

المؤسسة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان
National Institution for Human Rights



**National Institution for Human Rights Report on
Documenting the Violations Resulting from the Iranian
Aggression against the Kingdom of Bahrain and its Impact on
Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms**

2026



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National Institution for Human Rights



Report of the National Institution for Human Rights on
Documenting Violations Resulting from the Iranian Aggression
against the Kingdom of Bahrain and Its Impact on the Enjoyment of
Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

National Institution for Human Rights
Kingdom of Bahrain

2026

"His Majesty the King, affirmed that the nation is above all, and that the Kingdom of Bahrain is a trust borne by all its people ... His Majesty the King, also stressed that Iran must cease interfering in the internal affairs of the Kingdom of Bahrain and the Arab Gulf States ... His Majesty expressed his wish that God protect the Kingdom of Bahrain and its loyal people, and perpetuate upon it the blessing of security and stability."

From the remarks of His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of the Kingdom of Bahrain, to the media.

30 April 2026



حضرة صاحب الجلالة الملك حمد بن عيسى آل خليفة
ملك مملكة البحرين المعظم، حفظه الله ورعاه

His Majesty King Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa
King of the Kingdom of Bahrain



صاحب السمو الملكي الأمير سلمان بن حمد آل خليفة
ولي العهد رئيس مجلس الوزراء حفظه الله

His Royal Highness Prince Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa
The Crown Prince and Prime Minister

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INTRODUCTION

The National Institution for Human Rights presents this report pursuant to its national and human rights responsibility, and in reliance on its legal mandate established under its establishment law and the Paris Principles governing the work of national human rights institutions. The report aims to monitor, document, and analyze the human rights effects and repercussions arising from the sinful Iranian attacks to which the Kingdom of Bahrain was subjected, and the extent of their impact on citizens' and residents' enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. From 28 February 2026 until the date of preparation of this report on 11 June 2026, the Kingdom of Bahrain was subjected to sinful and continuous Iranian attacks. Their effects were not confined to security and military aspects alone, but extended to a number of human rights and fundamental freedoms as a result of the targeting of civilian objects and vital infrastructure and the ensuing humanitarian, social, and economic consequences.

This report was prepared in accordance with an integrated human rights and professional methodology, based on reliable and diverse sources of information, including official data and statistics, correspondence and communications with the competent authorities, and approved media coverage, as well as field visits and direct interviews. All information and data contained in the report were also subject to verification and review processes in accordance with internationally recognized standards in the field of monitoring, documentation, and proof.

In the context of the Institution's exercise of its legal functions and competencies, the Council of Commissioners formed a small committee to document the violations resulting from these attacks. The committee supervised monitoring and documentation activities, the collection and analysis of information, and held six meetings during April, May, and June 2026. These meetings were dedicated to approving working methodologies, following up on field developments, reviewing available evidence and data, and strengthening the human rights content of the report in a manner that ensures its accuracy and comprehensiveness.

The report addresses the legal and human rights framework governing its subject matter. It also monitors the impact of the attacks on eleven human rights and fundamental freedoms, namely: the right to life, the right to education, the right to liberty and personal security, the right to health, the right to work, the right to freedom of movement and travel, the rights of priority-care groups, the right to an adequate standard of living, the right to a healthy environment, digital rights, and cultural rights. The report also reviews the national efforts and measures taken to mitigate the effects arising from these attacks, and concludes with a set of recommendations relating to national documentation, international litigation, reparation and compensation, and the strengthening of national and international measures

capable of protecting human rights and ensuring the non-recurrence of violations.

The Institution considers that what the Kingdom of Bahrain has demonstrated, through its leadership, government, and people, during these exceptional circumstances embodies a cohesive national model in crisis management, the protection of civilians, and the safeguarding of human rights. It expresses its hope that this report will contribute to strengthening international accountability for these attacks, and that it will serve as a reliable reference for international bodies, human rights organizations, and relevant stakeholders, in support of efforts aimed at protecting human rights and safeguarding the sovereignty of States in the face of acts of aggression and violations.

FIRST: MANDATE OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE LEGAL BASIS

The National Institution for Human Rights in the Kingdom of Bahrain, proceeding from its established mandate to promote and protect human rights, and within the framework of its continuing commitment to monitoring and documenting the human rights situation, acts pursuant to Article (12) of Law No. (26) of 2014 establishing the National Institution for Human Rights, as amended by Decree-Law No. (20) of 2016, ¹which provides that the Institution shall: “(e) monitor cases of human rights violations, conduct the necessary investigation, draw the attention of the competent authorities to them, and submit proposals relating to initiatives aimed at putting an end to such cases and, where appropriate, express an opinion on the position and reactions of those authorities. (f) Receive complaints relating to human rights, study and examine them, refer those it deems appropriate to the competent authorities with effective follow-up, inform concerned persons of the procedures to be followed and assist them in taking such procedures, or help to settle them with the relevant authorities. (g) Conduct announced and unannounced field visits to monitor the human rights situation in correctional institutions, places of detention, labour gatherings, health and educational institutions, or any other public place suspected of being a site of human rights violations.”

Accordingly, the Institution prepared this report, which is concerned with monitoring and documenting violations resulting from the heinous Iranian aggression and its impact on the human rights situation in the Kingdom of Bahrain from 28 February 2026 to 11 June 2026. The Council of Commissioners held an extraordinary meeting on 1 April 2026² to discuss the human rights and humanitarian repercussions of the heinous Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain. It established the “Ad Hoc Committee for Documenting Violations Resulting from the Iranian Aggression against the Kingdom of Bahrain” (the Ad Hoc Committee) and assigned to it the following powers and tasks:

- 1- Monitor and document violations resulting from the Iranian aggression that affect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the material and psychological harm suffered by individuals, in accordance with a professional methodology based on internationally recognized standards for documentation and verification.
- 2- Prepare integrated human rights files and reports that include an objective presentation of the facts and a legal analysis of their

¹ [NIHR Establishment Law 26/2014](#)

² [Council of Commissioner held an extraordinary meeting](#)
[An intervention by En. Ali Ahmed Al-Darazi, Chairman of the National Institution for Human Rights, on Bahrain TV News Center, to discuss the subcommittee formed by the Council of Commissioners to document the human rights repercussions of the brutal Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain.](#)

consistency with the provisions of international human rights law and international humanitarian law.

- 3- Collect and preserve relevant evidence and information in a manner that observes reliability standards, procedural integrity, and suitability for use before competent national and international mechanisms.
- 4- Monitor the impact of the violations on individuals' enjoyment of their fundamental rights, including the right to life, personal security, health, education, work, and freedom of movement.
- 5- Propose and organize specialized events and training programmes that strengthen national capacities in monitoring, documentation, and dealing with violations, in accordance with international best practices.
- 6- Contribute to developing the Institution's media policy related to the Committee's work, so as to ensure that the institutional discourse is consistent with the principles of neutrality, accuracy, and professionalism.

The Small Committee held its first meeting on 7 April 2026,³ during which it reviewed the adopted monitoring and documentation mechanisms, agreed on the distribution of tasks, and decided to hold weekly meetings to follow up on the progress of work. At its second meeting, held on 16 April 2026,⁴ the proposed methodology for preparing the report was adopted, and tasks were distributed among two specialized teams of commissioners on the basis of the diverse expertise of the Committee members, in order to ensure the necessary accuracy and professionalism of the study.⁵

At its third meeting, held on 23 April 2026,⁶ the Committee reviewed the level of progress achieved and discussed ways to strengthen the report's content with documented evidence and field data, concluding that this report should be prepared according to the highest international professional standards in human rights monitoring and documentation. At its fourth meeting, held on 30 April 2026,⁷ the Committee reviewed the level of progress achieved by the two working teams, particularly with regard to data collection and analysis in accordance with approved monitoring and documentation methodologies consistent with human rights standards. It also emphasized the importance of unifying the methodologies and standards adopted in preparing the report, thereby contributing to the presentation of accurate and reliable information that supports national efforts to protect and promote human rights. The Committee discussed ways to complete field visits and coordination meetings with the various concerned entities. At the fifth meeting of the Small Committee, held on 21 May 2026,⁸ field developments and the effects arising from the targeting of civilians, civilian objects, infrastructure, and basic services were reviewed, as were the completion rates of the human rights report. The Committee stressed the importance of

³ [1st Ad Hoc Committee Meeting](#)

⁴ [2nd Ad Hoc Committee Meeting](#)

⁵ [Working teams meet on documenting violation from Iranian aggression](#)

⁶ [3rd Ad Hoc Committee Meeting](#)

⁷ [4th Ad Hoc Committee Meeting](#)

⁸ [5th Ad Hoc Committee Meeting](#)

continuing monitoring and documentation, strengthening national efforts to protect civilians, ensure accountability and reparations, and supporting the government measures taken to maintain security, stability, and continuity of basic services in the Kingdom. During the sixth meeting, held on 10 June 2026,⁹ the members' views and observations on the final version of this human rights report were reviewed and the report was approved.

At the international level, this report derives its international legitimacy from the Paris Principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights¹⁰, as adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. Article (1) provides that: "A national institution shall be vested with competence to promote and protect human rights." Article (2) states that: "A national institution shall be given as broad a mandate as possible, which shall be clearly set forth in a constitutional or legislative text specifying its composition and sphere of competence." Article (3)(a) authorizes the Institution to: "submit to the Government, Parliament and any other competent body, on an advisory basis, opinions, recommendations, proposals and reports on any matters concerning the promotion and protection of human rights, whether at the request of the authorities concerned or through the exercise of its power to hear any matter without referral from a higher authority. The national institution may decide to publicize these opinions, recommendations, proposals and reports, as well as any initiative it takes, which shall include the following areas: ... 2. any situation of violation of human rights which it decides to take up; 3. the preparation of reports on the national situation with regard to human rights in general, and on more specific matters; 4. drawing the attention of the Government to situations in any part of the country where human rights are violated and making proposals to it for initiatives to put an end to such situations and, where necessary, expressing an opinion on the positions and reactions of the Government."

Taken together, these provisions establish the foundations of the Institution's international mandate to prepare a report of this nature, as they recognize its authority to intervene independently in any case of human rights violations, prepare reports thereon, and draw the attention of the competent authorities to them. This is precisely what the National Institution for Human Rights in the Kingdom of Bahrain embodies through this report.

Proceeding from this firmly established national and international mandate, this report contributes to documenting the explicit human rights violations left by the Iranian attacks in the Kingdom of Bahrain, in fulfillment of the Institution's monitoring, documentation, and advisory role in serving the promotion of human rights for citizens and residents on the territory of the Kingdom.

⁹ [6th Ad Hoc Committee Meeting](#)

¹⁰ Principles relating to the status of National Human Rights Institutions, General Assembly Resolution [\(A/RES/48/134\) – 20 Dec 1993](#).

SECOND: HUMAN RIGHTS SCOPE

Based on the methodology adopted in preparing this report, its scope may be defined in terms of time, place, covered groups, and documented violations as follows:

1- Time scope

This report covers the period from 28 February to 11 June 2026, which includes the period that witnessed the Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain and their direct repercussions on human rights, extending beyond the ceasefire that entered into force on 8 April 2026. However, this did not prevent the continuation of attacks, and the Institution therefore extended the report's time frame to cover Iranian attacks documented up to 11 June 2026.¹¹

2- Geographical scope

The geographical scope of this report extends to all areas of the Kingdom of Bahrain affected by the repercussions of the Iranian attacks, whether on the territory of the Kingdom or in its territorial waters. Their effects were not confined to specific areas, but extended directly and indirectly to multiple areas of the Kingdom.

3- Groups covered

The impact of these attacks affected wide segments of the population, foremost among them civilians, who bore the greatest burden of their repercussions. Among them, priority groups requiring special care stand out because of their heightened vulnerability to the attacks: women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities, as well as workers in vital sectors, including health and relief personnel and infrastructure workers.

¹¹ On 6 June 2026, the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force announced that Iran continues its systematic hostile approach through its heinous missile and drone attacks targeting civilians in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The Bahrain Defence Force's air defense systems successfully intercepted and destroyed three missiles and several drones. [\[See full article.\]](#)

On 10 June 2026, the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force announced that its air defense systems intercepted and destroyed several treacherous Iranian aerial attacks. [\[See full article.\]](#) The Ministry of Interior also announced early Wednesday morning, 10 June 2026, that "the siren has been activated. We urge citizens and residents to remain calm, proceed to the nearest safe place, and follow the news through official channels." [\[See full article.\]](#)

On 11 June 2026, the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force announced that its air defense systems intercepted and destroyed several treacherous Iranian aerial attacks. [\[See full article.\]](#), the Ministry of Interior announced early Thursday morning, 11 June 2026, that "the siren has been activated. We urge citizens and residents to remain calm, head to the nearest safe place, and follow the news through official channels." [\[See full article.\]](#)

4- Scope of violations and covered objects

The repercussions of the attacks were not limited to harm suffered by persons; they also extended to a number of civilian objects, including homes and facilities. They resulted in violations affecting the system of fundamental rights and freedoms.

THIRD: GUIDING FOUNDATIONS AND PRINCIPLES

In preparing this report, the Institution adopted a set of guiding principles and professional standards that constituted the methodological framework governing this documentation work at all its stages, from monitoring and collecting information and data, through verification, review, and analysis, to the formulation of findings and recommendations. This approach is based on an integrated human rights and professional methodology aimed at presenting an accurate, objective, and comprehensive picture of the facts and their consequences, in line with the relevant international standards for documentation and monitoring in the field of human rights.

In this context, the report fully adhered to the principles of accuracy and objectivity in addressing the facts and cases monitored. No information, conclusion, or recommendation was included except on the basis of documented data and information whose accuracy was verified through multiple sources whenever possible, while ensuring the credibility and consistency of the data before adopting it in the body of the report. The Institution was also keen for the analysis in the report to be based on a neutral professional and legal reading of the facts, away from any political, media, or other considerations that might affect the integrity of the work or the independence of the objective assessment of events.

The report also adopted the principle of transparency in presenting information and the methodology followed by explaining the foundations relied upon in monitoring and documentation and clarifying the mechanisms for collecting and analyzing information. This enables the concerned authorities, researchers, and interested parties to understand the work methodology, review its results, and verify the soundness of its conclusions. At the same time, the Institution strictly adhered to the principle of confidentiality and the protection of personal data, especially information whose disclosure could expose victims, witnesses, or their relatives to any risks or adverse effects. All sensitive statements and data were handled according to professional and ethical controls that protect their owners and preserve their dignity and safety.

Believing in the importance of a human rights-based approach, the Institution ensured in preparing this report that the human dignity of victims and affected persons was respected, and that the report would not be limited to presenting bare facts, but would highlight the human, social, and psychological effects of the violations or attacks monitored. This contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the scale of harm suffered by affected individuals and communities.

The report also took into account the principle of non-discrimination and equality in documentation and analysis, ensuring that all affected cases and groups were addressed with the same level of care, attention, and objectivity, without distinction on any ground, and in a manner that demonstrates the effects and violations suffered by different segments of society in a balanced and equitable manner.

In addition, the Institution relied in preparing this report on a participatory and integrated approach to dealing with available information and data, by making use of direct statements, official data, open sources, technical and media reports, and other tools that help build a comprehensive and accurate assessment of the situations under study, while continuously verifying information and assessing its reliability before relying on it in the analysis or recommendations.

In this regard, the Institution played a direct field role in monitoring and documenting the effects of the heinous Iranian attacks. It carried out several field visits to injured persons in hospitals to review their health and humanitarian conditions, and conducted direct interviews with a number of injured persons, their relatives, and persons affected by the attacks, in order to document statements and testimonies related to the facts under review and to assess the extent of the damage and violations they suffered and their effects on the enjoyment of their fundamental rights. The Institution also visited temporary shelter centers that received persons evacuated from areas affected by the attacks, met with residents there, and reviewed their living conditions, the services provided to them, and the extent to which their basic needs were met. This helped provide a direct and integrated field picture of the humanitarian and social dimensions resulting from those attacks.

These field visits and interviews, together with the other sources relied upon by the report, formed one of the main pillars of the documentation and analysis process. They contributed to enhancing the accuracy of the findings and conclusions contained in the report and to highlighting the actual effects of the heinous Iranian attacks on citizens and residents and on their enjoyment of various human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In all of the foregoing, the Institution was keen for this report to remain an independent human rights and professional document reflecting its firm commitment to the principles of justice, transparency, and the rule of law. It contributes to strengthening the protection of human rights, supporting efforts toward accountability, preventing impunity, ensuring reparations, and consolidating respect for the rules of international law, international human rights law, and international humanitarian law.

FOURTH: COOPERATION WITH CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN PREPARING THE HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

As part of strengthening the national partnership with civil society institutions (CSIs) and expanding areas of cooperation with associations and non-governmental organizations, the Institution held a coordination meeting on 26 April 2026 with a number of CSIs working in the field of human rights.¹² The meeting discussed the human rights repercussions of the Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain in support of the preparation of the human rights report on which the Institution is working. The report will include a section dedicated to the views of CSIs, reflecting their perspectives and monitoring of the situation and contributing to enriching the report's content and enhancing its comprehensiveness and credibility.

The meeting reviewed the most important information and observations available to the participating associations, and discussed mechanisms for unifying monitoring and documentation efforts so as to ensure the integration and accuracy of data in accordance with approved international standards. The meeting also emphasized the importance of complementarity between national mechanisms and civil society organizations, thereby strengthening the adoption of a professional methodology based on monitoring and verification and helping to raise the credibility and quality of the report's outputs.

The meeting also addressed the methodology of the Ad Hoc Committee responsible for monitoring and documenting violations. Ways of involving CSIs in submitting views and supporting reports were discussed, as was the enhancement of cooperation in field monitoring, analysis, capacity-building, and training.

The meeting concluded by emphasizing the importance of continued coordination, intensified joint work, and follow-up on the implementation of the meeting's outputs, in support of preparing a professional human rights report that reflects reality accurately and objectively. Participating CSIs were asked to provide the Institution with their views on the Iranian attacks and their impact on human rights, particularly in relation to attacks they had monitored against individuals and civilian objects.

¹² The NIHR and CSIs meeting on 26th April 2026. [English](#)

FIFTH: LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK (NORMATIVE)

This report is based on an integrated system of international and national legal and normative sources, which together constitute the reference framework on which the Institution relied in monitoring, documenting, analyzing, and evaluating violations. These sources together cover multiple legal dimensions, including rules of public international law, international human rights law, international humanitarian law, as well as relevant national legislation.

In order to prepare this report comprehensively and accurately, the Institution reviewed the relevant international and regional conventions and instruments and examined the rules, standards, and legal provisions they contain in connection with the protection of human rights during hostilities. This included provisions relating to the responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, reparations, compensation, and remedies for affected persons. The review also covered a number of Bahraini national laws that may not all be directly linked to the impact of the heinous Iranian attacks on the enjoyment of human rights, but were examined in order to develop an integrated legal understanding of the national frameworks and procedures related to protection, compensation, and reparations.

To ensure that this report is comprehensive, sound, and free from unnecessary repetition or excess, the legal and human rights framework below addresses the overall content of the relevant international, regional, and national documents concerning the heinous violations. The detailed texts and provisions relating to each human right affected or violated are left to the section devoted to the impact of the heinous Iranian attacks on the human rights situation in the Kingdom of Bahrain, as follows:

1- Public International Law

Public international law constitutes the first pillar of the reference framework for this report. It establishes the legal system regulating relations among States and the rights and obligations arising therefrom in times of peace and conflict alike. This system consists of the Charter of the United Nations and the peremptory principles and rules it establishes, the rules on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, and customary international law as a source applicable to all States, as follows:

a- Charter of the United Nations¹³

The Charter of the United Nations of 1945 is the founding document of the contemporary international order. It established a system of peremptory principles and rules governing relations among States,

¹³ [Charter of the UN](#)

foremost among them the prohibition of the use or threat of force in international relations set forth in Article 2, and the principle of respect for national sovereignty and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States. The Charter also entrusted the United Nations Security Council with responsibility for maintaining international peace and security and taking the necessary measures in the face of any act of aggression.

These rules are directly applicable in this report, as the Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain constitute a clear violation of them, thereby placing clear obligations on the international community in confronting these attacks and their repercussions.

b- Rules on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts (ILC 2001)¹⁴

In 2001, the United Nations International Law Commission established an integrated set of rules governing the responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts. The United Nations General Assembly took note of them in its resolution 56/83 of 12 December 2001.

These rules provide that a State incurs international responsibility whenever it commits an act or omission attributable to it that constitutes a breach of an existing international obligation. This entails an obligation to cease the wrongful act, not to repeat it, and to make full reparation for the injury caused, including compensation, restitution of rights, and restoration of the situation to the extent possible. These rules also constitute an important legal framework for international claims relating to human, material, or economic damage resulting from hostilities or violations affecting State sovereignty or individual rights, and are used as a reference in the settlement of international disputes and claims for compensation and international accountability.

2- International Human Rights Law

The system of international protection of the human person in times of armed conflict rests on two complementary pillars, neither of which can stand without the other: first, international human rights law, which establishes fundamental human rights and guarantees their protection at all times and in all circumstances; and second, international humanitarian law, which regulates the conduct of parties to armed conflict and places limits on the methods and means of warfare.

Although these two branches may appear distinct, international human rights law does not cease to apply upon the outbreak of armed conflict. The International Court of Justice has affirmed on more than one occasion that its rules remain applicable even in times of war, although international humanitarian law is the *lex specialis* applied primarily in the context of armed conflicts and unlawful attacks.

¹⁴ [Rules on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts \(ILC 2001\)](#)

In this context, the report relies on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the system of international human rights instruments to which the Kingdom of Bahrain has acceded and by whose provisions it is bound. These instruments constitute the fundamental human rights reference for assessing the violations of human rights resulting from the Iranian attacks, in addition to the international mechanisms concerned with protecting these rights, including special rapporteurs and treaty bodies, as follows:

a. Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁵

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is one of the most important basic international documents in the field of human rights. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948 as a common global standard that all peoples and States should strive to achieve and promote. The Declaration was adopted in the aftermath of the grave violations witnessed by the world during the Second World War, affirming the need to preserve human dignity and protect fundamental rights and freedoms without discrimination on the basis of sex, race, language, religion, or any other ground.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights contains thirty articles covering various civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, including the right to life, liberty and personal security; freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of religion and belief; the right to education, work and health; and participation in public life. Although the Declaration is not, in itself, a legally binding treaty, it formed the basis from which many subsequent international conventions and instruments emerged, and it has become a principal reference for the development of national legislation and international standards relating to the protection and promotion of human rights throughout the world and at all times.

b. International Human Rights Instruments

The core international human rights instruments form part of the principal reference system for this report. This system consists of nine international instruments adopted by the United Nations, which collectively cover a broad range of civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights, and the rights of priority groups.

These instruments are of central importance in assessing the violations resulting from the heinous Iranian aggression against the Kingdom of Bahrain, as they constitute the fundamental human rights reference against which the extent of violations is measured and their scale assessed. Their application is not limited to times of peace; it extends to times of war and conflict alike, as follows:

¹⁵ <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

1- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights¹⁶

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is one of the most prominent international human rights instruments. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966, and the Kingdom of Bahrain acceded to it pursuant to Law No. (56) of 2006.¹⁷ The Covenant guarantees a system of civil and political rights including the right to life, the right to personal security, the prohibition of torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to a fair trial, freedom of movement, and other rights connected to human dignity.

This Covenant is distinguished by its recognition of a set of rights that are non-derogable even in times of emergency, foremost among them the right to life and the prohibition of torture. This makes it an indispensable human rights reference in the context of armed conflicts and unlawful attacks. Accordingly, it constitutes a fundamental pillar of this report in relation to the violations affecting the right to life, the right to personal security, freedom of movement, and other rights as a result of the Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain.

2- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights¹⁸

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights represents the second pillar in the system of international human rights covenants. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966, and the Kingdom of Bahrain acceded to it pursuant to Law No. (10) of 2007.¹⁹

The Covenant guarantees a system of rights that includes the right to work, the right to health, the right to education, the right to an adequate standard of living including food, water, and housing, the right to take part in cultural life, and other rights linked to human dignity in its economic, social, and cultural dimensions.

The importance of this Covenant is evident at all times, particularly in contexts of attacks and humanitarian crises, because their effects are not limited to civil and political rights but also extend to economic, social, and cultural rights and the elements of a dignified life associated with them. Such situations often lead to the disruption of basic services, a decline in living standards, and impairment of the enjoyment of the rights to education, health, work, housing, and other fundamental rights. From this perspective, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights constitutes a principal normative reference for this report in assessing the effects and violations resulting from the Iranian attacks

¹⁶ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights>

¹⁷ [Law No. \(56\) of 2006 Approving the Accession of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#)

¹⁸ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-economic-social-and-cultural-rights>

¹⁹ [Law No. \(10\) of 2007 Approving the Accession of the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights](#)

on the Kingdom of Bahrain, particularly with regard to the right to health, the right to education, the right to an adequate standard of living, and other rights that were directly or indirectly affected by those attacks.

3- Convention on the Rights of the Child²⁰

The Convention on the Rights of the Child is among the most widely accepted and ratified international instruments in the world. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989, and the Kingdom of Bahrain acceded to it pursuant to Decree-Law No. (16) of 1991.²¹

The Convention establishes a comprehensive system of rights that guarantee the child the necessary protection in all aspects of life, including the right to life, survival and development; the right to health, education and an adequate standard of living; protection from violence and exploitation; and the right to identity and family, while giving priority in all circumstances to the principle of the best interests of the child.

The Convention is of central importance in the context of conflicts and unlawful attacks, as it expressly recognizes the need to provide special protection for children in times of war and obliges States parties to take all feasible measures to safeguard their rights in such circumstances. Accordingly, this instrument constitutes a fundamental reference in this report in relation to the violations affecting children's rights as a result of the Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain.

4- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities²²

The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on 13 December 2006, and the Kingdom of Bahrain ratified it pursuant to Law No. (22) of 2011.²³

This Convention is based on the principle of ensuring that persons with disabilities enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms fully and on an equal basis with others, including the right to life and personal safety, the right to health and education and an adequate standard of living, and the right of access to public services and facilities.

