
Number of Judicial Cases Received by the Society
according to Category, Year, and Percentage

Year	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern Region	Total	(%)
2004 (1425H)	30	26	–	–	56	11%
2005 (1426H)	101	124	26	–	251	51%
2006 (1427H)	41	81	43	18	183	37%
TOTAL	172	231	69	18	490	100%
Percentage	35%	47%	14%	4%	100%	

Figure (14)
Judicial Cases according to Branch

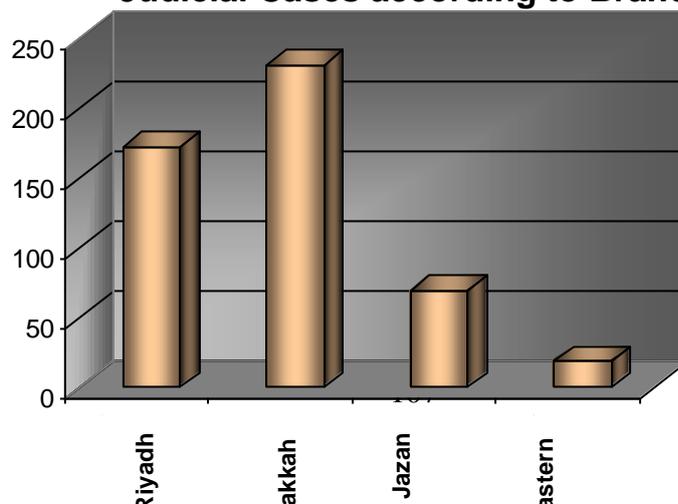


Table (55)
Total Judicial Cases per Offender Party in 2004 (1425H)

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
The Judiciary	50	89.29%
The Judge	6	10.71%
TOTAL	56	100%

Table (56)
Total Judicial Cases per Offender Party in 2005 (1426H)

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
The Judiciary	219	87.25%
The Judge	29	11.55%
Military Court Bureau	1	0.40%
Banking Arbitration Committee	1	0.40%
Commercial Arbitration Office	1	0.40%
TOTAL	251	100%

Table (57)
Total Judicial Cases per Offender Party in 2006 (1427H)

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
The Judiciary	162	88.52%
The Judge	17	9.29%
Bureau of Grievances	2	1.09%
Forensic Medical Committee	1	0.55%
Al Sharjah Court	1	0.55%
TOTAL	183	100%

Table (58)
Total Offender Parties in Judicial Cases Received by the Society

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
The Judiciary	431	87.96%
The Judge	52	10.61%
Bureau of Grievances	2	0.41%
Military Court Bureau	1	0.20%
Banking Arbitration Committee	1	0.20%
Commercial Arbitration Office	1	0.20%
Forensic Medical Committee	1	0.20%
Al Sharjah Court	1	0.20%
TOTAL	490	100%

Figure (15)
Total Offender Parties in Judicial Cases

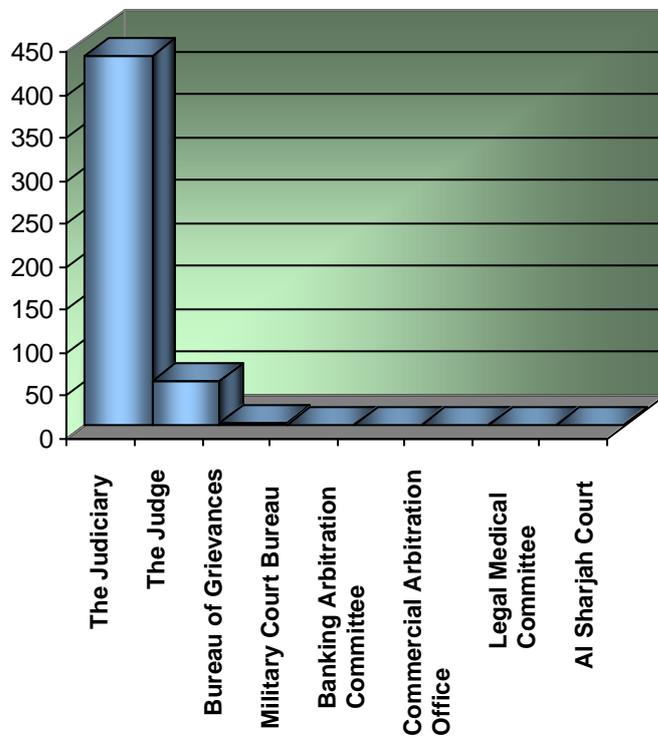


Table (59)
Judicial Cases Forwarded to the Society per Category
in 2004 (1425H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	TOTAL
Objection to decision	16	16	32
Claim for compensation	6	1	7
Request for revision	4	2	6
Maltreatment by the judge	3	2	5
Lengthy procedures	1	5	6
Prohibition from traveling by administrative order	0	0	0
TOTAL	30	26	56

Table (60)
Judicial Cases per Category in 2005 (1426H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Total
Objection to decision	69	104	15	188
Request for revision	12	11	1	24
Maltreatment by the judge	8	3	7	18
Lengthy procedures	7	6	3	16
Claim for compensation	5	0	0	5
Prohibition from traveling by administrative order	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	101	124	26	251

Table (61)
Judicial Cases per Category in 2006 (1427H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern Region	Total
Objection to decision	26	47	22	15	110
Lengthy procedures	4	20	6	1	31
Maltreatment by judge	10	7	6	2	25
Request for revision	1	7	9	0	17
Claim for Compensation	0	0	0	0	
Prohibition of traveling by administrative order	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	41	81	43	18	183

Labor Cases

Labor Cases

Labor cases include complaints against governmental authorities and other parties filed by expatriate and Saudi workers who are subject to the Labor Law. Labor complaints filed to the Society amount to 1089 at 13% of the total cases. These complaints are mostly filed against companies, schools, hospitals, and private clinics, totaling 583 complaints at 53.53%, followed by 374 (34.34%) grievances against the Sponsor, whereas only one complaint has been received from the Sponsor against his worker. This does not mean that expatriates do not create problems as local newspapers report increasing crime rates perpetrated by expatriates in Saudi society, such as theft, killing, sexual harassment, liquor making, drug trafficking, obscene films making and distribution, and unethical conduct. Sponsors who face such illegalities and obscenities from their workers deport them before the end of the contract, and bear the costs involved. The Society has also noted increasing complaints from citizens concerning household servants and drivers running away. In this respect, the Society hopes that the concerned authorities look into this matter so as to find solutions that satisfy all involved parties.

On the other hand, 39 complaints (3.58%) have been received against banks and 35 against Saudi Newspapers (3.2%). Tables (56 –62) show the number

of labor cases forwarded to the Society, as well as offender parties, their category, and percentages.

Positions of the Society about Labor Cases Received

- 1- Addressing the concerned parties about these cases.
- 2- Coordinating with the Ministry of Labor to discuss ways of cooperation between the Society and the Ministry, and to meet with the concerned officials to discuss labor complaints and the issue of expatriates.
- 3- Recommending in the Society's first report on the state of human rights that alternatives to the sponsorship system have to be found to guarantee the rights of the sponsors as well as those under their sponsorship.

Table (62)
Number of Labor Cases Received by the Society per Branch, Year, and Relevant Percentages

Year	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern Region	Total	(%)
2004 (1425H)	259	30	–	–	289	27%
2005 (1426H)	164	200	14	–	378	35%
2006 (1427H)	182	104	83	53	422	39%
TOTAL	605	334	97	53	1089	100%
Percentage	56%	31%	9%	5%	100%	

Figure (16)
Labor Cases per Branch

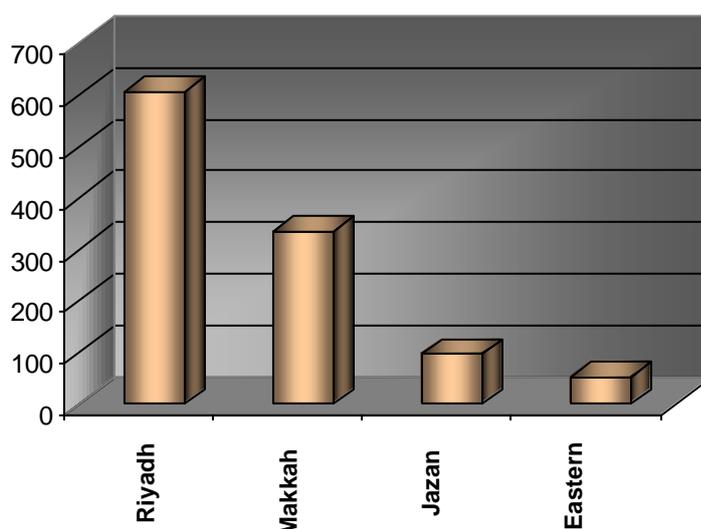


Table (63)
Total Labor Cases per Offender Party in 2004 (1425H)

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
Private Company	133	46.02%
Sponsor	59	20.42%
Saudi Newspaper	35	12.11%
Training Institute	33	11.42%
Saudi Bank	14	4.84%
Private Hospital	4	1.38%
Private Clinic	2	0.69%
Recruitment Office	2	0.69%
Endowment Office	2	0.69%
Laborer	1	0.35%
Provisional Committee for Labor Dispute Settlement	1	0.35%
Hotel	1	0.35%
Private School	1	0.35%
Attorney's Office	1	0.35%
TOTAL	289	100%

Table (64)
Total Labor Cases per Offender Party in 2005 (1426H)

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
Private Company	203	53.70%
Sponsor	121	32.01%
Private Clinic	18	4.76%
Saudi Bank	15	3.97%
Private Hospital	10	2.65%
Private School	5	1.32%
Recruitment Office	3	0.79%
Partner	1	0.26%
Hotel	1	0.26%
Saudi Club	1	0.26%
TOTAL	378	100%

Table (65)
Total Labor Cases per Offender Party in 2006 (1427H)

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
Private Company	201	47.63%
Sponsor	195	46.21%
Saudi Bank	9	2.13%
Private School	8	1.90%
Private Hospital	3	0.71%
Laborer	2	0.47%
High Committee for Commercial Arbitration	2	0.47%
Foreign Embassy	1	0.24%
Recruitment Office	1	0.24%
TOTAL	422	100%

Table (65)

Total Labor Cases per Offender Party

Offender Party	Number	Percentage
Private Company	538	49.40%
Sponsor	374	34.34%
Saudi Bank	38	3.49%
Saudi Newspaper	35	3.21%
Training Institute	33	3.03%
Private Clinic	20	1.84%
Private Hospital	17	1.56%
Private School	14	1.29%
Recruitment Office	6	0.55%
Laborer	3	0.28%
Endowment Office	2	0.18%
High Committee for Commercial Arbitration	2	0.18%
Hotel	2	0.18%
Partner	1	0.09%
Saudi Club	1	0.09%
Provisional Committee for Settlement of Labor Disputes	1	0.09%
Attorney's Office	1	0.09%
Foreign Embassy	1	0.09%
TOTAL	1089	100%

Figure (17)
Total Labor Cases per Offender Party

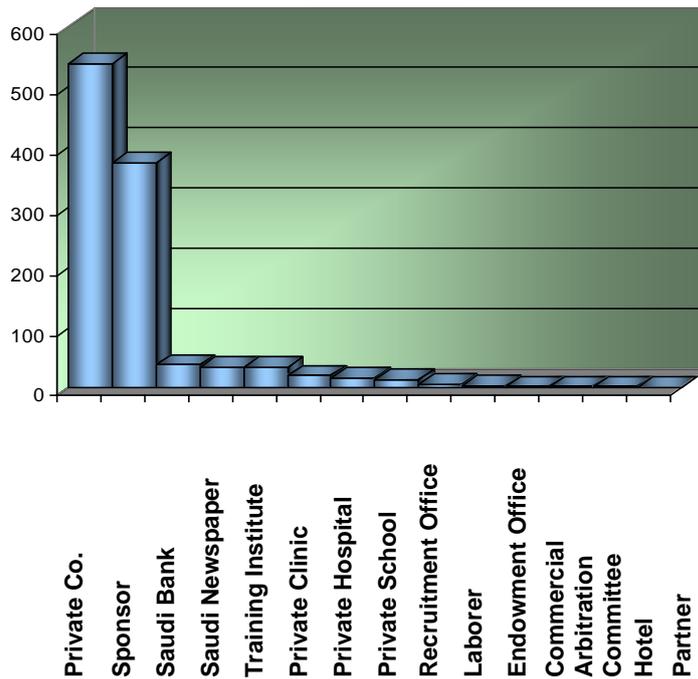


Table (67)
Labor Cases Forwarded to the Society per Category
in 2004 (1425H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	TOTAL
Worker's claim for financial entitlements	201	15	216
Psychological aggression of worker	16	3	19
Arbitrary dismissal	11	7	18
Objection to a decision	8	0	8
Prohibiting the worker from traveling	8	0	8
Request for reappointment	3	2	5
Compelling the worker to pay Residency renewal fees	3	0	3
Request for transfer of sponsorship	2	3	5
Dismissal on grounds of a charge	2	-	2

Demotion	2	0	2
Demand for Health Insurance	2	0	2
Compulsory deportation	1	0	1
Delay of appointment decision	0	0	0
Deprivation from promotion	0	0	0
Enforcing performance of work	0	0	0
Compulsory early retirement	0	0	0
TOTAL	259	30	289

Table (68)
Labor Cases per Category in 2005 (1426H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Total
Compelling worker to pay residency renewal fees	4	0	0	4
Objection to a decision	0	6	0	6
Delay of appointment decision	0	0	0	0
Deprivation from promotion	0	2	0	2
Demotion	0	2	0	2
Compulsory deportation	2	4	0	6
Request for transfer of sponsorship	4	18	9	22
Psychological aggression of worker	5	22	4	31
Dismissal on grounds of a charge	0	7	0	7
Arbitrary dismissal	18	33	5	56
Worker's claim for financial entitlements	119	98	2	219
Enforcing performance of work	1	0	0	1
Compulsory early retirement	0	0	0	0
Demand for health Insurance	3	3	0	6
Request for reemployment	0	3	3	6
Forbidding worker to travel	8	2	0	10
TOTAL	164	200	14	378

Table (69)
Labor Cases per Category in 2006 (1427H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern Region	Total
Compelling worker to pay residency renewal fees	7	7	0	1	15
Objection to decision	9	4	1	0	14

Delay of appointment decision	1	0	0	0	1
Deprivation from promotion	1	2	33	1	37
Demotion	0	0	0	1	1
Compulsory deportation	5	2	0	0	7
Request for transfer of sponsorship	9	12	1	0	22
Psychological aggression on the worker	42	32	13	5	92
Dismissal on grounds of a charge	5	1	0	3	9
Arbitrary dismissal	21	10	5	11	47
Claim for financial entitlements	78	27	30	24	159
Enforcing performance of work	0	1	0	1	2
Compulsory early retirement	1	0	0	0	1
Demand for health Insurance	0	0	0	1	1
Request for reappointment	0	2	0	5	7
Prohibiting worker from traveling	3	4	0	0	7
TOTAL	182	104	83	53	422

Prisoners Cases

Prisoners Cases

Cases of prisoners reached 1510, representing 18% of the total cases. The General Directorate of Prisons features on top of the authorities addressed by the Society in connection with prisoners' cases, which amount to 786 cases (52%), followed by the General Intelligence Prison, which totaled 324 cases (21.46%). These correspondences relate to complaints against prisoners' deportation (34 cases), health deterioration in detention (26 cases), overrunning prison terms (94 cases), grievance against non-judgment (290 cases), request for health care (18 cases), mal-treatment, aggression and violation of regulations inside prison (87 cases), prohibition of visit (32 cases), and request for release (650 cases). Prisoners' requests for premature

release amount to 171 cases (11.32%), whereas the Society's correspondences with the police concerning some cases amount to 93 cases (6%), followed by prisons in Jazan (67 cases, 4%), judicial cases (37 cases, 2%). The Society has also intervened in 36 cases (2%) relating to Passport Department, 21 complaints (1%) against the Narcotics Control Department, and 20 cases (1%) relating to prisons in the Eastern Region.

Meanwhile prisoners cases for which correspondence with the Ministry of Interior has been made amounted to 14 cases (0.9%), followed by Social Observation House, Governorates, Control and Investigation Authority, Investigation and Public Prosecution Authority, and many others, as shown in Table No. (77). Concerning prisons that lie outside the Kingdom, the Society has addressed the concerned authorities in the U.S.A., Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, and Russia, in addition to some International Organizations with regard to the received complaints. The Iraqi Ministry of Human Rights was addressed with regard to 11 cases (0.73%), the American President, the U.S. Ministry of Justice, and the American Ambassador in Saudi Arabia have been addressed regarding 7 cases (0.4%), in addition to other cases for which the Society has addressed the International Human Rights Organization, the International Red Cross in Cairo, the Egyptian Human Rights Organization, the Red Cross in Kuwait, the Saudi Embassy in Russia, the Egyptian Embassy in Saudi Arabia, the Yemeni Embassy in Saudi Arabia, and the Saudi Embassy in Damascus. Tables (70—77) show prison cases according to number, addressed authorities, and type of grievance.

The Society's Stance in Prisoners' Cases Received

The Society followed many procedures to handle the prisoners cases received, such as:

1. Addressing the concerned authorities to handle the prisons cases received.
2. Coordinating with Ministry of Interior, Investigation and Public Prosecution Authority, General Directorate of Prisons, and Ministry of Health, regarding the supervision of prisons, the improvement of health care in prisons by taking care of prison infirmaries, making required medicine available, and looking for suitable mechanisms that would ensure that prisoners obtain all their rights regarding this sector.
3. Coordinating with the national committee for care for prisoners and the released regarding the conditions of prisoners' families.

4. Visiting prisons across the Kingdom by the Society for the last three years (30 prisons, of which 12 are female prisons), and writing reports about the prisoners' conditions. In its first report on the state of human rights, the Society made clear the positive and negative points during its visit to the prisons.
5. Organizing a forum titled "Alternatives to Prison Sentences."
6. Recommending in its first report on the state of human rights in the Kingdom the following about prisoners:
 - a) Activating prison penalty alternatives such as financial bail as an alternative to detention.
 - b) Putting an end to the detention of a prisoner whose prison sentence has expired.
 - c) Promoting detainee release on parole by activating and applying the provision of early release.
 - d) Working towards deporting foreign prisoners to their countries.
 - e) Putting a maximal period of imprisonment in cases of debt once a creditor is proved to be financially insolvent on condition that the creditor or the administrative authorities fail to provide evidence that he has resources to refund his creditors.
 - f) Laying down specific principles for financial bail, and refraining from extending bail for prisoners.
 - g) Establishing a special prison for psychopaths and prisoners suffering from incurable or infectious diseases under the supervision of Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Health, or reserving special sections for them in existing prisons with the provision that the required services be made available to them.
 - h) Spreading knowledge about penal procedures and regulations, and training all employees of the concerned authorities to apply them, such as those of Ministry of Interior, Judges and other authorities, and holding accountable everyone who violates these regulations, be they official authorities or individuals. Failure to apply these regulations sometimes led to weakening the protection imposed by human rights.

Tables (76-79) show the number of prisons cases received by the Society, their classification, offender, and percentage.