The Convention is of great importance in the context of conflicts, as persons with disabilities are priority groups whose exposure to violations is multiplied in times of war because of the compounded difficulties they face in evacuation, access to basic services, and obtaining necessary health care. Accordingly, this instrument constitutes a fundamental reference in this report in relation to violations affecting the rights of

²⁰ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-child>

²¹ [Decree No. \(16\) of 1991 regarding the Accession of the State of Bahrain to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly in November 1989](#)

²² <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-persons-disabilities>

²³ [Law No. \(22\) of 2011 ratifying the Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities](#)

persons with disabilities as a result of the Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain.

5- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination²⁴

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is one of the oldest international human rights instruments. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 21 December 1965, and the Kingdom of Bahrain acceded to it pursuant to Decree No. (8) of 1990.²⁵

The Convention is based on a comprehensive prohibition of all forms of discrimination based on race, color, descent, national origin, or ethnic origin, and obliges States parties to guarantee equality in the enjoyment of rights without discrimination in all areas of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural life.

The relevance of this Convention to the context of this report lies in the fact that conflicts and unlawful attacks often lead to discrimination in access to basic services and civilian protection, which the Convention prohibits and obliges States to prevent.

6- Special Procedures — Special Rapporteurs on Human Rights

The Special Procedures represent the independent monitoring arm of the United Nations Human Rights Council. They are a system of international mechanisms concerned with monitoring and documenting human rights situations at the thematic and country levels. These tasks are carried out by independent experts acting in their personal capacity, without representing any government or organization and without receiving remuneration for their work, which strengthens their independence and integrity in assessing human rights situations.

The importance of this mechanism lies in enabling continuous and specialized monitoring of various fundamental rights and freedoms. Each rapporteur has a specific thematic mandate that authorizes him or her to receive complaints, conduct country visits, prepare reports, and issue statements and communications regarding violations falling within the scope of the mandate. The rapporteur also has the authority to communicate directly with governments and other international actors.

The following are the most prominent **special rapporteurs**²⁶ relevant to the rights affected by the Iranian aggression against the Kingdom of Bahrain:

²⁴ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-convention-elimination-all-forms-racial>

²⁵ [Decree No. \(8\) of 1990 regarding the Accession to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965 and to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid of 1973](#)

²⁶ [Special Procedures Thematic mandates](#) website

- a. [Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions \(right to life](#) — right to personal security)

This rapporteur has a monitoring mandate that includes all cases of arbitrary deprivation of life, whatever their source, including deaths resulting from excessive use of force or armed attacks affecting civilians in the context of conflicts and unlawful attacks.

- b. [Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health](#) (right to health — right to an adequate standard of living)

This rapporteur has a monitoring mandate that includes assessing the realization of the right to health and identifying violations affecting it, particularly those arising from conflicts and unlawful attacks, including the destruction of health facilities, disruption of medical care, and collapse of basic health services that affect the lives and safety of civilians.

- c. [Special Rapporteur on the right to food](#) (right to an adequate standard of living — right to health)

This rapporteur has a monitoring mandate that includes monitoring food and water security and identifying violations affecting them, particularly those resulting from conflicts and unlawful attacks, including disruption of food supply chains, destruction of agricultural infrastructure, and restrictions on civilians' access to food and water.

- d. [Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context](#) (right to housing and property — right to an adequate standard of living)

This rapporteur has a monitoring mandate that includes monitoring respect for the right to adequate housing and documenting violations affecting it, including the destruction of homes, residential buildings and civilian objects caused by conflicts and unlawful attacks, and the resulting forced displacement and deprivation of the right to housing.

- e. [Special Rapporteur on the right to education](#) (right to education)

This rapporteur has a monitoring mandate that includes monitoring the realization of the right to education and documenting violations affecting it, including attacks on schools and educational facilities resulting from conflicts and unlawful attacks and the consequent deprivation of children and students of their right to education.

- f. [Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls](#) (rights of priority groups — right to personal security — right to health)

This rapporteur has a monitoring mandate that includes monitoring and documenting forms of violence directed against women in various contexts, including violations affecting women's fundamental rights in

times of conflicts and unlawful attacks, when the physical and psychological risks they face are multiplied.

g. [Special Rapporteur on the human right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment](#) (right to environment)

This rapporteur has a monitoring mandate that includes monitoring the relationship between a healthy environment and human rights and documenting violations affecting the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, including the severe environmental damage caused by conflicts and unlawful attacks to air, water, soil and ecosystems, which directly affects the lives and health of civilians.

h. [Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights](#) (cultural rights)

This rapporteur has a monitoring mandate that includes monitoring respect for cultural rights and documenting violations affecting them, including the destruction of cultural heritage, facilities and sites of civilizational and historical value caused by conflicts and unlawful attacks, and the resulting deprivation of communities of their cultural identity and human heritage.

i. [Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights](#) (right to an adequate standard of living)

This rapporteur has a monitoring mandate that includes monitoring the economic repercussions on human rights and documenting violations affecting them, including the collapse of economic infrastructure, destruction of livelihoods, and disruption of basic economic activities caused by conflicts and unlawful attacks, and the resulting sharp deterioration in living standards and decline in civilians' ability to secure their basic needs.

7- UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)²⁷

The 1960 Convention against Discrimination in Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is one of the most prominent specialized international instruments for protecting the right to education and promoting equality and equal opportunity in education. UNESCO adopted it to combat all forms of discrimination that may prevent individuals from enjoying their right to education, whether on the basis of sex, race, color, language, religion, national or social origin, or any other status. The Convention also affirms the obligation of States to take the necessary measures to ensure that education is available to all in a fair and equitable manner, and to remove disparities and deprivation in educational institutions and policies.

The Convention emphasizes the importance of making education a means of promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among peoples and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It also

²⁷ <https://www.unesco.org/en/legal-affairs/convention-against-discrimination-education>

calls for free and compulsory primary education and the expansion of secondary and higher education opportunities in accordance with the principle of equal opportunity. This Convention has contributed to establishing the right to education as a fundamental human right and has served as an important reference for many national laws and policies aimed at combating discrimination and promoting inclusion and justice in education systems.

8- Constitution of the World Health Organization²⁸

The Constitution of the World Health Organization is the founding document under which the World Health Organization was established in 1946. It entered into force on 7 April 1948, the date celebrated annually as World Health Day. The Constitution sets out the legal and organizational framework for the work of the Organization and affirms that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, economic or social condition. It defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

The Constitution defines the objectives and functions of the World Health Organization, foremost among them promoting international cooperation in health, combating diseases and epidemics, supporting health systems, setting international health standards, and providing technical assistance to States to improve health-care services. It also emphasizes the importance of cooperation among States to achieve global health security and strengthen prevention and universal health care, thereby contributing to improving public health and protecting the right to health as an essential component of human rights.

9- International Labour Organization Conventions²⁹

The conventions of the International Labour Organization are among the most important international instruments concerned with protecting workers' rights and promoting the principles of social justice and decent work. These conventions aim to establish international standards regulating labour relations and guaranteeing the protection of fundamental rights in the workplace, including freedom of association, collective bargaining, the prohibition of forced labour, non-discrimination in employment and occupation, the elimination of child labour, and the guarantee of fair and safe working conditions.

ILO conventions have contributed to the development of national labour legislation and policies in various countries around the world by strengthening the legal protection of workers and improving working conditions, social security and occupational safety. They also constitute an important international reference in supporting the right to work and

²⁸ <https://www.who.int/about/governance/constitution>

²⁹ <https://www.ilo.org/international-labour-standards/conventions-protocols-and-recommendations>

promoting a balance between the interests of workers and employers in a manner that achieves sustainable economic and social development.

3- International Humanitarian Law

International humanitarian law is the legal system concerned with regulating the conduct of parties to armed conflicts and unlawful attacks and limiting their effects on persons and objects that do not participate, or have ceased to participate, in hostilities. It therefore constitutes the most specialized legal framework for regulating situations of war and armed conflict.

This law is based on a set of peremptory principles from which no exception is permitted, foremost among them the principle of distinction between combatants and civilians, the principle of proportionality in the use of force, and the principle of precaution in military operations, as well as the prohibition of indiscriminate attacks and methods and means that cause excessive harm to civilians and civilian objects.

It should be noted that international humanitarian law and international human rights law do not conflict but complement one another. Both apply in times of armed conflict, although their nature and mechanisms of application differ, as the International Court of Justice has affirmed on more than one occasion.

a. The Four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Two Additional Protocols of 1977³⁰

The four Geneva Conventions concluded on 12 August 1949 constitute the cornerstone of international humanitarian law. They entered into force on 21 October 1950, and the Kingdom of Bahrain acceded to them pursuant to Decree-Law No. (7) of 1971 approving the accession of Bahrain and its dependencies to the Geneva Conventions signed on 12 August 1949.³¹ These Conventions are divided into four areas:

- First Geneva Convention: Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field
- Second Geneva Convention: Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea
- Third Geneva Convention: Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War
- Fourth Geneva Convention: Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, which is the most relevant

³⁰ [ihl treaties - Geneva Conventions of 1949, Additional Protocols and their Commentaries](#)

³¹ [Decree No. \(7\) of 1971 Approving the Accession of Bahrain and its Dependencies to the Geneva Conventions signed on 12 August 1949](#)

to the context of this report because it enshrines direct protection for civilians and civilian objects in times of armed conflict.

It should be noted that these Conventions have become binding customary international law for all States, regardless of accession, and they oblige parties to a conflict to distinguish between civilians and combatants, protect civilian objects, and ensure humanitarian access for affected persons.

This treaty system is reinforced by the two Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, adopted on 8 June 1977 and entering into force on 7 December 1978. The Kingdom of Bahrain acceded to them pursuant to Decree-Law No. (16) of 1986 approving the accession of the State of Bahrain to the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 1949.³²

- Additional Protocol I: Protocol Additional relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts
- Additional Protocol II: Protocol Additional relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts

b. Customary International Humanitarian Law³³

Alongside the treaty system represented by the Geneva Conventions and their Protocols, customary international humanitarian law constitutes a parallel pillar of no less importance in the reference framework of this report. It consists of rules arising from established international practice accompanied by a belief in their binding legal nature, and it applies to all parties to a conflict regardless of whether they have acceded to or ratified international conventions.

This reference is of central importance in the context of this report, since Iran has not ratified Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions. Customary international humanitarian law rules therefore constitute the most appropriate legal tool for confronting it with its international obligations. The International Committee of the Red Cross documented these rules in its comprehensive 2005 study entitled “[Customary International Humanitarian Law](#),”³⁴ in which it identified 161 rules relating to a number of principles: the principle of distinction between civilians and combatants, civilian objects and military objectives, persons and objects subject to special protection, the use of weapons, the treatment of civilians, as well as responsibility and compensation.

4- National Legislation

Reviewing the human rights and international standards concerning the Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain must be accompanied by a review of the national legislative system established by the Kingdom to safeguard

³² [Decree No. \(16\) of 1986 approving the Accession of the State of Bahrain to the Two Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949](#)

³³ <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/ar/customary-ihl>

³⁴ [Customary IHL - Rules](#)

the rights of its citizens and residents. This system constitutes the internal legal framework on which the Kingdom relied in confronting the attacks and managing their consequences for civilians and objects. It includes the following:

(a) Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain³⁵

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain of 2002 constitutes the supreme constitutional reference in this regard, as several of its provisions establish the legal foundations for protecting the sovereignty of the Kingdom and confronting any external aggression.

Article 1(a) provides that:

“The Kingdom of Bahrain is an independent Arab Islamic State with full sovereignty. Its people are part of the Arab Nation and its territory is part of the great Arab homeland. It is not permissible to relinquish its sovereignty or abandon any part of its territory.”

Article 30(a) further provides that:

“Peace is the objective of the State. The safety of the homeland is part of the safety of the great Arab homeland. Defending it is a sacred duty for every citizen, and military service is an honor for citizens regulated by law.”

Paragraph (c) of that Article authorizes the regulation of general or partial mobilization by law.

Article 36 also provides a firm constitutional guarantee permitting the declaration of a State of National Safety or martial law in cases that threaten the security and safety of the Kingdom and where the provisions of ordinary laws are insufficient to confront them. This guarantee reflects the readiness of the Bahraini constitutional system to address external threats with graded exceptional legal tools.

(b) Child Law³⁶

The Bahraini Child Law, issued by Law No. (37) of 2012, is one of the fundamental national laws aimed at protecting children’s rights, promoting their welfare, and ensuring their upbringing in a safe and healthy environment that respects their human dignity and develops their abilities. The law is based on the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It regulates children’s fundamental rights in the areas of health care, education, social and cultural protection, and emphasizes the principle of the best interests of the child as the basis for all measures and procedures concerning children.

The law also contains provisions protecting children from all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, and provides mechanisms for intervention, protection and care in cases where a child is exposed to

³⁵ [THE CONSTITUTION OF THE KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN](#)

³⁶ [LAW NO. \(37\) OF 2012 WITH RESPECT TO THE PROMULGATION OF THE CHILD LAW](#)

danger. It also regulates the responsibilities of competent authorities, the family, and educational and social institutions in the care and protection of children, thereby contributing to strengthening children's rights and ensuring their proper and balanced growth and development, in line with the Kingdom of Bahrain's international obligations in the field of children's rights.

(c) Penal Code³⁷

The Bahraini Penal Code, issued by Decree-Law No. (15) of 1976, is one of the basic criminal laws in the Kingdom of Bahrain. It defines acts that constitute crimes and the penalties prescribed for them, with the aim of protecting society, preserving security and public order, and protecting individual rights and freedoms. The Code contains general provisions regulating criminal responsibility, penalties and precautionary measures, as well as special provisions relating to various crimes against persons, property, State security or public order.

The Code also criminalizes acts affecting the right to life, bodily integrity and human dignity, such as murder, assault, violence, and unlawful detention, as well as crimes relating to corruption, bribery, forgery, trafficking in persons, cybercrimes and other emerging crimes. It is one of the principal legislative tools for strengthening the rule of law and protecting rights, while its application remains subject to constitutional and judicial guarantees relating to fair trial and the rights of accused persons.

(d) Criminal Procedure Code³⁸

The Criminal Procedure Code, issued by Decree-Law No. (46) of 2002, is one of the fundamental laws regulating criminal proceedings in the Kingdom of Bahrain. It sets out the rules and procedures relating to evidence-gathering, investigation, arrest, detention, trial and enforcement of criminal judgments. The law aims to achieve criminal justice by regulating the work of law-enforcement authorities, the Public Prosecution and the courts, in a manner that balances the protection of society with the safeguarding of individuals' rights and freedoms.

The law also contains a set of legal safeguards related to human rights and fair trial, including the presumption of innocence, the accused's right to defense and to seek the assistance of a lawyer, the prohibition of arrest or imprisonment except in accordance with the law, the right to appeal judicial decisions, and regulation of search, interrogation and hearing of witnesses in a manner that ensures respect for judicial and procedural guarantees. This legislation reflects the Kingdom of Bahrain's commitment to strengthening the rule of law, consolidating the principles of justice, and protecting fundamental rights and freedoms in accordance with constitutional frameworks and relevant legal standards.

³⁷ [LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. \(15\) OF 1976 WITH RESPECT TO ENACTMENT OF THE PENAL CODE](#)

³⁸ [LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. \(46\) OF THE YEAR 2002 PROMULGATING THE LAW OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURES](#)

(e) Law on Protecting Society from Terrorist Acts³⁹

The Law on Protecting Society from Terrorist Acts in the Kingdom of Bahrain is one of the national laws aimed at strengthening community security and protecting individuals and facilities from terrorist crimes and acts by establishing a legal framework that criminalizes acts linked to terrorism, its financing, incitement to it, or support for it. Decree-Law No. (58) of 2006 on Protecting Society from Terrorist Acts was issued containing the definition of terrorist crimes and the penalties prescribed for them, as well as measures and procedures relating to investigation, prosecution, and security and judicial cooperation in this field.

Alongside its security objectives, the law emphasizes the need to balance the requirements of protecting security and stability with respect for legal safeguards and human rights. Measures taken under it are subject to judicial oversight and to the guarantees provided in the Constitution and relevant national legislation, including fair-trial guarantees, the right of defense, and the prohibition of arrest or punishment except in accordance with the law. This legislation also comes within the framework of the Kingdom of Bahrain's commitment to international conventions and efforts aimed at combating terrorism, drying up its sources of financing, and strengthening international cooperation in confronting terrorist threats.

(f) Law No. (27) of 2005 on Education⁴⁰

Law No. (27) of 2005 on Education in the Kingdom of Bahrain is one of the fundamental laws regulating the education sector. It establishes the legal framework governing the educational process at its various stages and affirms the right to education as a fundamental right guaranteed by the State to all citizens. The law regulates the objectives, stages and institutions of education, and defines the responsibilities of the competent authorities in developing the education system, ensuring the quality of education, and guaranteeing equal opportunities among students, thereby contributing to preparing generations capable of contributing to national development and promoting the values of citizenship, belonging, and respect for human rights.

The law also includes provisions on the compulsory and free nature of basic education in government schools, as well as the regulation of private education and the controls relating to curricula, educational administration, and student and teacher affairs. This legislation reflects the Kingdom of Bahrain's commitment to promoting the right to education in accordance with national and international standards, and its keenness to develop the educational environment in line with the requirements of sustainable development and scientific and technological progress.

³⁹ [LAW NO. \(58\) OF 2006 WITH RESPECT TO PROTECTING THE SOCIETY FROM TERRORIST](#)

⁴⁰ [Law No. \(27\) of 2005 regarding the Education Services](#)

(g) Law on Private Educational Institutions⁴¹

Law No. (4) of 2026 on Private Educational Institutions in the Kingdom of Bahrain is a modern legislative framework aimed at regulating and supervising private educational institutions in a manner that ensures the quality of the educational process and raises the efficiency of services provided in this sector. The law regulates licensing, operation and oversight procedures for private educational institutions of all types and stages, and defines the obligations and standards that must be met to ensure a safe and stimulating educational environment that takes into account the rights of students, teachers and parents.

The law also aims to enhance the quality of private education in line with national education policies and approved academic standards, while supporting investment in the education sector and encouraging diversity and development in educational programmes. The legislation includes provisions relating to governance, administration, and financial and administrative oversight, in addition to ensuring that private educational institutions comply with the curricula and controls approved by the competent authorities, thereby contributing to the promotion of the right to education and the provision of diverse and high-quality educational opportunities in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

(h) Public Health Law⁴²

Law No. (34) of 2018 issuing the Public Health Law in the Kingdom of Bahrain is one of the fundamental laws regulating the public health sector. It aims to protect public health, prevent disease, and strengthen the safety of society from health and environmental risks. The law establishes an integrated legal framework for regulating health measures and procedures relating to the control of communicable diseases, health oversight, environmental health, food and water safety, and preventive measures necessary to preserve public health, in line with international health standards and the requirements of national health security.

The law also grants the competent health authorities the powers to take the necessary measures in emergencies, epidemics and health disasters, including examination, isolation, control and health-awareness measures, while emphasizing the importance of balancing the protection of public health with respect for legally guaranteed rights and freedoms. This legislation reflects the Kingdom of Bahrain's keenness to develop the health system and strengthen its preventive and therapeutic capacities, and to entrench the right to health as one of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the State to all individuals.

⁴¹ <https://www.lloc.gov.bh/PDF/K0426.pdf>

⁴² [Law No. \(34\) of 2018 promulgating the Public Health Law](#)

(i) Labour Law in the Private Sector⁴³

The Labour Law in the Private Sector, issued by Law No. (36) of 2012 in the Kingdom of Bahrain, is one of the fundamental laws regulating labour relations in the private sector. It aims to achieve a balance between the rights of workers and employers and to regulate the work environment in a manner that ensures justice, stability and productivity. The law includes provisions regulating employment contracts, wages, working hours, leave, the rights of working women, the employment of juveniles, termination of service, compensation, occupational safety and health, and the settlement of labour disputes.

The law also promotes the protection of workers' rights in accordance with international standards by prohibiting discrimination and forced labour, guaranteeing the worker's right to a safe and decent work environment, and providing legal protection for workers in the private sector. This legislation reflects the Kingdom of Bahrain's commitment to developing the labour market and strengthening the principles of decent work and labour guarantees, in line with relevant international conventions and the objectives of economic and social development.

(j) Social Insurance Law⁴⁴

The Social Insurance Law, issued by Decree-Law No. (24) of 1976, is one of the fundamental laws in the Kingdom of Bahrain aimed at providing social protection for working citizens and their families, by regulating the social insurance system and providing a safety net that ensures livelihood stability in cases of retirement, disability, death, or work injury. The law establishes the legal framework for contributions and insurance benefits and the mechanisms for managing and entitlement to pensions and compensation, thereby contributing to strengthening social protection and achieving solidarity and economic and social stability.

The law also includes provisions relating to insurance against work injuries and occupational diseases, payment of retirement pensions and compensation to beneficiaries, and regulation of the obligations of employers, insured persons and the competent authorities administering the social insurance system. This legislation reflects the Kingdom of Bahrain's keenness to promote the right to social security and to provide social protection for working groups and their families, in accordance with the principles of social justice and sustainable development.

⁴³ [LAW NO. \(36\) OF 2012 PROMULGATING THE LABOUR LAW FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR](#)

⁴⁴ [Law No. \(17\) of 2018 amending Article \(36\) of the Social Insurance Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No. \(24\) of 1976](#)

(k) Law on the Care, Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities⁴⁵

Law No. (74) of 2006 on the Care, Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities is one of the important national laws in the Kingdom of Bahrain aimed at protecting the rights of persons with disabilities and promoting their full and effective participation in society. The law establishes an integrated framework for care, rehabilitation, training and employment, enabling persons with disabilities to enjoy their fundamental rights on an equal basis with others, enhancing their independence, and integrating them in various educational, social and professional fields.

The law also includes provisions relating to the provision of health, rehabilitation and educational services; adapting the environment to the needs of persons with disabilities; encouraging their employment and providing suitable job opportunities; and obliging the concerned authorities to take measures to protect them from discrimination and exclusion. This legislation reflects the Kingdom of Bahrain's commitment to promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and consolidating the principles of equality, equal opportunity and social inclusion, in line with relevant international conventions and standards.

(l) Environment Law⁴⁶

Law No. (7) of 2022 on the Environment in the Kingdom of Bahrain is one of the modern laws aimed at protecting the environment, preserving its natural resources, and promoting the principles of sustainable development. The law establishes an integrated legal framework for regulating environmental affairs and oversight of activities that may affect the environment or public health, including the protection of air, water, soil and biodiversity, pollution reduction, waste and hazardous materials management, and the promotion of sustainable use of natural resources.

The law also includes provisions relating to environmental impact assessment for projects, compliance with environmental standards and requirements, imposition of measures and penalties necessary to address environmental violations, and promotion of environmental awareness and community participation in environmental protection. This legislation reflects the Kingdom of Bahrain's keenness to achieve a balance between the requirements of economic development and environmental protection, thereby promoting the right to a healthy and safe environment for present and future generations and complying with relevant international obligations on environmental protection and sustainable development.

(m) Personal Data Protection Law⁴⁷

The Personal Data Protection Law in the Kingdom of Bahrain, issued by Law No. (30) of 2018, is one of the fundamental laws aimed at protecting

⁴⁵ [Law No. \(74\) of 2006 regarding the Care, Rehabilitation, and Employment of Persons with Disabilities](#)

⁴⁶ [Law No. \(7\) of 2022 regarding Environment](#)

⁴⁷ [LAW NO. \(30\) OF 2018 WITH RESPECT TO PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION LAW](#)

individual privacy and regulating the mechanisms for collecting, processing, storing and using personal data. The law establishes a legal framework that protects personal information from unlawful use or unauthorized disclosure, while defining the obligations of entities and individuals that process data, thereby ensuring respect for the right to privacy and strengthening trust in electronic and digital transactions.

The law also includes a set of guarantees and rights for individuals, including the right to access and correct their personal data or object to its processing in certain cases, as well as regulating cross-border data transfers and imposing the security measures necessary to protect such data. This legislation reflects the Kingdom of Bahrain's commitment to keeping pace with technological developments and digital transformation, and to strengthening the legal protection of personal data in line with international standards and practices relating to privacy and information security.

(n) International Crimes Law⁴⁸

Decree-Law No. (44) of 2018 issuing the International Crimes Law constitutes a national legislative pillar of great importance in this context. It embodies the Kingdom of Bahrain's obligations under the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977 by criminalizing a number of acts provided for in international humanitarian law as international crimes, including crimes against humanity and war crimes.

This law establishes the jurisdiction of Bahraini courts to hear such crimes in accordance with the principle of universal jurisdiction. This embodies the Kingdom's commitment to the principle of non-impunity and reflects the consistency of its national legislative system with the rules of international humanitarian law, which form a central part of the reference framework of this report.

(o) Bahrain Police Law⁴⁹

The Bahrain Police Law, issued by Decree-Law No. (3) of 1982, regulates the duties and powers of the security agencies, authorizing them to maintain public order, protect lives and property, and deal with various threats that may affect the safety of society.

This law is particularly important in the context of external security threats, as it enables the competent authorities to take the necessary measures to

⁴⁸ [Legislative Decree No. \(44\) of 2018 promulgating the International Crimes Law](#)

⁴⁹ [Decree No. \(3\) 1982 regarding the System of Public Security Forces](#)

The name (Public Security) was changed to (Bahrain Police) based on Article One of Law No. (42) of 2025 amending some provisions of the Public Security Forces Law issued by Decree-Law No. (3) of 1982, which stipulated that: (a- The phrase "Bahrain Police Law" shall replace the phrase "Public Security Forces Law" contained in the title of Decree-Law No. (3) of 1982 issuing the Public Security Forces Law, and Article One thereof, and in the title of the accompanying law. b- The word "Police" shall replace the phrase "Public Security Forces" wherever it appears in the texts of Decree-Law No. (3) of 1982 issuing the Public Security Forces Law, and the accompanying law, and wherever it appears in the applicable laws.)

protect civilians and respond immediately to incidents that may threaten the right to life or public safety.