Table (70)
Number of Prisoner Cases Received by the Society
according to Branch, Year, and Percentage

Year	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern Province	Total	Percentage
2004 (1425H)	218	53	-	-	271	18%
2005 (1426H)	371	252	13	-	636	42%
2006 (1427H)	286	171	101	45	603	40%
Total	875	476	114	45	1510	100%
Percentage	58%	32%	8%	3%	100%	

Figure No. (18)
Prisoner Cases per Branch

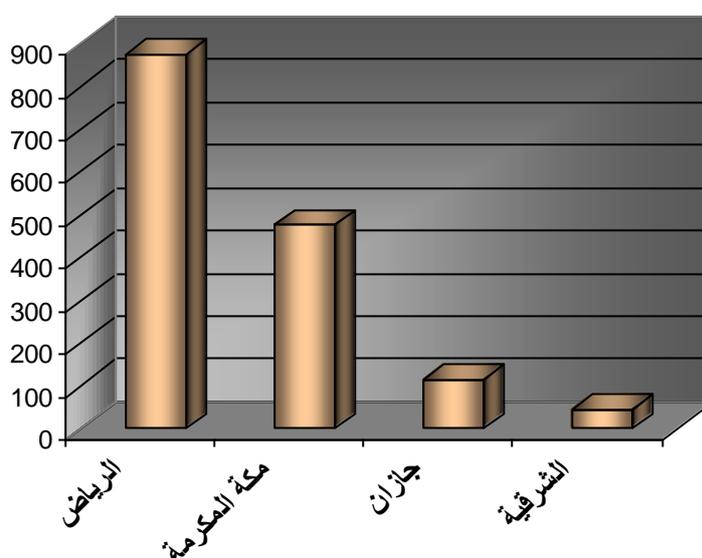


Table (71)
Total of Prisoner Cases as per Addressed Authority
in 2004 (1425H)

Authority behind grievance	No.	Percentage
General Directorate of Prisons	170	62.73%
General Intelligence Prison	66	24.35%
Police	11	4.06%
Ministry of Interior	8	2.45%
Narcotics control Department	5	1.85%
Passports	3	1.11%
Governorate	2	0.74%
Investigation and Public Prosecution Authority	2	0.74%
Surveillance and Investigation Authority	2	0.74%
Egyptian Embassy in Saudi Arabia	1	0.37%
Secretary General for the Egyptian Human Rights Organization	1	0.37%
Total	271	100%

Table (72)
Total of Prisoner Cases according to Addressed Authority in
2005 (1426H)

Authority behind grievance	No.	Percentage
General Directorate of Prisons	325	51.10%
General Intelligence Prisons	172	27.04%
Police	46	7.23%
Judiciary	35	5.50%
Passports	17	2.67%
Narcotics control	10	2.67%
Deportation prisons	8	1.28%
Civil rights	6	0.94%
Governorate	4	0.63%
Social Observation House	3	0.47%
Ministry of Human Rights in Iraq	2	0.31%
Saudi embassy in Damascus	2	0.31%
Civil Defense	1	0.16%
Military prison at marine base	1	0.16%
Traffic	1	0.16%
Juvenile care house	1	0.16%
Egyptian organization for Human Rights	1	0.16%
American Embassy in Saudi Arabia	1	0.16%
Total	636	100%

Table (73)
Total Prisoner Cases according to Addressed Party
in 2006 (1427H)

Addressed body	No.	Percentage
General Directorate of prisons	291	48.26%
General Intelligence	86	14.26%

Jazan Prisons	67	11.11%
Police	36	5.97%
Eastern Province Prisons	20	3.32%
Passports	16	2.65%
Social Observation House	10	1.66%
Ministry of Human Rights- Iraq	9	1.49%
Investigation and Public Prosecution Authority	7	1.6%
Governorate	6	1.00%
Narcotic Control Department	6	1.00%
Ministry of Interior	6	1.00%
Aseer Prisons	6	1.00%
U.S.A. President	5	0.83%
Criminal Investigation	4	0.66%
General presidency of promotion of virtue and prevention of Vice	3	0.50%
Civil Rights	3	0.50%
Traffic	2	0.33%
Najran prisons	2	0.33%
Judiciary	2	0.33%
International Human Rights Organization	1	0.17%
International Red Cross in Cairo	1	0.17%
Border Guard prison	1	0.17%
Yemen Embassy in Saudi Arabia	1	0.17%
Saudi Embassy in Russia	1	0.17%
Red Cross in Kuwait	1	0.17%
Ministry of Islamic Affairs	1	0.17%
Ministry of Justice U.S.A.	1	0.17%
Other	8	1.33%

Total	603	100%
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Table (74)
Prisoners Cases Received by the Society according to
Classification in 2004 (1425H)

Case content	Riyadh	Makkah Al Mukaramah	Total
Release request	116	37	153
Complaint about non-judgment	35	7	42
Pardon application for remaining period	14	5	19
Psychological violence to prisoner	16	0	16
Unreleased though sentence completed	14	0	14
Mal-treatment, assault and violation of regulation inside prison	10	1	11
Objection to prisoner deportation	3	2	5
Health care request	4	0	4
Deportation request	2	1	3
Transfer request to other prison	2	0	2
Visit prevention	2	0	0
Health deterioration inside prison	0	0	0
Total	218	53	269

Table (75)
Prisoners Cases Received by the Society according to
Classification in 2005 (1426H)

Case content	Riyadh	Makkah Al Mukaramah	Jazan	Total
Release request	87	161	1	249

Complaint about non-judgment	98	24	5	127
Pardon request for remaining period	71	11	1	83
Mal-treatment, assault and violation of regulation inside prison	22	15	3	40
Unreleased though sentence completed	19	12	1	32
Psychological violence to prisoner	31	0	0	31
Visit prevention	20	4	0	24
Objection to prisoner deportation	6	9	1	16
Health deterioration inside prison	5	9	0	14
Transfer request to other prison	6	2	1	9
Health care request	2	4	0	6
Application of Deportation	4	1	0	5
Total	371	252	13	636

Table (76)
Prisoners Cases Received by the Society according to
Classification in 2006 (1427H)

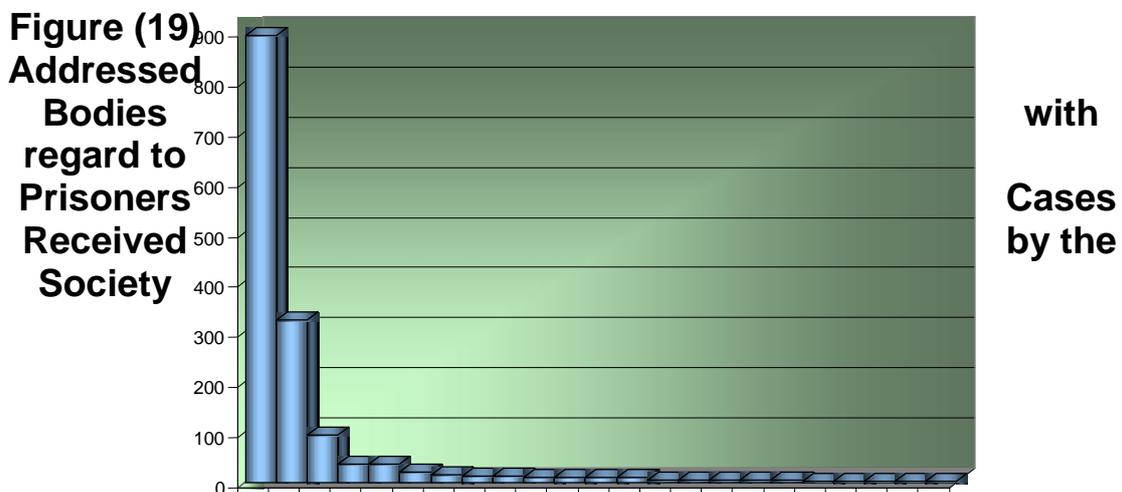
Case content	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern	Total
Release request	91	106	25	26	248
complaint about non-judgment	91	18	12	0	121
Pardon request for remaining period	28	3	27	11	69
Mal-treatment, assault and violation of regulation inside prison	15	12	17	4	48
Unreleased though	16	11	6	3	36

sentence completed					
Physical violence to prisoner	24	1	4	0	29
Objection to prisoner deportation	0	9	4	0	13
Health deterioration inside prison	7	2	3	0	12
Transfer request to other Prison	5	2	2	0	9
Health care request	4	4	0	0	8
Visit prevention	3	2	0	1	6
Application of Deportation	2	1	1	0	4
Total	286	171	101	45	603

Table (77)
Number of Prisoners Cases Addressed to Concerned Bodies and Received by the Society

Addressed body	No.	Percentage
General Directorate of Prisons	786	52.1%
General Intelligence	324	21.5%
Police	93	6.2%
Jazan Prisons	67	4.4%
Judiciary	37	2.5%
Passports	36	2.4%
Narcotic Control Dept.	21	1.4%
Eastern Province Prisons	20	1.3%
Ministry of Interior	14	0.9%
Social Observation House	13	0.8%
Governorates	12	0.7%
Ministry of Human Rights- Iraq	11	0.6%
Investigation and Public Prosecution Authority	9	0.6%
Civil Rights	9	0.5%
Deportation Prison	8	0.4%

Aseer Prisons	6	0.3%
U.S.A. President	5	0.3%
Criminal Investigation	4	0.3%
Jazan Prisons	3	0.2%
General Presidency of Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice	3	0.2%
Traffic	2	0.1%
Egyptian Organization for Human Rights	2	0.1%
Saudi Embassy in Damascus	2	0.1%
Investigation and Control Authority	1	0.1%
Yemen Embassy in Saudi Arabia	1	0.1%
Najran prisons	1	0.1%
Military Prison in Marine Base	1	0.1%
Ministry of Islamic Affairs	1	0.1%
Civil Defense	1	0.1%
Coastal Guard prison	1	0.1%
Juvenile Care House	1	0.1%
International Human Rights Organization	1	0.1%
Red Cross in Cairo	1	0.1%
Saudi Embassy in Russia	1	0.1%
Yemen Embassy in Saudi	1	0.1%
American Embassy in Saudi	1	0.1%
Red Cross in Kuwait	1	0.1%
Ministry of Justice U.S.A.	1	0.1%
Egyptian Embassy in Saudi	1	0.1%
Total	1510	100.0%



General Directorate of prisons
 General Investigation prison
 Police
 Passports
 Judiciary
 Narcotic control Dept
 Ministry of Interior
 Governorate
 Iraqi Human Rights Organization
 Social observation House
 Investigation & Public Prosecution Authority
 Civil Rights
 Deportation prison
 U.S.A. President
 Criminal Investigation
 Traffic
 Social observation house
 P. P of virtues and protection of vices
 P S for Egyptian Human Rights Org.
 Investigation & control Bureau
 Saudi Embassy Damascus
 American Embassy in Saudi
 Egyptian Embassy in Saudi

Other Cases

Disputes between individuals or companies and financial requests for help have been classified under “other cases,” accounting for 19% of the total number of cases received.

Response of the Society to “Other” Cases Received

The Society follows many procedures to handle such a category of received cases:

1. Providing legal consultancy.
2. Attempting to reconcile the disputed parties.
3. Addressing the aggrieved parties regarding received complaints against them.
4. Transferring the case according to its classification if the procedures to solve it develop to the extent of requiring resort to one of the

governmental bodies such as the Judiciary or Ministry of Interior or Governorate, and following up the procedures taken in similar cases.

5. Addressing Social Insurance and Charity Organizations to give financial assistance to applicants who deserve them.

Tables (70-75) show the number of these types of cases, classification, and offender.

Table (78)
Number of "Other" Cases Received by the Society
per Branch, Year, and Percentage

Year	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern Province	Total	Percentage
2004 (1425H)	89	69	-	-	158	10%
2005 (1426H)	674	305	16	-	995	61%
2006 (1427H)	118	254	72	21	465	29%
Total	881	628	88	20	1618	100%
Percentage	54%	39%	5%	1%	100%	

Figure (20)

Other Cases according to Branch

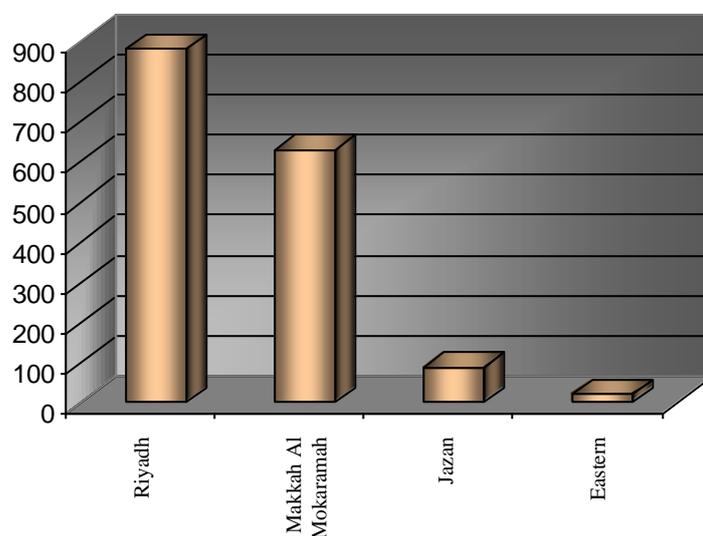


Table (79)
Total "Other" Cases according to Offender in 2004 (1425H)

Offender	Number	Percentage
Individuals	62	39.24%
National Companies	41	25.95%
Saudi Banks	1	0.63%
National Hospitals	1	0.63%
N.A	53	33.54%
Total	158	100.00%

Table (80)
Total "Other" Cases according to Offender in 2005 (1426H)

Body behind grievance	Number	Percentage
Individuals	747	75.08%
National company	70	7.04%
Saudi bank	27	2.71%
National schools	4	0.40%
Saudi newspaper	2	0.20%

Charitable Society	2	0.20%
Insurance Company	2	0.20%
National hospital	2	0.20%
Laborer	1	0.10%
Governorate	1	0.10%
Brother-in-law	1	0.10%
National clinic	1	0.10%
Real Estate office	1	0.10%
Not available	134	13.47%
Total	995	100.00%

Table (81)
Total "Other" Cases per Offender in 2006 (1427H)

Body behind grievance	Number	Percentage
Individuals	164	35.27%
National companies	61	13.12%
Saudi bank	27	5.81%
Unknown	8	1.72%
Financial market Corporation	6	1.29%
Neighbor	4	0.86%
National hospital	4	0.86%
National school	3	0.65%
Ministry of Interior	2	0.43%
Cousin	1	0.22%
Son	1	0.22%
Husband	1	0.22%
Charitable Society	1	0.22%
Stepmother	1	0.22%
Insurance company	1	0.22%

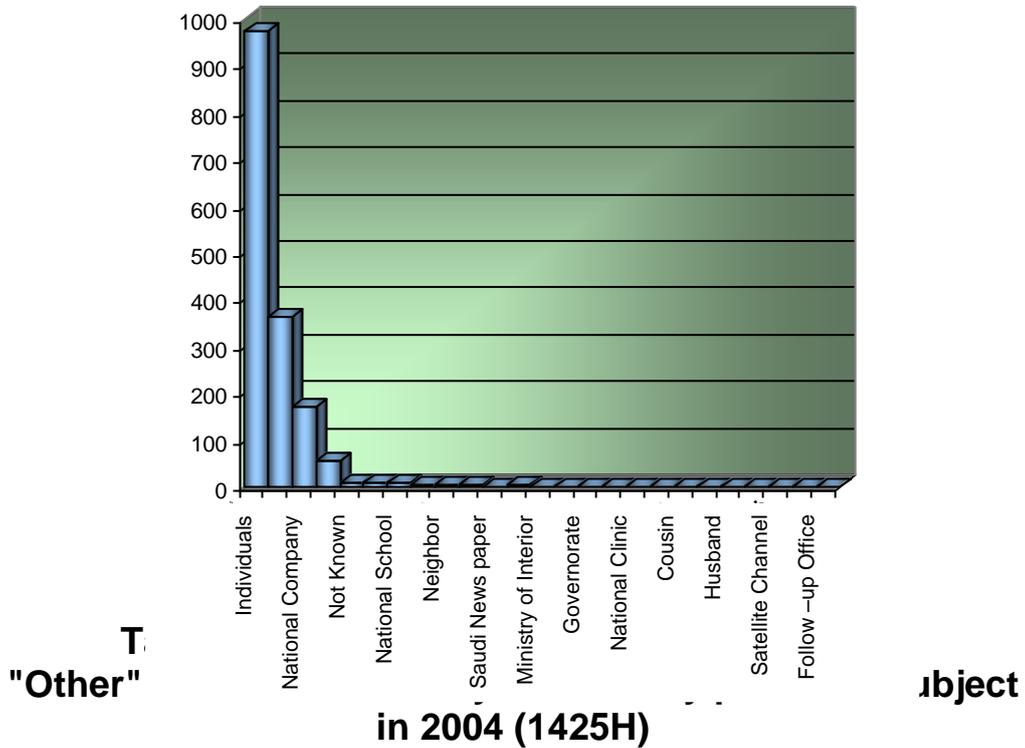
Space channel	1	0.22%
Recruitment office	1	0.22%
Follow-up office	1	0.22%
Real Estate office	1	0.22%
Not available	176	37.85%
Total	465	100.00%

Table (82)
Total Offenders in "Other" Cases

Body behind grievance	Number	Percentage
Individuals	973	60.14%
National company	172	10.63%
Saudi bank	55	3.40%
National hospital	7	0.43%
National school	7	0.43%
Market Capital Authority	6	0.37%
Neighbor	4	0.25%
Charitable Society	3	0.19%
Saudi Newspaper	2	0.12%
Insurance Co.	3	0.19%
Ministry of Interior	2	0.12%
Labor	1	0.06%
Amarah	1	0.06%
Brother-in-law	1	0.06%
National Clinic	1	0.06%
Real Estate	2	0.12%
Cousin	1	0.06%

Son	1	0.06%
Husband	1	0.06%
Stepmother	1	0.06%
Satellite channel	1	0.06%
Recruitment office	1	0.06%
Follow-up office	1	0.06%
Not available	363	22.44%
Unknown	8	0.49%
Total	1618	100.00%

Figure -21
Offenders in "Others" Cases Received by the Society



Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	Total
Disputes between individuals and companies	41	44	85
Application for financial assistance	32	13	45
Giving legal consultancy	15	5	20
Request to adopt some proposals	1	7	8
Total	89	69	158

Table No. (84)
"Other" Cases Received by the Society per Case Subject
in 2005 (1426H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Total
Application for financial assistance	523	59	4	686
Disputes between individuals and companies	22	218	11	251
Providing legal consultancy	28	20	1	49
Request to adopt some proposals	1	8	0	9
Total	674	305	16	995

Table (85)
"Other" Cases Received by the Society per Case Subject
in 2006 (1427H)

Case Subject	Riyadh	Makkah	Jazan	Eastern	Total
Disputes between individuals and companies	60	131	38	0	229
Financial assistance application	44	58	24	20	146
Providing legal	14	50	9	1	74

consultancy					
Request to adopt some Proposals	0	15	1	0	16
Total	118	254	72	21	465

Sixth: Control of the Municipal Elections

The Society welcomed the government's decision to extend citizens' participation in the administration of local affairs through municipal elections. This decision is considered a strong support to the noble concepts and values for which the Society works to spread in the community such as right to expression, right to meet, right to choose, right to vote, right to supervise and other rights whose importance and enjoyment by citizens have been emphasized by international charters, especially the International Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights. The Society considers that decision an effective means to find a suitable environment to develop the institutions of civil society, especially the National Society for Human Rights, which has the ability to reconcile theory and practice regarding human rights concepts, and to contribute in its successful efforts to spread human rights culture. Based on that view, the Society thinks that it is not enough to welcome, but also to participate in the electoral operation as an independent monitor to ensure honest, transparent, and neutral elections.

Upon the government approval to extend citizens' participation in managing local affairs through elections, the Society applied to the public committee for elections at the Ministry of Municipalities and Rural Affairs, expressing its intent to monitor municipal elections as an independent and neutral body within the civil community. Upon approval of its application, a committee was formed from among members of the Society to draw a general plan and working program, which was followed by contacting the bureau of the United Nations Development Program, Riyadh, to seek technical support from experts in this field, and to know about the experiences of similar organizations in order for the Society to apply international standards in the supervision process. A meeting was held at the Society's premises with international experts to discuss the supervision methodology according to international criteria.

During that period, some of the organizations within the civil community applied to the public committee for elections, expressing their intent to share in the supervision process, which was received with approval on condition that

all organizations function under the umbrella of the National Society for Human Rights. Coordination between these organizations and the National Society for Human Rights resulted in the formation of a council named "coordinating council for the supervision of elections whose name was later on changed to "National Council for Supervising Elections" headed by the Chairman of the National Society for Human Rights, and whose membership included the National Society for Human Rights, Saudi Press Organization, Information and Communication Society, Saudi Chartered Accountants Organization, Saudi Economy Society, Saudi Geographic Society, and Saudi Society for Administration.

Immediately upon the Council's formation, consecutive meetings were held, in which council members were acquainted with international experiences to draw suitable mechanisms and methodologies to monitor elections. Work was divided, tasks were distributed, and required mechanisms within the Council were set up. Then Council members prepared lists of volunteer monitors willing to share in this national enterprise. Two forms were prepared, one for supervising the voting process, the other for sorting out the votes. The volunteers were invited to attend workshops during which the objectives and procedures of supervision were explained. They were also supplied with the required guidance to fulfill their tasks effectively; special forms were distributed to this effect.

To speed up and fulfill the job of the council with maximum efficiency, the Council formed specialized scientific teams to guide supervisors to analyze and categorize the results of the monitoring process from the time they receive the supervision form. In addition, a press team was formed, whose job was to prepare information materials and arrange for press conferences for the Council.

In order to build cumulative experience that would serve national interests, the Council formed a special team to study and analyze the process of controlling elections in the district of Riyadh, and use it as an exemplar of betterment and development of the process of monitoring future elections in the Kingdom. It is worth noting that the Society fully funded the monitoring operation in all its steps, and made available all required elements to fulfill this experience that can be considered the first of its kind on the national level.

The Society achieved many objectives in supervising municipal elections:

- 1- Spreading the culture of elections through training sessions arranged by the Council for supervisors across the Kingdom, through press conferences

conducted directly after the voting process was over, and through newspaper interviews, radio, and TV broadcasts in which members of the council participated.

- 2- Participating in preparing skilled national personnel in planning, supervising, and executing elections. The Council managed to train about 1500 citizens to supervise elections, and enabled the institutions of civil society to move from its traditional role to a more interactive one within the community.

The Society issued a report about the supervision of municipal election, which is available upon request.

Seventh: The Society's Visits to some Prisons and Detention Centers

The states of prisons and prisoners are a major concern for the Society, which attributes a special concern to the prisoners' cases for many reasons:

- A prisoner is confined between four walls; he cannot make himself heard and show his suffering to those who are outside the prison.
- A prisoner has a family, and may be its only support. His being in prison has financial, social, psychological, and health repercussions on his family.
- A prisoner mixing with other prisoners having criminal records may find prison an unsuitable means for reformation and re-education, which makes imprisonment counterproductive. Thus, the purpose of imprisonment is not realized: correcting a prisoner, making him more righteous, and taking him back to his community as a better member. This goal will not be realized when prisons are overcrowded, and the number of prisoners exceeds the hosting capacity of prisons. For all these reasons, the Society has been spending a lot of efforts to improve prisoners' conditions and bring down the number of prisoners in prison. One of those means is calling for prison penalty alternatives, specially that some of these alternatives comply with Islamic law (Shariah). They are implemented in some countries, and evaluated from time to time through the following:
 - Preparing studies and arranging symposia to discuss prison penalty alternatives, such as the forum on prison penalty

alternatives held by the Society at the occasion of the International Day of Human Rights on 10/12/2006 (19/11/1427H).

- Visiting prisons to know about their living conditions and prisoners' situations and the extent to which government regulations and laws are respected. Members of the Society visited 30 male and female prisons from its foundation in 2004 (1427H) to 2006 (1427H) to inspect prisons status, follow up prisons status, report these visits to the concerned authorities, and publish them in the various media. In this respect, 15 prisons were visited in 2004 (1425H), which is 50% of the number of existing prisons. In 2006 (1427H), 12 prisons were visited (40%). The Society submitted a report to the concerned authorities for each visit, showing positive and negative sides, and parts of these reports were published in local newspapers. The first report on the state of Human Rights in the Kingdom included many recommendations regarding the betterment of the conditions of prisoners.

Tables (85-86-87) show the Society's visits to prisons during the years 2004 (1425), 2005 (1426H), and 2006 (1427H).

Table (86)

Prisons & Detention Centers Visits in 2004 (1425H)

Name of Prison	City	Day & date of visit
Al Hair Prison	Riyadh	Wednesday 29/9/2004 (15/8/1425H)
Women Prison – Al Malaz	Riyadh	Wednesday 29/9/2004 (15/8/1425H)
Al Taif Prison	Al Taif	Sunday 10/10/2004 (26/8/1425H)
Al Taif Prison (Women)	Al Taif	Sunday 10/10/2004 (26/8/1425H)
Braiman Prison (Men)	Jeddah	Monday 11/10/2004 (27/8/1425H)
Braiman Prison (Women)	Jeddah	Monday 11/10/2004 (27/8/1425H)

Holy Capital Prison (Men)	Makkah Al Mukaramah	Tuesday 12/10/2004 (28/8/1425H)
Holy Capital Prison (Women)	Makkah Al Mukaramah	Tuesday 12/10/2004 (28/8/1425H)
Jazan General Prison	Jazan	Saturday 27/11/2004 (14/10/1425H)
Foreigner Detention House (Men)	Jeddah	Sunday 5/12/2004 (22/10/1425H)
Deportation (Women)	Jeddah	Sunday 5/12/2004 (22/10/1425H)
Dammam General Prison (Men)	Dammam	Tuesday 28/12/2004 (16/11/1425H)
Damman General Prison (Women)	Dammam	Tuesday 28/12/2004 (16/11/1425H)
Al Qateef Prison	Al Qateef	Wednesday 29/12/2004 (17/11/1425H)
Al Khobar Prison	Al Khobar	Wednesday 29/12/2004 (17/11/1425H)

Table (87)
Prisons & Detention Centers Visits in 2005 (1426H)

Name of Prison	Area/ City	Date of visit
Passports (Women)	Jeddah	Sunday 3/4/2005 (24/2/1426H)
Expatriate Department	Riyadh	Tuesday 12/4/2005 (3/3/1426H)
Najran General Prison	Najran	Tuesday 22/11/2005 (20/10/1426H)

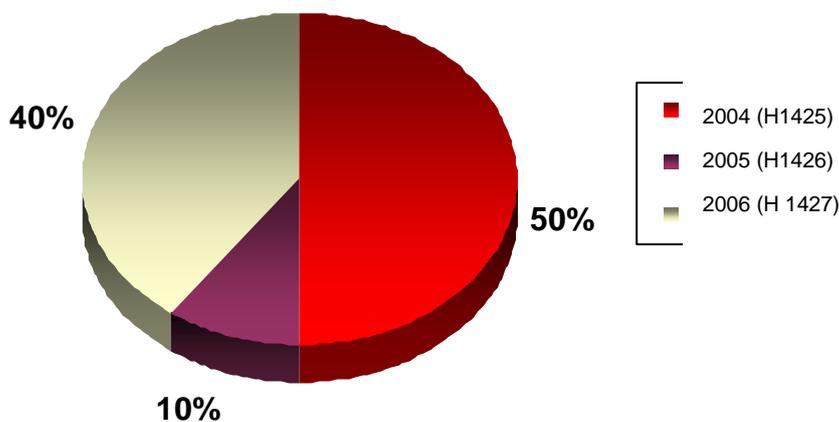
Table (88)
Prisons & Detention Centers Visits in 2006 (1427H)

Name of Prison	Area/ City	Date of visit
Buraida Prison (Women)	Al Qaseem	Tuesday 6-7/3/2006 (6-7/2/1427H)
Buraida Prison (Men)	Al Qaseem	Wednesday 7/3/2006 (7/2/1427H)
Al Ahsa Prison (Men)	Al Ahsa	Wednesday 26/4/2006 (28/3/1427H)
Al Ahsa Prison (Women)	Al Ahsa	Wednesday 26/4/2006 (28/3/1427H)
Al Jouf Prison	Al Jouf	Tuesday 23/5/2006 (2/4/1427H)
Observation House	Jazan	Tuesday 13/6/2006 (17/5/1427H)
Foreigners Detention House	Jazan	Saturday 24/6/2006 (28/5/1427H)
Jazan General Prison (Women)	Jazan	Tuesday 4/7/2006 (8/6/1427H)
Jazan General Prison (Men)	Jazan	Tuesday 4/7/2006 (8/6/1427H)
Foreigners Detention House	Makkah	Sunday 3/9/2006 (10/8/1427H)
Foreigners Dept. (Men)	Dammam	Sunday 8/12/2006 (17/11/1427H)
City Prison (Men)	Al Madinah	Wednesday 17/1/2007 (27/12/1427H)

Table (89)
Prisons & Detention Houses Visits Percentage per Annum

Year	No. of Prisons	Percentage
2004 (1425H)	15	50%
2005 (1426H)	3	10%
2006 (1427H)	12	40%
Total	30	100%

**Figure -22
Prisons & Detention Houses Visits Percentage per Annum**



Eighth: The Society’s Visits to some Orphanages, Aging Women, Paralyzed, Handicapped, and Psychiatric Clinics.

The National Society for Human Rights is concerned to know about the status of people living in orphanages, handicapped, aging women, and psychiatric clinics, and the extent to which they are enjoying their basic rights, in view of cooperating with supervising authorities to improve their conditions. The Society started visiting these lodgings in 2005 (1426H), with the number of visited ones amounting to 17, out of which 11 are located in the Eastern Province, Al-Madina Al Munawara, Riyadh, Taif and Qaseem. Two locations hosting victims of violence in Jeddah and Riyadh, two for aging women in Taif and Al Qaseem, one for the paralyzed in Taif, and one psychiatric clinic in Taif, have also been visited.

It should be noted that visits to orphanages have been restricted to eastern and central regions, with the southern and northern regions still unvisited. It

should also be noted that the cities of Jeddah and Makkah were excluded, and visits to orphanages in Riyadh is not yet completed, with only one house visited. However, Al Madina Al Munawara is the only city where all orphanages were visited. It should also be noted that these visits have been restricted to the female members of the Society, except for the psychiatric clinic for males in Taif, which was visited by the Society general supervisor in the Makkah region, but no visit has been yet made to male orphanages, houses for the elderly, and handicapped centers.

The Family Committee drew up a plan to visit orphanages in Riyadh, Western, and Northern regions, comprehensive visits to all aging men and women, and handicapped lodgings, and violence victims' centers. The Society plans to visit orphanages, centers for handicapped, houses for the elderly in countries recognized for being distinguished in organization and care in order to benefit from their expertise and experience upon writing reports and recommendations to their concerned governmental counterparts.

Table (90)
Orphanages, Children, Elderly, Handicapped, and Protection
Houses visited by the Society in 2005 (1426H)

#	House	Visit date	Number of Lodgers	Age
1	Social Nursing House, Olaisha district, Riyadh	28/11/2005 (26/10/1426H)	280 child	Since birth-18
2	Prince Sultan Center " Youth" Dammam	30/1/2006 (3/12/1426H)	32 child	8-12 years
3	Infirmaries, women, and charitable Societies, Dammam	30/1/2006 (30/12/1426H)	20 child	12-22 year
4	Psychiatric Clinic, Al Taif Women and Men		69- 150 women 540 men	From 16 year and above

Table (91)
The Society's Visits to Elderly, Orphan, and Handicapped
Houses in 2006 (1427H)

	House	Date of visit	No. of Lodgers	Age
1	Social Nursing House, Dammam	Tuesday 31/1/2006 (1/1/1427H)	125 boys 67 girls, 58 boys	Since birth - 17 year
2	Taiba Girls House	Wednesday 1/3/2006 (1/2/1427H)	17	1-15 year
3	Al Madina house for orphan care, followed to the Charitable Society for Orphan Care	Thursday 2/3/2006 (2/2/1427)	18	8-12 year
4	Education house for boys "Youth Section "	Thursday 22/3/2006 (22/2/1427H)	46 children, half of them are male	Since birth to intermediate school stage (Girls) Primary (Boys)
5	Taiba Children Village followed by Taiba Women Charitable Society.	Thursday 22/3/2006 (22/2/1427H)	90 children, 39 of them are female	Female 6 : 16 Male from born : 10
6	Social Nursing House/ Al Rass	Wednesday 7/3/2006 (7/2/1427H)	103 children, 59 of them are male	Since birth and above 20 years
7	Social Care House (old aged) Onaiza	Wednesday 7/3/2006 (7/2/1427H)	16 ladies	60 years and above
8	Orphanage house , Al Qaseem	Wednesday 7/3/2006 (7/2/1426H)		
9	Al Mahabba house Thaqeef Girl Charity women Society – Al Taif	Saturday 6/5/2006 (8/4/1427H)	38, 12 female & 26 male	baby (newborn) & 18 years
10	Social Care Centre for the Aged women – Al Taif	Sunday 7/5/2006 (9/4/1427H)	33 lodgers	From 37-100 years
11	Paralyzed Children Care Center – Al Taif	Sunday 7/5/2006 (9/4/1427H)	50 children, 14 living completely at	From 6 -15 years

			the house	
12	(Social Protection house – Jeddah)	Sunday 16/4/2006 (18/4/1427H)		
13	Infirmery run by Al Wafa Charity - Riyadh	Monday 4/9/2006 (11/8/1427H)		

Table (92)
The Society's Visits to some Orphanages, Elderly, Handicapped, Paralyzed and Psychiatric Clinics in 2005 (1426H)

Name of house	City	Number of visits	Percentage
Orphanage	Eastern province/Al Madinah Al Munawarah/ Riyadh/ Al Taif/Al Qaseem	11	64.4%
Violence victims infirmery	Jeddah	2	11.8%
Old aged house	Al Taif / Al Qaseem	2	8.11%
Paralyzed house	Al Taif	1	5.9%
Psychological Clinic, Al Taif	Al Taif	1	5.9%
	Total	17	100%

Ninth: The Human Rights Library

To serve the purposes of the National Society for Human Rights, and to comply with Saud Al Babtain Philanthropic Center for Heritage and Culture, which consists in contributing to spreading science and culture, the Society and the management of the Center agreed to set up a specialized library on Human Rights, whose headquarters would be at Saud Al Babtain Center. The center shall supply it with books concerned with human rights, and the library shall have branches wherever the National Society for Human Rights has branches.

The establishment of the library is inscribed within the framework of the Society's strategic plan based on many tenets, some of which consist in concentrating on instruction and education on human rights, and the dissemination of the culture of human rights. The existence of a specialized library is considered a basic requirement to achieve those objectives. The library will encourage University students, in particular postgraduate students, to carry out research and studies in the field of human rights.

The library has more than 4173 human rights entries in Arabic, including all subjects, issues, regulations, laws, conventions, and protocols related to human rights starting from the rights of the child, woman, community to expatriate and family violence. This library is the first of its kind in the Kingdom; it has a section on child and woman rights. Moreover, the library has special a section for human rights in Islam. The contents of the library will be accessible by visiting the webpage of the Information, Statistics, and Documentation Center.

Tenth: Information, Statistics and Documentation Center

The National Society for Human Right has come to the realization that it is important to create a specialized center for Information, Statistics, and Documentation to assist the Society in materializing its projects and fulfilling its objectives and ambitions in enhancing human rights, on the one hand, and in helping researchers and activists in the field of human rights, on the other. Its role is not limited to collecting everything related to human rights such as regulations, laws, constitutions, studies, research, articles, conferences, forums, lectures, books and dissertations about human rights, but also collecting and processing data, dealing with statistical information and making them available to users, finalizing statistics unavailable in the Kingdom according to applicable international standards, and laying down functional statistics by taking advantage of modern technology either in collecting data, processing it, or publishing it. Accurate statistics play a seminal role in supporting decision-making, future planning, policy drawing, preparing programs, observing fulfilled progress made in various areas of development, determining the extent of social and economic phenomena and knowing their causes, and finding remedies for their drawbacks.

In its initial phase, the Center started in Arabic. In a subsequent phase, it will use English and French to serve speakers of these two languages. One of the ambitions of the Society is for the center to use more than three languages.

Objectives of the Center

The objectives of the Center can be summarized in the following:

- 1- Helping the Society achieve its objectives.
- 2- Being a basic reference in human rights, in accurate, transparent, statistical information, in documenting data, reports, and events that the Society needs.
- 3- Contributing in filling a gap in the Kingdom's lack of statistics related to human rights, needed by concerned authorities to prepare reports requested by International Organization regarding human right in the Kingdom.
- 4- Supporting and supplying researchers and students with documented information.

Tasks of the Center

- 1- Establishing a comprehensive database and an electronic audiovisual library to serve all researchers in human rights, and sparing them time to obtain the required scientific materials for their research and studies in different languages with the necessary ease.
- 2- Supplying accurate statistics for social phenomena reflecting human rights violations.
- 3- Providing periodic statistical reports to help researchers and people concerned with human rights.
- 4- Providing analytical studies for statistics.
- 5- Enhancing scientific, professional, specialized, and unbiased methods in inspecting and collecting data, and observing their variations.
- 6- Deepening and perpetuating communication ethics and connecting with the public.
- 7- Supplying all information, statistics, databases, and studies required by the Society's reports and international reports tendered by the Kingdom to International Organizations regarding conventions and international covenants approved by the Kingdom.

- 8- Gaining the confidence of all activists, scientists, experts, researchers, and students in human rights with regard to accuracy of information and statistics provided by the Center, and continuously updating them.
- 9- Building an information database about decision-making persons who created events and decisions in relation to human rights such as leaders, scientists and parliamentary dignitaries. In addition, the base will include information about experts, scientists, researchers, and activists in human rights.

Components of the Center

Table (93) shows the sections and tasks of the Center.

Table (93)
Information, Statistics, and Documentation
Center Units and Sections and their Respective Tasks

Sl.	Information base	Statistics	Documentation
1	Reading library, including books, conventions, reports periodicals, magazines, and brochures related to human rights	Statistics collection and classification unit related to the cases received by the Society and addressing and replying to them.	General documentation section having the following functions: A. Documentation of all the Society's activities, achievements, databases, cultural and awareness-raising programs, workshops, training sessions, visiting delegates, visits to prisons, orphanages, family protection, houses for the elderly, handicapped, and psychological clinics. B. Documentation of the Society's publications, its awareness-raising films and documentaries, and recordings produced to handle human rights issues. C. Documentation of the activities of members of the Society related to human rights. D. Documentation of TV and radio programs related to human rights. E. Documentation of reports, databases, and statistics issued by the national Society for Human Rights.
2	Electronic library, which is the reading library that will be transformed into an	Collection unit whose task is collecting and categorizing	Documentation section whose job is uploading documented information to the website.

	electronic tool to be available to all interested parties.	statistics related to human rights.	
3	Audio visual library including tapes, CDs of TV and radio programs, documentaries, and drama relating to human rights. The most important topics of this library will migrate to the Center's website	Coordination unit, whose function is limited to collecting statistics from governmental bodies	Human Rights Manuscripts Unit: These are compiled and documented in collaboration with the concerned documentation centers, and uploaded as part of the manuscript section of the website.
4	Website Electronic Database: Containing more than 75 scrolling pages including the following: <u>Statutes</u> (Statute of human rights in Islam), the Statute of the Moroccan Family, the Statute of the Tunisian Family, the Statute of the Jordanian Family. <u>Reports and documentations</u> (International Conventions, Islamic conventions, Regional conventions, International, local, regional, and the Society's reports). <u>Constitutions and laws of States</u> (Arab, Asian, Islamic, European, the Americas and Pacific States). <u>Research, studies, and conferences</u> (fieldwork, research, symposia, lectures, workshops). <u>Audiovisuals</u> (TV and radio programs, radio programs,	Geographic Systems unit whose functions are: a- Preparing statistical maps required for research and field work, and updating them to correspond to administrative state divisions. b- Preparing graphics required for print-outs and reports issued by the statistics department. c- Preparing informative maps for statistical data and printing them out in annual and bi-annual statistical reports issued by the Society, data and statistics required by the Society's annual report and international reports required by UN under the international conventions approved by the Kingdom.	

<p>documentary films). <u>University dissertations</u> (Arab and other universities). Human rights books (books covering law, judiciary, Islamic culture, sociology, psychology, political, informational, etc.). <u>Events in pictures.</u> <u>Periodicals and Magazines.</u> <u>Dictionaries and terminologies.</u> <u>Essays on human rights</u> (woman, child, prisoners, laborers, farmers, vocational workers, handicapped, refugees, expatriates, foreigners, patients, physicians, and nurses). Family (woman, man, child, underaged, boys and girls, the aged) in the areas (of law, jurisprudence, human rights, health, education, psychology, society, family violence, and general, categorized according to communities. <u>Guide</u> (including dignitaries (leaders, scholars, religious scholars, thinkers, parliamentarians, human rights experts and activists, orientalist, media experts, psychologists, sociologists. <u>Members of the</u></p>	<p>d- Supporting statistical data by some relevant maps. e- Representing the National Society for Human Rights at local and international exhibitions to show the role of statistics and maps in addressing human rights issues.</p>	
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	<u>Society</u> (founders and collaborators)		
5	<p>Translation department, whose job is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Translating into Arabic regulations and constitutions of non-Arab countries. - Assisting in the preparation of reports, research, studies, and statistics related to human rights. - Translating from English into Arabic data, reports, statistics, research, studies issued by the Society. - Translating covenants and all information centre contents from Arabic into English, and other languages in later stages. - Translating into Arabic recent writing and reports issued by the Society and the concerned international organizations of human rights. 	<p>Statistical Data Relation Unit:</p> <p>The main function of this unit is to provide statistical data to the interested parties.</p>	
6	<p>Typing department: The role of this department is to type research, studies and subjects produced by the center.</p>	<p>Statistics study unit, whose job consists in preparing analytical studies to statistical results and questionnaires.</p>	
7	<p>Review and auditing department: The role of this department is to review and correct all materials before uploading them.</p>		

Eleventh: Co-ordination with some Governmental Parties

Coordination with some government bodies to find a suitable mechanism between the Society and government bodies has become a persistent requirement especially with the increasing number of complaints received by the Society and delays by some authorities in replying to them. The Society believes that coordination with governmental bodies may expedite resolving citizens and expatriates' complaints. Therefore, the Society contacted some of these bodies directly related to citizens' complaints, such as Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Social Affairs, Investigation and Public Prosecution Authority and the Higher Council of Jurists. The following is a brief summary of the Society's efforts in coordinating with those bodies.

Co-ordination with the Ministry of Interior

Meeting with HRH the Minister of Interior

A Society's delegation met with HRH Minister of Interior, Prince Naif bin Abdul Aziz bin Saud on 7/4/2004 (17 Safar 1425H) in order to coordinate between the Society and Ministry of Interior to facilitate the Society's tasks. His Royal Highness urged all authorities in the Ministry to fully cooperate with the Society, facilitate its mission to visit prisons, and reply to the Society's questions regarding received issues, and accomplish them, each in its specialty. The issue of extravagance and extremism was discussed, and His Royal Highness asked members of the Society to raise awareness within the community, spread moderation, and shun extravagance and extremism.

Second Meeting with HRH the Minister of Interior

Some members of the Society headed by the chairman of the committee of observation and follow-up, met HRH Prince Naif bin Abdul Aziz in his office in Jeddah. Some cases received at the time by the Society were discussed immediately, such as detainees in security cases, together with cooperation between the Society and the Ministry to achieve the goals of the Society.

Meeting with Under-secretary of the Ministry of Interior for Civil Affairs

Some members of the Society headed by the chairman of the committee of observation and follow-up, met Under-secretary for Civil Affairs of the Ministry of Interior on Wednesday 20/9/1425H to find a mechanism to achieve cooperation between the Society and Civil Affairs at Ministry of Interior with regard to civil affairs received by the Society. Some of the cases discussed related to the problem of ID withdrawal from some citizens for different reasons, and the situation of cases dealt with by the central committee for nationality.

Meeting with His Excellency the Director of Investigation and Public Prosecution Authority

One of the objectives of the visit was to coordinate between the National Security for Human Rights and the Investigation and Public Prosecution Authority with regard to the cases received by Society and related to the Authority's specialty, in particular the supervision of prisons and its activation.

Visit to the General Directorate of Prisons in the Kingdom

Some of the members of the Society headed by the Society Chairman visited the General Directorate of Prisons in the Kingdom on Monday 24/7/2006 (28/6/1427H). A meeting was held between the parties, in which some subjects of joint concern were discussed, in particular the sanitary situation in prisons and the suitable mechanisms that would ensure that prisoners obtain their full rights.

His Excellency Director of the Prisons has briefed the members of the Society about the efforts exerted by the General Directorate of Prisons to develop prisons infrastructure in the Kingdom, stating that work was in progress to make prisons not only places to execute penalty but also reformatory instruments. The visiting delegation lauded the work of the General Directorate of Prisons and officials in Ministry of Interior in this regard, concentrating on the necessity to handle health care within prisons more seriously, and to coordinate efforts of other bodies with the General Directorate of Prisons such as Ministry of Justice, Investigation and Public Prosecution Authority, Ministry of Health, and Ministry Finance to help the General Directorate of Prisons to defeat the difficulties facing it.

Visit to Jeddah Province Police

Some members of the Society headed by Vice-Chairman for Family Affairs visited Jeddah province police on Tuesday 2/11/2006 (22/1/1427H). The objective of the visit was to discuss cooperation between the National Society for Human Rights and the police department, and to present observations and

complaints received by the Society to the police departments to overcome difficulties facing citizens and expatriates.

The members of the Society exposed their vision about the way the police should deal with women and children when one of them or both are subject to offence, and that this vision needs intellectual and institutional development by the police, which can only be achieved through training, awareness-raising, and continuous cooperation between the Society and police authorities. At that meeting, officials affirmed the following:

- 1- A woman who comes to a police department to submit a grievance or complaint is not required to be accompanied by an unmarriageable relative. Instructions are clear in this regard, which have begun to be taken into consideration in order to soften, if not resolve, this problem (there exist 20-35 female police employees in the northern and southern centers.)
- 2- All police stations are compelled to accept children's complaints, and the police station or officer who violates these instructions shall be subjugated to punishment if reported.
- 3- Work pressure and scarcity of employees and equipment lead to a poor level of efficiency in all sectors.
- 4- The cases of family violence are relatively rarely reported to police stations.
- 5- Cooperation is needed between the National Society for Human Rights, police services, Social Affairs, and Universities to carry out required studies to solve criminal problems.

Examples of some completed studies and those that are under preparation:

1. In case the National Society for Human Rights receives reports on wrong practices by the police, the violating policeman shall be subject to disciplinary penalty.
2. Organizing special courses and workshops in regard to mechanisms to deal with family violence; in particular, the police are the first authority that the violence victims resort to in order to seek protection.

3. Organizing open symposia and media programs to acquaint the public with the roles of police, and to avoid mixing between its role and others', such as the Investigation and Public Prosecution Authority.

Coordination with the High Judicial Council

Some of the members of the Society headed by the Chairman of the Society met with the Chairman of the High Judicial Council in his office in Riyadh on 14/11/2005 (13/10/1426H) to discuss some cases of common interest, including cases received by the Society, about judicial facilities, Judicial procedures, and lack of Judges compared with the density of the population, the growth witnessed by the Kingdom in all aspects, and the judicial supervision on prisons.