(p) Civil Defence Law⁵⁰

Decree-Law No. (5) of 1990 on Civil Defence constitutes the executive legislative pillar for the protection of civilians in times of crises and attacks. It established the Civil Defence Council, chaired by the Minister of Interior, and entrusted it with supervising all national committees and concerned entities in confronting public disasters, taking appropriate protection measures, and coordinating among them. The law guarantees an integrated system of measures including early warning, evacuation, provision of shelter, and continuity of basic services; these are the measures on which the Government relied in confronting the repercussions of the Iranian attacks on citizens and residents and safeguarding their safety.

(q) National Civil Protection Platform⁵¹

The National Civil Protection Platform represents the executive tool for applying civil protection procedures in the Kingdom of Bahrain. It is a national platform for education and awareness in emergencies, deriving from the National Emergency Strategy and the plans of the Civil Defence Council. It played a pivotal role in enhancing community awareness of safety procedures and guiding citizens and residents during the period of the Iranian attacks.

⁵⁰ [Decree No.\(5\) 1990 regarding Civil Defence](#)

⁵¹ [National Civil Protection Platform](#)

SIXTH: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

In preparing this report, the National Institution for Human Rights relied on a number of sources of information, including the following:

1. Official Data and Information

The report relied on official data, statements, and statistics issued by the competent government authorities, including ministries and official bodies concerned with following up on field, humanitarian, and service-related developments associated with the events under monitoring, in addition to the United Nations and its official organs, such as the Security Council, the Human Rights Council, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

The Institution also relied on official correspondence exchanged with the relevant authorities to obtain detailed information and data supporting the documentation and analysis work.

2. Official and Reliable Media Coverage

Media coverage issued by official and local media outlets was reviewed and analyzed, and used to trace the chronological sequence of events, procedures, and measures related thereto, while subjecting the information contained therein to verification and comparison with other sources.

3. Field Visits and Interviews:

The National Institution for Human Rights conducted a number of field visits to the relevant official authorities in order to obtain information and data from them. It also visited civilian shelter centers and government hospitals to review the conditions of the wounded and injured, and interviewed a number of persons affected by the Iranian attacks in order to verify the facts and the resulting effects on the ground.

A comprehensive, multi-source methodology was established for collecting, analyzing, and verifying information and data, in accordance with internationally recognized standards in the fields of human rights monitoring and documentation, ensuring accurate, objective, and reliable findings that professionally and impartially reflect the nature of the facts, violations, and their humanitarian and human rights impacts.

In doing so, the Institution relied on the principle of cross-verification of information by comparing data received from multiple sources and analyzing its temporal and substantive consistency, with a view to reducing the likelihood of error or discrepancy and enhancing the reliability of the findings and conclusions contained in the report.

Within the framework of strengthening reliability and professional methodology, the Institution was keen not to rely on a single source of information whenever possible, and adopted an approach based on critical assessment of information and analysis of its credibility and consistency,

thereby enhancing the accuracy of the findings and conclusions contained in this report.

The following are the sources of information derived from data, statements, and news reports:

▪ **Address by His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of the Kingdom of Bahrain, may God protect and preserve him**

Link	In an address delivered by His Majesty to the media, His Majesty the King affirmed that the Kingdom of Bahrain is a trust borne by all of us.	30 April 2026
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▪ **Cabinet Resolutions**

Link	The Council commended the approval by the Board of Directors of the Labour Fund, chaired by His Highness Shaikh Isa bin Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa, Minister of the Prime Minister's Court and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Labour Fund, of a package of grants and financing enabling 7,250 Bahraini companies to benefit from support for financing and liquidity. It affirmed that this package would support enterprises affected by the heinous Iranian attacks, help them continue their operations, accelerate their recovery, and stabilize the national workforce employed therein.	11 May 2026
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Link	The Council followed up on the response of banks and financial institutions in the Kingdom of Bahrain to the announcement by the Central Bank of Bahrain, implementing the directives of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, may God protect him, regarding the launch of a program to defer loans and provide liquidity support.	20 April 2026
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Link	His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, may God protect him, directed that the necessary legal and constitutional procedures be taken to refer a draft law providing for the payment of the salaries of insured Bahrainis employed by private-sector companies for the month of April from the	13 April 2026
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Unemployment Insurance Fund, in support of the private sector and in order to preserve the national workforce and the course of economic activity.

[Link](#)

At the beginning of the meeting, the Council commended the high efficiency demonstrated by all personnel of the Bahrain Defence Force, the National Guard, the Ministry of Interior, and all military, security, and civilian agencies.

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The Council also condemned the heinous Iranian aggression, which resulted in injuries to citizens and damage to their homes, as well as impacts on the interests and safety of civilians. The Council reaffirmed the importance of compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2817, which condemned the heinous Iranian attacks that constitute a blatant violation of international law, and demanded that Iran immediately cease these attacks and any other hostile acts targeting civilian objects in the countries of the region.

The Council also followed up on the implementation of the Royal directives of His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of the Kingdom of Bahrain, may God protect and preserve him, and the order of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, may God protect him, to compensate citizens for the heinous Iranian attacks that resulted in damage to a number of homes and vehicles.

In this regard, His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister assigned the Ministerial Committee for Financial and Economic Affairs and Fiscal Balance to study and assess the economic impacts of the heinous Iranian attacks and to develop appropriate solutions to preserve the national workforce and the course of economic activity in a manner that contributes to strengthening and sustaining it, and to submit a report to the Council in this regard.

The Council also followed up on the level of services provided to citizens and residents,

and instructed that efforts continue to enhance their efficiency under various circumstances.

On the occasion of World Health Day, the Council commended the readiness of medical personnel, who have proven that they are always fully prepared, under all circumstances, to provide their services and respond to various developments.

[Link](#)

At the beginning of the meeting, the Council commended the visit made by His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of the Kingdom of Bahrain and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, may God protect and preserve him, to the injured persons receiving the necessary and full medical care as a result of the heinous hostile Iranian attacks. This reflected His Majesty's keenness, may God support him, to check on the condition of the injured and the progress of their treatment. The Council expressed its highest thanks and deepest gratitude to His Majesty, may God support him, for these gracious Royal visits, which constitute an appreciation of the efforts of all national cadres working across the various military, security, and civilian sectors, and a reinforcement of their determination to continue giving, while expressing its sincere wishes for the speedy recovery of the injured.

The Council also expressed its great pride in the advanced levels of readiness and vigilance shown by the Bahrain Defence Force, the National Guard, the Ministry of Interior, and all military, security, and civilian agencies in dealing with all developments.

The Council further commended the competence and capability of the national cadres within Team Bahrain in various workplaces.

The Council then followed up on the proactive plans being implemented and the measures taken to address the repercussions of the heinous hostile Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain. It reviewed the abundance of food stocks, the availability of

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services at the required level of efficiency, the abundance of essential consumer goods, and the smooth flow of supply chains in the Kingdom's commercial markets.

The Council also referred to the statement issued by the Kingdom of Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Qatar, the State of Kuwait, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in which they condemned in the strongest terms the blatant Iranian attacks, whether direct or through Iran's proxies and the armed factions it supports in the region, particularly the attacks launched by armed factions loyal to Iran from the Republic of Iraq against a number of countries in the region.

- **Official News and Statements of the Kingdom of Bahrain**
- **[Statements of the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force](#)**⁵²

[Link](#)

Statement of the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force

22 April
2026

The General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force announces that all its branches and units are at the highest levels of readiness and defensive preparedness. It confirms that, since the start of the heinous Iranian attacks, it has intercepted and destroyed 194 missiles and 523 drones that targeted the Kingdom of Bahrain.

The General Command urges everyone to exercise caution by not approaching or touching any strange or suspicious objects that may be remnants of the heinous Iranian attack.

The General Command clarifies that the personnel of the Royal Field Engineering Unit are fully prepared to handle such objects safely, in order to ensure public safety for all citizens and residents.

The General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force affirms its pride in the advanced combat readiness and high vigilance shown by its

⁵² Bahrain Defence Force General Command News Website: <https://www.bdf.bh/news>

brave personnel in performing their sacred national duty in defense of the homeland and in safeguarding its achievements.

- **Official News and Statements**

Statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Bahrain The Human Rights Council resolution condemning the Iranian attacks is a victory for Bahraini and Arab diplomacy and for international legitimacy.	25 March 2026
Statement by the Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, at the urgent session of the Human Rights Council on the Iranian attacks Video recording: Urgent debate on the recent military aggression by the Islamic Republic of Iran, 44th meeting - 61st session of the Human Rights Council - Geneva	25 March 2026
War in the Middle East: At Bahrain's request, the Human Rights Council adopts a resolution condemning the Iranian attacks - UN News	25 March 2026
United Nations News Bahrain places "Iranian attacks" at the top of its priorities during its presidency of the Security Council this month	1 April 2026
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Bahrain condemns in the strongest terms the renewed Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain and the sisterly State of Kuwait, to which both countries were subjected at dawn today through the launch of seven ballistic missiles toward their territories. The missiles were successfully intercepted, by the grace of God, and the Ministry affirmed the vigilance and full readiness of the valiant armed forces in both countries to confront any heinous aggression.	6 June 2026

- **United Nations Resolutions**

Meeting No. 10119 11 March 2026	Condemns in the strongest terms the heinous attacks carried out by the Islamic Republic of Iran against the territories of the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and Jordan, which constitute a breach of international law and a serious threat to international peace and security. Expresses outrage at the deliberate targeting of civilians and civilian objects, including airports, energy facilities, objects indispensable to the production and distribution of food, critical civilian infrastructure, and the indiscriminate use of weapons in populated areas.	United Nations Security Council Resolution Document No. S/RES/2817 (2026)
61st session 25 March 2026	Human rights implications of the unjustified attacks launched by the Islamic Republic of Iran against Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Jordan Condemns all violations of international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, particularly those involving the targeting of civilians and civilian objects and the resulting harm to the enjoyment of human rights. Demands that the Islamic Republic of Iran fully comply with Security Council Resolution 2817 and provide full, effective, and prompt reparation to all victims for the damage and injuries caused by its attacks.	Human Rights Council Resolution Document No. A/HRC/RES/61/1

Rules on the Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts

In 2001, the United Nations International Law Commission established an integrated set of rules governing the responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts. The United Nations General Assembly took note of these rules in its Resolution No. 56/83 of 12 December 2001.

United Nations
International Law
Commission

Document No.

[/RES/56/83](#)

- **Documents submitted by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations Security Council concerning the condemnation of the heinous Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Gulf Cooperation Council States, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and clarifying developments relating to those attacks:**

Another link	Publication date	Document No. (Including link)
Another link	27 February 2026	S/2026/94
Another link	4 March 2026	S/2026/107
Another link	3 March 2026	S/2026/108
Another link	3 March 2026	S/2026/116
Another link	5 March 2026	S/2026/129
Another link	6 March 2026	S/2026/136
Another link	10 March 2026	S/2026/150
Another link	11 March 2026	S/2026/164
Another link	13 March 2026	S/2026/169
Another link	16 March 2026	S/2026/173
Another link	17 March 2026	S/2026/190

Another link	19 March 2026	S/2026/206
Another link	23 March 2026	S/2026/214
Another link	30 March 2026	S/2026/244
Another link	31 March 2026	S/2026/258
Another link	8 April 2026	S/2026/298
Another link	16 April 2026	S/2026/331
Another link	17 April 2026	S/2026/335
Another link	24 April 2026	S/2026/361
Another link	8 May 2026	S/2026/391
Another link	11 May 2026	S/2026/401
Another link	1 June 2026	S/2026/451

- **Statements issued by regional and international intergovernmental organizations condemning the heinous Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain and the Gulf Cooperation Council States**

1 March 2026	Statement issued by the 50th extraordinary meeting of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council concerning the Iranian aggression against the GCC States
5 March 2026	Statement issued by the Group of Permanent Representatives of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to the United Nations in New York to the Security Council Document No. S/2026/152
6 March 2026	Official statement on behalf of the Member States of the League of Arab States, deposited with the Security Council Document No. A/80/665 - S/2026/128

29 March 2026	Declaration issued by the Council of the League of Arab States at the ministerial level at its 165th ordinary session on "the heinous Iranian attacks on the security and sovereignty of a number of Arab States" to the Security Council Document No. S/2026/304
24 April 2026	Resolution No. 9245 issued by the extraordinary meeting of the Council of the League of Arab States at the ministerial level - Cairo, 21 April 2026 - concerning the unlawful Iranian attacks against Arab States, submitted to the Security Council Document No. S/2026/361
28 April 2026	Media statement by His Excellency the Secretary General of the Gulf Cooperation Council on the occasion of the 19th consultative meeting of Their Majesties and Highnesses, the leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council States Expressing strong condemnation and denunciation of the blatant Iranian attacks to which the GCC States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan were subjected, which targeted civilian facilities and infrastructure and resulted in loss of life and property, constituting a grave violation of the sovereignty of the GCC States, the Charter of the United Nations, international law, and the rules of good-neighborliness.
13 May 2026	Letter from the Kingdom of Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Qatar, the State of Kuwait, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Security Council, refuting in their entirety the unacceptable claims and allegations contained in a letter dated 30 April 2026 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, which attempted to distort the facts and misrepresent the legal context of the events, particularly the allegation of an "aggression" by a number of GCC States against his State.
10 June 2026	Statement of the meeting of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council in Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain, during which the day of the meeting witnessed a new heinous Iranian aggression

represented by drone and ballistic missile attacks against the Kingdom of Bahrain, the State of Kuwait, and the sisterly Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The Ministerial Council condemns in the strongest terms these heinous Iranian attacks against the Kingdom of Bahrain, the State of Kuwait, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and considers them a blatant aggression against the sovereignty of States, the security of their peoples, and the integrity of their territories, as well as a flagrant violation of international law, the Charter of the United Nations, and the principles of good-neighborliness.

11 June 2026

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Bahrain, [during official talks with the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Russian capital, Moscow](#): "The Kingdom of Bahrain was subjected to more than 36 drones that attacked the Kingdom of Bahrain this morning."

- **National Communication Centre**⁵³

19 April 2026

Latest media briefing on developments in dealing with the sinful Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain, which stated that 194 missiles and 523 drones targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain had been intercepted and destroyed.

[First link](#)

[Second link](#)



⁵³ [National Communication Centre, Kingdom of Bahrain](#)

6 June 2026	The General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force announced that Iran continues its systematic hostile approach through its sinful missile and drone attacks targeting civilians in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The air defence systems of the Bahrain Defence Force were able to intercept and destroy three missiles and a number of drones. Link
10 June 2026	The Ministry of Interior announced that the warning siren had been sounded and requested citizens and residents to remain calm, proceed to the nearest safe place and follow news through official channels. Link
11 June 2026	Statement of the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force that the air defence systems of the Bahrain Defence Force confronted, intercepted and destroyed a number of treacherous Iranian aerial attacks. Link

- **Ministry of Interior⁵⁴**
- **Bahrain TV⁵⁵**
- **Bahrain News Agency⁵⁶**
- **Official daily newspapers⁵⁷**
- **News, statements, interviews and visits - National Institution for Human Rights⁵⁸**

⁵⁴Official website: [Police Media Center](#).

YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/@MOIBahrain/videos> .

Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/moi_bahrain

⁵⁵Official website of Bahrain TV: <https://www.live.bh/#/dashboard/bahrain-tv>.

YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/@BahrainTVnews/videos>

⁵⁶Official website of Bahrain News Agency: [Bahrain News Agency](#)

⁵⁷ <https://akhbar-alkhaleej.com> - www.alayam.com - www.albiladpress.com - alwatannews.net

⁵⁸ <https://www.nihr.org.bh/>

SEVENTH: VERIFICATION, STANDARDS OF PROOF AND CREDIBILITY

In preparing this report, the Institution was keen to adopt an integrated methodology for verifying information, assessing its credibility and establishing facts, in line with the internationally recognized standards for human rights monitoring and fact-finding, particularly the standards and controls set out in the Human Rights Monitoring Manual issued by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, which apply to the work of national human rights institutions.⁵⁹

This methodology is centred on three main pillars, as follows:

1. Verification from multiple sources

The Institution does not rely on any information or fact in its reports unless it has been verified through more than one independent source, as the multiplicity of sources constitutes an essential safeguard for the objectivity and accuracy of documentation.

In this report, the Institution relied on a diverse range of sources, including documents, official statements and declarations issued by the competent government authorities, reports issued by relevant international bodies, and field visits conducted by the Institution, in addition to monitoring the outputs of reliable media outlets and verifying their consistency with documented facts.

2. Assessment of credibility

Verification is not limited to the multiplicity of sources alone; it also requires a careful assessment of the credibility of each source separately, by examining the nature of the source, its independence, reliability and ability to provide accurate and direct information about the facts under documentation.

In this context, the Institution distinguishes between documented information that has satisfied the requirements of verification and credibility and information that has not yet been fully verified, in the interest of accuracy and integrity in documentation.

3. Consistency analysis

Consistency analysis is a fundamental methodological pillar in the verification process. The Institution compares information obtained from different and independent sources to ascertain its conformity and coherence, and to identify any conflict or contradiction before relying on it in documentation. This analysis helps strengthen the objectivity of the conclusions and consolidate the credibility of the report as a human rights document based on consistent and integrated data.

⁵⁹ [Training Manual on Human Rights Monitoring \(OHCHR\)](#)

EIGHTH: OBLIGATIONS OF THE ATTACKED STATE AND THE AGGRESSOR STATE

The legal and human rights framework of this report requires consideration of the system of international obligations from two complementary and inseparable perspectives: first, the obligations of the Kingdom of Bahrain as the attacked state; and second, the international obligations breached by Iran as the aggressor state. The Institution reviews these obligations in their general framework as follows, while the direct impact arising from compliance with, or breach of, these obligations on each right identified in this report is addressed in detail in the section devoted to each right separately.

1. Obligations of the Kingdom of Bahrain as the attacked state

International humanitarian law establishes an integrated system of obligations incumbent upon the attacked state in responding to the dangers faced by civilians as a result of unlawful Iranian attacks. This system is founded primarily on a number of treaty-based pillars, most notably Common Article 1 of the four Geneva Conventions, which provides that:

"The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances."

This was further affirmed by Article 58 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1977, which provides that:

"The Parties to the conflict shall, to the maximum extent feasible:

(a) endeavour to remove the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects under their control from the vicinity of military objectives, without prejudice to Article 49 of the Fourth Convention;

(b) avoid locating military objectives within or near densely populated areas; (c) take the other necessary precautions to protect the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects under their control against the dangers resulting from military operations.

In this regard, Article 61 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1977 defined the obligations of states through the system of protection and response represented by civil defence, providing that civil defence undertakes:

"the performance of some or all of the humanitarian tasks mentioned below, intended to protect the civilian population against the dangers, and to help it recover from the

immediate effects, of hostilities or disasters and also to provide the conditions necessary for its survival. These tasks are:

1. warning, ... 3. management of shelters, ... 6. medical services, including first aid and religious assistance, ... 7. firefighting, ... 10. emergency accommodation and supplies, ... 12. emergency repair of indispensable public utilities, ... 15. complementary activities necessary to carry out any of the tasks mentioned above, including, but not limited to, planning and organization."

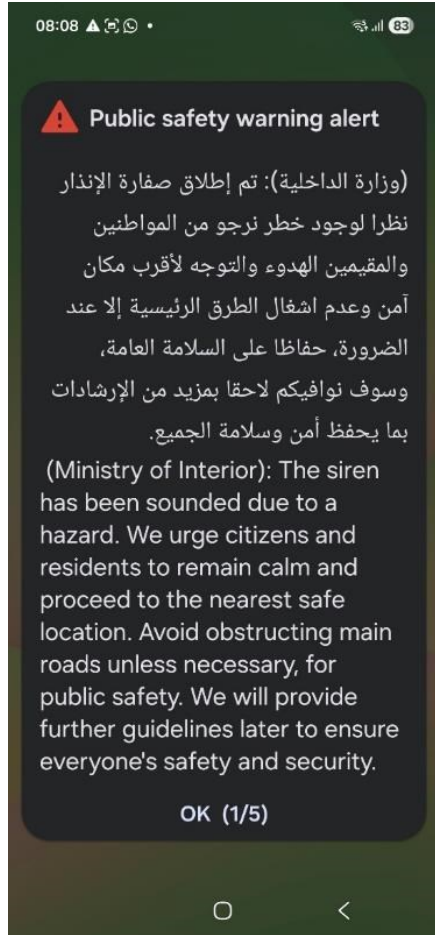
The Kingdom of Bahrain fulfilled these obligations during the period of the Iranian attacks as follows:

(a) Early warning

Early warning is a fundamental pillar of the system for protecting civilians during armed conflict, as it gives the population sufficient time to take shelter and adopt the necessary preventive measures before harm occurs. The Kingdom of Bahrain fulfilled this obligation through an integrated early-warning system that included sounding sirens and sending emergency alerts via mobile phones to all citizens and residents, both at the onset of danger and upon its end. This system contributed to enhancing community preparedness and raising public awareness of how to act during emergencies, thereby reducing the likelihood of serious injuries or human harm and strengthening the capacity of competent authorities to manage risks and respond rapidly to developments on the ground.

Early-warning measures included the organized and publicly announced operation of warning sirens across various areas and cities, ensuring that alerts reached the widest possible segment of the population, particularly in densely populated areas or areas near vital facilities. Official media, television and radio channels were also used to broadcast urgent messages and alerts immediately and continuously, including safety guidance and instructions to be followed during periods of danger, thereby enhancing public access to accurate information and limiting the circulation of rumours or unreliable information.

In addition, the competent authorities relied on digital alert systems via mobile phones to send text messages and emergency notifications directly to citizens and residents. These included warnings of potential risks, the preventive measures required, and announcements that the danger had ended once it had passed. This diversity of warning and notification methods helped ensure the rapid delivery of official information to individuals across all categories, including older persons, persons with disabilities and groups most exposed to risk. It reflects the Kingdom of Bahrain's commitment to strengthening civilian protection and safeguarding the rights to life, safety and personal security in accordance with the relevant international standards on the protection of civilians during crises and unlawful attacks.



(b) Evacuation from areas affected by the aggression

Evacuation is an immediate mechanism for protecting civilians in times of armed conflict, as it aims to move them away from areas affected by, and threatened with, attacks and to secure their safety until hostilities cease. The Kingdom of Bahrain carried out organized evacuations in areas that had been directly targeted and suffered damage, most notably Juffair, Sitra and East Hidd, while providing safe shelters for evacuees and ensuring that their basic needs continued to be met throughout the period of the attacks.

(c) Protection of civilians

The protection of civilians and preservation of their safety constitute the core objective of international humanitarian law in times of armed conflict. The Kingdom of Bahrain embodied this obligation on two complementary levels: first, through direct field response to the attacks by activating an integrated defence system that resulted in the interception and destruction of 194 missiles and 523 drones targeting Bahraini territory; and second, through activation of the civil defence system, which carried out field protection tasks for civilians and civilian objects in affected areas, including the deployment of rescue, firefighting and ambulance teams. The General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force also urged everyone to exercise caution and avoid approaching or touching any strange or suspicious objects that may have resulted from remnants of the sinful Iranian attack.⁶⁰

(d) Ensuring basic services

Ensuring the continuity of basic services necessary for the survival of the civilian population is one of the most prominent obligations imposed by international humanitarian law in times of armed conflict. Article 54(2) of Additional Protocol I prohibit the destruction or disruption of such services, providing that:

"It is prohibited to attack, destroy, remove or render useless objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as foodstuffs, agricultural areas for the production of foodstuffs, crops, livestock, drinking water installations and supplies and irrigation works, for the specific purpose of denying them for their sustenance value to the civilian population or to the adverse Party, whatever the motive, whether in order to starve out civilians, to cause them to move away, or for any other motive."

In response to the vital infrastructure targeted by the Iranian attacks, the Kingdom of Bahrain was keen to ensure the continuity of basic services throughout the period of the attacks. It maintained water and electricity supplies and health care, and opened shelters equipped with the essential requirements of living, including food, water and medical care for all affected

⁶⁰[Statement of the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force - 22 April 2026](#)

persons, thereby embodying an advanced model of humanitarian response in times of war.

(e) Facilitating humanitarian assistance

Facilitating humanitarian assistance means enabling international and regional humanitarian organizations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, United Nations bodies and others, to reach affected persons and provide them with assistance without impediment. This is an obligation incumbent upon all parties to a conflict, regardless of their position in it.

Note: The measures taken by the Kingdom of Bahrain to mitigate the effects of the Iranian attacks will be addressed in detail in Section Nine, concerning the impact of the Iranian attacks on human rights and fundamental freedoms.

2. International and human rights obligations breached by Iran as the aggressor state

The rules of international humanitarian law and customary international law establish a set of binding obligations for all parties to an armed conflict. These rules form the basis on which the Institution assesses the obligations breached by Iran in the context of its attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain.

The core obligations breached by Iran centre on the following rules:

1- The principle of distinction set out in Article 48 of Additional Protocol I, which provides that:

"In order to ensure respect for and protection of the civilian population and civilian objects, the Parties to the conflict shall at all times distinguish between the civilian population and combatants and between civilian objects and military objectives and accordingly shall direct their operations only against military objectives."

2- The prohibition of indiscriminate attacks set out in Article 51(4), which provides that:

"Indiscriminate attacks are prohibited. Indiscriminate attacks are:

- (a) those which are not directed at a specific military objective;**
- (b) those which employ a method or means of combat which cannot be directed at a specific military objective; or**
- (c) those which employ a method or means of combat the effects of which cannot be limited as required by this Protocol; and consequently, in each such case, are of a**

nature to strike military objectives and civilians or civilian objects without distinction."

3- The principle of precaution set out in Article 57(1), which provides that:

"In the conduct of military operations, constant care shall be taken to spare the civilian population, civilians and civilian objects."

4- The principle of proportionality set out in Article 51(5)(b), which provides that:

"5. The following types of attacks, among others, are to be considered as indiscriminate:

(b) an attack which may be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects, or a combination thereof, which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated."

5- The prohibition on targeting vital infrastructure set out in Article 54(2), which provides that:

"It is prohibited to attack, destroy, remove or render useless objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as foodstuffs, agricultural areas for the production of foodstuffs, crops, livestock, drinking water installations and supplies and irrigation works, for the specific purpose of denying them for their sustenance value to the civilian population or to the adverse Party, whatever the motive, whether in order to starve out civilians, to cause them to move away, or for any other motive."