Coordination with Ministry of Justice

Meeting with His Excellency Minister of Justice

Some members of the Society headed by the Chairman of the Society met His Excellency Minister of Justice in his office on 9/10/2005 (6/9/1426H). They negotiated cooperation and joint coordination with his Excellency to enhance human rights ordained under Islamic Law (Sharia). The meeting also discussed the importance of continuous cooperation between the parties through finding mechanisms for this cooperation, building confidence with the Judicial authorities, discussing the latest cases in courts, and attempting to find reasonable solutions for them. The meeting also discussed delays in releasing prisoners whose detention terms are over and the shortage of judges compared to the size of the population and cases.

Meeting with the Chief of Justice of Jeddah Courts

On Tuesday 4/1/2005 (24/11/1426H), some members of the Society met the Chief of Justice of Jeddah Courts to discuss some issues related to complaints received, including the following:

- Violence practiced against woman and child.
- Delay in settling cases and reasons behind this delay related directly to the court and the bodies dealing with these cases before reaching the court, such as police stations and number of cases compared to the number of Judges.

- Necessity to activate working mechanisms between courts and the National Society for Human Rights, and to appoint a permanent representative of the Society at the court.
- Divorce cases and their consequences for child nursing.
- Delay of hearings and its consequences for damage particularly in alimony cases.
- Request for withdrawal of guardianship from the father whenever guardianship is not found, in particular if a verdict is pronounced against him as in the case of incestuous adultery.
- Obligation to implement verdicts (such as alimony verdict) and appointment of executive judges.
- Provision for family courts, or at least the existence of a section for women in courts to take details from women without interfering in the verdict so as to soften embarrassment of ladies.

Joint Committee with the Ministry of Social Affairs

On Tuesday 17/1/2006 (27/12/1426H), a meeting between the National Society for Human Rights and Ministry of Social Affairs was held to prepare a memorandum of understanding between them about a working mechanism to activate human rights protection. The meeting discussed the following issues:

- 1- Social changes in Saudi society and increasing social problems.
- 2- Obstacles facing Ministry of Social Affairs, in particular social supervision offices.
- 3- The role of Ministry of Social Affairs in social protection.
- 4- The role of the Human Rights Society in family protection.
- 5- Shortage of human cadre in supervisory offices.
- 6- Co-ordination between related parties in family protection, and the necessity to find cooperative mechanisms between them.

This meeting resulted in the formulation of a memorandum of understanding between the parties.

Meeting with his Excellency Minister of Social Affairs

After the aforementioned memorandum, a delegation of the National Society for Human Rights headed by the Chairman of the Society met with his Excellency Minister of Social Affairs and his Undersecretary at the Ministry headquarters on Sunday 12/2/2006 (13/1/1427H). The meeting discussed a number of subjects such as:

- Joint issues in order to find a suitable mechanism for cooperation between the Society and the Ministry. The Society requested the Ministry to allow it to transfer cases received to asylum houses.
- Discussion of the issues of interests to both parties such as means to develop cooperation between the Ministry and the Society and the extent to which the Society may benefit from asylum houses in relation to cases it receives.
- Discussion by the two parties of shortage of employees in social protection houses and explanation of negative and positive aspects noted by the visiting team.

Visit of the General Manager of Social Protection Department to the Branch of the Society in the Makkah Al Mukaramah Region

In view of reinforcing mutual cooperation between the National Society for Human Rights and Ministry of Social Affairs, a meeting was held between the general manager of social protection and a number of female members of the Society. The discussed subjects included the following:

- Dealing with cases of family violence, which are new phenomena to the community and to the limited expertise of the employees of the Ministry, and the importance of developing their skills and abilities to handle such situations through receiving special training sessions.
- Scarcity of employees in the field of family violence, with the increasing number of family violence cases in the community, and trust of the community in the concerned authorities.

- Lack of clear and mandatory procedures defining the mechanisms to be followed by the concerned parties.
- Necessity to determine each body's tasks and competence regarding social protection.
- Coordination with regard to determining the fate of victims of violence in relation to the body they are referred to.
- Lack of rehabilitation sessions for victims of family violence before making the decision regarding returning them to the aggressor or not.
- Missing the chance to make the right decision due to government bureaucracy, where many decisions cannot be made before referring to senior governmental authorities.
- Lack of specific mechanisms to verify the truth of the complaint before setting the procedure in motion, whether the complaint is sent by phone, post, or by other means.

The meeting agreed that the Society tender its recommendations to his Excellency the Minister. These recommendations can be summarized as follows:

- 1- Preparing a guidebook showing the procedures to be undertaken by officials in the field of family violence.
- 2- Informing employees and department of protection not to make a decision related to the return of victims of family violence to the aggressor before hearing the victims' opinion and the female social specialists in social protection houses (activating teamwork).
- 3- Working towards organizing rehabilitation sessions for victims of violence in collaboration with protection departments and specialized centers.
- 4- Ensuring the efficiency of the hotline to receive reports 24/24 hours, 7 days a week so as not to lose confidence when there is no reply or response.
- 5- Accelerating the execution of a specific telephonic mechanism to receive complaints and to ensure accuracy of a complaint working all over the Kingdom 24 hours a day.

- 6- Ensuring the availability of a family police supported by psychological and social specialists to deal with the event upon report.
- 7- Ensuring the creation of research and study centers across the Kingdom to observe and analyze different social phenomena to know about their causes and find solutions for them.
- 8- Ensuring that all complaints and reports are received and dealt with immediately and seriously so as not to repeat the story of “Guson,” which took place at Makkah Al Mukaramah.
- 9- Concentrating on the importance of cooperation between protection departments and the Society, especially that the notion of protection, i.e. as a concept, and its mechanisms are in a developing phase.

Co-ordination with the Ministry of Labor

On Sunday 8 May 2005 (29 Rabi Al Awal 1426H), the Chairman of the Society met with Undersecretary of Ministry of Labor Mr. Ahmed Al Mansoor Al Zamil and some employees of the Ministry to seek coordination between the Society and Ministry of Labor, discuss expatriate laborer and reports issued by some of human rights organizations, and inspect the status of foreign labor in the Kingdom. At that meeting, the Chairman of the Society emphasized that Ministry of Labor issue publications and brochures in different languages about laws and regulations organizing expatriate labor in the Kingdom, informing would-be expatriates about their duties and rights before coming to the Kingdom. In one of its recommendations included in the report on the state of human rights in the Kingdom, the Society suggested the cancellation of the sponsorship system and the application of the Ministerial Council decision No. 166 dated 12/7/1421H, which exhorts in its sixth article competent bodies to be harsh on employers who suspend the status of expatriate laborers or delay payments or take money against finalizing their procedures and disallow the laborer to travel since he bears a valid residence permit and allow him to seek to obtain services provided to him and his family, such as getting a driving license and a telephone line without the employer’s consent and preventing the employer from keeping the expatriate laborer’s passport or that of one of his family members.

The Society observed that these decisions are not applied, and the negative effects resulting from the sponsorship system are still found. The Society received, as mentioned in chapter three, complaints from expatriate laborers,

some of which witness long periods of waiting before labor offices and labor organizations. Cases may remain suspended for a long time without judgment, and causes may be due to shortage of staff in those organizations in addition to laxity in executing labor courts decisions. On more than one occasion, the Society emphasized the importance of activating HRH Minister of Interior's circular No. 5568 dated 1/6/1421H to transfer worker sponsorship to whoever wants to employ him in case of dispute between him and his sponsor. In case his sponsor objects to transferring his sponsorship, the sponsor must return him to work and pay him a regular salary till the dispute is settled.

Twelfth: Studies and Reports Accomplished by the Society

The Society is established to protect human rights according to Islamic Law (Sharia), the State's governing Statute, local regulations and international conventions. Achieving this aim requires performing studies and issuing reports. The Society's Charter emphasizes this in more than one place. Article (13) of the Charter states the names and committees of the Society, such as studies and consultancy committee specialized in performing studies and providing consultancy related to regulations and procedures in the field of human rights. Article (3) points out that one of the competencies of the Society is to study international human rights and their applications, issue publications specialized in human rights, and offer opinions and proposals to national and governmental bodies to spread culture and information related to human rights.

Based upon the aforesaid, the Society gives special concern to the preparation of studies and reports, and allots a substantial portion of its budget to this for many reasons. Making recommendations and proposals in a scientific fashion requires theory and fieldwork. On the other hand, research and studies in human rights are a fertile ground, requiring the spending of efforts, particularly in showing the role of Islamic Law in establishing human rights, ascertaining its application, studying local regulations and comparing them with international conventions joined by the Kingdom, studying the reasons behind the violation of human rights, and proposing solutions to eradicate them.

Studies and Reports to be Issued by the Society

- First report about human rights in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (2007/1428H)

- Study about the extent to which Saudi regulations comply with the main human rights conventions (2007/1428H).
- Report on municipal elections (2005/1426H).
- Project on teaching human rights as a subject in Saudi Arabian Universities.
- First statistics book (2004/1425H)
- Second statistics book (2005/1426H)
- Third statistics book (2006/1427H).
- C.V. guide for founder members.
- C.V. guide for collaborating members.
- Report on members' activity (2004-2006/1425-1427H)
- Guide for the documentation, statistics and information center.
- Project series on “The International Declaration on Human Right” made up of 25 sections, 4 of which have already been completed. They are about freedom of beliefs, freedom of opinion, legal personality, equality before the law, and right to life, freedom and security), and are being refereed.
- Report about the reality of women in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- Report about the reality of the child in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- Report about families of Saudi prisoners in Guantanamo.

Studies to be Accomplished by the Society

1. Status of Saudi woman before courts of law.
2. Status and rights of the children of a Saudi woman married to a foreigner.

3. Nursery rights.
4. Citizens without I.D (causes and solutions)
5. Delay of hearings before judicial bodies (courts and semi-judicial committees).
6. Differences between judicial verdicts issued in similar cases.
7. Maturity under Islamic Jurisprudence.
8. Employers' oppression against their employees.
9. Violence against woman.
10. Family violence against the child.
11. Status of foreign prisoners in the Kingdom, who have been sentenced to be deported, and whose prison sentence is over without sending them back home owing to unavailability of money to pay for their airfares.
12. Rights of divorced women and widows, and pension and retirement systems.
13. Addiction and its effect on committing crime.
14. Project of Human Rights code in Islam.
15. Project for the protection of AIDS patients.
16. Project for penalties on medical faults.
17. Patients' rights.
18. Right to live in a safe environment.
19. Protection of estate holders and lease rights.
20. Right to work.
21. Labor escape, labor rights, and employer rights.

22. Terrorism and Human Rights.
23. Addiction among girls and boys.
24. Enabling Saudi women to enter the legal profession.
25. Escape of some boys and girls from home.
26. Pedophilia.
27. Incestuous adultery.
28. Street boys.
29. Orphans of unknown parents.

Thirteenth: Publications Issued by the Society

Since its inception, the Society has come to realize that a large segment of the community lacks legal culture, so the Society has considered spreading human rights culture as a long-term objective to achieve through plans and programs. Publications are considered one of the means used by the Society to spread that culture in addition to convening conferences, debates, workshops, TV and radio programs. In this context, the Society has issued the following publications:

- 1- The Charter of the Society in English and Arabic.
- 2- Brochure to publicize the Society.
- 3- "Rights," a monthly brochure beginning from December 2006 (Dhua Qada 1426H), concerned with human rights cases through press investigations, articles, and news of the Society. It is distributed monthly to governmental bodies, journalists, and members of the Society.
- 4- Press file, a weekly file including what is published in local and Arab newspapers about human rights such as investigations, meetings, and articles. It is distributed to governmental officials, and governors of regions, and members of the Society. The first issue was published on 28/4/2005 (20/3/1426H).

- 5- Symposium on alternatives to prison sentences, held in 2006 (1427H) by the Society on the occasion of the anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights in 2006 (1427H).
- 6- Three publications on protection from AIDS and rights of AIDS patients on the occasion of the International Day for AIDS.
- 7- Publication and distribution of the following regulations to raise awareness about human rights laws in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:
 - a. Governing Statute.
 - b. Penalty Procedures Act
 - c. Legal Proceeding Regulations
8. In order to spread awareness about international conventions approved by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Society published and distributed the following Conventions:
 - a. International Declaration of Human Rights.
 - b. The 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child
 - c. Child's rights covenant in Islam
 - d. Convention on the Eradication of Torture, Inhumane, Degrading Treatment, and Severe Punishment.
 - e. Convention on the Eradication of all Forms of Discrimination against Woman.
 - f. Convention on the Eradication of all Forms of Discrimination.
 - g. Cairo Declaration
 - h. Arab Covenant on Human Rights

Fourteenth: Human Rights Award

To encourage human rights activists in different areas and reward them for their distinguished contributions in this field to find successful solutions facing

the community through studies, research, and press releases in various media, the Society decided to allocate an award for human right as follows:

1. Award Title

The award is labeled "Human Rights Award in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia," which is granted to whoever contributes a distinguished service relating to human rights within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

2. Award scope

- a. Scientific and cultural fields including research, studies, and books.
- b. Informational field including media releases.
- c. Social and human areas.

3. Award Periodicity

The Award shall be presented annually in a special ceremony to be organized at the end of the academic year in the Kingdom.

4. Type of award

The award consists of the following:

- a. A memorial bearing the logos of the award and the National Society for Human Rights.
- b. Appreciation certificate
- c. An amount of SR 50.000 in each filed of the award.

The management of the award has been set up and approved by the Executive Council. The first phase will include studies, research, books, creative works of art, and media activities.

Fifteenth: International, Regional and Local Bodies Addressed by the Society

a. International, regional, and local bodies

The Society receives cases through fax, post, electronic mail or by hand. They are investigated and studied by the Observation Committee and Follow-up

Committee. If information mentioned in the case is found to be correct, and if the complainant has followed all means, and if the concerned authorities have previously been approached with no avail, the Society decides to follow up his case till it obtains final opinion. The Society follows many steps to solve the cases received, which can be summarized in the following points:

- Attempting to solve the case by telephone.
- Attempting to provide legal & Islamic advice to the grievant.
- Conducting field visits, if need be.
- Addressing the concerned bodies, which is the last resort of the Society, if the previous steps did not help. On the other hand, the Society may address one body with one letter regarding complaints from a large number of individuals having a relation with the addressed body. Partnership cases amounting to 666 have been addressed by one letter; nationality cases have also been addressed by one letter for more than (30) cases. Also one letter has been addressed on behalf of 96 sexual cases, and one letter for more than 221 cases of prisoners, and another for about 34 cases.

The Society addressed many official bodies at the Cabinet Ministers bureau, Ministry of Interior, Regional Governorates, Investigation and Control Bureau, Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, and different ministries and organizations, institutions and universities in addition to some embassies, Egyptian Ministry of Justice, American Secretary of Justice, the American President, and international, regional and local organizations regarding 3087 cases between 2004 (1425H) and 2006 (1427H). The replies received totaled 809, representing 58.6% of the overall cases.

The following tables show the percentage of response of the above-mentioned parties received by the Society.

Table (94)
Number of Correspondences Issued by the Society's Riyadh Office to Local & Arab Bodies, International Organizations, and Number and Percentage of Responses Received in 2004 (1425H)

	Addressed Party	No. of Letters	No. of Replies	Rate of Correspondence	Response Rate

	Cabinet Ministers Bureau	1	0	1.30%	0.00%
Ministries	Ministry of Commerce	1	0	1.30%	0.00%
	Ministry of Education	1	3	1.30%	300.00%
	Ministry of Higher Education	1	2	1.30%	200.00%
	Ministry of Interior	28	19	36.36%	67.86%
	Ministry of Interior for Civil Affairs	1	0	1.30%	0.00%
	Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs	1	0	1.30%	0.00%
	Ministry of Islamic Affairs & Endowment	1	1	1.30%	100.00%
	Ministry of Health	4	2	5.19%	50.00%
	Ministry of Justice	4	0	5.19%	0.00%
	Ministry of Labor	1	2	1.30%	200.00%
Agencies	Investigation & Public Prosecution Authority	4	5	5.19%	125.00%
	Saudi Specialist Medical Corporation	1	0	1.30%	0.00%
Governorates	Al Jouf Governorate	2	0	2.60%	0.00%
	Al Riyadh Governorate	5	1	6.49%	20.00%
	Eastern province Governorate	2	0	2.60%	0.00%
	Makkah Governorate	1	0	1.30%	0.00%
	Najran Governorate	1	0	1.30%	0.00%
Provinces Mayors	Khamis Mushait Mayor	1	0	1.30%	0.00%
Embassies	Embassies	4	0	5.19%	0.00%
Committees	Central Committee for Nationality	1	0	1.30%	0.00%
	Nationality Committee	1	0	1.30%	0.00%
Institutions	Saudi Monetary Agency	1	0	1.30%	0.00%
	General Organization for Technical Training & Vocational	1	0	1.30%	0.00%

	Education				
Organi- zations	Egyptian Organization for Human Rights	1	3	1.30%	300.00%
Informati on	Saudi News Agency	1	0	1.30%	0.00%
	Prisons	4	2	5.19%	50.00%
Others	United Nation Development Program	1	0	1.30%	0.00%
	Minister of Justice in Cairo	1	0	1.30%	0.00%
	Total	77	40	100.00%	51.95%

Table (95)
**Number of Correspondences Issued by the Society's Riyadh
Office to Local & Arab Bodies and International Organizations,
and Number and Percentage of Responses Received
in 2005 (1426H)**

	Addressed Party	No. of Letters	No. of Replies	Rate of Correspon dence	Response Rate
	Cabinet Ministers	3	0	0.22%	0.00%
	Cabinet Ministers Bureau	4	1	0.29%	25.00%
	Grievances Bureau	6	1	0.43%	16.67%
	National Guard	2	0	0.14%	0.00%
	Prisons	6	7	0.43%	116.67%
	Police	2	0	0.14%	0.00%
Ministries	Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs	2	0	0.14%	0.00%
	Ministry of Defense & Aviation	2	0	0.14%	0.00%
	Ministry of Education	6	0	0.43%	0.00%
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	10	0	0.72%	0.00%
	Ministry of Interior	374	362	26.89%	96.79%
	Ministry of interior	100	97	7.19%	97.00%

	for Civil Affairs				
	Ministry of Agriculture	1	0	0.07%	0.00%
	Ministry of Social Affairs	7	2	0.50%	28.57%
	Ministry of Culture & Information	7	0	0.07%	0.00%
	Ministry of Islamic Affairs & Endowment	2	1	0.14%	50.00%
	Ministry of Health	16	8	1.15%	50.00%
	Ministry of Justice	14	5	1.01%	35.71%
	Ministry of Labor	8	3	0.58%	37.50%
	Ministry of Finance	1	0	0.07%	00.00%
	Ministry of Water and Electricity	1	2	0.07%	200.00%
	Ministry of transportation	1	0	0.07%	00.00%
Governorates	Al Baha Governorate	1	0	0.07%	00.00%
	Western Borders Governorate	1	0	0.07%	00.00%
	Al Riyadh Governorate	683	674	49.10%	98.68%
	Al Madina Al Munawara Governorate	1	0	0.07%	00.00%
	Sharkiya Governorate	4	0	0.29%	00.00%
	Jasan Governorate	4	1	0.29%	25.00%
	Aseer Governorate	5	1	0.36%	20.00%
	Makkah Governorate	3	0	0.22%	00.00%
	Najran Governorate	1	2	0.07%	200.00%
Agencies	Agency for the Promotion of Virtue and Protection from Vice	1	0	0.07%	200.00%
	Investigation & Public Prosecution Agency	70	61	05.03%	87.14%
	Human Rights Agency	7	2	0.50%	28.57%
	Saudi Journalists Agency	1	0	0.07%	0.00%
Institutions	General Corporation for Retirees	1	0	0.07%	0.00%
	Saudi Post	4	0	0.29%	0.00%

Organi- zations	Amnesty International	1	0	0.07%	0.00%
	Arab Organization for Human Rights	1	0	0.07%	0.00%
	Egyptian Organization for Human Rights	1	0	0.07%	0.00%
	Islamic Conference Organization	1	0	0.07%	0.00%
Committees	National Committee for Prisoners Care, Released & their families	5	2	0.36%	40.00%
Ambassadors	Ambassadors	4	1	0.29%	25.00%
Information	Saudi News Agency	1	0	0.07%	0.00%
Others	Kingdom Holding Co.	2	0	0.14%	0.00%
	Charity Society	1	0	0.07%	0.00%
	Telecom Co.	2	0	0.14%	0.00%
	King Faisal Center for Research & Islamic Studies	4	0	0.29%	0.00%
	Administration Leadership Center	1	0	0.07%	0.00%
	Passports	1	0	0.07%	0.00%
	Coordinating Council for the Supervision of Elections	1	0	0.07%	0.00%
	King Khalid International Airport	1	0	0.07%	0.00%
	Allocations & Bases Administration	1	0	0.07%	0.00%
	Other bodies	3	0	0.22%	0.00%
	Total	1391	1235	100.00%	88.79%

Table (96)

Number of Correspondences Issued by the Society's Riyadh Office to Local & Arab Bodies and International Organizations, and Number and Percentage of the Responses Received

in 2006 (1427H)

	Addressed Party	No. of Letters	No. of Replies	Rate of Correspondence	Response Rate
	Cabinet Ministers Presidency	11	0	2.1%	0.00%
	National Guard	4	0	0.77%	0.00%
	Grievances Bureau	4	0	0.77%	0.00%
Ministries	Ministry of Commerce & Industry	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Ministry of Planning	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Ministry of Civil Services	2	0	0.39%	0.00%
	Ministry of Education	3	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Ministry of Higher Education	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	7	0	1.35%	0.00%
	Ministry of Interior	131	50	25.34%	38.17%
	Ministry of Interior for Civil Affairs	14	20	2.71%	142.86%
	Ministry of Defense & Aviation	3	0	0.58%	0.00%
	Ministry of Social Affairs	9	0	1.74%	0.00%
	Ministry of Islamic Affairs & Endowments	2	0	0.39%	0.00%
	Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs	5	0	0.79%	0.00%
	Ministry of Health	4	1	0.77%	25.00%
	Ministry of Justice	13	0	0.19%	0.00%
	American Secretary of Justice	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Ministry of Labor	16	0	3.09%	0.00%
	Ministry of Water & Electricity	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Ministry of Human Rights- Iraq	3	0	0.58%	0.00%
	Ministry of Human Rights- Yemen	3	0	0.58%	0.00%
	Ministry of Information & Culture	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
Embassies	Embassies	12	0	2.32%	0.00%
Governorates	Riyadh Governorate	24	21	4.64%	87.50%
	Eastern Governorate	2	0	0.39%	0.00%
	Al Qaseem Governorate	4	0	0.77%	0.00%