In light of these rules and obligations established under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, the Institution sets out below the most prominent aspects of the violations resulting from the Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain. This assessment is of particular importance given that the Kingdom of Bahrain was not, throughout the period under review, a party to any armed conflict with Iran, nor did it contribute in any way to supporting, strengthening or assisting any party to the ongoing regional conflict. This renders the attacks against the Kingdom devoid of any legitimate military justification and subjects them to the protections afforded to civilians and civilian objects under the relevant rules of international law, as follows:

(a) Breach of the principle of distinction

The documented facts show that the Iranian attacks did not comply with the principle of distinction between military objectives and civilian objects, one of the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law. Missile

strikes and drone attacks reached residential areas, civilian facilities and service facilities that had no military character, resulting in civilian injuries and material damage to civilian objects. This conduct constitutes a clear violation of the legal obligation incumbent upon parties to a conflict to confine military operations to legitimate military objectives only.

(b) Breach of the prohibition of indiscriminate attacks

The Iranian attacks were characterized by an indiscriminate nature inconsistent with the established rules of international humanitarian law. The attacks were not precisely directed at specific military objectives; rather, their effects extended to multiple civilian areas and objects that, by their nature, location or purpose, did not contribute to any military action. The pattern of the attacks and their consequences reveal a failure to observe the requirements of precise targeting in military operations, thereby characterizing them as internationally prohibited indiscriminate attacks.

(c) Breach of the principle of precaution

The Iranian attacks did not demonstrate that the required precautionary measures were taken to avoid or minimize harm that could be caused to civilians and civilian objects. No effective prior warnings to the civilian population were established, nor were there indications that sufficient measures had been taken to verify the nature of targets before attacking them or to assess potential risks to civilians. This constitutes a breach of the legal obligation to exercise constant care and take all feasible precautions to protect civilians during military operations.

(d) Breach of the principle of proportionality

The violation of the principle of proportionality is clearly evident in the context of the Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain. The Kingdom was not a party to any ongoing armed conflict and did not participate in, support or strengthen any party to the regional conflict. Its role was limited to taking the measures necessary to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity and population within the framework of its legitimate right of self-defence.

Accordingly, launching missile strikes and drone attacks against a state that does not constitute a military threat and does not participate in hostilities fundamentally lacks any concrete and direct military advantage capable of justifying the risks and losses inflicted on civilians and civilian objects. These attacks therefore constitute a grave breach of the principle of proportionality, which prohibits attacks whose effects on civilians and civilian objects are excessive in relation to any anticipated military advantage.

(e) Breach of the prohibition on targeting vital infrastructure

The Iranian attacks extended to installations and facilities that constitute pillars of civil and economic life in the Kingdom of Bahrain, including air transport facilities, industrial and oil installations, companies, service facilities and vital infrastructure necessary for the continuation of basic services for the population. Targeting these facilities or exposing them to danger constitutes a violation of international rules that provide special

protection for civilian objects and infrastructure essential to the life of the civilian population.

The gravity of this violation is heightened by the fact that the Kingdom of Bahrain was not a party to any armed conflict, making the targeting of its vital facilities devoid of any legitimate military justification. This confirms the unlawful nature of these attacks and the direct threat they posed to civilian safety and to the stability of economic and social life in the Kingdom.

Note: The damage caused by the sinful Iranian attacks will be addressed in detail in Section Nine, concerning the impact of the Iranian attacks on human rights and fundamental freedoms.

NINTH: IMPACT OF THE IRANIAN ATTACKS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

In monitoring the impact of the Iranian attacks on the enjoyment of human rights in the Kingdom of Bahrain, the National Institution for Human Rights relied on an integrated human-rights and legal methodology based on the provisions and principles of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, in accordance with internationally recognized best practices in human-rights monitoring and documentation, with a view to ensuring an accurate and objective characterization of the facts and analysing their direct and indirect effects on various rights and fundamental freedoms.

This approach is founded on the principles of accuracy, neutrality and objectivity, while taking into account the general context of the events and the exceptional circumstances that accompanied them, and linking the facts monitored to the relevant body of rights, thereby contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the nature of the violations and their humanitarian and legal consequences.

As part of the documentation process, the Institution examined the facts under monitoring in a systematic manner by identifying their legal nature, documenting the time and place of their occurrence, the groups affected by them, and the resulting human, material, psychological, social and economic effects, in addition to assessing the extent to which they directly or indirectly affected individuals' enjoyment of rights and fundamental freedoms.

This also included assessing the consistency of the acts under review with the established rules and principles of international humanitarian law, particularly the principles of distinction, proportionality and the precautions required to protect civilians and civilian objects, as well as the international obligations relating to the protection of human rights during crises and emergencies.

The Institution also took into account the link between individual incidents and the broader context of events, with the aim of identifying recurring patterns of violations and measuring their cumulative effects on the human rights system, including their impact on civilian safety, the continuity of basic services, social stability, and the ability of national authorities to ensure effective protection of rights and fundamental freedoms under exceptional circumstances.

Based on what has been monitored and documented, this section explains the impact of the sinful Iranian attacks on a number of fundamental rights guaranteed under national legislation and international instruments. It sets out the nature of the related effects and violations, explains the humanitarian and legal consequences arising from them, and reviews the national efforts undertaken to mitigate their effects and protect human rights in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Notice:

The National Institution for Human Rights wishes to note that human rights constitute an interrelated, integrated and indivisible system, and that fundamental rights and freedoms are often affected in an overlapping manner when violations or attacks occur, so that a single incident may affect more than one human right at the same time. Accordingly, the methodology adopted in this report analyses the effects of the sinful Iranian attacks from a comprehensive human-rights perspective that takes into account the various rights affected by each incident subject to monitoring and documentation.

Accordingly, certain facts or incidents may be mentioned in more than one part of the report when addressing different rights. This is not by way of repetition, but rather to demonstrate the multiple human-rights effects of a single incident. For example, the attack that targeted a university facility, and the injuries and damage that resulted from it, does not affect only the right to education; its impact also extends to the right to life, the right to physical integrity and personal security. Similarly, attacks that targeted residential homes and resulted in bodily injuries and damage to homes and property simultaneously affect the right to life, the right to personal security, and the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to housing, in addition to other rights that may be directly or indirectly affected depending on the nature of each incident.

Therefore, the repeated reference to certain incidents under more than one right reflects the interrelated and indivisible nature of human rights and is intended to provide a more comprehensive and accurate assessment of the multiple human-rights effects resulting from the sinful Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Accordingly, this section will address eleven rights: the right to life; the right to education; the right to liberty and personal security; the right to health; the right to work; the right to freedom of movement and travel; the right to an adequate standard of living; the right to a healthy environment; the rights of groups requiring special care; digital rights; and cultural rights.

1) The Right to Life

• Introduction

The right to life is one of the highest fundamental rights guaranteed by international and national instruments, and it forms the cornerstone of the entire human rights system. No other rights or freedoms can be enjoyed without ensuring the protection and preservation of this right. International instruments, foremost among them article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, affirm that "Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life."

The concept of the right to life is not limited to protection from arbitrary deprivation of life. It also extends to providing conditions that ensure safe and dignified living, including the protection of civilians, the safeguarding of their physical and psychological integrity, and the strengthening of preventive measures and effective responses to risks and threats that may affect their lives or personal security.

In this context, the sinful Iranian missile and drone attacks targeting civilian objects in the Kingdom of Bahrain posed a direct threat to the right to life, given the grave risks they created for the safety and security of civilians, as well as the consequences of endangering lives and creating a persistent threat to community security. These attacks also affected the ability of the competent authorities to deal simultaneously with emergency circumstances, in view of the need to enhance protection measures and rapid response in order to preserve lives and reduce potential risks.

The impact of these attacks is not limited to the immediate physical threat to individuals' lives. It also extends to psychological and social effects associated with fear and insecurity, particularly among groups requiring special care, including children, older persons and persons with special needs. This affects the general sense of stability and reassurance as essential components connected with the right to a dignified and safe life.

Accordingly, protecting the right to life under these exceptional circumstances is not only a constitutional and legal obligation, but also a humanitarian and national responsibility that requires the adoption of all preventive and precautionary measures needed to protect civilians, enhance national preparedness to deal with risks and emergencies, and ensure the continuity of efforts aimed at safeguarding the security of society and the safety of its members.

This section therefore monitors the direct repercussions of those attacks on the right to life and reviews the efforts and measures taken by the Kingdom to protect lives and ensure the safety of citizens and residents, while highlighting the humanitarian and security challenges imposed by those exceptional circumstances and the extent of their impact on the safe enjoyment of this fundamental right.

- **Legal Basis of the Right to Life under International Standards and National Legislation**

1- International Standards

- **Charter of the United Nations**

- Paragraph 1 of Article 1 provides for the importance of: "maintaining international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace."
- Paragraphs (3) and (4) of Article 2 further provide that: "3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered. 4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations."

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)**

The Declaration expressly guarantees the right to life in Article 3, which states: "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person."

- **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)**

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights affirms the supreme status of the right to life, treating it as the central right whose importance exceeds that of all other rights. Article 6, paragraph 1, explicitly provides that: "Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life."

- **Special Procedures**

- Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

(Right to life - right to personal security)

The Rapporteur's 2020 report on the use of armed drones for targeted killings stated:⁶¹

"33. The right to protection against arbitrary deprivation of life is a rule of customary international law, a general principle of international law and a peremptory norm. This right is

⁶¹ [Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions 2020, A/HRC/44/38](#)

enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and regional instruments.

34. States, international bodies and courts have emphasized the complementarity between international humanitarian law and international human rights law. International jurisprudence and human rights treaties confirm the well-established principle that international human rights law continues to apply during war and public emergencies, including states of exception.

36. The participation of States parties in acts of aggression, as defined in international law, resulting in deprivation of life constitutes, ipso facto, a violation of article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, whether or not such acts violate international humanitarian law. States parties that fail to take all reasonable measures to settle their international disputes by peaceful means may fail to fulfil their positive obligation to ensure the right to life, a nexus that is neither created nor expressly provided for by international humanitarian law."

- **International Humanitarian Law**

This is the body of law concerned with protecting lives and property in situations of war, armed conflict and unlawful attacks, particularly civilians who do not participate in wars or conflicts. It includes a number of conventions and protocols containing provisions, including those concerned with the protection of civilians, namely:

- **Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949)**
- **Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, 1977, relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Part IV: Civilian Population), which established a set of fundamental principles and rules aimed at strengthening the protection of civilians and civilian objects during armed conflicts, most notably:**

First: the principle of distinction (Article 48), which underscores the obligation of parties to a conflict at all times to distinguish between the civilian population and combatants, and between civilian objects and military objectives, so that military operations are directed exclusively against military objectives and no others, thereby ensuring respect for and protection of the civilian population and civilian objects.

Second: protection of the civilian population (Article 51), concerning the general protection enjoyed by the civilian

population and individual civilians against the dangers arising from military operations, and setting out core rules, the most important of which are:

- Prohibition of targeting the civilian population or individual civilians in any form.
- Prohibition of acts or threats of violence whose primary purpose is to spread terror among the civilian population.
- Civilians enjoy protection unless and for such time as they take a direct part in hostilities.
- Prohibition of indiscriminate attacks, including attacks that are not directed at a specific military objective or that employ means whose effects cannot be limited.
- Treating bombardment of densely populated civilian areas, or bombardment causing excessive harm compared with the anticipated military advantage, as indiscriminate attacks.
- Prohibition of reprisals directed against the civilian population.
- Prohibition of using the presence of civilians to shield military objectives.
- No exemption from legal obligations toward civilians, even where these provisions have been violated.

Third: protection of civilian objects (Article 52), which provides that civilian objects must not be the object of attack or reprisals and confirms that attacks must be limited to military objectives only.

- **Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998)**

The Rome Statute is one of the most prominent international instruments enshrining international criminal protection of the right to life, by criminalizing acts that constitute grave assaults on the lives and physical integrity of civilians during armed conflicts, as follows:

- Article 7 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, concerning crimes against humanity, criminalizes acts committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, including:
 - (a) Murder.
 - (b) Extermination.
 - (c) Enslavement.
 - (d) Deportation or forcible transfer of population.
 - (e) Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law.
 - (f) Torture.

- (g) Rape and other forms of sexual violence.
 - (h) Persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity.
 - (i) Enforced disappearance of persons.
 - (j) Apartheid.
 - (k) Other inhumane acts intentionally causing great suffering or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health.
- Article 8, paragraph (2)(b)(i), concerning war crimes, criminalizes:
 "Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities", including:
 - Targeting civilians and directly endangering their lives.
 - Carrying out attacks that result in casualties among persons not participating in hostilities.
 - Threatening the security and safety of the civilian population during armed conflicts and unlawful attacks.
 - Article 8, paragraph (2)(b)(ii), also criminalizes "intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects...", including:
 - Non-military civilian installations and facilities.
 - Places where civilians are present or to which they resort for protection and safety.
 - Acts that threaten individuals' lives or prejudice their security and human safety."
 - Article 6, concerning the crime of genocide, likewise affirms the criminalization of killing members of a group, in whole or in part, as one of the gravest forms of serious violation of the right to life and a threat to the human existence of groups protected under international law. It criminalizes the following:
 - Killing members of the group.
 - Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group.
 - Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part.
 - Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group.
 - Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

2- National Legislation

The right to life is one of the fundamental rights enjoying constitutional and legal protection in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Its protection is derived from a set of constitutional provisions and national legislation aimed at preserving human life, ensuring its safety, and strengthening security and stability in the face of various threats, including external attacks.

- **Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain**

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain enshrines the principle of protecting fundamental rights and freedoms as pillars of the legal system. Its provisions indicate that the right to life and physical integrity is implicitly protected through a set of constitutional safeguards, most notably Article 19, which provides:

- (a) Personal freedom is guaranteed in accordance with the law.
- (b) No person may be arrested, detained, imprisoned, searched, have his residence specified, or have his freedom of residence or movement restricted except in accordance with the provisions of the law and under judicial supervision.
- (c) No person may be detained or imprisoned except in places designated for that purpose by law and subject to judicial supervision and health and social care.
- (d) No person may be subjected to physical or mental torture or degrading treatment, and any confession extracted under coercion or threat shall be invalid.

These constitutional safeguards constitute a comprehensive protection system for physical integrity and human dignity, as essential elements in protecting the right to life.

- **Penal Code**

The Penal Code promulgated by Decree-Law No. (15) of 1976 is one of the most important national laws embodying criminal protection of the right to life. It directly criminalizes all forms of assault against human life, foremost among them intentional homicide, attempted homicide and serious bodily harm resulting in death.

The law also prescribes aggravated penalties for crimes affecting the safety of individuals or endangering their lives, including acts committed by dangerous means of violence or aimed at undermining public security or spreading terror among the population, thereby reinforcing general and specific deterrence.

- **Code of Criminal Procedure**

The Code of Criminal Procedure promulgated by Decree-Law No. (46) of 2002 constitutes an essential safeguard for the indirect protection of the right to life by regulating arrest, search and pre-trial detention procedures and by placing strict legal limits on individual liberty,

ensuring that it is not interfered with except in accordance with specific judicial guarantees.

It also aims to strike a balance between the requirements of public security and the protection of individual rights, ensuring that authority is not exercised arbitrarily and strengthening judicial oversight of measures restricting liberty.

- **Bahrain Police Law⁶²**

The Bahrain Police Law promulgated by Decree-Law No. (3) of 1982 regulates the functions and powers of the security agencies. Article (1) provides that: "The Bahrain Police (the Police) is an armed regular force affiliated with the Ministry of Interior. It is responsible for maintaining order, public security, public safety and public morals within the Kingdom; protecting lives, honour, funds and property; taking the necessary measures to prevent crimes and arrest those who commit them; receiving reports, information and complaints; conducting investigations, inquiries and searches; performing all duties imposed on it by laws, regulations, decisions, orders and systems; and assisting State authorities in performing their functions in accordance with the law.

- **Law on Protecting Society from Terrorist Acts**

The Law on Protecting Society from Terrorist Acts promulgated by Decree-Law No. (58) of 2006 is among the most important laws directly connected with protecting the right to life. It criminalizes terrorist acts that target individuals' lives, expose them to danger, aim to spread terror among the population, or undermine security and stability.

Article (1) defines the legal concept of a "terrorist act" as any act intended to disturb public order, expose the safety and security of the Kingdom to danger, or cause damage to the environment or to public or private facilities. Article (2) identifies the direct acts that constitute attacks on the security of members of society and their property when committed for a terrorist purpose, including attacks on persons' lives, safety or freedoms; acts of sabotage, destruction or intentional burning of property; and attacks on automated data-processing and information systems (society's cybersecurity).

- **Sources of Information or Data on the Sinful Iranian Attacks**

- **Data and information received from the relevant authorities:**

Entity	Subject	Response
Government Hospitals	Providing the National Institution	Government hospitals immediately activated

⁶² <https://www.lloc.gov.bh/FullAr/L0382.docx>

	with information and documents on the role of government hospitals in confronting the sinful Iranian aggression against the Kingdom of Bahrain	emergency and disaster-response plans in accordance with approved protocols and policies. The measures included: • Activating the command-and-control centre and managing the incident under a clear command structure. • Raising operational readiness in emergency departments, intensive care units and operating rooms, while ensuring the readiness of beds and vital equipment. • Implementing phased surge-capacity plans according to service-pressure indicators. • Applying triage systems to ensure care is provided according to case priority. • Strengthening coordination and integration with relevant national authorities to ensure rapid response and continuity of health services. • Activating inter-hospital transfer plans to ensure efficient distribution of cases according to capacity. • Securing medical and pharmaceutical supplies and ensuring the readiness of medical and nursing staff around the clock.
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- Monitoring the Readiness of Official Authorities in Confronting the Iranian Attacks and Their Repercussions

Subject	Source - Date	News Link
His Majesty the King, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, visits the injured and wounded following the sinful hostile Iranian attacks	Bahrain News Agency 25/3	Link
Public health readiness	Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Health 19/3	Link
Readiness of Salmaniya Medical Complex	Local newspaper (Al Ayam) 1/3 Bahrain TV 2/3	First link Second link
Readiness of primary health centres	Ministry of Interior 14/3	Link
Measures taken by Salmaniya Medical Complex for those injured by the attack that targeted residential facilities and civilian objects in the Sitra area	Local newspaper (Al Ayam) and Government Hospitals 8/3	Link
Transfer of some Sitra attack injuries to Salmaniya Medical Complex	Bahrain TV 8/3	Link
Transfer of some Sitra attack injuries to Sitra Health Centre	Bahrain TV 8/3	Link
Measures taken by Salmaniya Medical Complex following the attack that targeted a residential building in Manama, which resulted in the death of a 29-year-old Bahraini woman and a number of injuries	Local newspaper (Al Ayam) and Government Hospitals 9/3	Link
Readiness of the National Ambulance in emergencies	Bahrain TV 14/3	Link

Readiness of the Royal Medical Services under exceptional circumstances	Royal Medical Services 1/4	Link
Readiness of the Ministry of Interior - "Unwavering resolve for the nation"	Ministry of Interior 16/4	Link

• Documentation and Classification of the Attacks

Documenting and classifying the sinful Iranian attacks is a fundamental pillar for demonstrating the scale of the violations affecting the right to life and for measuring the gravity of the resulting harm.

This process contributes to consolidating transparency and enables assessment of human, material and psychological losses.

Such documentation also constitutes a legal reference for establishing facts in international and national forums, and a step toward strengthening prevention and protection mechanisms in the future.

The following are a number of attacks that affected the enjoyment of the right to life:

Date	Location	Nature of incident	Injuries and damage	Source
2 March 2026	Salman Industrial City	Missile fragments fell on a vessel under maintenance	Death of an Asian worker and injury of two (2) persons	Bahrain News Agency (BNA)
8 March 2026	Muharraq	Fragments of an Iranian missile fell on a university building, commercial shops and a water desalination station	Injury of four (4) civilians	Ministry of Interior - National Communication Centre

				
				
9 March 2026	Sitra	Iranian targeted buildings	drones residential	Injury of 32 civilians aged from an infant under two months to 45 years. Initial medical assessments confirmed that they sustained direct bodily injuries and deep wounds requiring urgent surgical interventions for a number of the injured, including children. The case of a two-month-old child was recorded as one of the most critical and dangerous cases resulting from these attacks.
				Ministry of Interior - National Communication Centre

				
10 March 2026	Manama	An Iranian drone targeted a building	Death of a female citizen and injury of eight (8) civilians	Ministry of Interior - National Communication Centre
				
				
24 March 2026	While performing national duty	During the interception of Iranian drones and missiles targeting the territory of the Kingdom of Bahrain	Death as a martyr of a Moroccan civilian contractor in the armed forces of the sisterly United Arab Emirates, and injuries to a number of members of the	Ministry of Interior - National Communication Centre

			Bahrain Defence Force and members of the UAE Armed Forces	
4 April 2026	Sitra	Fragments of an Iranian drone fell	Minor injuries to two (2) civilians	Ministry of Interior - National Communication Centre
				
				
12 April 2026	East Sitra	Damage to the Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company facility as a result of the sinful Iranian aggression - ammonia gas leak	A 2-kilometre radius was identified, covering institutions, facilities and a limited portion of Residential Complex 619. Residents were notified of optional evacuation with alternative temporary accommodation provided to them.	Security Media Centre - Ministry of Interior Video

			All safety measures were taken to ensure that no materials that could cause harm would leak.	
14 May 2026	Sitra	Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company	Ministry of Interior: completion of maintenance work, control of the damage sustained by the Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company facility, and completion of the return of citizens from the area to their homes	Link
				
11 June 2026	Hamad Town and Manama	The sinful Iranian aggression targets residential areas	Injury of an 11-year-old girl, burning of vehicles and damage to homes	First link Second link Bahrain TV link



- **Impact of the Sinful Iranian Attacks on the Right to Life**

Although the Kingdom of Bahrain is not a party to the ongoing conflict, it was not immune from the effects of the ongoing sinful Iranian attacks targeting civilian objects and residential areas, which directly and indirectly affected the right to life as an inherent right belonging to every human being.

In this context, **the Human Rights Committee, which monitors the implementation by States of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, addressed in its General Comment No. (36) on the legal interpretation of Article 6 of the Covenant concerning the right to life the obligations of States parties.**⁶³ These include refraining from conduct leading to the termination of life; ensuring the protection of individuals from violations by third parties; taking legislative, administrative and judicial steps to prevent arbitrary deprivation of life and criminalize killing; and the obligation to conduct prompt, independent and transparent investigations into all suspicious deaths or deaths resulting from the use of force.

⁶³ [CCPR General comment No. 36](#)

General Comment No. (36) also imposes strict and categorical obligations on aggressor States, as responsibility extends to air strikes, including persons affected by drones, missiles or air strikes carried out by the aggressor State, and underscores the importance of compliance with international law. Any killing by the aggressor State of civilians or persons hors de combat, such as prisoners and the wounded, constitutes an attack on the right to life.

The Comment also explains the obligations of States subjected to attack. Under international law, the attacked State remains responsible for protecting the right to life of all persons subject to its jurisdiction, while harmonizing international humanitarian law with human rights law. The State is obliged to protect civilians from the effects of the attack and to take positive measures to shield its population from the dangers of hostilities, including preventive measures such as evacuating civilians from active combat zones to safe areas, providing shelters against bombardment, ensuring access to humanitarian and medical assistance and providing food and water to preserve life, in addition to investigating and documenting violations by monitoring crimes and collecting evidence of violations of the right to life committed by the attacking forces against the population.

It follows from the above that any assessment of interference with the right to life must be made in light of the criteria governing the concept of arbitrariness in the deprivation of life, including inappropriateness, injustice, unpredictability of effects, failure to follow due process, and the standards of reasonableness, necessity and proportionality.

Based on these criteria, the effects of the Iranian attacks on the right to life may be analysed as follows:

1. **Criterion of inappropriateness:** targeting residential areas and civilian objects is incompatible with any legitimate justification that takes account of the protection of civilian lives, as the attacks were directed at populated environments without distinction, constituting a fundamental breach of the requirements for protecting the right to life.
2. **Criterion of injustice:** the serious harm caused to civilians by these attacks, including injuries and deaths, reflects an unjust targeting of persons not participating in any hostilities, particularly the most vulnerable groups such as children, older persons and persons with special needs.
3. **Criterion of unpredictability of effects:** these attacks produced broad and uncontrolled consequences, including loss of life, serious injuries and extended psychological and social effects, reflecting an inability to control or predict the scope of damage resulting from the targeting of densely populated civilian areas.
4. **Criterion of failure to follow due process:** the direct or indiscriminate targeting of civilians and civilian objects constitutes a clear breach of the basic safeguards requiring respect for the rules of legal protection of

individuals in all circumstances, including distinction between civilian and military targets.

5. **Criteria of reasonableness, necessity and proportionality:** the facts showed that the use of force in populated civilian areas was not proportionate to any possible objective, as the harm inflicted on civilians exceeded any reasonable justification or necessity that could warrant this pattern of targeting, resulting in grave humanitarian effects on the population.

The seriousness of these criteria is most clearly illustrated by the targeting of residential buildings in Sitra on 9 March 2026, which resulted in the injury of 32 civilians, including children. Some suffered serious injuries requiring urgent surgical intervention, including a two-month-old infant, reflecting the scale of the violation of the right to life and the grave humanitarian consequences that followed.

Similarly, the targeting of a residential building in the capital, Manama, on 10 March 2026 resulted in the death of a Bahraini woman aged 29 and the recording of eight injuries.

In the medium and long term, the effects of the attacks are not confined to the repercussions associated with civilian victims and direct human losses. They extend to a continuing threat to the right to life as the highest and most fundamental right in the human rights system. The persistence of a security threat and the targeting of civilian areas affect the stability of the safe environment necessary to preserve individuals' lives, entrench fear for civilian safety, limit the sense of personal security and affect the stability of society as a whole.

The targeting of oil facilities, particularly those related to the petrochemical and fertilizer sector, such as ammonia plants, constitutes a dangerous escalation that may lead to dual disasters. These include destruction of infrastructure and leakage of highly toxic ammonia gas, threatening lives and causing serious environmental and economic damage. Liquid ammonia may turn into a toxic gas that spreads rapidly through the air. Disruption of cooling and pressure systems due to power outages or damage to safety systems can lead to loss of control over tank pressure and temperature, causing valves to burst and gas to be released into the atmosphere. All of this has serious health effects on the respiratory system. Inhaling high concentrations of the gas causes severe irritation and burns to the throat and trachea, and may lead to fluid accumulation in the lungs, causing suffocation and death. It may also cause chemical burns and temporary or permanent blindness if the eyes are not washed with water quickly, which has a direct impact on the right to life.

The repeated pressures resulting from these attacks, and the accompanying need to raise security readiness and respond rapidly to emergencies, may drain national resources and capabilities over the long term, posing challenges to the State's ability to continue providing the highest levels of effective protection of life. The possibility of such attacks recurring also weakens predictability of the security situation and increases instability,

which adversely affects the preventive and anticipatory protection guarantees associated with the right to life.

Accordingly, these developments confirm that protecting the right to life is not limited to preventing direct deaths, but also includes providing a stable and safe environment, strengthening preventive measures, and ensuring the sustainability of national capacity to protect lives under all circumstances, in line with relevant international human rights standards.

The targeting of hotel facilities in the capital, Manama, also had a significant impact on the right to life, whether for citizens or residents.

- **Efforts of the Kingdom to Mitigate the Effects of the Iranian Attacks on the Right to Life**

Within the framework of its constitutional and legal responsibility to protect the civilian population and preserve security and stability, the Kingdom of Bahrain adopted an integrated set of national measures and procedures to address the repercussions arising from the sinful Iranian attacks. These efforts were based on a comprehensive approach combining security, preventive, humanitarian and service-related dimensions, ensuring protection of the right to life and civilian safety, strengthening community security, maintaining the continuity of basic services, and reducing the negative effects on citizens and residents.

The most prominent of these efforts were as follows:

1- Raising National Readiness and Activating Emergency Plans

The competent authorities raised readiness levels across various vital sectors and activated emergency and rapid-response plans to ensure immediate handling of developments and reduce risks that could threaten the lives and safety of civilians.

2- Enhancing Security Protection for Civilians and Civilian Objects

Security presence was intensified in residential and vital areas, and preventive measures were strengthened to protect civilians, civilian objects and vital facilities, contributing to enhanced security and stability and reducing risks to lives and property.

3- Developing the Monitoring and Early-Warning System

The competent authorities strengthened monitoring, surveillance and early-warning systems and activated national alert systems and sirens, enabling early warning of potential risks and raising community preparedness to respond to them.

4- Strengthening Field Response and Institutional Coordination

The readiness of field intervention and response teams was increased, and mechanisms for coordination and integration among security, military, health and service agencies were developed, ensuring rapid

response to incidents and emergencies and reducing their effects on the population.

5- Providing Urgent Health and Ambulance Care

The Kingdom ensured immediate health care for the injured by raising the readiness of hospitals, health facilities and ambulance services, and by ensuring the rapid provision of the necessary medical services to preserve lives and limit health complications.

6- Providing Humanitarian and Social Support to Those Affected

Efforts included providing temporary shelter services to affected persons and psychological and social support to the groups most affected, particularly children, women, older persons and persons with disabilities, thereby strengthening their ability to overcome the humanitarian effects of the attacks.

7- Ensuring the Continuity of Basic Services

The competent authorities took the necessary measures to ensure the continuity of health, educational, housing and social services, and to maintain the efficiency of infrastructure, public utilities and basic services for citizens and residents.

8- Enhancing Community Awareness and Public Safety

Official authorities issued guidance and awareness messages through various media and technological channels to provide citizens and residents with the instructions needed to deal with exceptional circumstances, raise community awareness and enhance public safety.

9- Supporting Community Stability and Combating Rumours

Official authorities ensured the continuous provision of accurate and reliable information and confronted rumours and misinformation, thereby strengthening community trust and reducing the psychological and social effects associated with crises.

These efforts reflect the Kingdom of Bahrain's commitment to protecting the right to life and safeguarding human dignity through an integrated national system aimed at protecting civilians, enhancing security and stability, and ensuring the continuity of basic services under various exceptional circumstances.

2) The Right to Education

• Introduction

The right to education is one of the fundamental human rights. It is an inherent right of every person and is indispensable for developing abilities and skills, preserving dignity, and enabling participation in society. It means the right of every individual to access available, accessible and quality education on the basis of equality and non-discrimination, across the various stages of education.

This right is an economic, social and cultural right of a progressively binding nature. The State is therefore required to take the necessary measures to ensure its availability, accessibility and continuity in all circumstances, to guarantee non-discrimination, and to secure the minimum level of basic education.

The right to education is also an enabling right that is closely linked to the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 4 of the 2030 Agenda, which seeks to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all and to promote lifelong learning opportunities. Education plays a central role in achieving human, economic and social development by helping to reduce poverty, enhance employment opportunities, and enable individuals - especially priority groups - to participate effectively in society and improve their living and social conditions.

In light of the criminal Iranian attacks and the resulting security threats and risks, together with their direct and indirect repercussions on the conduct of the educational process, this section monitors the extent to which the right to education was affected during that period. It also reviews the efforts and measures taken by the State to ensure continuity of education and to safeguard this right for the different educational and age groups, including priority groups and persons with special needs, across kindergartens, school education at its various stages, technical and vocational education, and higher education, while identifying the challenges and impacts faced by students and educational institutions under those exceptional circumstances.

- **Legal Basis of the Right to Education under International Standards and National Legislation**

1- International standards:

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)**

The Declaration expressly guarantees the right to education in Article 26,⁶⁴ emphasizing that elementary education must be free and compulsory, that technical and vocational education must be made generally available, and that higher education must be accessible on the basis of merit. It also defines the objectives of education as the full development of the human personality and the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, while recognizing the right of parents to choose the kind of education given to their children.

- **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

Article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights⁶⁵ affirms that education is a right of every person. It defines its objectives as developing human dignity and enabling social participation, and obliges States to ensure free and compulsory primary education, to work progressively toward making secondary education generally available and accessible, and to ensure access to higher education on the basis of merit.

⁶⁴Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 26, provides: 1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. 2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and racial or religious groups, and shall further United Nations activities for the maintenance of peace. 3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

⁶⁵International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 13, provides that States parties recognize the right of everyone to education and agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and its dignity and shall strengthen respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They also agree that education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further United Nations activities for the maintenance of peace. The article further requires compulsory and free primary education for all, generally available and accessible secondary education, higher education accessible on the basis of capacity, encouragement of basic education for those who have not completed primary education, development of a school system, an adequate fellowship system, and continuous improvement of the material conditions of teaching staff. It also protects parents' freedom to choose schools and the freedom of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject to minimum standards.

Article 14 of the same Covenant⁶⁶ further requires States parties to secure compulsory and free primary education within two years of becoming parties to the Covenant, and to adopt a detailed plan of action for the progressive implementation of compulsory and free primary education within a reasonable number of years to be fixed in that plan.

- **General comments issued by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

- **General Comment No. 13**⁶⁷ provides the most comprehensive interpretation of the content of the right to education and its interrelated essential features: availability, accessibility, acceptability and adaptability. It also clarifies States' obligations, particularly immediate obligations such as prohibiting discrimination and ensuring a minimum core of basic education, as well as progressive obligations related to expanding the scope of education and improving its quality.
- **General Comment No. 11**⁶⁸ focuses specifically on the obligation of States that have not yet secured free and compulsory primary education to develop and implement a clear, time-bound national plan of action to guarantee this right. It emphasizes that free and compulsory primary education is a core obligation that cannot be deferred, and that States must adopt effective legislative, administrative and financial measures to achieve it as soon as possible. Such plans must be comprehensive, implementable, and consistent with the principles of non-discrimination and equal opportunity, ensuring that all children can access basic education without barriers.

- **Special Rapporteur on the right to education**

In the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education entitled 'The right to education in armed conflict: a human rights imperative', document A/80/479 issued in 2025,⁶⁹ the Rapporteur stated: '7. Education systems are deliberately targeted (referred to as *educide*), especially in protracted crises. Violations that undermine the right to education include the use of educational spaces for military purposes, child recruitment, conflict-related sexual violence against girls, ideological manipulation of curricula, and bans on the use of local

⁶⁶International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 14, provides that any State party which has not yet secured compulsory primary education free of charge must, within two years, work out and adopt a detailed plan of action for the progressive implementation of compulsory education free of charge for all, within a reasonable number of years fixed in the plan.

⁶⁷[General Comment No. 13 issued by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.](#)

⁶⁸[General Comment No. 11 issued by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.](#)

⁶⁹[Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education on 'The right to education in armed conflict: a human rights imperative', A/80/479, issued in 2025.](#)

languages in education and textbooks in occupied territories. Moreover, violations of the rules protecting civilian objects under international humanitarian law may deprive children of access to essential services and expose them to direct harm. When homes, schools and playgrounds become unsafe, children are unable to exercise their right to play and leisure, which are essential to their well-being, resilience and recovery.'

- **UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)⁷⁰**

Articles 1 to 5 of this Convention affirm that education must be available to all without discrimination, and that States must take all necessary measures to ensure equal educational opportunities and remove any restrictions or practices that exclude certain groups. The Convention also emphasizes respect for freedom of educational choice and the guarantee of uniform quality standards.

- **Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)⁷¹**

Article 28 provides for the child's right to education and stresses the need to make primary education compulsory and available to all. Article 29 defines the aims of education, including the development of the child's personality and abilities, the strengthening of respect for human rights, and preparing the child for responsible life in a society based on tolerance.

- **International humanitarian law and the two Additional Protocols of 1977**

International humanitarian law affirms the protection of the right to education during armed conflicts and unlawful attacks. The Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, particularly Article 24, requires the necessary measures to ensure the care of children who are orphaned or separated from their families, including ensuring their education. Article 50 also refers to the obligation of the occupying power to facilitate the work of educational institutions and to ensure the continued education of children.⁷²

Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1977, Article 78(2), provides that children must receive protection and care and that their education must continue during international armed conflicts. Additional Protocol II, Article 4(3)(a), concerning non-international armed conflicts, also affirms that children must receive education consistent with the wishes of their parents and the cultural and social values of their communities.⁷³⁷⁴

⁷⁰ [UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education.](#)

⁷¹ [Convention on the Rights of the Child.](#)

⁷² [Fourth Geneva Convention.](#)

⁷³ [Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1977.](#)

⁷⁴ [Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions of 1977.](#)

- **Security Council Resolution 2601 (2021) on the protection of education in conflict⁷⁵**

The resolution emphasizes the need to protect students, teachers and educational institutions from attacks during armed conflicts and unlawful attacks. It condemns attacks on schools and their use for military purposes because of their direct impact on depriving children of their right to education. It also calls on parties to conflicts to take the necessary measures to ensure the continuity of education in a safe environment and to strengthen the protection of educational facilities in accordance with the rules of international humanitarian law.

- **Security Council Resolution 1998 (2011)⁷⁶**

The resolution stresses the importance of ensuring continuity of education during attacks and crises, and emphasizes the need to take measures to protect children, students and educational institutions from the effects of armed attacks and aggression, while underscoring States' obligation to respect the relevant rules of international humanitarian law protecting education and preventing obstruction of access to it.

2- National legislation:

- **Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain⁷⁷**

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain guarantees the right to education in Article 7 and affirms the State's role in providing educational and cultural services to citizens.

- **Law No. 27 of 2005 on Education.⁷⁸**

This law provides that education is a guaranteed right for all citizens. It sets out the general objectives of education in developing the individual in religious, national, scientific and cultural aspects. It also regulates the stages of education, particularly basic education, affirming its compulsory and free nature, the State's duty to provide it, and the responsibility of parents to ensure that their children are enrolled. The law defines the responsibilities of the Ministry of Education, including developing educational plans to advance both general and technical

⁷⁵ [Security Council Resolution No. 2601 of 2021.](#)

⁷⁶ [Security Council Resolution No. 1998 of 2011.](#)

⁷⁷ Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain, Article 7, provides that the State shall sponsor science, literature and the arts, encourage scientific research, and guarantee educational and cultural services for citizens. Education shall be compulsory and free in the early stages specified by law, which shall also set the necessary plan to eradicate illiteracy. The law regulates religious and national education at all stages and types of education, strengthens the citizen's personality and pride in Arab identity, permits individuals and bodies to establish private schools and universities under State supervision and in accordance with the law, and guarantees the sanctity of educational institutions.

⁷⁸ [Law No. 27 of 2005 on Education.](#)

education, preparing curricula and study plans, supervising public and private educational institutions, encouraging private education as part of the Kingdom's public policy, regulating scholarships and grants, combating illiteracy and providing adult education, while giving due attention to religious and national education and the Arabic language.

- **Law No. 4 of 2026 on Private Educational Institutions.**⁷⁹

This law establishes a legal framework regulating private educational institutions. It addresses the various related aspects, including the objectives on which such institutions must be based, the conditions and procedures for licensing their establishment and operation, the approved study system, and the financial system with which they must comply. It also defines the powers of the Ministry of Education in granting licences and carrying out supervision, monitoring and inspection, in order to ensure that these institutions comply with approved educational policies and standards in a manner consistent with the Kingdom's public policy and supportive of the quality and sustainability of the educational process.

- **Law No. 3 of 2005**⁸⁰

At the institutional level governing the right to education, the Higher Education Council was established to set the intended objectives of higher education institutions. The law also defines its responsibilities in preparing the general policy for higher education in the Kingdom, examining the difficulties it faces and proposing appropriate solutions, without overlooking the Council's mandate to monitor higher education institutions and supervise their programmes and support services.

- **Decree No. 83 of 2012 regulating the National Authority for Qualifications and Quality Assurance of Education and Training**⁸¹

The decree was issued to improve the quality of education and training in the Kingdom and to reorganize the Education and Training Quality Authority in a manner that strengthens the independence of its decisions and improves the efficiency of educational and training institutions. Its provisions establish a national reference body concerned with ensuring that such institutions comply with international standards by enhancing performance quality across all levels of education, including general education, higher education and vocational training. It also consolidates transparency through the publication of periodic reports reflecting the reality of educational performance, enabling parents and the public to review institutional standards, while focusing on improving educational outcomes in line with labour-market requirements and evolving needs.

⁷⁹ [Law No. 4 of 2026 on Private Educational Institutions.](#)

⁸⁰ [Law No. 3 of 2005 on Higher Education.](#)

⁸¹ [Decree No. 83 of 2012 regulating the National Authority for Qualifications and Quality Assurance of Education and Training.](#)

The decree also grants the Authority broad powers to conduct periodic reviews and comprehensive evaluation visits to educational institutions, and to manage the National Qualifications Framework by placing national qualifications of all academic and vocational types within it to verify their scientific and practical quality. It further supervises the preparation and implementation of national examinations that measure students' performance levels at different educational stages. The decree also clarifies the Authority's legal status, including its legal personality, financial and administrative independence, and its supervision by the Council of Ministers, thereby strengthening its role in supporting decision-making in the Kingdom's education sector.

• Sources of information or data on the criminal Iranian attacks

In monitoring and documenting the Iranian attacks and their repercussions on the right to education, the report relied on information and digital data, media coverage published through the official social-media accounts of the competent authorities, such as the Ministry of Education, Bahrain TV and local newspapers, as well as official correspondence with relevant entities, particularly the Ministry of Education. This was done to ensure the highest levels of accuracy and objectivity in documenting the impact of those attacks.

- Monitoring the readiness of the educational process in confronting the Iranian attacks and their repercussions

Link	Source and date	Subject
First link Second link Third link	- Ministry of Education and Higher Education Council 28/2 - Ministry of Education 9/3 - Local newspaper (Al Ayam) 28/2	Closure of schools and universities and transition to distance learning
First link Second link	- Ministry of Education 28/2 - Local newspaper (Al Ayam) 28/2	Rescheduling examinations until the return to in-person education
First link	- Local newspaper (Al Ayam) 8/3	Preparations by the Ministry of Education to ensure continuity of education

First link Second link Third link	- Ministry of Education 30/3 - Local newspaper (Al Ayam) 29/3 - Minister of Education 5/4	Commencement of formative assessment pauses in public schools through the digital system
Link	- Ministry of Education 31/3	Ministry of Education personnel deliver formative assessments to students wishing to complete them at home, taking account of exceptional circumstances
First link Second link Third link Fourth link	- Ministry of Education 31/3 - Bahrain TV 2/4 - Ministry of Education 12/4 - Ministry of Education 12/4	Update on operational procedures for educational institutions
First link Second link	- Ministry of Education 13/4 - Local newspaper (Al Ayam) 13/4	Launch of the (Imkan) programme for free evening remedial lessons for public-school students
First link	- Local newspaper (Al Ayam) 12/4	Return of teaching staff to schools
First link Second link	- Ministry of Education 17/4 - Local newspaper (Al Ayam) 19/4	Resumption of in-person school attendance, with schools applying both in-person and distance-learning options, and the Minister of Education inspecting the educational process in a number of public schools
Link	- Local newspaper (Al Ayam) 12/4	Minister of Education: We will give all students the choice between continuing distance learning or returning in person

Link	- Local newspaper (Al Ayam) 28/3	The Minister of Education explains the mechanism for conducting examinations and completing curricula under the current circumstances
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- Official news on field visits

Link	Source	Subject
First link Second link	- Ministry of Education 8/3 - Local newspaper (Al Ayam) 8/3	The Minister of Education inspects the site of a university in Muharraq after its building sustained material damage from missile fragments caused by the indiscriminate shelling of the Iranian aggression
Link	- Local newspaper (Al Ayam) 8/3	Commander of the Royal Medical Services conducts an inspection visit to check on the condition of those injured in the incident targeting a university
First link Second link	- Bahrain TV and Ministry of Education 8/3 - Ministry of Education 8/3	The Minister of Education visits a number of schools to review the progress of education through digital platforms and during in-person attendance
First link Second link Third link	- Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health 10/3 - Ministry of Education 10/3 - Bahrain TV 11/3	The Minister of Education visits Salmaniya Medical Complex to check on injured school students from Sitra affected by the criminal Iranian attacks

• Documentation and classification of the attacks

Documenting and classifying the criminal Iranian attacks is a core element for identifying the scale of violations affecting the right to education, determining the extent to which the educational process was affected by the

exceptional circumstances, and measuring the scale of violations that may affect continuity of education or the safety of the educational environment.

The documentation and classification methodology promotes transparency and provides an accurate database that helps analyse the nature of the attacks and identify their patterns and their direct and indirect effects on students and educational institutions.

This documentation also constitutes a legal reference for proving the facts before national and international fora, and a step toward strengthening future prevention and protection mechanisms.

The following are examples of attacks that could have affected enjoyment of the right to education:

Source	Injuries and damage	Nature of incident	Location	Date
Ministry of Interior - National Communication Centre	- The university building sustained material damage. - Four (4) civilians were injured	A university was struck by missile fragments as a result of unjustified indiscriminate shelling.	Muharraaq	7 March
				

• Impact of the criminal Iranian attacks on the right to education

Based on General Comment No. 13 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which identifies the essential components of the right to education - availability, accessibility, acceptability and adaptability - the criminal Iranian attacks had a tangible impact on the enjoyment of the right to education. Their effects extended to direct and indirect dimensions in the short and long term, and produced psychological, social and academic repercussions on the various groups benefiting from the educational process, including students, parents and educational staff, as follows:

- 1. Availability:** The continuity of the educational process was directly affected by the closure of schools, universities and kindergartens and the shift to distance learning. This affected the readiness and stability of the educational environment, as availability includes the existence of safe educational institutions and facilities capable of performing their educational functions regularly. Reliance on e-learning and digital platforms as a temporary alternative to in-person education also revealed a digital divide among students, resulting from differences in technical capacity, availability of suitable electronic devices, quality of internet connection and suitability of the home-learning environment. This affected some students' ability to benefit from education, follow educational content equally and attend virtual classes regularly. These circumstances also contributed to learning gaps and disparities in achievement levels and basic skills, such as social interaction and mental health among students. They further created long-term challenges that may affect the efficiency of educational outcomes and the readiness of some educational groups, particularly in applied specializations. This requires the continued adoption of measures supporting educational and psychological recovery and strengthening the readiness of the education system to deal with future emergencies.
- 2. Accessibility:** Education must be available and accessible to all without discrimination, whether geographically, physically or economically, and students must be able to access educational institutions and programmes safely and regularly. Vulnerable groups must be able to benefit from educational services on an equal footing with others, ensuring the continuity of education even in exceptional circumstances. This criterion was affected by the Iranian attacks, as some students faced difficulties in continuing education regularly, particularly students affected by the indiscriminate shelling that struck residential and educational buildings after one university facility was hit by missile fragments. The resulting physical or psychological injuries and material damage disrupted their safe living environment and negatively affected their regular participation in education. Students with special needs were also more severely affected because they require specialized support and educational tools that may be difficult to provide with the same efficiency through alternative or distance-learning modes.
- 3. Acceptability:** This criterion relates to the quality and appropriateness of education and the provision of a safe educational environment. It was affected by the repercussions of the criminal Iranian attacks and their notable psychological and social effects, including anxiety and fear among children and students caused by warning sirens and loud sounds, which undermined their sense of safety inside and outside the educational environment. These circumstances also affected the quality of interaction within the educational process and students'

ability to concentrate, understand and achieve academically in a normal manner.

These effects were more pronounced among children, kindergarten students and early education students, given that these stages rely primarily on direct interaction within the educational environment and play an important role in ensuring psychological and social stability and developing cognitive, behavioural and social skills. The circumstances also placed additional burdens on parents in supervising distance learning and providing an appropriate learning environment at home. The attacks also created risks of cyber intrusions or misuse of students' and teachers' personal data, particularly given the extensive reliance on digital tools during crises and emergencies.

- 4. Adaptability:** The circumstances also affected this criterion through the need for the education system to adapt rapidly to emergencies by shifting to alternative modes of education, rescheduling examinations and taking measures to ensure continuity of learning. This demonstrates the importance of the system's capacity to respond to exceptional circumstances and to the needs of different educational groups without a complete interruption of the educational process.

Some educational aspects connected with practical and applied specializations, particularly medical, engineering and technical fields, were also affected because practical training and educational laboratories could not be completed in the usual manner. This affected the acquisition of applied skills. In addition, the sudden interruption and shift to distance learning led to the reduction of some curricula or the shortening of educational content, affecting the breadth and depth of the knowledge received by students.

- **Efforts of the Kingdom of Bahrain to mitigate the effects of the criminal Iranian attacks on the right to education**

As part of the Kingdom of Bahrain's commitment to ensuring the continuity of education and protecting the right to education during the exceptional circumstances resulting from the criminal Iranian attacks, the Ministry of Education, in coordination with the competent authorities, adopted an integrated package of organizational, educational and awareness-raising measures. These aimed to reduce the negative effects on students and educational institutions and to ensure the continuation of education at all levels without interruption. The efforts included developing teaching and assessment mechanisms, enhancing flexibility in the delivery of educational services, providing academic and psychological support to students, assisting groups most in need of educational care, following up on the conditions of affected educational institutions, and strengthening community and educational awareness. They can be summarized as follows:

1. Continuity of education and digital transformation

The Ministry of Education activated emergency plans and raised readiness across educational institutions, while shifting to distance learning through approved digital platforms. This ensured the continuation of study for more than 150,000 students in public schools, more than 90,000 students in private schools, and more than 50,000 students in higher education institutions, in addition to providing the technical and technological support necessary to ensure continuity of education.

2. Development of the assessment and examination system

The Ministry adopted a flexible system for formative assessments and examinations, including rescheduling certain assessments, shortening parts of curricula, extending examination time, and allowing multiple options for taking them in person, remotely or at home for exceptional cases. This ensured continuity of assessment and educational fairness under emergency circumstances.⁸²

3. Support for students in exceptional circumstances

The Ministry allowed home-based assessments for students who were unable to attend or use the usual technical tools. A total of 285 male and female students were visited at their homes, including students with disabilities and cases facing exceptional circumstances. The Ministry also issued the necessary instructions to private schools to ensure the continuity of international-certificate programmes through flexible assessment mechanisms that preserve the quality and credibility of educational outcomes.

4. Compensating for learning loss and supporting students with disabilities

The Ministry launched the 'Imkan' programme for free remedial evening lessons for public-school students, with the aim of compensating for learning loss and strengthening academic achievement. It also continued to provide educational and assessment services for students with disabilities and persons of determination, while granting parents the necessary flexibility to choose the most appropriate learning mode for their children according to their individual needs.⁸³

5. Gradual and flexible resumption of in-person education

The Ministry adopted a gradual approach to resuming in-person education by reopening nurseries, kindergartens, schools for students

⁸² News item: Ministry of Education website - Ministry personnel deliver formative assessments to students wishing to complete them at home, taking account of exceptional circumstances: <https://www.instagram.com/reel/DWjGDkLjOme/>

⁸³ News item: Ministry of Education website - Launch of the free evening remedial lessons programme 'Imkan' for public-school students in grade 9, secondary level, and technical and vocational education. <https://moe.gov.bh/ar/free-evening-imkan-remedial-program-for-government-school-students-in-grade-9-secondary-and-technical-and-vocational-education>

with disabilities, public and private schools, and higher education institutions according to carefully phased plans, while maintaining the option of distance learning when needed and ensuring the continuation of supporting educational services and activities.

6. Follow-up on affected educational institutions and students

The Ministry followed up on the conditions of educational institutions affected by the criminal Iranian attacks by assessing damage and taking the necessary remedial measures. It also gave special attention to injured and affected students by following up on their health and educational conditions and providing the necessary academic and psychological support, ensuring that their right to education and their academic continuity were not affected.

7. Awareness and educational guidance

The Ministry intensified its awareness efforts through its official platforms by publishing guidance materials and educational videos directed at students and parents, with the aim of raising awareness on how to deal with exceptional circumstances, reducing associated psychological effects, warning against rumours and unreliable news, and facilitating access to lessons and electronic educational platforms.

These efforts reflect an integrated national approach aimed at protecting the right to education and ensuring continuity of the educational process in all circumstances, by providing a flexible, safe and inclusive learning environment, preserving the quality and equity of education, and strengthening the ability of educational institutions and students to adapt to crises and reduce their impact on education.