	Al Madina Governorate	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Tabouk Governorate	1	1	0.19%	100.00%
	Jazan Governorate	3	0	0.58%	0.00%
	Aseer Governorate	2	0	0.39%	0.00%
	Makkah Governorate	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Najran Governorate	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Al Madina Governorate	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
Province Mayors	Al Hassa Province	2	1	0.39%	50.00%
	Al Bekiria Province	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Al Mukhwa Province	1	1	0.19%	100.00%
	Tathleath Province	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
Agencies	Agency for the Promotion of Virtue and Protection from Vice	5	0	0.79%	0.00%
	Investigation & Public Prosecution Authority	82	30	15.86%	36.59%
	General Staff Authority	2	0	0.39%	0.00%
	Experts Authority	2	0	0.39%	0.00%
	Human Rights Agency	4	2	0.77%	50.00%
Committees	Local Military Committee	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Higher Committee for Labor Dispute Settlement	2	0	0.39%	0.00%
	Bank Dispute Settlement Committee	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Qatar Committee	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Investment & Financial Committee	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	International Commerce Committee	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Central Committee for Nationalities	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	National Committee for Caring for Prisoners and the Released	4	0	0.77%	0.00%
	Saudi News Agency	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
Information	TV	2	0	0.39%	0.00%
	Riyadh Newspaper	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
Princes & Presidents	American President & Ambassador	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Qatar Prince	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
Organizations	Arabian Agency for Administrative Development	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Amnesty International	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	UNESCO	1	0	0.19%	0.00%

	International Human Rights Organization	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Red Cross- Iraq	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Red Cross- Kuwait	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	General Organization for Social Insurance	4	0	0.77%	0.00%
Organizations & Companies	King Faisal Charity Organization for Islamic Studies & Research	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	General Organization for Pension	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	General Organization for Post	2	0	0.39%	0.00%
	Saudi Monetary Agency	3	0	0.58%	0.00%
	ARAMCO	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
Societies	Charity Society of Riyadh	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Red Crescent Society	2	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Wafa Charity Society	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Universities & Colleges	18	0	0.39%	0.00%
	Hospitals	2	0	3.39%	0.00%
	Prisons	17	12	3.29%	70.59%
	Police	5	4	0.97%	80.00%
	Civil Rights Department	3	0	0.58%	0.00%
	Expatriates Department	3	0	0.58%	0.00%
	Al Amal Group for Psychological Health	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Trustees Committee	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	King Abdul Aziz Center for National Dialogue	2	0	0.39%	0.00%
	Islamic World Conference	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Arts Club	2	0	0.39%	0.00%
	Social Supervision	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Social Insurance Office	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Customs	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Passports	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Rural Complex at Hait	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Social Protection House	10	0	1.39%	0.00%
	City for Public Security Training	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	King Faisal Military City	1	0	0.19%	0.00%
	Other Bodies	13	0	2.51%	0.00%
	Total	517	143	100.00%	27.66%

Table (97)

Number of Correspondences Issued by the Society's Makkah Branch to Local Bodies and Number and Percentage of the Responses Received in 2004¹ (1425H)

	Addressed Party	No. of Letters	No. of Replies	Rate of Correspondence	Response Rate
Ministries	Ministry on Interior	4	0	14.29%	0.00
	Ministry of Health	2	1	7.14%	50.00%
	Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	2	0	7.14%	0.00%
	Ministry of Social Affairs	1	0	3057%	0.00%
	Ministry of Information	2	1	7.14%	50.00%
	Ministry of Education	2	0	7.14%	0.00%
Agencies	Investigation & Public Prosecution Authority	6	0	21.43%	0.00%
Regional Governorate	Makkah Governorate	3	0	10.71%	0.00%
	Others Authorities	6	0	21.43%	0.00%
	Total	28	2	100.00%	7.14%

Table (98)

Number of Correspondence Issued by the Society's Makkah Branch to Governmental Bodies and Some of the Foreign Embassies and Number and Percentage of Responses Received in 2005 (1426H)

	Addressed Party	No. of Letters	No. of Replies	Rate of Correspondence	Response Rate
	Cabinet Ministers Presidency	8	0	1.97%	0.00
	Grievances Bureau	1	0	0.25%	0.00%
	Ministry of Interior	36	7	8.85%	19.44%
	Ministry of Interior	5	2	1.23%	40.00%

¹ These are letters for two monthly only owing to the fact that the Society branch in Makkah been opened in 2005 (Shawal 1425H).

Ministries	for Civil Affairs				
	Ministry of Labor	5	0	0.25%	0.00%
	Ministry of Finance	1	0	0.25%	0.00%
	Ministry of Social Services	2	0	0.49%	0.00%
	Ministry of Social Affairs	28	9	6.88%	32.14%
	Ministry of Justice	15	3	3.69%	20.00%
	Ministry of Education	22	3	5.41%	13.64%
	Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	4	1	0.98%	25.00%
	Ministry of Health	6	1	1.47%	33.33%
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1	1	0.25%	100.00%
	Embassies	1	0	0.25%	0.00%
Agencies	Makkah Agency for Investigation & Control	1	1	0.25%	100.00%
	Agency for Investigation & Public Prosecution	49	32	12.04%	65.31%
Social Affairs Dept.	Social Affairs Dept.- Jeddah	10	2	2.46%	20.00%
	Social Affairs Dept.- Makkah	2	3	0.49%	150.00%
	Social Affairs Dept.- Al Madina	1	1	0.25%	100.00%
	Social Affairs Dept.- Jazan	1	1	0.25%	100.00%
Regional Governorates	Makkah Region Governorate	66	12	16.22%	18.18%
	Jazan Governorate	3	1	0.74%	33.33%
	Al Madina Governorate	12	1	2.95%	8.33%
	Al Riyadh Governorate	3	0	0.74%	0.00%
	Northern Borders Governorate	1	0	0.25%	0.00%
	Najran Governorate	1	1	0.25%	100.00%
	Aseer Governorate	4	1	0.98%	25.00%
	Tabouk Governorate	1	0	0.25%	0.00%
	Taif Province	6	2	1.47%	33.33%

Provinces Mayors	Al Gunfda Province	1	0	0.25%	0.00%
	Jeddah Province	38	2	9.34%	5.26%
	Rabig Province	1	2	0.25%	200.00%
Colleges & Univer- sities	Colleges & universities	7	2	1.72%	28.57%
Committe es	Conciliation Committee	6	0	1047%	0.00%
	Executive Committee for Developing Central Region in Al Madinah	1	1	0.25%	100.00%
Societies	Awareness Society	1	0	0.25%	0.00%
	Women Charity Society	1	1	0.25%	100.00%
	Al Thegaif Girls Society	1	0	0.25%	0.00%
Hospitals	Saudi-German Hospital	1	1	0.25%	100.00%
	Psychiatric Clinic in Taif	1	1	0.25%	100.00%
	Psychiatric Clinic in Jeddah	1	1	0.25%	100.00%
	King Fahad Hospital in Jeddah	3	1	0.74%	33.33%
	Expatriates Department	2	2	0.49%	100.00%
	Protection House	1	0	0.25%	0.00%
	Social Supervision Office	25	7	6.14%	28.00%
	Labor Office	3	1	0.74%	33.33%
	Prisons	4	1	0.98%	25.00%
	Passports	5	1	1.23%	20.00%
	Airways	1	0	1.23%	0.00%
	Police	6	1	1.47%	16.67%
	Public Security	1	0	0.25%	0.00%
	Civil Defense	1	1	0.25%	100.00%
	Other Bodies	1	0	0.25%	0.00%
	Total	407	114	100.00%	29.37%

Table (99)

Number of Correspondences Issued by the Society's Makkah Branch to Local & Arab Bodies, and Some Foreign Embassies In 2006 (1427H)

	Addressed Party	No. of Letters	No. of Replies	Rate of Correspondence	Response Rate
Ministries	Cabinet Ministers Presidency	1	0	0.23%	0.00%
	Grievances Bureau	3	2	0.69%	66.67%
	Ministry of Interior	46	20	10.53%	43.48%
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3	1	0.69%	33.33%
	Ministry of Defense & Aviation	2	2	0.46%	100.00%
	Ministry of Finance	2	2	0.46%	100.00%
	Ministry of Social Affairs	85	22	19.45%	25.88%
	Ministry of Education	20	5	4.58%	25.00%
	Ministry of Justice	14	6	3.20%	42.86%
	Ministry of Health	6	3	1.37%	50.00%
	Ministry of Labor	1	0	0.23%	0.00%
	Ministry of Information & Culture	1	0	0.23%	0.00%
	Ministry of Civil Service	1	0	0.23%	0.00%
	Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	2	1	0.46%	50.00%
	Yemen Ministry of Human Rights	1	0	0.23%	0.00%
Agencies	Investigation & Public Prosecution Agency	45	22	10.23%	48.89%
	Investigation & Control Authority	1	0	0.23%	0.00%
	National Agency for the Protection of Wild Life	1	0	0.23%	0.00%
	Agency for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of vice	2	2	0.46%	100.00%
Police	Police	16	6	3.66%	37.50%

Committ ees	Forgiveness and Conciliation Committee	21	7	4.81%	33.33%
	Legal Medical Committee	1	0	0.23%	0.00%
	Higher Committee for Labor Disputes Settlement -Riyadh	3	0	0.69%	0.00%
	Saudi Monetary Agency	2	0	0.46%	0.00%
Embassi es	Embassies	1	0	0.23%	0.00%
Governo rates	Makkah Governorate	33	10	7.55%	30.30%
	Jazan Governorate	1	1	0.23%	100.00%
	Madina Al Munawara Governorate	8	3	1.83%	37.50%
	Al Riyadh Governorate	1	0	0.23%	00.00%
	Northern Borders Governorate	1	0	0.23%	00.00%
	Hayel Governorate	1	0	0.23%	0.00%
	Al Baha Governorate	3	1	0.69%	33.33%
	Najran Governorate	1	0	1.14%	20.00%
	Tabouk Governorate	5	1	1.14%	0.00%
Mayors of Provinc es	Taif Province	5	0	1.14%	0.00%
	Al Gunfza Province	1	1	0.23%	100.00%
	Jeddah Province	31	6	7.09%	19.35%
	Rabege Province	1	1	0.23%	100.00%
	Duba Province	1	0	0.23%	0.00%
	Yanbu Province	1	1	0.23%	100.00%
Civil Affairs Dept.	Civil Affairs Dept.- Jeddah	17	5	3.89%	29.41%
	Civil Affairs Dept.- Makkah	1	3	0.23%	300.00%
	Civil Affairs Dept.- Al Madinah	1	1	0.23%	100.00%
	Civil Affairs Dept.- Jazan	1	0	0.23%	0.00%
	Civil Affairs Dept.- Dammam	1	1	0.23%	100.00%
	Civil Affairs Department.- Al Barak	1	0	0.23%	0.00%

Prisons	General Director of Prisons in the Kingdom	1	1	0.23%	100.00%
	General Director of Prisons at the Holy Capital	2	1	0.46%	50.00%
	General Director of Prisons at Jeddah Province	1	1	0.23%	100.00%
Hospitals	Saudi- German Hospital	1	0	0.23%	0.00%
	Khalid Idress Hospital	1	0	0.69%	33.33%
	Maternity and Pediatric Hospital- Al Mesadia	3	2	0.69%	66.67%
	King Fahad Hospital - Jeddah	1	1	0.69%	100.00%
	King Abdul Aziz Hospital - Jeddah	3	3	0.69%	100.00%
	King Fahad Hospital for Military Forces	3	3	0.69%	100.00%
	Al Amal Hospital - Jeddah	2	2	0.46%	100.00%
	Passports	5	1	1.14%	20.00%
	Expatriates Department	4	1	0.92%	25.00%
	Saudi Airlines	1	1	0.23%	100.00%
	Labor office	2	0	0.46%	0.00%
	Government School	1	1	0.23%	100.00%
	Other Bodies	7	3	1.14%	60.00%
	Total	437	158	100.00%	36.16%

Table (100)

Number of Correspondences Issued by the Society's Jazan Branch to Local Bodies and Number and Percentage of Responses Received in 2005 (1426H)

	Addressed Party	No. of Letters	No. of Replies	Correspondence Rate	Response Rate
Ministries	Ministry of Islamic Affairs & Endowments	2	0	2.60%	0.00%
	Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	4	1	5.10%	25.00%
	Ministry of Social Affairs	3	1	0.69%	33.33%
	Ministry of Justice	11	1	14.10%	36.40%
	Ministry of Labor	1	1	1.30%	100.00%
	Ministry of Education	10	10	12.80%	100.00%
	Ministry of Interior	5	3	6.40%	60.00%
	Ministry of Transportation	1	1	1.30%	100.00%
Governorates	Jazan Governorate	14	6	18.00%	42.90%
	Aseer Governorate	8	2	10.30%	25.00%
	Najran Governorate	1	0	1.30%	0.00%
Hospitals	King Fahad Medical City	1	1	1.30%	100.00%
Committees	Commercial Dispute Office	2	2	2.60%	100.00%
	Prisons	1	1	1.30%	100.00%
	Police	6	4	7.70%	66.70%
	Saudi Electricity Co	2	1	2.60%	50.00%
	Charity Housing	3	0	3.90%	0.00%
	Civil Rights	1	1	1.30%	100.00%
	Military Property in Southern Region	1	0	1.30%	0.00%

	Total	78	39	100.00%	50.00%
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Table (101)
Number of Correspondences Issued by the Society's Jazan Branch to Local Bodies and Number and Percentage of Responses Received in 2006 (1427H)

	Addressed Party	No. of Letters	No. of Replies	Correspondence Rate	Response Rate
Ministries	Ministry of Education	10	10	8.30%	100.00%
	Ministry of Interior	9	6	7.50%	66.70%
	Ministry of Interior for Civil Affairs	1	1	0.80%	100.00%
	Ministry of Social Affairs	5	2	4.20%	40.00%
	Ministry of Islamic Affairs & Endowments	2	0	1.70%	0.00%
	Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	10	7	8.30%	70.00%
	Ministry of Justice	17	15	14.20%	88.20%
	Ministry of Transportation	1	1	0.80%	100.00%
Governorates	Jazan Governorate	11	6	9.20%	54.50%
	Aseer Governorate	8	2	6.70%	25.00%
	Najran Governorate	1	0	0.80%	0.00%
Agencies	The presidency of promotion of virtue and prevention of vice	2	2	1.70%	100.00%
	Investigation and Control Bureau	1	1	0.80%	100.00%

Committees	Higher Committee for Labor Dispute Settlement	2	2	1.70%	100.00%
	Colleges & Universities	1	1	0.80%	100.00%
	Prisons	17	7	14.20%	41.20%
	Police	6	4	0.80%	0.00%
Others	Civil Rights Dept.	1	1	1.30%	100.00%
	Commercial Dispute Office	1	0	0.80%	50.00%
	Social Observation House	2	1	1.70%	50.00%
	Saudi Electricity Co.	3	2	2.50%	66.70%
	Health Affairs	3	0	2.50%	0.00%
	Military Property in Southern Region	1	0	0.80%	0.00%
	Charity Housing	3	0	2.50%	0.00%
	Hospital	2	2	1.70%	100.00%
	Total	120	73	100.00%	60.00%

Table (102)
Number of Correspondences Issued by the Society's Eastern Region Branch to Local Bodies and the Qatari Embassy and Number and Percentage of Responses Received in 2006 (1427H)

	Addressed Party	No. of Letters	No. of Replies	Correspondence Rate	Response rate
Ministries	Ministry of Interior	14	0	44.00%	0.00%
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1	0	3.00%	0.00%
	Ministry of Islamic Affairs & Endowments	2	0	6.00%	0.00%

	Ministry of Social Affairs	1	1	3.00%	100.00%
	Ministry of Labor	1	1	1.30%	100.00%
	Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	1	1	3.00%	100.00%
Governorate	Eastern Governorate	8	1	25.00%	12.00%
Agency	Investigation & Public Prosecution Agency	4	2	13.00%	50.00%
Embassies	Qatar Embassy	1	0	3.00%	0.00%
	Total	32	5	100.00%	16.00%

Table (103)
Total Number of Letters Issued by the Society to certain Parties and Replies Received according to Year

Addressed Party	No. of addressees	No. of replies	Addressee percentage	Reply percentage
2004 (1245H)	105	42	3.40%	40.00%
2005 (1426H)	1876	1388	60.77%	73.99%
2006 (1427H)	1106	379	35.83%	34.27%
Total	3087	1809	100.00%	58.60%

Figure (23)
Percentage of Local Bodies Addressed by the Society per Annum

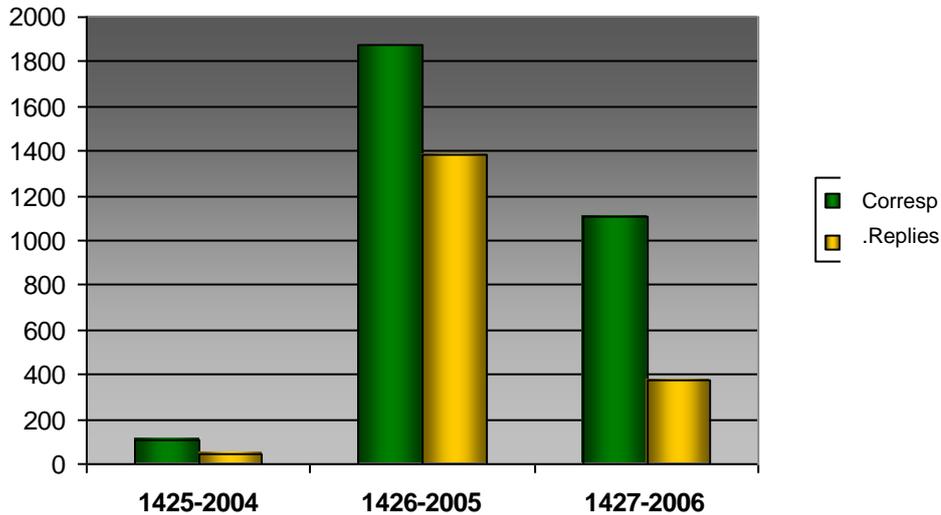


Table no. (104)
Total Number of Letters Addressed by the Society to certain Parties and Replies according to the Society's Branch

Addressed body	No. of addressees	No. of replies	Addressee percentage	Reply percentage
Riyadh	1985	1418	64.30%	71.44%
Makkah	872	274	28.25%	31.42%
Jazan	198	112	6.41%	56.57%
Eastern	32	5	1.04%	15.63%
Total	3087	1809	100.00%	58.60%

Figure (24)
Percentage of Local Bodies Addressed by the Society per Branch

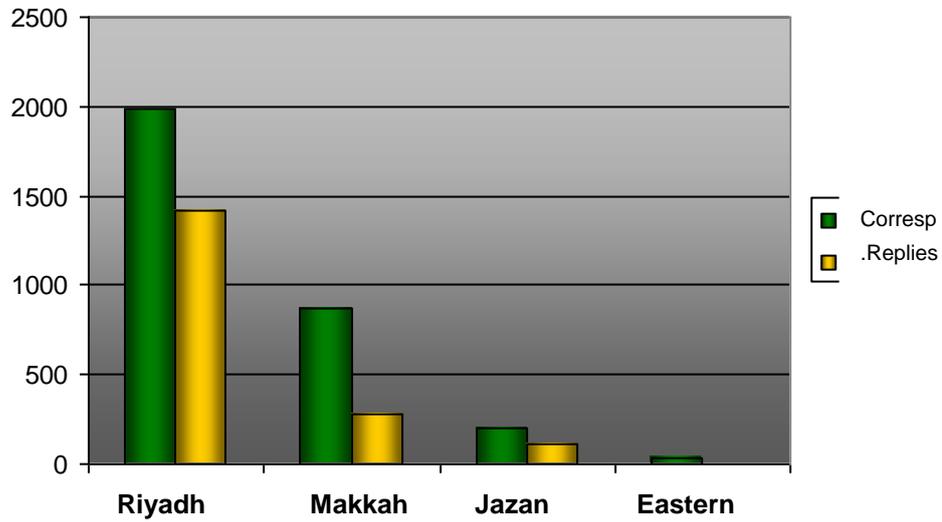
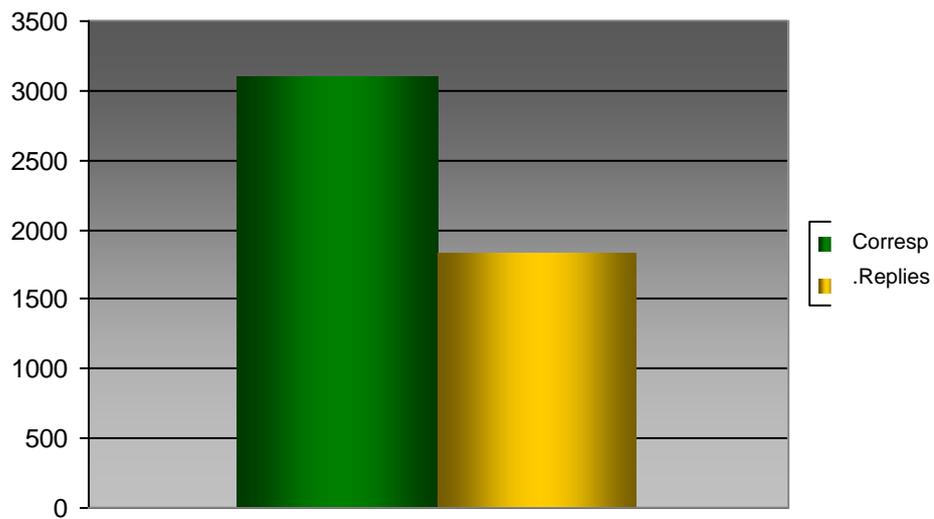


Figure (25)
Percentage of Correspondences and Replies in Three Years



The Society's Correspondence to the Danish Human Rights Center regarding the Offensive Cartoons to the Prophet

The Danish newspaper "Jyllands-Posten" published on Thursday 30/9/2005 (20 Shaban 1426H) offensive cartoons about the Prophet, followed by many European newspapers that defended the offensive cartoons under the pretext of freedom of expression. Those papers united with the Danish newspaper, which provoked Muslim anger world-wide. The National Society for Human Right in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia addressed the Danish Human Right Center regarding the cartoons harming Prophet Mohammed and freedom of expression. The Society expressed its resentment for the publication of the cartoons in the Danish newspaper and the Danish government stance with regard to freedom of expression. The Society emphasized that freedom of belief is granted under Islamic Law, but expressing these beliefs openly is not acceptable if they harm other faiths. Freedom of expression in this context is not absolute, but restricted and conditioned. Accordingly, the Danish Human Rights Center issued a statement pointing out that the Center rejects any discrimination or denigration of Islam and Muslims. Mr. Morton Kajroom said that "freedom of expression is a main condition for practicing all other rights in any democratic community, but this condition is not absolute but restricted by the provision that such a freedom shall not do injustice to religions, and shall not create division between the minority and majority in the community."