3) The Right to Liberty and Personal Security

• Introduction

The right to liberty and personal security is one of the fundamental pillars of the human rights system. It guarantees every individual the ability to live in a safe and stable environment, free from fear or threats that may affect life or physical or psychological integrity. States are obliged to protect and guarantee this right not only under ordinary circumstances, but also during crises, conflicts and exceptional situations in which societies may face risks threatening the security and stability of individuals.

The concept of the right to liberty and personal security is not limited to protection from unlawful arrest or assault. It extends to protecting individuals from various threats and risks, strengthening community security, ensuring the safety of civilians, and taking the necessary preventive measures to preserve lives and protect civilian objects and vital facilities, thereby achieving reassurance and stability and preserving human dignity and safety.

The importance of this right lies in its close connection with all other rights and freedoms. Individuals cannot enjoy their civil, political, economic, social or cultural rights, or lead a normal life, in the absence of security and stability or under constant fear and threat.

The criminal Iranian missile and drone attacks targeting civilian objects in the Kingdom of Bahrain disrupted public security and stability and imposed direct and indirect threats on citizens and residents alike. The deaths, injuries and damage caused to residential areas and public facilities negatively affected individuals' sense of personal security and reassurance, and created exceptional challenges for the competent authorities in protecting civilians and ensuring their safety.

The effects of these attacks also placed increasing pressure on the security system and emergency-response teams, which had to respond immediately to threats and urgent incidents and strengthen preventive and precautionary measures to protect lives and maintain public security. Safeguarding this human right therefore became a national challenge requiring the highest levels of readiness and coordination among the relevant authorities.

This section therefore monitors the direct repercussions of those attacks on the right to liberty and personal security, highlights the efforts made by the State to protect citizens and residents and safeguard their security and safety, and identifies the humanitarian and security challenges and effects imposed by those exceptional circumstances.

- **Legal Basis of the Right to Liberty and Personal Security under International Standards and National Legislation**

1- International standards

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)**

The right to security is one of the fundamental rights guaranteed under international human rights law. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights expressly provides for it in Article 3, which states: 'Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.'

- **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)**

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights affirms the protection of the right to liberty and personal security, considering it a core right that may not be violated. Article 9(1) provides: 'Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.'⁸⁴

- **International humanitarian law**

This body of law is concerned with the protection of lives and property in situations of war, armed conflict and unlawful attacks, particularly civilians who do not participate in hostilities or conflicts. It includes a number of conventions and protocols containing provisions relevant to the protection of civilians, including:

- **Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949)**
- **Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, 1977, relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Part IV: Civilian Population), which includes several relevant provisions, as follows:**

Article 48 - Principle of distinction: Parties to the conflict must at all times distinguish between the civilian population and combatants, and between civilian objects and military objectives, and must direct their operations only against military objectives, thereby ensuring respect for and protection of civilians and civilian objects.

Article 51 - Protection of the civilian population: This article prohibits attacks against the civilian population or individual civilians, and also prohibits acts or threats of violence whose primary purpose is to spread terror among the civilian population.

⁸⁴ This right is not limited to protection from internal arbitrariness; it extends to safeguarding individuals against every external threat affecting their personal safety and security. This makes the criminal Iranian attacks against civilians in the Kingdom of Bahrain a clear violation of the substance of this article.

Article 52 - Protection of Civilian Objects: Civilian objects shall not be the object of attack or reprisal, and attacks shall be restricted to military objectives only. Military objectives are those objects which, by their nature, location, purpose, or use, make an effective contribution to military action, and whose destruction would confer a clear military advantage in the circumstances then prevailing. If there is any doubt as to the nature of any object, it shall be presumed to be civilian and shall not be targeted.

- **Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998)⁸⁵**

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court expressly criminalizes external attacks against civilians. Article 8(2)(b)(i) criminalizes 'intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities.'

Article 8(2)(b)(v) of the same Statute further criminalizes 'attacking or bombarding, by whatever means, towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended and which are not military objectives.'

2- National legislation:

- **Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain**

The Constitution guarantees the right to liberty and personal security through a set of constitutional and legislative safeguards aimed at protecting individuals and preserving their physical and psychological integrity from any threats or risks affecting their security and stability, including exceptional circumstances and external attacks that may endanger civilian lives and safety. Article 19(a) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain provides that 'personal liberty is guaranteed in accordance with the law,' and prohibits any measures affecting an individual's liberty or safety except in accordance with the law and under legal and judicial guarantees.

In addition, the Constitution empowers the competent authorities to take the necessary security and preventive measures to protect citizens and residents, maintain public security and safeguard individuals, particularly in emergencies and situations of threat that may arise from attacks or external risks. This reflects the State's

⁸⁵ The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court provides indirect protection for the right to liberty and personal security by criminalizing acts that affect the safety and liberty of individuals, including deprivation of liberty, enforced disappearance, torture, inhuman treatment and attacks directed against civilians, as crimes against humanity and war crimes that constitute grave violations of a person's physical and psychological integrity.

commitment to protecting the right to liberty and personal security and to strengthening community stability.

- **Bahraini Penal Code**

The Penal Code, issued by Decree-Law No. 15 of 1976, is one of the most important national laws related to protecting the right to personal security. It criminalizes acts that affect public security and the safety of individuals, including offences that endanger life or threaten the stability of society.

This includes criminalizing acts that may disrupt public security or endanger the life or safety of civilians. The law also prescribes aggravated penalties for offences committed using means that threaten public safety or are intended to spread terror among the population.

- **Code of Criminal Procedure**

The Code of Criminal Procedure, issued by Decree-Law No. 46 of 2002, constitutes the procedural framework guaranteeing personal liberty. It sets legal restrictions and safeguards on arrest, search and detention procedures, preventing any interference with individual liberty except within the limits permitted by law and under judicial oversight.

This law reflects the State's commitment to preventing abuse of authority and strengthening the protection of individuals from any unlawful restriction of their liberty, in line with relevant constitutional and international standards.

- **Bahrain Police Law**

The Bahrain Police Law, issued by Decree-Law No. 3 of 1982, regulates the duties and powers of the security agencies in the Kingdom of Bahrain. It entrusts them with maintaining public order, protecting lives and property, and responding to any threats affecting internal security or community stability.

This legal framework enhances the Kingdom's capacity for immediate response to risks and attacks, including external threats, in a manner that ensures the protection of civilians and the provision of a safe and stable environment.

- **Counter-Terrorism Law**

The Law on Protecting Society from Terrorist Acts, issued by Decree-Law No. 58 of 2006, is one of the most relevant laws in this area. It criminalizes terrorist acts that threaten State security and the safety of individuals, including the use or threat of violence to spread terror among the population or harm public security and stability.

This law strengthens the national legal framework for confronting threats of a transboundary nature, ensuring protection of the rights

to life, liberty and personal security from any organized or unlawful attacks.

- **Sources of information or data on the criminal Iranian attacks**

- **Monitoring the readiness of the competent authorities in relation to the right to liberty and personal security in confronting the Iranian attacks and their repercussions**

News link	Source	Subject
News link	Bahrain News Agency (BNA) 28/2	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs urges all Bahraini citizens present in the Islamic Republic of Iran to leave immediately through available exits in order to preserve their security and safety
News link	Bahrain News Agency (BNA) 28/2	The Ministry of Education announces the shift to distance learning starting tomorrow and until further notice
News link	Bahrain News Agency (BNA) 28/2	Civil Service Bureau: Activation of remote work at a rate of 70% in ministries and government agencies
News link	Ministry of Interior 6/3	The Civil Defence Council announces a ban on gatherings in streets and public squares in order to protect public safety and strengthen civil-protection measures.
News link	Ministry of Interior 28/2	Ministry of Interior: Citizens and residents are urged to exercise caution and review the immediate precautions to be taken if a loud explosion is heard.
News link News link News link News link	Ministry of Interior - National Communication Centre 15/3 Daily briefing 7/3	The Ministry of Interior in the Kingdom of Bahrain issued a media briefing on security developments linked to the attacks, affirming that the security

News link	Daily briefing 14/3 Daily briefing 19/3 Daily briefing 3/5	authorities continue to raise readiness levels and take the necessary measures to ensure the safety of citizens and residents and to strengthen field monitoring and follow-up procedures, thereby protecting public security and responding immediately to any developments that may affect community stability or individual safety.
News link	Al Bilad Bahraini newspaper 1/4	Minister of Interior: Bahrain remains steadfast in defending its sovereignty and protecting its citizens and residents

• Documentation and Classification of the Attacks

Documenting and classifying the unlawful Iranian attacks is a key basis for demonstrating the scale of the violations affecting the right to liberty and personal security, and for assessing the gravity of the direct and indirect threats posed to individuals' physical and psychological safety and security stability.

This process helps consolidate the principles of transparency and human rights monitoring by enabling an assessment of the scale of damage and impacts resulting from human losses, injuries, fear, and instability experienced by individuals.

This documentation also constitutes a legal reference for establishing facts before national and international forums, and a step toward strengthening future prevention and protection mechanisms, ensuring non-repetition of violations, and safeguarding the right to liberty and personal security in accordance with relevant international standards.

The following are examples of attacks that affected the enjoyment of the right to liberty and personal security:

Source	Injuries and Damage	Nature of Incident	Location	Date
First Link Second Link	Material damage occurred and individuals' personal security was affected	Ministry of Interior statement: the Iranian aggression targets the Crowne Plaza Hotel	Manama	2 March 2026

News Link	Ministry of Interior: the Iranian aggression targeted a hotel and two residential buildings in the capital, Manama, affecting individuals' personal security	Civilian objects were targeted by Iranian drones.	Manama	5 March 2026
News Link News Link News Link News Link	32 citizens injured to date, including four serious cases involving children requiring surgical intervention, affecting individuals' personal security	Civilian objects were targeted by Iranian drones.	Sitra	9 March 2026
				
News Link	Death of a 29-year-old Bahraini woman and eight recorded injuries, affecting individuals' personal security	Civilian objects were targeted by Iranian drones.	Seef District	10 March 2026
Link	Several minor injuries were recorded, affecting individuals' personal security	Ministry of Interior: debris fell on several homes following the interception and destruction of an Iranian drone	Sitra Area	4 April 2026

Link Bahrain TV Link	An 11-year-old girl was injured, vehicles burned, and homes damaged, affecting individuals' personal security	The unlawful Iranian aggression targets residential areas	Hamad Town and Manama	11 June 2026
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- Impact of the Unlawful Iranian Attacks on the Right to Liberty and Personal Security

Although the Kingdom of Bahrain is not a party to the ongoing conflict, it has not been immune from the unlawful and continuing attacks by the Iranian side, which have directly and indirectly affected the right to liberty and personal security as one of the fundamental rights guaranteed to every human being. This has consequently undermined the elements of the right to liberty and personal security as defined in General Comment No. 35 of the Human Rights Committee on Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights concerning the right of every person to liberty and security of person.⁸⁶ The Committee clarified that Article 9, like the other provisions of the Covenant, also applies in situations of armed conflict to

⁸⁶ <https://docs.un.org/en/CCPR/C/GC/35>

which relevant rules of international humanitarian law apply. While international humanitarian law may inform the interpretation of Article 9, the two legal frameworks complement one another and are not contradictory. Accordingly, the relevant standards include non-arbitrariness, reasonableness, necessity, proportionality, foreseeability of effects, and the positive protection of individuals from serious threats to their physical and psychological integrity.

Based on these standards, the effects of the Iranian attacks on the right to liberty and personal security may be analyzed as follows:

1. **Non-arbitrariness:** The attacks exposed civilians to direct and indirect risks within residential areas and civilian objects, constituting a substantive violation of personal security as a result of injuries and threats to their physical and psychological safety and their sense of reassurance and stability.
2. **Foreseeability of effects:** The attacks were sudden and repeated, creating uncertainty and fear among the population and disrupting the sense of personal security, particularly given the recurrence of threats and the targeting of civilian areas in an unpredictable manner.
3. **Reasonableness:** These developments required exceptional security and preventive measures by the competent authorities, including raising national readiness levels and activating emergency plans, in order to protect civilians and maintain public security in a manner commensurate with the nature of the existing threats.
4. **Necessity and proportionality:** The measures taken responded to the actual level of risk created by the attacks, while maintaining a balance between protecting individuals' personal security and preserving public life, without unjustified interference with fundamental rights.
5. **Positive protection:** This is among the most relevant standards, as it imposes an obligation on the State to take effective measures to protect individuals from serious threats to their safety. This is reflected in enhanced security readiness and coordination among competent authorities to reduce risks and protect the population.

In the medium and long term, the effects of the unlawful Iranian attacks are not limited to direct threats to civilian safety, but extend to the stability of the security environment and the sustainability of individuals' sense of personal security. Continued security risks, repeated threats, uncertainty, and heightened alert and warning levels undermine collective reassurance and the effective enjoyment of the right to liberty and personal security in both normal and exceptional circumstances.

The continuation of these threats also creates permanent requirements to raise security readiness and intensify preventive measures, including strengthening monitoring and rapid-response mechanisms. This increases operational and organizational burdens on competent authorities and requires continuous coordination to ensure effective protection of individuals from any potential risks affecting their physical or psychological safety.

In this context, the sustainable development of security and emergency response plans is essential to enhance the effectiveness of the positive-protection system for individuals, safeguard their personal security and safety, and preserve public order in accordance with international standards related to the right to liberty and personal security.

- **Efforts of the Kingdom of Bahrain to Mitigate the Effects of the Unlawful Iranian Attacks on Liberty and Personal Security**

Within the framework of Bahrain's commitment to protecting the right to liberty and personal security and safeguarding the security and safety of citizens and residents, the competent security, military, and service authorities—foremost the Bahrain Defence Force, the Ministry of Interior, the National Guard, and the National Ambulance—worked within an integrated national system to address the consequences of the unlawful Iranian attacks. These efforts focused on enhancing security readiness, developing monitoring and early-warning mechanisms, and improving emergency response capacity, thereby protecting individuals and preserving public security and stability, as follows:

- 1. Activation of Security Emergency Plans and Raising Readiness**

Security readiness levels were raised and emergency plans were activated across vital areas and civilian objects, ensuring rapid response to any threats or risks that could affect the security and safety of individuals.

- 2. Strengthening Monitoring, Surveillance, and Early Warning Systems**

The competent authorities developed and strengthened monitoring, surveillance, and early-warning systems to detect potential risks and address them proactively, thereby supporting civilian protection and reinforcing security and stability.

- 3. Activation of National Alert Systems and Preventive Guidance**

Warning sirens were activated at police stations and public facilities, alongside immediate mobile-phone alerts through national warning systems. This helped alert individuals and guide them on the measures to be followed to reduce risks and enhance public safety.

- 4. Strengthening Security Presence and Field Coordination**

Security presence was intensified in residential and vital areas, and coordination between security and service authorities was strengthened to ensure continuity of public security and rapid handling of any developments or emergencies.

5. Raising the Readiness of Rapid Response Teams and the National Ambulance

The readiness of field intervention teams and the National Ambulance was enhanced to respond to emergencies associated with security threats, contributing to the protection of lives and the reduction of risks to individuals.

6. Developing National Emergency Plans and Strengthening Institutional Integration

The competent authorities continued to develop national emergency plans and strengthen coordination and integration among the relevant institutions, ensuring sustained security readiness and improved crisis and emergency response capacity.

These measures reflect the Kingdom of Bahrain's commitment to protecting the right to liberty and personal security by strengthening preventive and security measures, improving risk response, and consolidating a safe and stable environment that protects individuals and safeguards their fundamental rights in all circumstances.

4) The Right to Health

• Introduction

The right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health is a fundamental pillar of the human rights system. It is a right that States are obligated not only to provide in times of prosperity, but also to protect and promote during crises. This right is closely linked to Sustainable Development Goal 3 on good health and well-being, which aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

This goal is not limited to treatment of diseases and epidemics and their reduction; it also includes providing a healthy and safe environment that enables access to essential health services, developing health systems, ensuring equity in access to medical care, and strengthening prevention and response to health crises and emergencies.

The importance of this right lies in its indivisible nature and close connection with other civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights. No individual can effectively enjoy those rights without ensuring physical and psychological safety.

The unlawful Iranian missile and drone attacks targeting individuals and civilian objects in the Kingdom of Bahrain obstructed and disrupted the normal exercise of all rights, including the right to health. This disruption is evident in the direct impact on the right to life and bodily integrity due to injuries caused by the attacks, which placed exceptional pressure on the health system as it had to handle large numbers of critical cases within a short time. The effects also impeded routine medical services and daily care for patients, making the protection and fulfillment of this human right a national challenge requiring the highest levels of readiness.

This section therefore monitors the direct consequences of those attacks on the right to health, highlights the diligent efforts made by the State to safeguard and protect this right for citizens and residents of all age groups, particularly priority groups such as children, older persons, and persons with disabilities, and identifies the challenges and impacts faced by the health system under these exceptional circumstances.

- **Legal Basis of the Right to Health under International Standards and National Legislation**

1- International standards

- **Charter of the United Nations**

The Charter of the United Nations contains provisions that establish the international basis for protecting the right to health, particularly by ensuring individuals' physical and psychological safety as a core element of human dignity and a decent life, as follows:

- Article 1, paragraph 3, states that one of the purposes of the United Nations is "to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion." This naturally includes ensuring access to necessary health care as a fundamental pillar for preserving human dignity and decent living.
- Article 55, paragraphs 1 and 2, provide that, with a view to creating conditions of stability and well-being necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, the United Nations shall promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development, and solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems. This necessarily entails safeguarding the right to health as an integral part of the economic and social rights system that the United Nations seeks to realize.
- Article 56 further establishes an express obligation on Member States, providing that all Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55. This gives rise to a firm international commitment to safeguard the right to health.

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)**

The Declaration expressly guarantees the right to health. Article 25, paragraph 1, provides that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care, and necessary social services.

Thus, the Declaration recognizes health as an inherent human right and an integral component of the right to an adequate standard of living, imposing on States a duty to provide necessary health care and protect the health system from threats.

- **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights affirms the high status of the right to health as one of the core rights that must not be undermined. Article 12, paragraph 1, explicitly recognizes “the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.”

To protect this right, the Covenant requires States parties to take comprehensive measures to create conditions and facilities that ensure medical services and care for all in the event of sickness, making the sustainability and protection of this system from threats a fundamental legal obligation.

- **Special procedures**

The United Nations established the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to physical and mental health in 2002, and that mandate continues to date, reflecting the importance attached to this right.

- **International humanitarian law**

This body of law protects lives and property in situations of war, armed conflict, and unlawful attacks, particularly civilians who do not take part in hostilities. It includes several conventions and protocols, including:

- **Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949), including the following key provisions:**

- Article 16 - the wounded, sick, infirm, and expectant mothers shall be respected and protected.
- Article 18 - civilian hospitals shall be respected and protected at all times.
- Article 20 - personnel engaged in medical work shall be respected and protected.

- **Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1977 relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Part IV: Civilian Population), including:**

- Article 10 - the wounded and sick shall be respected and protected without adverse distinction.
- Article 12 - protection of medical units and prohibition of attacks against them.
- Article 15 - protection of medical personnel.
- Article 51 - prohibition of indiscriminate attacks and protection of the civilian population.
- Article 52 - protection of civilian objects from attack.

- **Constitution of the World Health Organization:**

The Constitution of the World Health Organization (1946) affirms that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, or economic or social condition. This establishes a clear international legal foundation for the right to health and reinforces States' obligation to ensure its availability and protection in all circumstances.

- **World Health Organization resolutions:**

The World Health Assembly, in its resolutions on strengthening preparedness and response to health emergencies, particularly WHA64.10 (2011) and WHA65.20 (2012), emphasized the need to strengthen health-system readiness and ensure continuity of essential health services, thereby protecting the right to health in all circumstances, including emergencies and crises.

- **Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998)**

The Rome Statute is among the most effective instruments for criminalizing grave violations related to the right to health in armed-conflict contexts, as follows:

- Article 8(2)(b)(ix) on war crimes expressly criminalizes intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science, charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals, and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives, including:
 - Intentionally targeting hospitals and health-care centers.
 - Directing attacks at places where the sick and wounded are gathered.
 - Disabling the health system and preventing it from performing its humanitarian function.
- Article 8(2)(b)(xxiv) also expressly prohibits intentionally directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units, transport, and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions, including:
 - Field medical units and means of transporting the sick and wounded.
 - Medical and health personnel working in conflict areas.
 - Medical equipment and supplies necessary to provide health care to civilians.

2- National legislation

- **Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain**

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain guarantees every citizen the right to health care, affirming the State's obligation to care for public health and to provide means of prevention and treatment.⁸⁷

- **Law No. 34 of 2018 Promulgating the Public Health Law, and Resolution No. 13 of 2021 Issuing the Executive Regulations of the Public Health Law**

The Public Health Law and its Executive Regulations introduced comprehensive reforms to promote community health and protect individual and public health through strict environmental and food-safety standards, the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, and the provision of necessary preventive care. They also require relevant authorities to provide preventive and therapeutic services to all segments of society without exception, including defined preventive services such as national immunization programs and periodic examinations, which also extend to inmates of correction and rehabilitation centers to prevent the spread of communicable diseases.

- **Sources of Information or Data on the Unlawful Iranian Attacks**

- **Data and information received from relevant authorities:**

Response	Subject	Entity
Government Hospitals immediately activated emergency and disaster-response plans in accordance with approved protocols and policies. The measures included: • Activating the command-and-control and incident-management center under a clear command structure. • Raising operational readiness in emergency departments, intensive care units, and	Providing the Institution with information and documents on the role of Government Hospitals in responding to the unlawful Iranian aggression against the Kingdom of Bahrain	Government Hospitals

⁸⁷ Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain, Article (8): "A- Every citizen has the right to health care. The State shall be concerned with public health and shall guarantee means of prevention and treatment by establishing various hospitals and health institutions." B- Individuals and bodies may establish hospitals, clinics or treatment centers under the supervision of the State, in accordance with the law"

operating rooms, while ensuring the readiness of beds and critical equipment. • Implementing phased capacity-expansion plans according to service-pressure indicators. • Applying medical triage systems to ensure care is provided according to case priority. • Strengthening coordination and integration with relevant national authorities to ensure rapid response and continuity of health services. • Activating inter-hospital transfer plans to ensure efficient distribution of cases according to capacity. • Securing medical and pharmaceutical supplies and ensuring the readiness of medical and nursing staff around the clock.		
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- Monitoring the readiness of the health sector to respond to the Iranian attacks and their repercussions

News Link	Source and Date	Subject
Link	- Ministry of Health, 19/3	Public health readiness
First Link Second Link	- Government Hospitals and local newspaper (Al Ayam), 1/3 - Bahrain TV, 2/3	Readiness of Salmaniya Medical Complex
Link	- Ministry of Interior, 14/3	Readiness of primary health centers
Link	- Local newspaper (Al Ayam) and Government Hospitals, 8/3	Measures taken by Salmaniya Medical Complex for those injured in the attack targeting

		residential facilities and civilian objects in Sitra
Link	- Bahrain TV and News Center, 8/3	Transfer of some Sitra attack injuries to Salmaniya Medical Complex
Link	- Official source / documented information	Transfer of some Sitra attack injuries to Sitra Health Center
Link	- Ministry of Health and local newspaper (Al Ayam), 9/3	Measures taken by Salmaniya Medical Complex following the attack on a residential building in Manama, which resulted in the death of a 29-year-old Bahraini woman and several injuries
Link	- Bahrain TV and News Center	National Ambulance readiness in emergencies
Link	- Royal Medical Services, 1/4	Royal Medical Services readiness under exceptional circumstances

- Official news on field visits

News Link	Source and Date	Subject
Link	- Royal Medical Services, 25/3	Visit by His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of the Kingdom of Bahrain and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa, Crown Prince, Deputy Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and Prime Minister, to the military hospital to check on those injured in the unlawful Iranian attacks, in the presence of Field Marshal Shaikh Khalifa bin Ahmed Al Khalifa, Commander-in-Chief of the Bahrain Defence Force, and Brigadier

		Doctor Shaikh Fahad bin Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa, Commander of Royal Medical Services
		
		
Link	Ministry of Health and Government Hospitals, 3/3	Visits by His Royal Highness Prince Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa, Crown Prince and Prime Minister, to Salmaniya Medical Complex, in the presence of the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Health
		
Link	Bahrain TV and News Center, 13/3	Visit by Shaikha Sheema bint Nasser bin Hamad Al Khalifa, Head of Voluntary Initiatives at the Royal Humanitarian Foundation, to Salmaniya Medical Complex

Link	Ministry of Health and Government Hospitals, 19/3	Visit by the President of the Supreme Council of Health, in the presence of the Minister of Health
Link	Ministry of Health, 2/3	Visit by the Minister of Health to Salmaniya Medical Complex
Link	Supreme Council of Health and Ministry of Health, 6/3	Inspection visit by the President of the Supreme Council of Health and the Minister of Health to the central warehouses for medicines and medical supplies to ensure sustainability of medical supplies and strengthen the efficiency of the strategic stock in Bahrain
Link	Bahrain TV and News Center, 8/4	Visit by the Minister of Interior to the National Ambulance Center
Link	National Institution for Human Rights, 6/3	Visit by the Chairperson and members of the Council of Commissioners to Salmaniya Medical Complex and shelter centers designated for affected persons in Budaiya and Dar Al Karama in Hamad Town under the Ministry of Social Development
Link	National Institution for Human Rights, 12/3	NIHR visit to Salmaniya Medical Complex

• Documentation and Classification of the Attacks

Documenting and classifying the unlawful Iranian attacks is a key basis for demonstrating the scale of violations affecting the right to health and assessing the gravity of the resulting damage.

This process helps consolidate transparency and makes it possible to assess human, material, and psychological losses and the exceptional pressures faced by the health system.

This documentation also constitutes a legal reference for establishing facts before national and international forums, and a step toward strengthening future prevention and protection mechanisms.