The correspondence and contacts resulted in the issuance of a joint statement by the national Arab and European Human Rights organizations with regard to freedom of expression and freedom of belief in light of the controversy related to the offensive cartoons to the Prophet. In this statement, they emphasized their alliance as national organizations of basic and international human rights, which include freedom of expression and the right not to be discriminated against in matters of freedom of faith. These principles are stated in international conventions, such as in Human Rights International Convention, International Convention on Political and Civil Rights (Articles 2,18,19), in addition to regional conventions such as European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Basic Freedoms (Articles 9,10,14), and the amended version of the Arab Constitution for Human Rights (Articles 3,30,32). All these conventions stipulate that the application of human rights must not infringe others' rights. Article (30) of the international convention and Article (18) of the European convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Basic Freedoms as well as Article (4) of the Arab Constitution (1994), all include conditional provisions.

The European and Arab Human Rights Organizations have referred to the role of local organizations in determining the extent to which these freedoms are legitimate, and the role of international organizations in supervising their application at the local level. In their joint statement, the national European and Arab human rights organizations referred to the submission of their respective communities to globalization and pluralism in all walks of life, which results in the significance of thinking about the repercussions of our deeds.

The national European and Arab human rights organizations concluded their joint statement by calling upon all governments and individuals to respect others' rights and dignity, and to attempt to reach a genuine and fruitful agreement about important and complex issues. This is the only way to implement human rights in communities. Since this is the objective of all national human rights organizations world-wide, the Arab and European human rights organizations pledged in the conclusion of their joint statement to continue dialogue at the individual and collective levels.

Chapter Four

The Society and Cases of Saudi Prisoners Abroad

Saudi Detainees at Guantanamo Bay

Since its foundation, the National Society for Human Rights has been worried about the situation of detainees at Guantanamo, and has been seeking to find ways to put an end to their suffering and that of their families, and to put an end to this human tragedy. Many complaints and grievances have been received by the Society from prisoners' families, asking for help to end their relatives' suffering that has been going on for over 4 years without trial. These families have been asking either for their relatives to be released, or for them to be tried if they are found guilty according to American allegations. Such a case is considered a blatant violation of human rights. Owing to its many competencies, the Society sought many means to find solutions for this human tragedy, and denounced the violations of their human rights and humanity by the authorities of the detention center as published in Saudi media.

As a first step, the Society addressed the Ambassador of the United States in Riyadh, requesting a quick intercession to know about the prisoners' situation in Guantanamo. The Society also asked the American competent authorities to coordinate with some members of the Society to visit Guantanamo prison and meet with the prisoners to check what has been said in the media about violations of their rights. But the Society's request was turned down, which made it think of a framework to unify and strive to find quick solutions to put an end to this human tragedy that contradicts basic human rights. The Society contacted many bodies at home and abroad, in addition to meeting with the relatives of prisoners and some of their lawyers to be acquainted with the latest developments with respect to their detention, and to discuss the mechanisms to be followed to help them and their families. Many procedures and steps have been taken to help put an end to the prisoners' ordeal. In particular, the Society worked towards the prisoners' communicating with their families, and for that it sought to benefit from the experience of some similar human rights organisms that have been dealing with Guantanamo prisoners.

When the Society observed that some of the prisoners' families are not able to cope with the financial costs or others related to guardian or trustee to look after their affairs, it contacted some of them and met with them to negotiate means to strive to pave the way for the return of their relatives from Guantanamo, to look for means to enable their relatives to get acquainted with their situation continuously, and to have an idea about the Society's efforts in this regard. The meeting concluded with the following recommendations:

- Requesting the American authorities to release the prisoners to preserve the good bilateral relations between the Saudi and American Communities.

- Calling for a conference in the Kingdom to which Jurists and activists in human rights will be invited to request putting an end to the suffering of these detainees.
- Telling the Saudi government how much the National Society for Human Rights and the families of detainees appreciate the role and efforts towards making it possible for Saudi prisoners to return to their country.
- Emphasizing the important role of the National Society for Human Rights in helping those prisoners.
- Working towards enabling representatives of prisoners' relatives to attend international conferences that discuss Guantanamo prisoners' situation.
- Intensifying contacts with international Societies and Organizations concerned with this matter.
- Continuing the endeavor to ensure that the American government allows some members of the Society and prisoners' relatives to visit them in Guantanamo prison.
- Setting up a committee under the umbrella of the National Society for Human Rights to follow up the prisoners' situation, inquire of their situation, and ensure that they obtain their rights through official channels. A newly-formed twelve-member committee headed by the Chairman of the Society meet regularly. One of the objectives of this committee is to make the Guantanamo Saudi prisoners' case known through western media and communicate with the prisoners' relatives by giving them news about detainees whenever available, in particular through volunteer lawyers who have been previously authorized by the prisoners' relatives to follow up their sons' situations, and contact released prisoners who are either still undergoing investigation in the Kingdom, or those who are still imprisoned at Guantanamo. In addition, the Society has established a special link in the Society's official website devoted to Saudi prisoners in Guantanamo, which shows Saudi prisoners' names, photos, and prisoners' correspondence to their families and vice versa. The Society also posts some of the basic laws and international conventions regulating the status of detainees and prisoners of war, news of committee of prisoners, and news about detainees and their relatives. The Society addressed the American President, the American Secretary for Justice, and Amnesty International with regard to detainees.

Some members of the Society visited the prisoners who returned from Guantanamo prison at Al Hair prison, Riyadh, to get first-hand knowledge about their situation and to listen to them. What the Society has noticed is the extent to which they are medically cared for upon their return to the Kingdom, and that the Ministry of Interior is concerned about them and their families. They were able to meet their families, and were allowed to make telephone calls with their families, in addition to enjoying legal privacy for prisoners to meet with their wives inside the prison. It was clear that the prisoner's conditions were greatly improved after their return to the kingdom, and the aim of keeping them in prison is to ensure their sanity.

In the midst of works carried by the Society to achieve the objective of releasing all prisoners or ensure a fair trial to those who are found guilty, the Society and the whole world have been shocked to hear from the American authorities and prison officials that three of the prisoners have committed suicide. The Society and the victims' families doubted the suicide story, and requested to undertake independent investigation because the American bizarre excuses are not convincing. The death of those prisoners is the responsibility of the American Government whether the suicide has been committed intentionally or by means or results. It is not reasonable and legally justifiable to detain a number of prisoners for more than four years without evidence of guilt against them and without bringing them to justice. In this way, the United States is steadily damaging its image as a model country respecting human rights.

The Society has been following up the prisoners' conditions, and has requested that Guantanamo prison be shut off. The prisoners' conditions have been discussed with all American and non-American officials visiting the Society. The committee is still conducting meetings and trying to try to apply its recommendations in order to have the issue of prisoners continuously live. Now the American government is in a dilemma, and has not yet found the legitimate and legal mechanism to put these prisoners to trial, or to close the prison. Guantanamo prison is not a legitimate and legal institution, and the Society will issue a special report about human rights violated at Guantanamo prison.

The Saudi Prisoner in Israel (Abdul Rahman Al Atawi)

Sticking to its role in following up many cases including the cases of Saudi citizens abroad, the Society is doing its best to release the Saudi citizen Abdul Rahman Al Atawi who is detained in Israel. In this regard, the Society met with the prisoner's relatives and was informed about the reality of his arrest. It

appointed a volunteer attorney, who cooperates with the Society, to follow up this case at the Society's expenses. In this respect, the attorney made several visits abroad including the office of the regional delegation of the International Red Cross in Cairo, whose officials expressed their concern and willingness to provide human assistance in this case. The attorney has also communicated with the Embassy of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques in Cairo, at Gasr El Neil Citizens Affairs and Investigation Section. On the other hand, the Society addressed Amnesty International, and contacted Regional Mission Vice-President for Arab Peninsula attached to the Red Cross based in Kuwait in respect of Al Atawi's Case in Israel. The Mission's affirmed the Vice-President's willingness to follow up this human case included in their competence. He also showed his desire to directly contact Al Atawi's family to follow up his case, and collect information. To ensure his legal status, the Society made contacts with some human rights bodies in occupied Palestine such as Mandela Humanitarian Organization, which cares for and follows up prisoners' affairs inside the occupation prisons. Through these contacts, the Society has come to know the following:

- The nature of Abdul Rahman Al Atawi's legal status, which consisted in his arrest for illegal entry to the Israeli lands through the Egyptian borders, and his being tried in an Israeli Military court, with his sentence having been ended on 21/5/2005.
- The prisoner's beginning a food strike after his imprisonment term expired without being released.

The Society made many attempts to verify the veracity of what has been said about Al Atawi's waiting for his country's authority to approve his release and deport him from occupied Palestine. The prisoner's relatives have been requested some information about his refusal to return to the Kingdom, but his relatives refused to respond.

Saudi Prisoners in Iraq

In keeping with the Society's concern to follow up the legal status of 45 Saudi detainees in Iraq (out of 60 citizens from the Gulf Region), the charges leveled against them, the delay of their trials, the charges against them, and contacts with their respective families, the Society has taken the following steps:

1. Addressing Iraqi Ministry of Human Rights on 8/5/2006 (10/4/1427H) to know about their situation, the reasons of their detention, and the

charges against them. The answer of the Charge d'Affaires of the Iraqi Embassy in Riyadh dated 18/7/2006 (22/6/1427H) requested further detailed information.

2. Addressing Iraqi Ministry of Human Rights on 9/8/2006 (15/7/1427H), and listing names of prisoners about whom information is available.
3. Meeting some of the detainees' relatives by the Vice-Chairman of the Society on 7/9/1427H, where attendees suggested forming a committee consisting of members of the Society and representatives of relatives to follow up the detainees' situation.
4. Addressing the Charge d'Affaires at the Iraq Embassy in Riyadh on 13/12/2006 (22/11/1427H).
5. Sending a request to provide the Society with developments in this regard along with names of the Saudi prisoners in Iraq whose relatives have submitted complaints to the Society.
6. Addressing the Chairman of the Office of the Regional Commission of the Red Cross in Kuwait on 19/12/2006 (28/11/1427H) and requesting that the Society be informed about detainees. The reply of the Regional Vice-Commissioner for the International Committee of the Red Cross came in on 16/11/1427H, stating that the commission visited all detainees including the Saudis at the allied forces prison to evaluate the outcome of their detention on their physical and psychological conditions, and to discuss confidentially its conclusions with the competent authorities in order to improve their conditions. The International Committee replied that it had reported to the Saudi Authorities about the prisoners who asked the Committee to do so while meeting with them. The committee in cooperation with the Saudi Red Crescent took and submitted letters to and from Saudi families, and apologized for having been so far unable to visit the prisoners of the Iraqi Forces.

The Saudi prisoner in USA (Hemidan Al Turki)

- The Ambassador of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques in Washington was addressed on 22/10/1427H with regard to supplying the Society with detailed information about Saudi prisoner, Hemidan Al Turki.

- The Saudi Embassy in Washington was contacted on 2/9/2006 to request the report issued by the Attorney authorized to defend Hemidan Al Turki.
- His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs was addressed on 20/8/1427H to request all information available to the Ministry regarding this matter.
- The American Secretary of Justice was addressed on 13/9/2006 to protest against the inhumane treatment received by Saudi prisoner Hemidan Al Turki.
- The Chairman of the Society and several members of the Society met the representative of Mr. Hemidan Al Turki to draw up a plan to assist him to obtain his rights.
- The subject was discussed with Vice-President for American Human Rights at Department of State during her visit to the Society. The harassment that Mr. Hemidan Al Turki was subject to after conviction was pointed out.
- His Excellency Dr. Hamad Al Majed, one of the members of the Society has been appointed to follow up this case and to coordinate with Dr. Zaid Al Hussain from the Human Rights Organization and the committee of Mr. Hemidan Al Turki's friends.
- A meeting was held with Colorado State Governor at the American Ambassador's House, where the case of the detainee Hemidan Al Turki was discussed, and the Society is still following up this case.

Saudi Detainees in Yemen

The Society closely observed what the media have been reporting with regard to Saudi detainees in Yemeni prisons, and who spent a long period in detention without being tried. The Society received complaints from the detainees' relatives, wanting to know about their sons' situation. The Society addressed Yemeni Ministry of Human Rights to get acquainted with their conditions and the reasons of detention.

Saudi Detainees in Syria

The National Society for Human Rights is concerned about the Saudi detainees in Syrian prisons. The Syrian security authorities were contacted via the Saudi Ambassador in Damascus.

The Saudi prisoner in Georgia (Mishael Al Otaibi)

The Society is concerned about the Saudi prisoner in Georgia. The concerned security authorities were contacted via the Saudi Ambassador in Russia.

The Society's Observation of Opinion Trials

The Society has been concerned about opinion trials, and has been observing trial proceedings to ensure that justice is done in accordance with the Saudi statutes, laws, and international conventions particularly punitive procedures. The representatives of the Society attended some sessions, and the Society announced its stance regarding arrest and trial procedures.

Table (105)
International and Arab Authorities Addressed Regarding Saudi Detainees Abroad

Case	No. of addresses	Addressed authority	Comments
Saudi detainees in Guantanamo	4	(3) U.S.A Governmental. (1) International Organization.	No reply received by the Society from the American officials regarding Guantanamo detainees
Saudi detainees in Israeli prisons	3	(2) International (1) Palestinian	
Saudi detainees in Yemeni prisons	1	Yemeni	
Saudi detainees in Iraq	4	(2) international (2) Iraqi	
Saudi detainees in Syria	1	Syrian security bodies via Saudi Embassy in	

		Damascus	
Saudi prisoners in Qatar	1	Qatari Prince regarding Saudi prisoner	
Salam Egyptian ferry sinking	2	Egyptian government bodies	
The Saudi student Hemidan Al Turki imprisoned in U.S.A	6	(3) American government bodies (3) Saudi Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Saudi Embassy in Washington	
Total	21		

Chapter Five

Visits of Foreign Officials to the Society

Visits of Foreign Officials to the Society

The foundation of a Human Rights Society in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been a significant event for parties concerned with Human Rights. Despite its recent establishment, the Society's activities have been notable at the local, regional, and international levels, ranging from the Society's concern about overseas Saudi prisoners, participation of the members of the Society in symposia, conferences, workshops, and training sessions, to visits made by members of the Society to Arab and Western counterpart Human Rights Organizations. The Society received the visits of many foreign delegations from Western, Asian, and international organizations in its main office in Riyadh and its Branches at Makkah and Jeddah. Various issues were discussed with these delegations including prisoners in Guantanamo, Iraq, and Israel, and the content of reports released by some governments and international organization concerning human rights in the Kingdom. More often than not, in those meetings many other issues were discussed including the status of Islamic Law in relation to the issues of religious freedom, death penalty, equality between males and females, terrorism and extremism, and rights of expatriates. The Society's activities and accomplishments and ways to establish cooperation with the Human Rights Organizations were also part of the agenda.

Over 2005 and 2006 (1426H–1427H), the Society received 40 delegations according to the follow schedule:

- 1- In 2005 (1426H), 8 delegations visited the Society, including the European Commission and some European countries (Germany, Britain, Denmark), Philippines, George Mason University, Arabian Secretariat of the Organization of the Crescent and Red-Cross, Arab Human Rights Institute in Tunis, High UN Commission for Refugees of Arabian Gulf States.
- 2- In 2006 (1427H), 32 foreign delegations visited the Society, out of which 7 delegations represented the USA, its embassy and Consulate in the Kingdom, and its Foreign Affairs Secretary; 6 delegations and non-governmental American organizations; 5 delegations from Human Rights Watch; 1 delegation from the Arab-American Committee for the Eradication of Discrimination; 11 delegations representing European embassies (1 from France, 2 from Britain, 1 from Belgium, 2 from Germany, 1 from Greece, 1 from Finland, 1 from Switzerland, 1 from Denmark, 2 from Japan and China, 1 from Latin Argentina, and 5 international organizations representing the UN, UNICEF, International Work Organization, UN Development Program, and the UN Population Fund).

- 3- The rate of visits paid by foreign delegations to the Society in 2005 (1426H) reached 20% of the total visits over 2005 & 2006 (1426H and 1427H).
- 4- The rate of visits of foreign delegations to the Society in 2006 (1427H) totaled 80%.
- 5- Fifteen foreign delegations representing European Governments visited the Society over 2005 & 2006 (1426H and 1427H).
- 6- The number of delegations representing USA Government reached 7 delegations.
- 7- The number of US non-governmental delegations was 6 delegations.
- 8- The number of delegations of international organizations was 5 delegations.
- 9- Delegations from Asian countries were 3.
- 10- Delegations from Arab countries were 2.
- 11- Only one Latin American delegation visited the Society.
- 12- One delegation from a foreign University.

The following Table shows the detail of the visits made by foreign delegations to the Society:

Table (106)

**Foreign Delegations Visiting Riyadh-based
Society's Office in 2005 (1426H)**

#	Visiting Delegation	Members of the Visiting Delegation	Date of Visit
1	European Commission	Delegation's President Ms Lila Gruber	5-8*2/2005 (25-28 /12/1426H)
2	Arabian Secretariat of the Crescent and Red-Cross and the Arab Human Rights Institute of Tunis	Dr. Abdullah M. Al Mihaiza (Secretary General) Dr. Batahir Bu Jalal (Secretariat Advisor)	2/4/2005 (23/2/1426H)
3	Embassy of Federal	Ambassador	2/4/2005

	Germany	Gerhard Anwar Sharo	(24/2/1426H)
4	Embassy of UK	Mr. Barry Levin (Deputy Ambassador, Riyadh)	24/2005 (15/3/1426H)
5	Danish Embassy	Mr. Hanz Klingnburg (Ambassador, Riyadh) Mr. W. Peter Roll (Commissioned Minister and the Mission's V. President)	17/5/2005 (9/4/1426H)
6	High UN Commission for Refugees of Arabian Gulf States.	Mr. Kareem Al Atasi (Deputy Regional Representative of the Commission of Arabian Gulf States)	22/5/2005 (11/4/1426H)

Table (107)
Foreign Delegations Visiting the
Society's Makkah Branch in 2005 (1426H)

#	Visiting Delegation	Members of the Visiting Delegation	Date of Visit
1	Philippines Embassy	Philippines Ambassador to the Kingdom, / Bahraneim Jeonomala	27/7/2005 (21/5/1426H)
2	George Mason University		7/12/2005 (5/11/1426H)

Table (108)
Foreign Delegations Visiting
The Society's Riyadh Main Office in 2006 (1427H)

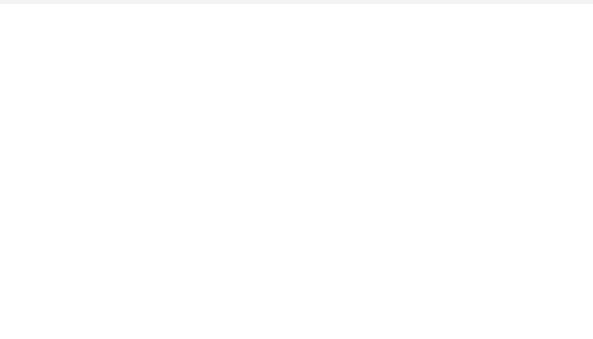
#	Visiting Delegation	Members of the Visiting Delegation	Date of Visit
1	USA Embassy	Mr. Stephen Lustin, Deputy Manager, Religious Freedom's Office at the US Department of State	14/1/1427H (13/2/2006G)
2	Japanese Embassy	Japanese Ambassador at the Kingdom	Safar 1427H (March 2006G)

3	Helsinki Committee	<p>Mr. Farah Kareemi, Member of Parliament, Holland, and Member of the Committee. Mr. Weian Trelak, Senior Advisor to the Committee, Holland, Helsinki. Mrs. Tamador Hassoun, President of Arab Women, Holland, and wife of Former Ambassador of Holland to the Kingdom.</p> 	8/4/2006 (10/3/1427H)
4	Belgium Embassy	Ambassador of Belgium, Mr. Rudi Sklink First Secretary, Mr. Patrick D.	12/3/1427H (10/4/2006G)
5	UN Fund for Population	Dr. Norah Al Nahid, Resident Representative of the Gulf States Regional Office Dr. Abdulmonem Abu Nawar, Manager of the Technical Support Team for Arab Countries	10/4/1427G (8/5/2006G)

6	Arab-American Committee for the Eradication of Discrimination	<p>Senator James Abu Rizg, Founder President of the Committee. Mr. Partick Mansino, Special Assistant to the President, and Director of Development. Dr. Assad Jubarah, Member of the Board and Director of Finance.</p> 	8-15/5/2006 (10-5/4/1427H)
7	French Embassy	Mr. G. Sarmon and Mr. Allen Gibrette: Media Advisors at the French Embassy	21/5/2006 (23/4/1427H)
8	Argentina Embassy	Mr. A. R. Antonio	21/5/2006 (23/4/1427H)
9	UK Embassy	<p>Lord Douglas Herd, Former UK Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Barry L., Deputy UK Ambassador Mr. Edward Young, Private Secretary to the UK Minister.</p>	29/5/2006 (2//5/1427H)
10	Embassy of The Peoples' Republic of China	<p>Mr. Wangum B., President of the Political Dept. at the Embassy and the Head of the Delegation</p> 	8/2006 (8/1427H)

11	Greek Embassy	Ambassador Georgiou B., Head of the Delegation	8/2006 (8/1427H)
12	Deputy US Secretary of State	Deputy US Secretary of State for Human Rights, Rafael Erica 	13/9/2006 (21/8/1427H)
13	Swiss Embassy	Mr. Julian Tony, Charge D' Affaires at the Swiss Embassy	1/9/2006 (26/8/1427H)
14	American Embassy	Mr. Robert Jashim, in charge of the Kingdom's File at the US Secretary of State office Mr. Lawrence Randolph, Economic Attaché at US Al Khobar Consulate. Mr. Michel B., Political Attaché at the US Embassy. MR. Ali Al Aswah, Political Affairs Specialist at the US Embassy, Riyadh.	7/10/2006 (16/9/1427H)
15	UK Embassy	Mr. Kamil Mohammed, and Mrs. Lia B. in Charge of the Saudi Section at the UK Secretary of Foreign Affairs.	7/11/2006 (16/10/1427H)
16	Embassy of Federal Germany	Mr. Hans Gunter, Commissioner of the German Foreign Ministry for Dialogue with the Islamic World. Mr. George Clausmann First Secretary for Media and Economic Affairs	12/11/2006 (21/10/1427H)