The following are examples of attacks that affected the enjoyment of the right to health:

Source	Injuries	Nature of Incident	Location	Date
Bahrain News Agency (BNA)	Death of an Asian worker and injury of two others	Missile debris fell on a vessel under maintenance	Salman Industrial City	2 March 2026
Ministry of Interior - National Communication Centre	Four civilians injured	Iranian missile debris fell on a university building and commercial shops	Muharraq	8 March 2026
				
Official source / documented information / Official source / documented information	Thirty-two civilians were injured, including a two-month-old infant; several sustained direct physical injuries and deep wounds requiring urgent surgical intervention, including children	Iranian drones targeted residential buildings	Sitra	9 March 2026
Ministry of Interior - National Communication Centre	Death of a female citizen and injury of eight civilians	An Iranian drone targeted a residential building	Manama	10 March 2026

				
Ministry of Interior - National Communication Centre	Death of a Moroccan civilian contractor serving with the armed forces of the United Arab Emirates, and injury of several Bahrain Defence Force personnel and UAE armed forces personnel	While countering Iranian drones and missiles targeting the territory of Bahrain	While performing national duty	24 March
Bahrain News Agency (BNA)	Two minor injuries recorded	Targeting Alba facilities	Askar	28 March
Ministry of Interior - National Communication Centre	Minor injury of two civilians	Iranian drone debris fell	Sitra	4 April
				

Ministry of Interior Bahrain TV	Injury of an 11-year-old girl.	Targeting residential areas and infrastructure	Hamad Town	11 June 2026
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• Impact of the Unlawful Iranian Attacks on the Right to Health (Scope and Nature of Damage)

Although the Kingdom of Bahrain is not a party to the conflict, it has not been immune from the unlawful and continuing attacks by the Iranian side, which directly and indirectly affected the right to health as one of the fundamental rights guaranteed to every human being.

These attacks affected the health situation in the Kingdom through human, material, and psychological harm to civilians and to the health system alike, thereby undermining the elements of the right to health as defined in General Comment No. 14 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

The Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health⁸⁸ emphasized, in her report on (health and care workers as oath takers and defenders of the right to health)⁸⁹, that international humanitarian law obligations arising from the Geneva Conventions and customary international law apply equally to all parties, and that the principle of distinction requires refraining from attacking civilian objects.

Accordingly, the results of the unlawful Iranian attacks may be analyzed by reference to the core elements of this right: availability, accessibility, acceptability, and quality, as follows:

1. **Availability:** The attacks led to the closure of airspace after Bahrain International Airport was targeted, disrupting medical supply chains

⁸⁸ [Special Rapporteur on the right to health | OHCHR](#)

⁸⁹ [Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, No. A/80/184 on \(Health and care workers: Oath-takers and defenders of the right to health\), 2025](#)

and delaying the arrival of essential medicines and medical supplies required for regular health-care delivery.

2. **Accessibility:** The attacks created panic and fear among citizens and residents, as well as a sense of instability in the provision of health services, especially in the private sector, where some providers were forced to close temporarily or reduce operations, negatively affecting continuity of health services for citizens and residents.
3. **Acceptability:** This element requires health services to be provided in an environment that respects medical ethics, preserves human dignity, and responds to the social and psychological considerations of different groups. It was directly affected by the Iranian attacks that indiscriminately targeted residential areas and civilian objects, causing physical injuries of varying severity among citizens and residents and recording three deaths. This placed exceptional pressure on emergency and health-care services and created an atmosphere of fear and psychological disturbance inconsistent with the requirements of health care in a safe environment.

The gravity of this impact is heightened by the harm suffered by children and infants as among the most vulnerable and affected groups. The 9 March 2026 attack on residential buildings in Sitra injured 32 civilians, including children and infants, some of whom sustained deep wounds and injuries requiring urgent surgical intervention. The case of a two-month-old infant was among the most critical and serious cases resulting from those attacks.

The impact of these incidents is not limited to direct physical harm; it also constitutes a serious violation of physical and psychological integrity and leaves long-term psychological and social effects on children and their families, undermining the safe health environment that the element of acceptability within the right to health is supposed to ensure under relevant international standards.

4. **Quality:** The attacks also affected the quality element, as they placed pressure on the health system and its medical personnel due to the increased influx of cases caused by the unlawful aggression. This created an exceptional challenge for national readiness in balancing immediate treatment of critical injuries with the continued provision of daily and routine care to citizens and residents.

In the medium and long term, the effects of the unlawful Iranian attacks are not limited to civilian injuries and direct material losses; they also pose a continuing challenge to the efficiency and sustainability of the national health system.

Repeated pressure on health facilities and medical staff, disruption of some medical supplies, and increased demand for emergency services may affect the health sector's ability to maintain the quality and continuity of health services at the same level of efficiency over the long term.

These attacks may also increase the State's operational and financial burdens and reinforce the need to develop emergency plans and raise health readiness levels, ensuring the resilience of the health system during crises and protection of the right to health in accordance with relevant international standards and national legislation.

- **Efforts of the Kingdom of Bahrain to Mitigate the Effects of the Unlawful Iranian Attacks on the Right to Health**

Within Bahrain's commitment to protecting the right to health and ensuring continuity of health services under the exceptional circumstances resulting from the unlawful Iranian attacks, the competent health authorities operated within an integrated national system characterized by coordination, integration, and rapid response. This included the Ministry of Health, Royal Medical Services, Government Hospitals, primary health-care centers, and the National Ambulance. These efforts aimed to strengthen health readiness, ensure continuity of curative and preventive services, provide necessary medical care to the injured, and preserve public health and community safety, as follows:

1- Efforts of the Ministry of Health

The Ministry of Health strengthened the readiness of the national health system by activating emergency plans and raising readiness levels across all health facilities, while enhancing preparedness in emergency departments, intensive care units, and ambulance services, and providing medical and nursing staff and necessary equipment to respond efficiently to emergencies. The Ministry also continued health monitoring and surveillance programs, including monitoring food and water safety, conducting laboratory tests for communicable diseases, food, and water, continuously tracking health indicators, and ensuring continuity of immunization and vaccination programs and adequate vaccine stocks.

2- Efforts of Government Hospitals

Government Hospitals, foremost Salmaniya Medical Complex, activated approved emergency plans and raised readiness in critical departments to preserve the lives of citizens and residents and ensure continuity of daily health services. Measures included establishing a command-and-control center, enhancing emergency, intensive care, and operating-room readiness, applying triage systems and capacity-expansion and inter-hospital transfer plans, and securing medical and pharmaceutical supplies.

Salmaniya Medical Complex handled injuries resulting from attacks targeting residential facilities and civilian objects in Sitra, as well as the attack on a building in Manama. It received the injured and provided necessary medical care with the highest levels of readiness and professionalism, with participation from various medical specialties, continuous follow-up of health conditions, and support to

patients and their families. Prior preparedness and approved operational plans helped manage all cases efficiently and ensure the stability of the injured.

3- Efforts of Primary Health-Care Centers

Primary health-care centers continued to provide services at full readiness through 27 centers across the Kingdom, including nine centers operating around the clock. Services included medical consultations, chronic disease follow-up, maternity and child health services, vaccination programs, dispensing of medicines, urgent care, and remote medical consultations. Health emergency plans were also activated, and stocks of medicines and medical supplies were strengthened to ensure uninterrupted services.

4- Efforts of Royal Medical Services

Royal Medical Services strengthened their readiness to respond to emergencies through flexible, continuously updated plans and periodic exercises in cooperation with Government Hospitals and the National Ambulance. Emergency plans were implemented from the beginning of the attacks, including increasing the number of doctors, preparing beds and medical equipment, raising the readiness of intensive care, surgical, and operating departments, and organizing emergency departments into zones for critical, moderate, and routine cases, thereby improving response efficiency, reducing waiting times, and ensuring rapid medical care.

5- Efforts of the National Ambulance

The National Ambulance raised readiness and capacity to handle various reports and medical emergencies through the deployment of ambulance teams across all governorates and enhanced coordination with relevant authorities to ensure rapid response. The operations room coordinated the immediate dispatch of ambulances to incident sites when needed and directed cases to appropriate health facilities according to severity.

With respect to incidents resulting from the unlawful Iranian attacks, the Center transported injured persons from incident sites to specialized health facilities. Minor injuries were referred to nearby health centers, while moderate and critical cases were transferred to main hospitals to receive the necessary medical care.

6- Humanitarian and Moral Support for the Injured

National efforts were not limited to health and medical care, but also included humanitarian and moral support for the injured and affected persons. This was reflected in the gracious visit by His Majesty the King, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince, Deputy Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and Prime Minister, to the military hospital to check on the health of the injured. His Royal Highness the Crown

Prince and Prime Minister also conducted field visits to Salmaniya Medical Complex to follow up on the readiness of medical teams and the condition of the injured, in addition to humanitarian initiatives led by Shaikha Sheema bint Nasser bin Hamad Al Khalifa through the Royal Humanitarian Foundation, which contributed to psychological and moral support for affected persons and their families.

These efforts reflect the integration of the national health system and its ability to respond to various exceptional circumstances, ensuring protection of the right to health and continuity of health, preventive, and curative services for citizens and residents at all times.

5) The Right to Work

• Introduction

The right to work is one of the fundamental economic and social rights within the human rights system. It is an inherent right linked to human dignity and social and living stability, and means the right of every person to obtain work that he or she freely chooses or accepts, under fair, safe, and appropriate conditions. The State is obligated to take the necessary measures to ensure a stable and safe work environment and to protect workers from conditions that may affect their safety or job stability.

The right to work is also a fundamental and enabling right closely linked to the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 8 of the 2030 Agenda, concerning sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth and decent and productive work for all. Work plays a pivotal role in economic and social development by reducing poverty and unemployment, improving living standards, promoting social justice and economic stability, and enabling individuals to achieve economic independence and participate effectively in the development of their communities, particularly priority groups, thereby improving living and social conditions and achieving comprehensive sustainable development.

In light of the unlawful Iranian attacks and the resulting security threats and risks, direct and indirect effects emerged on the work environment and the continuity of some occupational and service activities. This requires monitoring those effects and identifying the efforts taken to ensure business continuity and protect workers.

• Legal Basis of the Right to Work under International Standards and National Legislation

1- International standards:

• Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

The Declaration expressly guarantees the right to work in Article 23, affirming everyone's right to work, to free choice of employment, to just, favorable and safe conditions of work, and to protection against unemployment without discrimination. It also recognizes the right to equal pay for equal work and to just and

favorable remuneration ensuring an existence worthy of human dignity, as well as the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of professional and labor interests.⁹⁰

⁹⁰ Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states:

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work, and to protection against unemployment.

- **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

Article 6 of the Covenant recognizes the importance of the right to work, including the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted, and obligates States to take appropriate steps to safeguard this right. Article 7 further recognizes the right of everyone to just and favorable conditions of work that ensure occupational safety and health, fair wages, and safe working conditions.

- **General Comment No. 18 on Article 6 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights concerning the right to work⁹¹**

This General Comment provides a comprehensive interpretation of the right to work as a fundamental right linked to human dignity. It explains the key elements of the right, including the availability of work opportunities, accessibility without discrimination, freedom to choose or accept work, and decent work in fair and safe conditions. It also defines States' obligations to respect, protect, and fulfill the right to work through legislative, administrative, and economic measures to combat unemployment, ensure equal opportunity, and protect groups most vulnerable to violation or marginalization.

- **General Comment No. 23 on Article 7 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights concerning just and favorable conditions of work⁹²**

This General Comment focuses on the right to just and favorable conditions of work, explaining that it includes fair and equitable wages, safe and healthy working conditions, reasonable working hours, rest periods and paid leave, as well as equality and non-discrimination in the workplace. It also affirms States' obligation to protect workers from occupational risks and exploitation, strengthen occupational safety and health systems, and ensure effective remedies when labor rights are violated.

- **International Labour Organization conventions**

ILO conventions are among the principal international foundations for protecting the right to work and promoting fair and safe conditions. They affirm the principles of decent work, non-discrimination, and worker protection. Key instruments include the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), which prohibits discrimination in employment and occupation; the

2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, where necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

⁹¹ <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/566942?ln=en&v=pdf>

⁹² <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1312521?ln=en&v=pdf>

Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155), which requires States to adopt national policies protecting workers from occupational risks and promoting safe and healthy work environments; and the Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182), which protect children from economic exploitation and hazardous or harmful work.

- **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)**

Article 27 recognizes the right of persons with disabilities to work on an equal basis with others, including the right to gain a living through freely chosen work in an open, inclusive, and accessible work environment. The Convention also obligates States to prohibit disability-based discrimination in all matters concerning employment, promote employment and vocational training opportunities, and provide reasonable accommodation in the workplace.

- **International humanitarian law and the Geneva Conventions**

International humanitarian law affirms the need to protect civilians and workers during conflicts and unlawful attacks and to ensure that they are not subjected to forced labor or conditions that violate human dignity. The Fourth Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in time of war also addresses the protection of civilian workers, continuity of essential services and activities necessary for civilian life, and prohibition of measures that would exploit workers or subject them to inhuman treatment.

- **ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998)⁹³**

The Declaration is an important reference framework for protecting the right to work in all circumstances, including crises and disturbances. It requires Member States to respect and promote fundamental principles at work, foremost freedom of association and collective bargaining, elimination of forced labor, abolition of child labor, and elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation.

When applied in crisis contexts, these principles constitute a fundamental guarantee for protecting workers from the effects of labor-market decline or disruption of working conditions, thereby strengthening stability in the work environment and safeguarding the right to work as a core human right.

2- National legislation:

- **Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain⁹⁴**

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain guarantees the right to work, providing that work is a right, duty, and honor guaranteed by the

⁹³ [ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work \(1998\)](#)

⁹⁴ [Article \(13/b\) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain](#)

State to citizens, and affirming the State's obligation to provide employment opportunities and promote a safe and fair work environment.

- **Labour Law in the Private Sector No. 36 of 2012**

The Law establishes an integrated legislative framework for regulating labor relations in the private sector. It addresses the rights and duties of workers and employers, and regulates employment contracts, wages, working hours, leave, termination of service, and settlement of labor disputes. It also includes provisions on occupational safety and health, requiring employers to take measures to protect workers from occupational risks and provide a safe and healthy work environment, as well as provisions regulating the employment of women, juveniles, and groups most in need of protection, thereby enhancing job stability and preserving workers' dignity and fundamental rights.

- **Social Insurance Law promulgated by Decree-Law No. 24 of 1976**

This Law establishes a social-protection system for workers through insurance against old age, disability, death, occupational injury, and unemployment, ensuring economic and social protection for workers and their families. It also defines mechanisms for participation in the social insurance system and employers' obligations, thereby promoting job stability and providing a protective umbrella for workers in various circumstances.

- **Law No. 74 of 2006 on the Care, Rehabilitation, and Employment of Persons with Disabilities**

The Law affirms the right of persons with disabilities to work and vocational rehabilitation, and requires relevant authorities to take measures to provide appropriate job opportunities, adapt the work environment to their needs, enhance their integration into the labor market, and prevent discrimination against them in employment or occupation.

- **Ministerial Resolution on Occupational Safety and Health in Establishments**

The Resolution regulates obligations related to occupational safety and health requirements in workplaces, including prevention of occupational risks, provision of protective equipment, training on safety and emergency procedures, and employers' obligation to take preventive measures to protect workers and preserve their physical and psychological safety during work.

- **Law No. 19 of 2006 Regulating the Labour Market⁹⁵**

The Law established the Labour Market Regulatory Authority (LMRA), which is responsible for developing the local labor market, issuing and renewing work permits for expatriate and domestic

⁹⁵ [LAW NO. \(19\) OF 2006 WITH RESPECT TO REGULATING THE LABOUR MARKET](#)

workers, and regulating recruitment agencies and contracting offices. The Authority seeks to create an attractive economic environment characterized by fairness and transparency through integrated electronic services and by balancing the rights of employers and expatriate workers in line with national development plans. The LMRA also established the Expatriate Workers Protection Centre, which provides support, protection, and prevention services for foreign workers, including legal and advisory assistance, receiving and resolving labor complaints, and providing safe shelter for victims or vulnerable groups. The Centre also operates the national hotline (995) around the clock to provide rapid support in multiple languages and monitor indicators of exploitation crimes.

- **Law No. 1 of 2008 on Combating Trafficking in Persons⁹⁶**

This Law is the legislative cornerstone for preventing all forms of exploitation, such as forced labor and sexual exploitation. It imposes deterrent penalties and strict fines on perpetrators while ensuring victims comprehensive legal and humanitarian protection, including medical care, safe shelter, and regularization of their employment status. Under this Law, the National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons was established as the supreme sovereign and coordinating umbrella mandated to formulate national strategies and plans to address trafficking and forced exploitation in the Kingdom. Its membership includes representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior, and Justice, the LMRA, and civil society institutions. Its efforts focus on activating monitoring and prevention mechanisms, training national personnel to deal with victims, and ensuring judicial and security coordination to punish offenders, thereby strengthening Bahrain's international standing in this humanitarian field.

- **Sources of Information or Data on the Unlawful Iranian Attacks**

In monitoring and documenting the impact of the unlawful Iranian attacks on the right to work, the report relied on digital information and data, media coverage published through official social-media accounts of competent authorities, including the Ministry of Labour, and official correspondence with the Civil Service Bureau, in order to ensure the highest levels of accuracy and objectivity in documenting the impact of these attacks.

- **Monitoring official news related to the right to work**

Link	Source	Subject
News Link	Civil Service Bureau	Activation of remote work at 70% in ministries and government agencies,

⁹⁶ [Law No. \(1\) of 2008 on Combating Trafficking in Persons](#)

		except vital sectors requiring physical attendance
News Link	Bahrain News Agency (BNA)	Civil Service Bureau: update to the remote-work policy by raising workplace attendance to no more than 50% of the workforce across government entities while strengthening readiness under established emergency plans
News Link	Al Ayam newspaper	Postponement of in-person appointments for jobseekers and conversion of private training programs to remote training to protect trainees
News Link	National Communication Centre	Government measures to enhance business continuity and government services during exceptional regional circumstances
News Link	Tamkeen	Programs to support business continuity and maintain work-environment stability for affected establishments (Musanada Program)
News Link	Al Bilad newspaper	Official calls to reduce movement on main roads and make way for relevant authorities, affecting work schedules and commuting patterns
News Link	Bahrain News Agency (BNA)	Ministry of Interior confirms that all safety measures were taken at the GPIC facility and calls for adherence to civil-protection instructions
News Link	Office of the Prime Minister	The Labour Fund Board approved a grants and financing package enabling 7,250 Bahraini companies to benefit from financing and liquidity support, to assist establishments affected by the unlawful Iranian attacks, sustain operations, accelerate recovery, and stabilize national employment.
News Link	Office of the Prime Minister	Directive by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister to take the necessary legal and constitutional measures to refer a draft

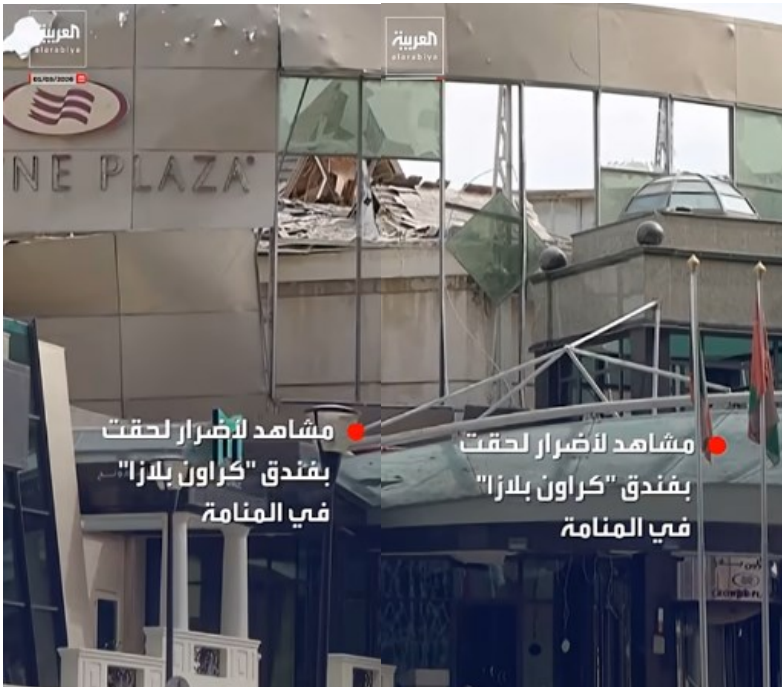
		law to cover the April salaries of insured Bahrainis in private-sector companies from the Unemployment Insurance Fund, in support of the private sector and to preserve national employment and economic activity.
News Link	Office of the Prime Minister	His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister tasked the Ministerial Committee for Financial and Economic Affairs and Fiscal Balance with studying and assessing the economic effects of the unlawful Iranian attacks and proposing appropriate solutions to preserve national employment and economic activity, strengthen their sustainability, and submit a report to the Cabinet.
Link	Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations	The Kingdom of Bahrain addressed a letter to the UN Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council concerning the latest developments related to the unlawful drone attack carried out by Iran on 5 April 2026 targeting Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company (GPIC) facilities, as part of continuing attacks targeting civilian objects, industrial and oil facilities, and vital infrastructure in Bahrain and the region.

• Documentation and Classification of the Attacks

Documenting and classifying the unlawful Iranian attacks is a key basis for demonstrating the scale of impacts affecting the right to work and the extent to which the work environment and continuity of services were affected under exceptional circumstances.

The following are examples of attacks that affected the enjoyment of the right to work:

Source	Damage and Injuries	Nature of Incident	Location	Date
First Link	Material damage with no loss of life	Ministry of Interior statement: the Iranian aggression	Manama	2 March 2026

Second Link Third Link		targets the Crowne Plaza Hotel		
				
News Link	Some damage occurred.	A limited fire broke out in one of Bapco Energies refinery units as a result of an unlawful Iranian missile attack	Sitra	5 March 2026
News Link	Material damage to the facility	A fire broke out due to the Iranian aggression targeting a facility in Maameer	Maameer	9 March
News Link	Death, various injuries, and material damage	Targeting of a residential tower and commercial shops	Manama	10 March



News Link	Material damage	Fire in a company warehouse after debris fell; Civil Defence controlled the fire		20 March 2026
News Link Link	Two persons sustained minor injuries, in addition to material damage to one building	Bahraini company Alba confirms its facilities were subjected to an Iranian attack this morning	Askar	29 March 2026
News Link	Material damage is being assessed	Two Aluminium Bahrain (Alba) workers injured in an Iranian attack last night.	Askar	29 March 2026
News Link	No human injuries were recorded and the situation is under control	A Bapco Energies storage facility was targeted by an Iranian drone; the situation is under control and there were no human injuries	Sitra	5 April 2026

News Link	No human injuries were recorded and the situation is under control	Several operating units of Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company were attacked by Iranian drones	Sitra	5 April 2026
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- **Impact of the Unlawful Iranian Attacks on the Right to Work**

The attacks affected the labor market in multiple interrelated dimensions, extending beyond job availability to income stability and continuity of economic activity, as follows:

1. Availability of work opportunities and continuity of economic activity

Under General Comment No. 18, the right to work requires the availability of productive, continuous, and acceptable employment opportunities without discrimination, enabling individuals to earn a living with dignity.

In this context, the continuity of some economic and occupational activities was affected by the attacks and the precautionary measures taken to protect workers and facilities, including reducing in-person work or reorganizing it in some sectors.

The targeting of hotel facilities led to reduced investor confidence, increased insurance costs against war risks in the shipping, aviation, and hospitality sectors, lower tourism revenues, harm to the hospitality and tourism sectors, and lower hotel occupancy due to tourists' concerns. Retail tourism and shopping malls were also negatively affected by reduced flows of Gulf and foreign visitors, while restaurants and cafes, particularly in Manama, experienced clear revenue declines, supply-chain disruptions, and reduced foreign investor confidence, slowing the inflow of new investments in the real-estate and tourism markets.

2. Accessibility to work

According to General Comment No. 18, access to work must be guaranteed without unjustified material, social, or geographic barriers.

This element was affected by precautionary measures linked to the security situation, which impacted mobility and some workers' access to workplaces, especially jobs requiring direct field presence.

These circumstances also contributed to reorganizing work patterns, including the shift to remote work in some sectors. While this supported the continuity of some services, it also revealed disparities in access to

suitable digital work environments, which is partially inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity in work.

3. Just and favorable conditions of work (occupational safety and health)

Under Article 7 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and General Comment No. 23 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, every worker has the right to just and favorable conditions of work that ensure physical and psychological safety and health in the workplace.

These conditions were affected by the psychological and social repercussions of the security events, including increased anxiety and stress among some workers as a result of the attacks or precautionary measures.

This also increased the need for occupational safety and health measures and enhanced protection protocols in workplaces, in line with International Labour Organization (ILO) standards on safe and healthy working environments and emergency risk management.

4. Adaptability and continuity of work

ILO principles and General Comment No. 18 emphasize the importance of the labor market's and institutions' ability to adapt to crises in order to ensure continuity of work and reduce job loss.

In this regard, public and private institutions demonstrated varying levels of adaptation through remote work, redistribution of the workforce, and activation of business-continuity plans.

Challenges also emerged in sectors that depend on field or production work, where some operational processes were affected by restrictions linked to the security situation.

• Efforts of the Kingdom of Bahrain to Mitigate the Effects of the Unlawful Iranian Attacks on the Right to Work

Within Bahrain's commitment to protecting the right to work, ensuring labor-market stability, and maintaining economic activity during the exceptional circumstances resulting from the unlawful Iranian attacks, the Government, in coordination with competent authorities, adopted a set of regulatory, preventive, and economic measures aimed at reducing negative effects on workers and business owners, strengthening continuity of business and services, and preserving jobs and income in line with relevant international standards, as follows:

1. Raising national readiness and continuity of vital services

The Government adopted an approach based on enhancing national readiness and ensuring continuity of essential and vital services by activating business-continuity plans in government entities, thereby

ensuring that public services were not affected and institutional performance continued under exceptional circumstances.

2. Regulating work patterns and enhancing operational flexibility

Competent authorities adopted regulatory measures to activate flexible and remote work arrangements in the government sector, contributing to reduced operational risks, continued productivity and services, and stronger institutional adaptability to emergencies.