17	UN Development Fund	<p>Mr.Ummat Al Aleem, UN Assistant General Secretary and Regional Manager to the Arab States Office. Mr. Mustafa Ba Al Maleeh, Resident Representative of the Riyadh UN Development Program</p> 	12/11/2006 (12/10/1427H)
18	USA Embassy for the Protection of Journalists	<p>President of the American Committee for the Protection of Journalists Manager of the Middle East Office for the Protection of Journalists. General Secretary of the Committee for the Protection of Journalists</p>	
19	Embassy of Finland	<p>Under the Presidency of Ambassador, Mr. Marti G.</p>	
20	US Ministry of State & US Embassy	<p>Mrs. Areca B. Rafael, Assistant Undersecretary at the Democracy & Human Rights office. Mrs. Bryan M. Sanger, Assistant to the Ambassador in Riyadh. Mrs. Catherine Lorry and Mr. Ali Al Ashwah, Political Affairs Specialist at the US Embassy, Riyadh.</p>	5/12/2006 (14/11/1427H)
	Human Rights Watch	<p>Mr. Christopher Wilky, Member of the</p>	5/12/2006 (14/11/1427H)

21		<p>Organization. Mrs. Catherine B.</p> 	
22	Human Rights Watch	<p>Mrs. Daif Faridah, Researcher in Violence against Woman in Middle East and North Africa</p>	<p>5/12/2006 (14/11/1427H) 15/12/2006 (24/11/1427H)</p>
23	Federal Germany Embassy Delegation	<p>Dr. E. Dubrell, Representative of the Federal Ministry Commission Mrs. Tobias C., Senior Secretary for Political & Cultural Affairs Mr. Gazi Aoudah, Embassy Advisor</p> 	<p>9/12/2006 (18/11/1427H)</p>

**Table (109)
Foreign Delegations Visiting the Society's Makkah Branch in
2006 (1427H)**

#	Visiting Delegation	Members of the Visiting Delegation	Date of Visit
1	US Consulate in Jeddah	<p>US Consul General, Mrs. Tania Jaffler, Vice Consul for Cultural and Information Affairs. Mrs. Irene Edi, Information Attaché at the Consulate. Mrs. Jay Munir, and Mrs. Warren</p>	14/22006

		Walch, Advisor at the US Secretary of State.	(5/1/1427H)
2	US Consulate in Jeddah	Mrs. Irene Welch, Advisor to Elizabeth Chini for Middle East and North Africa Affairs. Irene Edi, Public Relations Manager at the Consulate. Nuha AL Shareef, Information Affairs Assistant. Nabilah Dato, Assistant to the Consul for Programs and Administrative Affairs.	6/2/2006 (7/1/1427H)
3	UN	Dr. Thuriah Obaid, Assistant to the UN General Secretary and Executive Manager of the UN Fund for Population.	14/2/2006 (15/1/1427H)
4	Human Rights Watch	Mr. Christoph Wek, Researcher in Human Rights Watch	27/2/2006 (28/1/1427H)
5	UNICEF	Mr. Thomas M., UNICEF Regional Manager. Mr. Ismaiel AL Al Azhary, Gulf Region UNICEF Program Manager Mr. Zarie AL Hakami, Manager of AL Bir Association for Housing Homeless Children in Jeddah	2/4/2006 (4/3/1427H)
6	Helsinki Delegation, Holland	Mr. Farah Kareemah, Senior Advisor to Helsinki Committee Mr. Pan T., Senior Advisor to Helsinki Committee and President of the Arab-Holland Women Organization Wife of Former Ambassador of Holland to the Kingdom, Mrs. Tamador Hassoun. Deputy Ambassador of Holland to the Kingdom, Dr. Menno Lnstra.	2/4/2006 (4/3/1427H)
7	International Labor Organization	Mrs. K. Patra Henry, President of the International Labor Standards Department	20/8/2006 (26/7/1427H)

8	Human Rights Watch	Mr. Christoph Wilky, Researcher at the Organization's Middle East & North Africa Section. Mrs. Clarissa Tokomo, Researcher in Child Rights.	9/12/2006 (18/11/1427H)
9	Human Rights Watch	Mrs. Faridah Daif, Middle East & North Africa Researcher, Woman Section. Mrs. Clarissa Tokomo, Researcher in Child Rights.	12/12/2006 (21/11/1427H)

Figure (26)

Number and Percentage of Delegations Visiting the Society over three Years

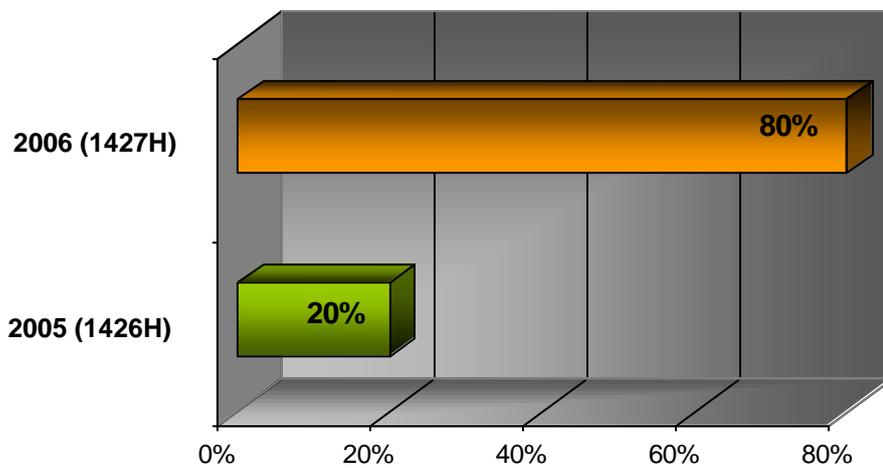
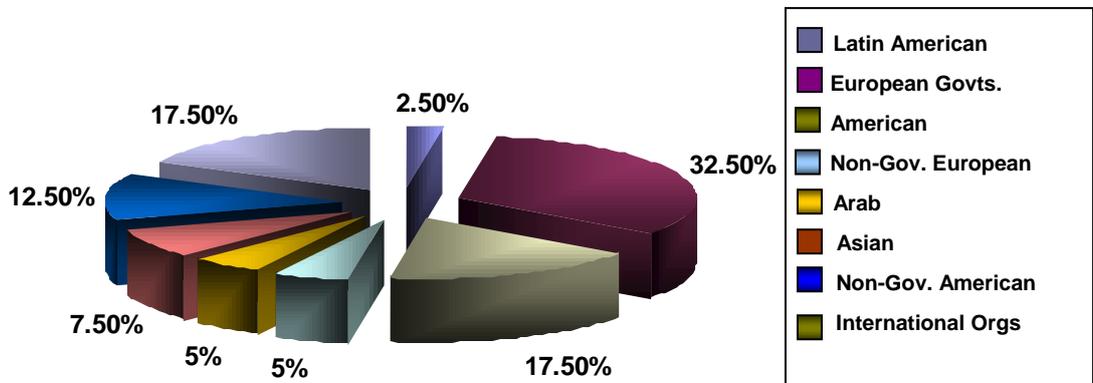


Figure (27)

The Countries of the Delegations who visited the Society in the Year 1427H (2006G)



Chapter Six

Activity of the Members

A - Meetings of Members of the Society with Senior State Officials

Visit of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah Bin Abdelaziz Al Saud

The members of the Society were honored by the then Crown Prince Abdullah's visit, which took place on March 22, 2004 (Safar 1425H). His Royal Highness gave a guiding speech in which His Highness emphasized the role of the National Society for Human Rights whose objectives and activity stem from the teachings of the Holy Book, the traditions of the Prophet, and the governing Statute. His Royal Highness explained that the State blessed the foundation of the Society, and granted it its independence to conduct its righteous activity in the area of human rights in KSA. His Royal Highness pointed out that the establishment of the Society comes in line with the directives of the political leadership for modernization and reformation that touched many areas in the interest of the country as well as the citizen, and that protecting or defending human rights is incumbent upon all of us.



Visit of His Royal Highness Prince Sultan Bin Abdelaziz Second Deputy Premier

The members of the Society were honored by this visit made on March 30, 2004 (9th of Safar 1425H). His Royal Highness commended and appreciated the efforts being made in this area. His Royal Highness said, “Your responsibilities are huge, and your duties towards the country and the servants of God shall come true without prejudice to any human beings. The preservation of the soul is a human virtue, and God has meant the world to be a sphere for reason, wisdom, and good deeds.”



Visit of His Royal Highness Prince Naif Bin Abdelaziz, Minister of Interior

The members of the Society were honored by this visit made on 7/4/2004 (17/2/1425H). His Royal Highness expressed hopes that the Society will reinforce and support the concept of human rights as ordained by the Islamic Faith. His Royal Highness also hoped that the Society will assist concerned governmental authorities in the exercise of their responsibilities, and that it will aim for the interest of the country and citizens to be its noble objective. His Royal Highness expressed also his confidence in the competency and capabilities of the officials of the Society, wishing them success. Meanwhile, His Royal Highness issued directives to all governmental authorities and departments to cooperate with the Society and to spare no effort to enable it to satisfactorily carry out its functions.



Visit of His Royal Highness Prince Salman Bin Abdelaziz, Governor of Riyadh

The members of the Society were honored by this visit made on 10/12/2004 (18/10/1425H), in which various issues were discussed with His Royal Highness, who expressed the willingness of the Governorate of Riyadh to cooperate with the Society in solving the problems falling within the jurisdiction of the Governorate.



Visit of His Royal Highness Prince Mohammed Bin Naser Bin Abdelaziz, Governor of Jazan District

The members of the Society were honored by two visits made by His Royal Highness, the first of which was on 13/6/2004 (25/4/1425H). The second visit took place on 21/9/2005 (17/8/1426H) on the occasion of the inauguration of the Society's Branch at Jazan, where the Society's delegation led by its Chairman paid a visit to His Royal Highness. During the visit, His Royal Highness was briefed on the objectives and scope of the Society, and on some of the other issues relating to human rights at Jazan District. His Royal Highness emphasized concern of the Governorate and its departments about all those issues, which were subject of study and follow-up. His Highness also emphasized that the Governorate is willing to cooperate with the Society in all that may realize to human beings their rights.

Meeting with His Royal Highness Prince Mohammed Bin Fahad, Governor of the Eastern Region

The Chairman of the Society and a number of its members were honored by this visit made on 29/3/2006 (29/2/1427H) on the occasion of the inauguration of the Society's Branch at the Eastern Region. In this meeting, His Royal Highness was briefed on the Society's activities, programs, objectives, and scope. The members of the Society also discussed with His Royal Highness cooperation between the Society through its Eastern Region Branch and the Governorate and its departments in view of supporting human rights. His Royal Highness welcomed the opening of the Branch at the Eastern Region, and emphasized the Governorate's continued cooperation with the Society.



B- Members Visits to Counterpart Societies

Since its inception, the National Society for Human Rights has been keen to enlighten its members on human rights, and acquaint them with Human Rights organizations, institutions, and societies and their working mechanisms. The objective was also to acquaint other organizations with the Saudi National Society for Human Rights, its accomplishments, its working strategies, and ways of cooperating with them in order to achieve common

objectives to defend and protect human rights, which could be done through working out programs for visits by counterpart Societies. The following tables show parties which have been visited by members of the Society in 2004 (1425H), 2005 (1426H), and 2006 (1427H):

Table (110)
Members Visits to Counterpart Societies in 2004 (1425H)

#	Visited Party	Venue & Date of Visit
1	1- Women Kind Worldwide 2- Human Rights Watch	Britain & Switzerland in June & July 2004 (Jamadah I & Jamadah II, 1425H).
2	Arab Human Rights Institute	Training session in Tunis on 6/8/2004 (22/7/1425) with the participation of 43 activists in human rights representing 26 organizations.
3	Tunisian League for Human Rights (First Human Rights Organization in the Arab World)	Tunis on 7/8/2004 (21/6/1425H)
4	National Organization (Equal Opportunities Commission)	Hong Kong, in November 2004 (Shawal 1425H)
5	Family Court, Ministry of Justice	Cairo (Egypt) on 20/11/2004 (7/10/1425H)
6	Ministry of Human Rights	Sana'a (Yemen) in January 2005 (Dhul Qada, 1425H)

Table (111)
Visits Made by Members of the Society to Counterparts in 2005 (1426H)

#	Visited Party	Venue and Date of Visit
1	Human Rights Studies Center	Tehran (Iran), 15/5/2005 (7/1426H)

2	Human Rights Center	Copenhagen (Denmark), Nov.-Dec. 2005 (Shawal 1426H)
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Table (112)
**Visits Made by Members of the Society to Counterparts
in 2006 (1427H)**

#	Visited Party	Venue and Date of Visit
1	National Council for Human Rights	Cairo (Egypt), Saturday 18 Feb. 2006 (19 Muharam 1427H)
2	Arab League Family and Childhood Administration	Cairo (Egypt), Sunday 19 Feb. 2006 (20 Muharam 1427H)
3	Arab Woman Organization	Cairo (Egypt), Monday 19 Feb. 2006 (21 Muharam 1427H)
4	Arab Council for Childhood and Development	Cairo (Egypt), Tuesday 20 Feb. 2006 (22 Muharam 1427H)
5	National Council for Women	Cairo (Egypt), Tuesday 20 Feb. 2006 (22 Muharam 1427H)
6	Arab League Human Rights Administration	Cairo (Egypt), Tuesday 20 Feb. 2006 (22 Muharam 1427H)

From the preceding, it is evident that the visits made by the members of the Society totaled 15 visits in the years 2004 (1425H), 2005 (1426H), and 2006 (1427H), out of which 3 visits were made to European organizations, 10 to Arab organizations, one visit to an Asian State, and one to an Islamic country. The Society intends within the coming period to schedule visits to Human Rights Organizations in some Islamic and African countries.

c- Participation of Members of the Society in Conferences, Symposia, and Workshops

The Society sees to it that its members participate in conferences, symposia, workshops, and training sessions to which its members are invited. This keenness aims to maintain relationships with Human Rights organizations, institutions, and societies in order for its members to benefit from exchanging knowledge through these participations and build up their expertise in the area of human rights. The number of participations over the years 2004 (1425H), 2005 (1426H), and 2006 (1427h) amounted to 87 participations, out of which 18 took place in 2004 (1425H), representing 20.69% of the total participations; 37 participations in 2005 (1426H) at 42.53%; and 32 participations in 2006 (1427H) at 36.78%.

Table (113)
Participation of Members of the Society in Conferences, Symposia, and Workshops in 2004 (1425H)

Nature of Participation	Venue	Date	Title	Organizing Party
1- Conference (working paper titled 'Family Violence in KSA')	Oman (Jordan)	21-22/3/2004 (1-2/2/1425H)	Towards putting an end to Violence against woman	Amnesty International
2- Working paper at the Conference of Charity Organizations in KSA – Symposium on Intellectual Property	Al Madinah Al Munwarah	5-7/4/2004 (15-17/2/1425H)	First paper: System of Intellectual Property and its effect on the Publication Industry in KSA	Ministry of Culture & Information
3- Working paper at the Conference on Charity Organizations in KSA –	Al Madinah Al Munwarah	5-7/4/2004 (15-17/2/1425H)	The Role of Charity Organizations in Educating and Caring for	Ministry of Culture & Information

Symposium on Intellectual Property			the Youth	
4- Symposium	Sana'a (Yemen)	10/4/2004 (202/1425H)	Prisoners at Guantanamo	Ministry of Human Rights (Yemen)
5- Lecture	Eastern Region of KSA	15/4/2004 (5/2/1425H)		Eastern Region Women's Committee
6- Forum 'Conference'	Sharjah (UAE)	2/2004 (1/1425H)	Sharjah International Forum for Muslim Young Women 'My Family and I on the Path of Guidance'	
7- Workshop	Riyadh (KSA)	7/6/2004 (19/4/1425H)	The Kingdom & International Human Rights Conventions	Diplomatic Studies Institute
8- Sixtieth Session of the High Commission Session	Geneva (Switzerland)	2/1425H (4/2004G))	Speech of the National Society for Human Rights at the Sixtieth Session	Geneva Human Rights High Commission
9- Conference on the Presidency of a Session	Tehran (Iran)	5-10/5/2004 (16-21/3/1425H)	Seventeenth Conference on Islamic Unity & Forum on Human Rights	International Grouping for Narrowing the Gap between Islamic Sects
10- Lecture	Riyadh (KSA)	24/7/2004 (7/6/1425H)	The Kingdom and International Human Rights Conventions	Diplomatic Studies Institute
11- Training Session	Tunis	22/7-12/8/2004 (5/6-	National Plans on Human	Amnesty International &

		12/7/1425H)	Rights	Tunisian League for Defending Human Rights
12- Lecture	Jeddah (KSA)	18/9/2004 (4/8/1425H)	National Society for Human Rights, its Foundation, Objectives, and Scope	Society for Young Businessmen
13- Symposium	Riyadh (KSA)	10/12/10/2004 (26-28/8/1425)	Early Childhood, Its Features & Needs	National Childhood Committee

14- Conference	Oman (Jordan)	7-7/10/2004 (22- 23/8/1425H)	Regional Conference on the Establishment of the Bureau of Grievances in Jordan	
15- Symposium	Al Gatif (KSA)	7/12/2004 (24/10/1425H)	The National Society for Human Rights, its Foundation, Objectives, and Scope	Tuesday's Club at Gatif Province
16- Conference	Morocco	12/2004 (11/1425H)	Arabs between the Culture of Change and Change of Culture	Arab Thought Organizatio n
17- Conference	Cairo (Egypt)	12/2004 (11/1425H)	The Nation and the Crisis of Culture and Development	Cairo University
18- Regional Conference	Manama (Bahrain)	2004 (1425H)	International Criminal Court	

Table (114)
**Participation of Members of the Society in Conferences,
Symposia, and Workshops in 2005 (1426H)**

Nature of Participation	Title	Venue	Date	Organizing Party
1- Workshop	Strategies of Civil Society's Participation in Democratic Transformation in Arab States	Doha (Qatar)	4-4/1/2005 (23- 24/11/1425H)	Arab Institute for Human Rights (Tunis)/ Qatar Human Rights Committee, and Freedom House

2- Conference	Eradication of Violence and Discrimination Against Woman in the GCC States	Manama (Bahrain)	8-9/1/2005 (27-28/11/1425H)	Amnesty International & Bahraini Community for the Eradication of Violence against Women
3- Lecture at a Canadian University	Tenth Anniversary of Progressive Muslims	Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Edmonton, Calgary, (Canada)	1-2/1/2005 (20-21/11/1425)	Saudi Ministry of Foreign Affairs
4- Speech at the Canadian Parliament	'Saudi Experience as part of Human Culture'	Ottawa, (Canada)	1-2/1/2005 (20-21/11/1425)	Saudi Ministry of Foreign Affairs in collaboration with the Progressive Muslim Society of Canada
5- Symposium	Human Rights Organizations in the Arab World	Cairo (Egypt)	6-8/3/2005 (25-27/1/1426H)	The National Human Rights Council (Egypt), with the Geneva Human Rights Commission & the UN Development Program in collaboration with the Arab League & Egyptian Foreign Ministry
6- Conference	International Students' Conference 'Leadership Roles of Woman'	Dubai (UAE)	3/2005 (1/1426H)	
7- Lecture	International Symposium and First National	Riyadh (KSA)	29/3/2005 (19/2/1426H)	Prince Salman Center

	Workshop under the Slogan 'Towards a Better Environment for the Child in Healthy Cities'			
8- Symposium	Family Violence: Causes & Remedies	Riyadh (KSA)	29-30/3/2005 (19-20/2/1426H)	University Research & Studies Center for Females (King Saud University)
9- Conference	Civil Society Organizations: Their Foundation, Funding Procedures & Activities	Istanbul (Turkey)	30/4/2005 (21/3/1426H)	

10- Lecture	'Impediments and Incentives of Woman's Participation in Public Life'	Al Gatif (KSA)	2/5/2005 (25/4/1426 H)	Najeeb Al Khanaizi Club
11- Conference	Third International Conference on Human Rights	Qum (Iran)	15/5/2005 (6-7/4/1426H)	Iranian Mofid University in collaboration with UN Commission
12- Symposium	Youth and the Future	Makkah (KSA)	4/2005 (3/1426H)	Studies & Planning Center at Makkah Governorate
13- Workshop	Setting up a Strategy for the Application of Bahrain Conference Recommendations on Family Violence in GCC States	Sharjah (UAE)	19-21/5/2005 (11-13/4/1426 H)	Amnesty International & UAE Human Rights Society
14- Media Workshop	Gender and Citizenship	Cairo (Egypt)	5/6 – 8/6/2005	UN Organization with the Woman Development Society
15- Working Paper/ Conference on Curricula & Islam	'The Image of Arab & Muslims in School Curricula of some European Countries'	Cairo (Egypt)	27-29/6/2005	Arab League in collaboration with the European Community.
16- Working Paper at a Conference	Conference on Middle East & Democracy. Working paper	Madrid (Spain)	11-14/7/2005	Madrid Club

	titled 'The Experience of Municipal Elections at KSA			
17- Workshop (Working Paper on the Kingdom's Strategy for Protection against AIDS)	AIDS in Arab States	Tunis	24-27/7/2005	UN Development Program
18- Festival (Lecture)	Saudi Cultural Days	Manchester (Britain)	Jamadah Thani 1426	Saudi Embassy in UK
19- Conference: Working Paper: 'The Child under Various Cultural Influences: An Assessment from a Human Rights Perspective'	'The Child under Various Cultural Influences'	Alexandria (Egypt)	25-26/9/2005	The Arab Council for Childhood & Development , in collaboration with a number of companies
20- Conference: Comments on the paper 'Ideological and Cultural Invasion and its Impact on Family: Development of styles and Means' presented by Dr. Badriddin A. Ibrahim	Muslim Family & the Contemporary Challenges	Khartoum (Sudan)	1-3/11/1426 H (3-5/12/2005 G)	Family Studies Institute of Omdurman Islamic University
21- Conference	Hyperactivity & Distraction	Riyadh (KSA)	7-8/12/2005	King Faisal Specialist Hospital
22- Third Millennium Club (Symposium)		Riyadh (KSA)	17-19/12/2005 (15-17/11/1426)	United Nations Organization, under the

				auspices of HRH Princess Adlah Bint Abdullah Al Saud
23- Lecture	Woman's Rights in Saudi Society	Riyadh (KSA)	23/11/1426H	King Abdelaziz Library
24- Conference		Muatta (Jordan)	2005	Muatta University/ Faculty of Social Sciences
25- Regional Symposium	Control of Trials and Standards of Fair Judgments	Manama (Bahrain)	1426H (2005G)	
26- Regional Training Session	Control of Trials and Standards of Fair Judgments	Manama (Bahrain)	2005 (1426H)	
27- Symposium	Media and National Dialogue	Riyadh (KSA)	2005 (1426H)	King Abdelaziz Center for National Dialogue
28- Women's Media Club (Symposium)	Woman and the Media	Riyadh (KSA)	1426H (2005G)	Saudi Woman Center for Information
29- Conference (Delivering the Society's speech)	Tenth Meeting of Asia Pacific National Organizations	Elanpatra Mongolia	2005, August (Rajab 1426H)	National Organizations for Asia Pacific
30- Workshop	Follow-up Woman's Human Right in Gulf Region (UAE)	Dubai, UAE	19/20/2005	International Agency for Woman and Muslim Family

31- Symposium	Family Violence on the occasion of the Anniversary of International Day for Psychological Health	Jeddah (KSA)	6/12/2005	Social Affairs Department in the District of Makkah
32- Lecture	National Society for Human Rights and the Concept of Human Rights in Islamic Faith and International Conventions	Jeddah (KSA)	2005	Cultural Forum in Jeddah
33- Lecture	Family Violence	Jeddah (KSA)	2005	Chamber of Commerce in Jeddah
34- Lecture	Human Rights and Family Violence	Jeddah (KSA)	2005	Women's Educational Orientation

**Table (115)
Participation of Members of the Society
in Conferences, Symposia, and Workshops in 2006 (1427H)**

Nature of Participation	Title	Venue	Date	Organizing Party
1- Symposium	Participations titled 'Introducing the National Society and its Accomplishments'/'Introducing the Information, Statistics, and Documentation Center'	Al Dammam (KSA)	31/1/2006 (1/1/1427H)	Dammam Education Supervision Office and the National Society for Human Rights
2- Conference	Human Resources: Investing in the Future Generation	Riyadh (KSA)	4-5/2/2006 (5-6/1/1427H)	
3- Conference	Second Conference of National Human Rights Organizations in the Arab Region	Doha / Qatar	4-6/3/2006 (4-6/2/1427H)	Qatar
4- Conference (Working paper)	Discrimination against Woman at Senior Levels and Decision-making Positions	Kuwait	13-14/3/2006 (13-14/2/1427)	Human Rights Committee at the Kuwaiti National Council
5- Tenth Conference of the International Symposium on Muslim Youth	Instruments of Discrimination and Leading Youth Organizations	Cairo (Egypt)	21/4/2006 (23/3/1427 H)	International Symposium of Muslim Youth
6- Forum Conference	Third Forum of Civil Society's Organizations	Doha/ Qatar	22-24/5/2006 (24-26/3/1427H)	Qatar
7- Forum	Meeting of Arab Civil Society's Organizations	Doha/ Qatar	17-	Qatar

Conference			18/6/2006 (21- 22/5/1427)	
8- Training Session	How to Handle Situations of Family Violence and Maltreatment of Children	Dubai (UAE)	15-19/4//2006 (17-21/3/1427)	International Institute for the Humanities at Knowledge Village, Dubai
9- Conference (Presentation of a speech on behalf of the Society)	Eleventh Conference of Asia Pacific National Organizations	Sofa, Fiji	July-Aug 2006 (Rajab 1427H)	
10- Conference	Scientific Regional Conference for the Gifted	Jeddah (KSA)	Sept. 2006 8/1427H	King Abdelaziz Foundation for the Gifted
11- Conference	Violence against Children	Riyadh (KSA)	6-7/11/2006 15-16/10/1427	National Guard Hospital
12- Workshop (2 nd Forum of Religious Leaders to Face up to AIDS)	Religions in the Service of Humanity	Cairo (Egypt)	2/11/2006 (17/10/1427 H)	UN Development Program for Fighting against AIDS in Arab Countries and the Arab League
13- Symposium	Contribution of Saudi Woman in Community Development	Riyadh (KSA)	16/11/2006 (25/10/1427 H)	Saudi Woman Center for Information
14- Lecture at the Peaceful Families Forum	Child's Rights	Jeddah (KSA)	12/12/2006 (21/11/1427 H)	Department of Instruction and Education

15- Lecture at Feeling Fatherhood Forum	Family Violence and its Impact on the Child	Jazan (KSA)	12/12//2006 (21/11/1427 H)	Goz Al Ja'afra School, Sabia Education Department
16- Lecture	Importance of Including the Concept of Human Rights in the Educational Curricula, and the Significance of Including Specific Lessons on the Prophet	Makkah (KSA)	2006G	Educational Orientation
17- Lecture	Family Violence	Jeddah (KSA)	2006	Girls College of Education, Jeddah
18- Lecture	Family Violence	Jeddah (KSA)	2006	King Abdelaziz University, Jeddah
19- Lecture	Family Violence	Al Taif (KSA)	2006	Educational Orientation
20- Lecture	Family Violence and Protection Mechanisms	Al Taif (KSA)	2006	Thugaif Young Women Charity Association
21- Lecture	Human Rights and Discrimination against Women as compared to Guarantees by Islamic Faith	Jeddah (KSA)	2006	Saudi Society for Human Resources Development
22- Lecture	Human Rights and Family Violence	Al Gsaem (KSA)	2006	King Abdelaziz Women Association
23- Lecture	Family Violence and Protection Mechanisms	Jeddah (KSA)	2006	Education Department
		Jeddah		Saudi

24- Lecture	Child's Rights	(KSA)	2006	Pediatrics Society
25- Lecture	Human Rights and International Conventions	Jeddah (KSA)	2006	International Symposium of Islamic Youth
26- Symposium	Media and Youth	Riyadh (KSA)	2006	UN Office
27- Symposium	Woman and Human Rights	Al Taif (KSA)	2006	Al Taif Literary Club
28- Workshop	Family Violence	Jeddah (KSA)	2006	National Guard Hospital

**Table (116)
Categories & Percentages of Members' Participation**

YEAR	Word at A Parliament	Training Sessions	Workshops	Symposia	Lectures	Conferences	TOTAL Participations	TOTAL Percentages
2004 (1425H)	0	1	1	3	3	10	18	21.69%
2005 (1426H)	1	1	5	8	11	11	37	44.58%
2006 (1427H)	0	1	2	4	10	11	28	33.73%
Total Participations	1	3	8	15	24	32	83	100%
Total Percentages	1.20 %	3.61%	9.64%	18.07 %	28.92 %	38.55 %	100%	

Figure (28)
The Society's Participations over Three Years

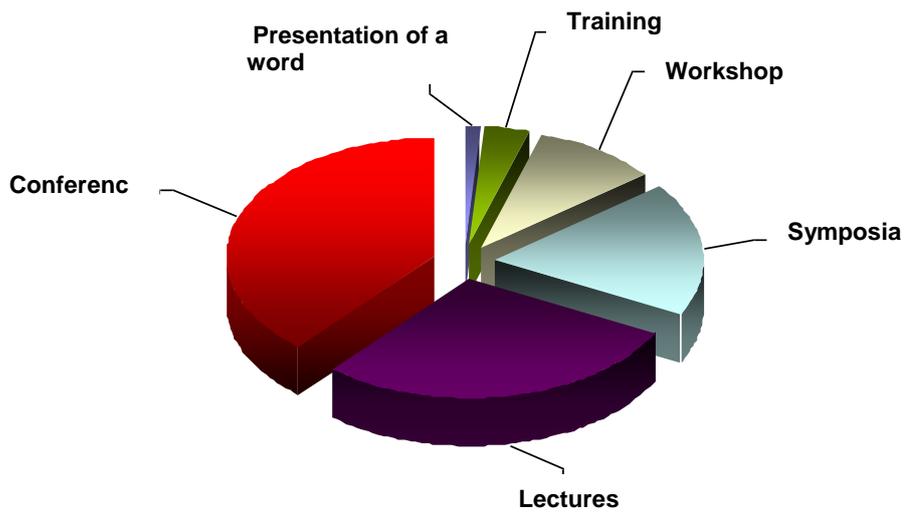


Table (117)
Rate of American & European Delegations
Visiting the Society versus Rate of Participation of Members
of the Society in Events in USA & Europe

Countries	Delegation Percentage	Events Organized by the Society
USA	32.5%	0.0%
European Countries	37.5%	4.6%

Event-Organizing Parties

Event-organizing parties are represented by UN Development Program in Riyadh, Egypt, Tunis, Amnesty International, and Human Rights Centers in Tunis, Egypt, Qatar, UAE, Kuwait, Iran, Fiji, Mongolia, Switzerland, Turkey, Ministry of Human Rights in Yemen, in addition to some universities in Sudan and Jordan, and the Saudi Embassies in Britain and Canada, the Arab League, European Union, the League of Muslim Scholars, Arab Thought Organization in Morocco, and the Madrid Club in Spain.

Figure (29)
Arabian Gulf States Hosting
Participations of the Members of the Society

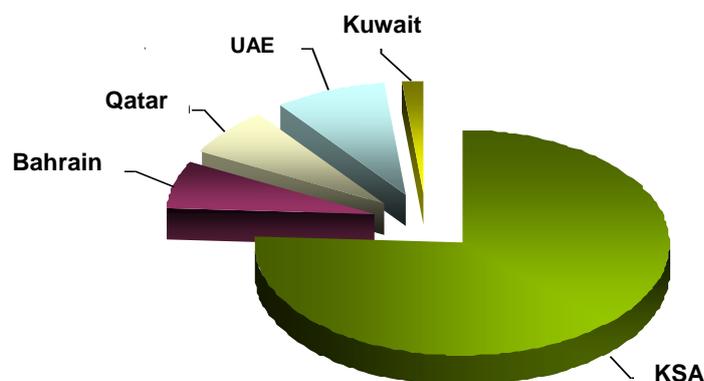


Figure (30)
Countries Hosting
Participations of the Members of the Society

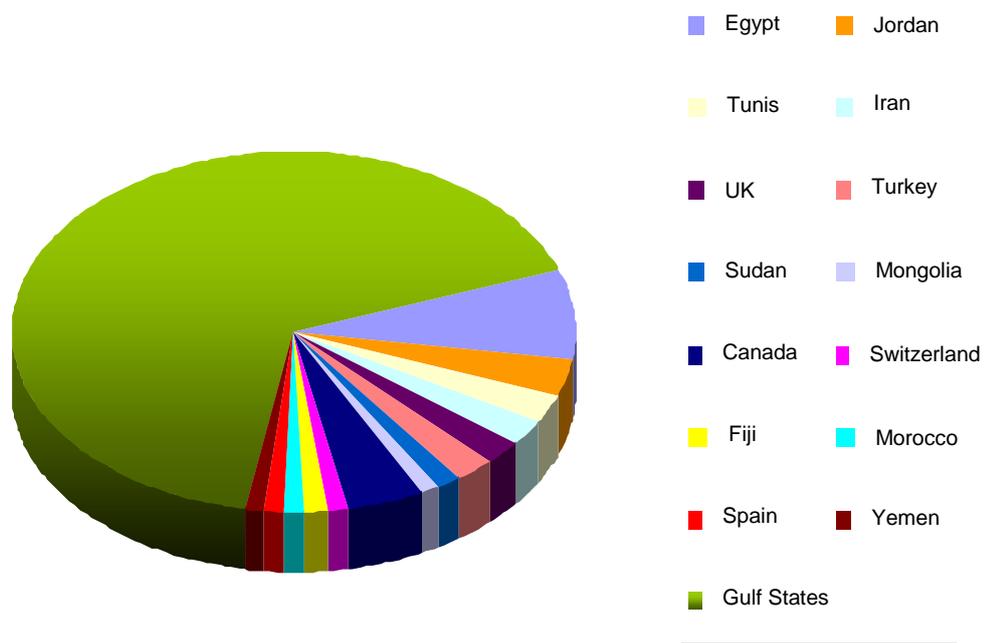


Table (118)
Total Activity of the Society
from 2004 through to 2006 (1425H through to 1427H)

YEAR	Organization of Cultural Events	Attendance of Cultural Events	Reception of Foreign Delegations	Visits to Counterpart Societies	Visits to Prisons	Visits to Asylums, Orphan & Disabled Houses	Reception of Cases	Local & International Correspondence on Cases Relating to Saudis & Expatriates Residents	Print-outs	Studies & Reports	Workshops for Controlling Municipal Elections Control
2004 (1425 H)	3	18	-	7	15	-	1114	105	2	-	-
2005 (1426 H)	5	37	8	2	3	4	3879	1876	2	-	15
2006 (1427 H)	15	32	28	6	12	13	3575	1106	15	7	-
TOTAL	23	87	36	15	30	17	8568	3087	17	10	15

Chapter Seven

The Society's Male & Female Staff

The Society's Male & Female Staff

The Society relies heavily on its staff owing to the fact that almost all of its members are part-timers. Therefore, the Society takes care to select competent personnel, and to work towards upgrading their capabilities through training sessions and instruction programs within and without the Kingdom. Administrative activity is a significant element for any organization, and the Society has been keen to select distinguished young Saudi citizens from among both sexes holding an M.A. and a Ph.D. to work at the Society's headquarters and its three affiliated branches. The Society's total number of staff amounts to 48 employees, out of whom 11 (males and females) are part-timers (22.9% of the total workforce). The Society's female personnel amount to 19, which represents 39.5% of the total workforce. The Main Office staff counts 22 employees (males and females) representing 45.8%, whereas the Makkah Branch employs 12 male and female employees (25%), Jazan Branch 8 employees (16.7%), and Eastern Region Branch 6 male and female employees (12.5%). It is worth mentioning that the number of legal researchers (9) constitutes the greater percentage of male and female employees (18.75%).

Table (119)
The Society's Job Titles & Number of Employees

	Job Title	Main Office	Makkah Branch	Jazan Branch	Eastern Region Branch	Total
1	Branch Manager	–	1	1	1	3
2	Legal Researcher	3	3	2	1	9
3	Islamic-law Researcher	–	–	1	–	1
4	Islamic-law Advisor	–	–	1	–	1
5	Legal Advisor	2	1	–	1	4
6	Social Specialist	–	2	–	1	3
7	Psychologist t	1	1	–	–	2
8	Secretary	4	1	2	1	8
9	Public Relations	1	–	–	–	1
10	Financial & Admin. Supervisor	1	–	–	–	1
11	Accountant	1	–	–	–	1
12	Editor	1	–	–	–	1

13	Public Relations	1	-	-	-	1
14	Relations & Translation	1	-	-	-	1
15	Statistics Specialist	1	-	-	-	1
16	Data Feeder	2	-	-	-	2
17	Receptionist	1	1	-	-	2
18	Employee	2	2	1	1	6
	Total	22	12	8	6	48

Table (120)
Number & Percentage of the Society's Employees in Main Office & Affiliated Branches

Branch	Number of Employees	Percentage
Riyadh	22	45.8%
Makkah	12	25%
Jazan	8	16.7%
Eastern Region	6	12.5%
Total	48	100%

The Society has taken care to prepare its staff to run its business as a society whose main activity focuses on Human Rights. The Society has, thus, set up training sessions for its staff on Child rights organized in Jeddah. It also took its staff in charge abroad, and sent its female employees specializing in psychology and sociology to participate in two sessions in Dubai on family violence. It also sent the female secretaries to Jordan to attend a Media instruction program. The following table shows the training courses attended by some of the employees of the Society (male and females) in order to upgrade their efficiency in the area of human rights.

Table (121)
Training Programs Attended by Male & Female Employees of the Society to Instruct them on Human Rights Culture and Upgrade their Efficiency

#	Type & Title of Participation	Venue & Date	Organizing Party
1	Training Session: "Child's Rights Convention & its Impact on the Local	18/6/2005 (11/5/1426H)	The National Society for Human Rights. Participation of the

	Systems"		Branch Legal Advisor, Mr. Majid Al Faisal
2	Intensive Training Session on "How to Deal with Contexts of Family Violence and Child's Maltreatment"	Dubai, 15-19/ 3/2006	International Institute of Human Science at the Knowledge Village, Dubai, UAE
3	Training Session on Ways of Supporting Woman's Role in Information Field and Electronic Media	3-10 June 2006	Conrad Organization in collaboration with the Arab Institute for Human Rights, Tunis, and with the participation of officials from the National Society for Human Rights

Appendix (1)

Some of the Society's Statements

The Society's Statement on the Death of Saudi Detainees at Guantanamo Camp

The National Society for Human Rights has received the news of the death of three Detainees at Guantanamo Detention Camp with shock and resentment. While the Society prays to God to have mercy on them, and extends its condolences and full support to their families, it demands that a prompt investigation into the death motives be opened with the participation of international non-aligned parties. Moreover, the Society calls on the American authorities to speed up delivery of the bodies of the dead detainees to their immediate and respective relatives to perform prayer on them prior to burying them. This shocking occurrence affirms anew the rightfulness of the repeated messages put forth by international Human Rights Organizations for the release of all detainees who remain under detention for prolonged periods without establishing any evidence against them, and the immediate closure of the Detention Camp whose existence and forms of physical and psychological torture constitute a shameful stain on the face of all humanity. Recently some Western Governments have become aware of this situation, and begun to demand that the detention center be closed and detainees be released. The National Society for Human Rights emphasizes its continued support in contributing to the efforts being deployed for the release and return home of the rest of Saudi detainees.

The National Society for Human Rights, KSA (17/5/1427H)

The Society's Statement on the Israeli Invasion of Palestinian Territories

The National Society for Human Rights of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia denounces the invasion by Israeli forces of Palestinian lands and the barbaric practices they carry on including killing, kidnapping of officials and members of the Consultative Council, sabotaging institutions, and demolishing bridges. Such practices contravene human rights and emphasize anew the hostile attitude of the Zionist entity against the Palestinian people, its total disregard for international legitimacy, and refusal of all peace initiatives. The Society calls upon the international community to assume its responsibility in checking this aggression, and stresses the responsibility of all Arab and Islamic States Governments to support and stand by the Palestinian authority and its legitimate, democratically and freely elected institutions.

The National Society for Human Rights, KSA (10/6/1427H)

The Society's Statement on the Barbaric Aggression on Lebanon

The National Society for Human Rights of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia strongly denounces the Israeli continued savage aggression on Lebanon resulting in loss of lives of innocent people, displacement of natives, demolition of infrastructure, and complete demolition of villages and residential areas.

The Israeli attacks have extended to innocent people, and led to a real human catastrophe. The Israeli warplanes continue to bomb convoys carrying aid and relief to the victims in stark challenge to the whole world who watches the aggression without making a single move to deter it. In continuing to kill and demolish in Gaza strip without restraint and in disrespect of human laws, UN principles, and human and people rights, Israel is reaffirming anew state-organized terrorism practiced on Palestinian territories.

The National Society for Human Rights calls on all regional and international organizations, foremost of which are the UN, EU, and Arab League, to hastily take steps to stop the aggression and injustice being practiced against innocent people. The Society also entreats all the Arab and international civil organizations to offer assistance to the victims and bestow care on those being aggrieved and displaced in Lebanon and Palestine, and to exert prompt pressure on governments to stop the genocide being perpetrated by Israel.

The National Society for Human Rights, KSA (26/6/1427H)

Protest Statement against the Lecture Presented by the Pope against Islam

The National Society for Human Rights of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia looked through the allegations against Islam and the Prophet voiced by the Sixteenth Pope of the Vatican in the lecture he presented at Regensburg University of Bavaria State, Germany, on the Tuesday 12/10/2006 (19/8/1427H).

While the Society expresses its regret for such allegations made by a top reference in Christianity, it feels that such antagonistic soundings do not only damage coexistence and peace at the international level, but also augment conflict between followers of religions, as well as widen the gap created by the anti-Islamic statements and stance of some western politicians against Muslims and their rights, which is grossly in violation of human rights.

The National Society for Human Rights of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia denounces this intentional distortion of Islamic Faith chosen by God as the Last of Religions, in which God has elevated scholars and followers of knowledge. The Society, therefore, calls on non-Muslims to respect this religion, and expects an apology from the Pope for the allegations he voiced up in this respect.

May Allah grant success.

The National Society for Human Rights, KSA (23/8/1427H)

Appendix (2)

The Society's Publications

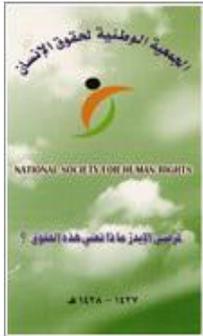
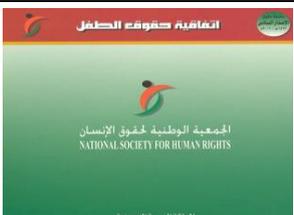
Publications of the National Society for Human Rights

#	Cover	Title
1		Charter of the National Society for Human Rights
2		First Report on Human Rights in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
3		Final Report on the Control of Municipal Elections in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
4		Human Rights Bulletin (Monthly)

#	Cover	Title
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5		<p align="center">Conformity of the Saudi Laws & Regulations with basic Human Rights</p>
6		<p align="center">Weekly Press Report</p>
7		<p align="center">Symposium on Alternatives to Imprisonment Sentences</p>
8		<p align="center">Coping with AIDS Patients (Folder)</p>

#	Cover	Title
9		<p>How to Protect Ourselves from AIDS (Folder)</p>
10		<p>What Do these Rights Mean to AIDS Patients?</p>
11		<p>Cairo Declaration</p>
12		<p>International Declaration of Human Rights</p>
13		<p>Arab Convention on Human Rights</p>

#	Cover	Title
14		<p>Convention on the Eradication of all Forms of Discrimination against Woman</p>
15		<p>Legal Proceedings Code</p>
16		<p>Convention on Child Rights</p>
17		<p>International Convention on the Eradication of all Forms of Racial Discrimination</p>
18		<p>Covenant on Child Rights in Islam</p>