3. Protecting workers' safety and promoting a safe work environment

The State strengthened occupational safety and health standards in public- and private-sector workplaces by applying the necessary preventive and regulatory measures to protect workers, while emphasizing mental health as part of a safe work environment and decent work.

4. Field follow-up and risk management

Government entities continued to monitor field conditions and directly address any effects that might impact facilities or work environments, helping reduce negative repercussions on continuity of economic activity within a risk-management and proactive-response approach.

5. Supporting business continuity and labor-market stability

The Government adopted programs and initiatives aimed at supporting business continuity, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises, enhancing their ability to face challenges and adapt to change, and helping protect jobs and reduce the risk of job losses.

6. Social protection and income stability

The State continued to strengthen the social-protection system through unemployment insurance, which provides support to private-sector workers in cases of unemployment or job loss, helping preserve income stability and provide necessary social protection during crises.

7. Monitoring the labor market and ensuring rights

The Ministry of Labour continued inspection and oversight mechanisms for establishments to ensure compliance with fair labor standards, including wages, working hours, and working conditions, and to protect workers' rights and prevent practices that could affect job stability or income.

8. Enhancing information stability and limiting rumors

Official authorities ensured that updates and information were issued through approved government channels, providing accurate and

reliable information and limiting rumors and misinformation that could affect work-environment or economic-activity stability.

These efforts reflect an integrated national approach that combines business continuity, worker protection, economic resilience, and labor-market stability, thereby safeguarding the right to work and mitigating the effects of exceptional circumstances in accordance with relevant international standards.

6) The right to movement and travel

• Introduction

The right to movement and travel is one of the fundamental human rights. It is an inherent and intrinsic right of every human being, indispensable to the free and dignified exercise of life. It enables individuals to move within the territory of the State, choose their place of residence, leave any country, including their own, and return to it, within a legal framework that safeguards against arbitrariness or unlawful restriction.

The right to movement is particularly significant because it is closely connected with various other rights, especially the rights to work, education, health, family life, and economic and social development. It is also an essential element in strengthening individual liberty and supporting the stability of public life and economic activity inside and outside the State.

The sinful Iranian attacks by missiles and drones targeting civilian objects in the Kingdom of Bahrain affected the enjoyment of this right, following the direct threat posed to the security of border crossings, the safety of air and maritime navigation, land movement, and travel activity.

This section therefore monitors the extent to which the right to movement and travel was affected during that period, reviews the efforts and measures taken by the State to ensure the continuity of safe movement for individuals and to protect this right for all groups, and sets out the challenges and impacts faced by travellers and by the institutions concerned with transport and points of entry under those exceptional circumstances.

• Legal Basis of the Right to Movement under International Standards and National Legislation

1- International Standards:

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)**

Article 13 provides for the right to movement as follows:

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

- **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**

Article 12 of the Covenant affirms the right of every person lawfully within the territory of a State to freedom of movement and freedom

to choose his or her residence. It also guarantees the freedom to leave any country, including one's own, and provides that this right may not be restricted except by law and for necessary and legitimate reasons relating to national security, public order, public health, or the rights of others, while observing the principles of necessity, proportionality, and non-discrimination.⁹⁷

- **General Comment No. 27 of the Human Rights Committee⁹⁸**

General Comment No. 27 concerns Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which relates to freedom of movement and choice of residence. It was adopted in 1999.

The General Comment affirms that freedom of movement includes movement within the State, freedom to choose one's place of residence, and freedom to leave any country. Any restrictions on this right must be prescribed by law, necessary and proportionate, non-arbitrary, and subject to effective oversight.

Attacks carried out by States lead to a number of consequences, including:

- **Closure of airspace:** States in conflict zones may be compelled to close their airspace completely to civil aviation in order to protect lives, causing the immediate suspension of travel flights and the global rescheduling of air traffic.
- **Targeting airport and port infrastructure:** Military attacks affecting civilian airports or aircraft fuel refineries lead to a complete paralysis of air and maritime transport.
- **Energy supply crises (aircraft fuel):** Conflicts and threats in vital waterways, such as the Strait of Hormuz, cause severe shortages in aircraft fuel supplies, prompting international airlines to cancel or reduce their commercial flights.

2- National Legislation:

- **Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain**

The Constitution guarantees the right to movement in paragraph (b) of Article 19, which states: "No person may be arrested, detained,

⁹⁷ Article 12 of the Covenant states: "1. Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to freedom of movement and freedom to choose his residence.

2. Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own.

3. The above rights may not be subject to any restrictions other than those prescribed by law, which are necessary to protect national security, public order, public health or morals, or the rights and freedoms of others, and which are consistent with the other rights recognized in this Covenant.

4. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country."

⁹⁸ [Human Rights Committee, General Comment 27, Freedom of movement \(Art.12\), U.N. Doc CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.9 \(1999\)](#)

imprisoned, searched, or compelled to reside in a specified place, nor may the freedom of residence or movement be restricted, except in accordance with the provisions of the law and under judicial supervision."

- **Code of Criminal Procedure**

The Code of Criminal Procedure of the Kingdom of Bahrain regulates forms of restriction on freedom of movement as exceptional procedural measures. It permits measures such as travel bans or precautionary measures when required by the necessities of investigation or trial, pursuant to a judicial order issued by the competent authority. Such measures must be surrounded by legal safeguards that prevent arbitrariness and must be subject to judicial oversight, thereby balancing the requirements of criminal justice with the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms, foremost among them freedom of movement.

- **Sources of Information or Data on the Sinful Iranian Attacks**

In monitoring and documenting matters related to the right to movement, this report relied on a set of official and reliable sources, including digital data and information issued by the competent government authorities in the Kingdom of Bahrain, as well as media coverage published through official accounts on social media platforms, particularly the Ministry of Interior, Nationality, Passports and Residence Affairs, the Civil Aviation Affairs, and Bahrain International Airport, in addition to content broadcast by Bahrain TV and published by local newspapers.

The report also relied on official correspondence exchanged with the relevant authorities, especially the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, in order to ensure the highest levels of accuracy and objectivity in documenting the facts related to freedom of movement and the regulatory procedures connected with travel, residence, entry to, and departure from the Kingdom of Bahrain.

- **Monitoring the Readiness of Air Transport Facilities in Confronting the Iranian Attacks and Their Repercussions**

Link	Subject	Date
Link	Precautionary measures to protect Bahraini citizens - the Ministry of Foreign Affairs calls on Bahraini citizens in Iran to leave immediately	28 February 2026

Link	Civil Aviation Affairs: temporary changes to air traffic at Bahrain International Airport following the closure of airspace	28 February 2026
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- Role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Facilitating the Return of Bahraini Citizens Abroad through Land Ports during the Period of the Sinful Iranian Aggression

Link	Subject	Date
Link	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in coordination with the relevant authorities and partners in the Kingdom of Bahrain and its counterparts in the Gulf Cooperation Council States, facilitated the return of citizens through land ports and their safe arrival in the homeland.	March 3 2026
Link	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues its efforts to facilitate the return of Bahraini citizens from abroad through land ports by maintaining coordination with the relevant authorities in the Kingdom of Bahrain, cooperating with the competent authorities in the Gulf Cooperation Council States, and communicating directly with the embassies of the Kingdom of Bahrain in GCC States, which follow up on the situation of citizens in those States and provide the necessary support and assistance to facilitate their crossing procedures through land ports and arrange their return smoothly and safely.	March 6 2026
Link		March 7 2026
Link	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues its efforts to ensure the security and safety of Bahraini citizens abroad, reflecting full readiness and a rapid response to developments. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also renews its call for Bahraini citizens abroad to register and update their contact and residence details through the following electronic link : /https://registration.mofaservices.gov.bh	March 7 2026

Link	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues its efforts to facilitate the return of Bahraini citizens from abroad through land ports by maintaining coordination with the relevant authorities in the Kingdom of Bahrain, cooperating with the competent authorities in the Gulf Cooperation Council States, and communicating directly with the embassies of the Kingdom of Bahrain in GCC States, which follow up on the situation of citizens in those States and provide the necessary support and assistance to facilitate their crossing procedures through land ports and arrange their return smoothly and safely. 	March 9 2026
Link		15 March 2026
Link		18 March 2026

- Official News on Field Visits

Link	Source and date	Subject
News link	Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, 6/3	The Minister of Transportation and Telecommunications visits a number of telecommunications companies and confirms the readiness of the telecommunications sector
News link	Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, 9/4	Inspection visits to Bahrain International Airport; the Minister of Transportation and Telecommunications witnesses the resumption of airport operations and the departure of the first Gulf Air flights.
News link	Ministry of Transportation and	The Minister of Transportation and Telecommunications visits the Crisis Centre in the Bahrain Logistics Zone

	Telecommunications, 14/4	to review workflow, operational readiness, applicable procedures, and mechanisms for strengthening emergency response to ensure the safety and security of maritime navigation.
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• Documentation and Classification of Attacks

Documenting and classifying the sinful Iranian attacks is a fundamental pillar for demonstrating the scale of violations that affected the right to movement and for measuring the extent to which individuals' safe freedom of movement was affected, whether through air, land, or sea ports, as a result of the exceptional circumstances imposed by the attacks since the start of the aggression on 28 February 2026.

The documentation and classification methodology strengthens transparency and provides an accurate database that helps analyse the nature and patterns of the attacks and monitor their direct and indirect effects on travel and movement, including the disruption of vital facilities, closure of roads and corridors, and delay or suspension of air traffic and maritime navigation, all of which affected individuals' ability to exercise their right to move freely and safely.

This documentation also constitutes an important legal reference for establishing facts and violations before national and international forums, and contributes to supporting efforts aimed at strengthening future protection and prevention measures and ensuring respect for international obligations relating to freedom of movement and the safety of civilians and civilian facilities.

The following are a number of attacks that affected the enjoyment of the right to movement and travel:

Source	Injuries and affected persons	Nature of incident	Location	Date
Link	Delay and modification of certain flights	Gulf Air flights affected by regional airspace disruptions	Bahrain International - Airport Muharraq	28 February 2026
Link	Temporary transfer of operations through Dammam to	Expansion of Gulf Air operations through Dammam and	Bahrain International - Airport Muharraq	28 February 2026

	reduce the impact of airspace closure	availability of international booking		
Link	,Diversion ,cancellation and rescheduling of a number of flights	Temporary changes to air traffic at Bahrain International Airport following airspace closure	Bahrain International - Airport Muharraq	29 February 2026
Link	Bahrain International Airport was attacked by drones	Immediate implementation of rapid response protocols and recording of minor material damage	Bahrain International - Airport Muharraq	1 March 2026
Link	Flight delays and disruption to travel movement	Diversion and cancellation of a number of flights, with Gulf Air confirming that safety is a priority	Bahrain International - Airport Muharraq	1 March 2026
Link	Continued suspension of some flights and travel-related services	Continued suspension of air traffic for the second day at Bahrain International Airport	Bahrain International - Airport Muharraq	1 March 2026
Link	Minor material damage without injuries, and precautionary evacuation of the passenger terminal	Bahrain International Airport was attacked by drones and emergency plans were activated	Bahrain International - Airport Muharraq	1 March 2026
Link	Continuity of land movement between	Movement across the King Fahd Causeway continued	King Fahd Causeway	1 March 2026

	Bahrain and Saudi Arabia	normally despite the closure of airspace		
Link	Congestion and diversion of traffic	Traffic was cut off on Shaikh Khalifa Bridge and the Juffair entrance was temporarily closed	Shaikh Khalifa Bridge Juffair Area	8 March 2026
Link	Gradual return of flights and departure of the first Gulf Air flights	Visit of the Minister of Transportation to Bahrain International Airport and resumption of operational activities	Bahrain International - Airport Muharraq	9 April 2026

• Impact of the Sinful Iranian Attacks on the Right to Movement and Travel

Although the Kingdom of Bahrain is not a party to the ongoing conflict, it was not immune from the effects of the ongoing sinful Iranian attacks targeting civilian objects and residential areas. These attacks had direct and indirect repercussions on the right to movement as an inherent right attached to every human being.

It is evident that the sinful Iranian attacks had a tangible impact on the enjoyment of the right to movement and travel in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Their effects extended to direct and indirect dimensions in both the short and long terms, with security, psychological, economic, and social repercussions for citizens, residents, and visitors, as follows:

- 1. In terms of the availability of means and facilities of movement and the continuity of their operation**, air, land, and maritime transport were affected by the attacks and the accompanying security threats to airspace, maritime corridors, and vital roads. This affected the regularity and continuity of movement and travel services. This included the diversion, postponement, or temporary suspension of some flights during precautionary airspace closures, which prevented some individuals from travelling or returning to the Kingdom of Bahrain at the scheduled time, including citizens and residents stranded outside the Kingdom due to the suspension of air traffic. This affected their ability to rejoin their work and families. In response, the competent authorities took regulatory and operational measures to

reschedule flights and gradually resume air traffic once conditions stabilized and precautionary restrictions were lifted, ensuring the restoration of smooth air transport in accordance with safety standards. Administrative and service measures were also taken to address the circumstances of affected travellers, including facilitating visa and residence-related procedures and coordinating with airlines to resume flight operations, in order to mitigate the effects of the temporary disruption to travel movement.

2. **With regard to access and safe mobility**, this element was affected by the fall of shrapnel and military remnants in certain residential and vital areas, which led to the temporary closure of a number of main roads and streets and the diversion of traffic routes. This affected individuals' ability to reach workplaces, institutions, and essential facilities regularly and safely. Certain groups, particularly older persons, persons with disabilities, and families that depend on daily movement between areas or through land ports, faced additional difficulties as a result of heightened security measures or precautionary restrictions related to protecting public safety.
3. **With regard to the element of safety and security during movement and travel**, which is one of the essential elements linked to freedom of movement, this element was affected by the anxiety and fear arising from air alerts and the fall of projectiles or shrapnel near certain vital areas and transport-related facilities. This was reflected in individuals' sense of safety when using transport or moving about in their daily lives. These circumstances also affected the willingness to travel and undertake non-essential movement, and had an impact on tourism activity and certain economic and social activities linked to freedom of movement.
4. The impact of these circumstances also **emerged in relation to adaptability and continuity of services associated with movement**. Relevant authorities had to adapt rapidly to the exceptional circumstances by implementing emergency plans, reorganising transport and port movement, raising security readiness at airports, seaports, and land crossings, and taking preventive measures to ensure the continuity of movement and travel with the minimum possible disruption. These circumstances also demonstrated the importance of the resilience of the transport system in dealing with crises, so as to ensure the continuity of essential services associated with freedom of movement and reduce negative effects on individuals and various sectors.

- **Efforts of the Kingdom of Bahrain to Mitigate the Consequences of the Sinful Iranian Attacks in relation to the Right to Movement and Travel**

In the context of the Kingdom of Bahrain's commitment to protecting the right to movement and travel and ensuring the continuity of transport and

communications services and the safety of travellers under the exceptional circumstances resulting from the sinful Iranian attacks, the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, in coordination with the competent authorities, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the relevant entities, adopted a set of precautionary, regulatory, and operational measures aimed at maintaining the smooth flow of air, maritime, and land transport, ensuring the continuity of supply chains and logistics services, and mitigating the effects of the disruptions that affected movement and travel, as follows:

1. Enhancing Readiness and Continuity of Transport Services

Emergency plans and rapid response protocols were activated to ensure the continuity of the transport system under various circumstances, in a manner that ensures the safety of travellers, protects vital facilities, and maintains essential operational services.⁹⁹

2. Ensuring Continuity of Air Transport

The competent authorities worked to provide operational alternatives for air traffic by temporarily transferring the operations of the national carrier, Gulf Air, to King Fahd International Airport in Dammam when the airspace was closed, while providing the necessary logistical facilities, transit visas, and land transport to ensure the continued movement of travellers and their arrival at their destinations.¹⁰⁰

3. Enhancing Continuity of Maritime Transport and Supply Chains

The relevant authorities took proactive measures to secure maritime freight movement by providing alternative ports and shipping routes, and by coordinating with port operators to secure the flow of essential goods and food supplies and ensure the stability of supply chains so that local markets would not be affected by regional disruptions.¹⁰¹

4. Protecting Maritime Navigation and Enhancing Preventive Safety

Precautionary measures were imposed on the movement of ships and boats in territorial waters with the aim of protecting the coasts, ensuring the safety of fishermen and sea users, and reducing potential risks associated with the exceptional security circumstances.

5. Enhancing the Readiness of Land Ports

The competent authorities continued to supervise the smooth flow of movement across the King Fahd Causeway and to activate rapid crossing

⁹⁹ Bahrain News Agency: [Rapid response protocols were immediately implemented following a drone attack on Bahrain International Airport, which resulted in minor material damage.](#)

¹⁰⁰ Gulf Air website: [In light of the closure of airspace in Bahrain, Gulf Air expands its temporary operations through Dammam and allows commercial booking of international flights.](#)

¹⁰¹ Ministry of Transport and Communications website: [The Minister of Transport and Communications and the Minister of Industry and Trade hold a virtual meeting with the CEO of APM.](#)

protocols, while strengthening security and operational coordination to ensure the safety of travellers and trucks and the continuity of commercial and logistical movement.¹⁰²

6. Supporting Bahraini Citizens Abroad

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in coordination with the competent authorities, the embassies of the Kingdom of Bahrain abroad, and its counterparts in the Gulf Cooperation Council States, continued its efforts to facilitate the return of Bahraini citizens located outside the Kingdom, provide them with the necessary support and assistance, and organise their crossing through land ports in a safe and smooth manner.¹⁰³

7. Restoring Operational Stability to the Transport System

The Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications took a set of measures aimed at restoring operational stability to the transport sector. These included reopening Bahraini airspace, fully operating the King Fahd Causeway crossing, and resuming Gulf Air flights from Bahrain International Airport, thereby contributing to the restoration of smooth movement and travel.¹⁰⁴

8. Developing the Legislative Framework and Enhancing Future Resilience

The competent authorities supported the development of the legislative framework regulating ports and logistics services by referring amendments to the Unified Customs Law, thereby contributing to simplified procedures and strengthening the State's ability to deal with future crises and exceptional circumstances.¹⁰⁵

9. Operational Recovery and Expansion of the Transport Network

The transport sector witnessed a gradual recovery through the launch of new travel destinations and the strengthening of regional connectivity as of May 2026, including key regional destinations such as Doha, Kuwait, and Muscat, reflecting restored confidence in the stability and security of the national transport sector.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰² Customs Administration website: [The head of customs conducts an inspection visit to a number of customs ports to ensure the smooth supply of food, basic materials, and medical supplies.](#)

¹⁰³ https://www.instagram.com/p/DV5kkDkDGEw/?img_index=2 - <https://www.alayam.com/alayam/local/1127197/News.html>

¹⁰⁴ [Minister of Transport and Communications witnesses the resumption of airport operations and the launch of the first Gulf Air flights](#)
[King Fahd Causeway Authority on X: "Resumption of vehicle traffic on King Fahd Causeway"](#)

¹⁰⁵ [Akhbar Alkhaleej news | Government project to amend the Gulf customs system by enhancing procedural flexibility and exempting military and security imports](#)

¹⁰⁶ [Gulf Air will continue to gradually resume flights to its global destinations until June 2026 | Al Watan Newspaper](#)

10. Monitoring the Situation of Travellers and International Coordination

The competent authorities continued to coordinate with operating entities to address the situation of affected flights and travellers and provide them with the necessary guidance, in addition to documenting the effects of the attacks on freedom of movement and travel in official reports submitted to the United Nations and the Security Council, and calling for international guarantees to protect civil navigation and air and maritime corridors.¹⁰⁷

11. International Legal and Diplomatic Action

This was carried out by documenting the impact of the attacks on freedom of movement in official reports submitted to the United Nations and the Security Council, and by calling for international guarantees to protect waterways and airspace from any violations that affect the safety of civil navigation.¹⁰⁸

These efforts reflect an integrated national approach aimed at protecting the right to movement and travel, ensuring the continuity of transport and communications services, enhancing traveller safety, maintaining the smooth flow of air, maritime, and land movement, and gradually resuming air traffic with continuous coordination to ensure operational safety, thereby limiting the negative effects of exceptional circumstances and strengthening the State's capacity for response and recovery.

¹⁰⁷ [Civil Aviation Authority Undersecretary: Coordination with airlines to minimize the impact of the situation on passengers](#)

¹⁰⁸ [Ministry of Transportation and Communications website: The Kingdom of Bahrain participates in the meeting of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization \(ICAO\)](#)

7) Rights of Priority-Care Groups in the Kingdom of Bahrain (Women - Children - Older Persons - Persons with Disabilities)

• Introduction

Protecting and promoting the rights of priority-care groups is a fundamental human-rights obligation. It constitutes a comprehensive framework aimed at providing protection, care and support to groups requiring special attention because of age, health, social or humanitarian circumstances, while safeguarding their human dignity and ensuring their full and equal enjoyment of rights and freedoms. These groups include, in particular, those whose circumstances require special measures and protection to prevent discrimination, neglect or exploitation.

The rights of priority-care groups are cross-cutting and comprehensive, as they are closely linked to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. The State is required to take the measures necessary to guarantee these rights and make them available in all circumstances in a manner consistent with each group's needs and specific conditions. These rights include education, health, social protection, movement, adequate housing, physical and psychological safety, protection from violence, exploitation and neglect, effective participation in society, and equal access to services and opportunities.

The protection of priority-care groups is closely connected with the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 10 on reducing inequalities. Protecting such groups also supports other goals relating to health, education, equality and social protection, and promotes their full and effective integration into society while preserving their dignity during crises and exceptional circumstances.

In light of the sinful Iranian attacks and the resulting security threats and direct and indirect repercussions on all segments of society, this section monitors the extent to which the rights of priority-care groups were affected during that period. It also reviews the efforts and measures taken by the State to protect them and ensure their continued access to essential services and necessary care, including children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities and other groups whose circumstances require special protection and care.

- **Legal Basis for the Rights of Priority-Care Groups under International Standards and National Legislation**

1. International Standards

- **Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989):**¹⁰⁹ the Convention stresses the need to provide protection and care for children in all circumstances, including conflict and emergencies. Article 6 affirms the child's inherent right to life, survival and development; Article 38 requires States Parties to respect relevant rules of international humanitarian law and protect children during armed conflicts and unlawful attacks; Article 39 requires measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration; and Article 28 affirms the right to education without discrimination.
- **United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security:**¹¹⁰ the resolution emphasizes the importance of protecting women during armed conflicts and exceptional circumstances, ensuring their participation in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and humanitarian response, and taking measures to protect women from all forms of violence, particularly gender-based violence.
- **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006):**¹¹¹ Article 11 requires States to take all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, emergencies, armed conflicts and unlawful attacks, in accordance with international humanitarian law. The Convention also guarantees their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights without discrimination.
- **United Nations Principles for Older Persons (1991):**¹¹² these principles are based on independence, participation, care, self-fulfilment and dignity. They stress access by older persons to health care, social services, appropriate protection, effective participation in society and a dignified and safe life, especially during crises and exceptional circumstances.
- **International humanitarian law and the Additional Protocols of 1977:** international humanitarian law requires special protection for priority-care groups during armed conflicts and unlawful attacks. The Fourth Geneva Convention,¹¹³ particularly Article 27, requires the protection of civilians, especially women, and respect for their rights in all circumstances without discrimination. Additional Protocol I,¹¹⁴ in Articles 76 and 77,

¹⁰⁹ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-child>

¹¹⁰ [Security Council Resolution No. \(1325\) of 2000](#)

¹¹¹ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-persons-disabilities>

¹¹² <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/united-nations-principles-older-persons>

¹¹³ <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/assets/treaties/380-GC-IV-EN.pdf>

¹¹⁴ <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/ihl-treaties/api-1977>

provides special protection for women and children and requires children to be protected from any form of assault or exploitation.

2. National Legislation

- **Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain:** ¹¹⁵Article 5 guarantees protection and promotion of the rights of priority-care groups, affirming that the family is the foundation of society, that the State protects motherhood and childhood, cares for young people and protects them from exploitation and neglect, and cares for older persons and protects them from incapacity and illness.
- **Law No. 74 of 2006 on the Care, Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities:**¹¹⁶ the law sets out rights and services guaranteed to persons with disabilities, including health care, education, rehabilitation, work and access to services and facilities, and requires the competent authorities to take measures to ensure their inclusion in society.
- **Law No. 37 of 2012 Promulgating the Child Law:**¹¹⁷ the law includes safeguards relating to children's rights to protection, health care, education, physical and psychological safety, and protection from all forms of violence, neglect or exploitation.

• Sources of Information or Data on the Sinful Iranian Attacks

In monitoring and documenting the Iranian attacks and their repercussions on the rights of priority-care groups, the report relied on digital information and data, media coverage issued through the official social-media accounts of the competent authorities, Bahrain TV, local newspapers, and official correspondence with relevant entities, in order to ensure the highest levels of accuracy and objectivity.

¹¹⁵

<https://www.lloc.gov.bh/en/page/The%20Constitution%20of%20the%20Kingdom%20of%20Bahrain>

¹¹⁶ <https://www.lloc.gov.bh/FullEn/K7406.docx>

¹¹⁷ <https://www.bahrain.bh/wps/wcm/connect/621f7cc8-5b61-430b-8b90-b420d517a119/LAW+NO.+%2837%29+OF+2012+WITH+RESPECT+TO+THE+PROMULGATION+OF+THE+CHILD+LAW.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=o8LcyR5>

Data and Information Received from Relevant Entities

Entity	Subject	Response
Government Hospitals	Providing NIHR with information and documents on its role in responding to the sinful Iranian aggression against the Kingdom of Bahrain.	Government hospitals immediately activated emergency and disaster-response plans in accordance with approved protocols and policies. Measures included activating the command-and-control centre and incident-management structure; raising operational readiness in emergency departments, intensive care units and operating rooms; ensuring readiness of beds and critical equipment; applying phased surge-capacity plans; implementing triage systems; strengthening coordination with national stakeholders; activating inter-hospital transfer plans; securing medical and pharmaceutical supplies; and ensuring the readiness of medical and nursing staff around the clock.

Monitoring the Kingdom's Efforts to Address the Iranian Attacks and Their Repercussions on Priority-Care Groups

Subject	Source	Link
Closure of schools and universities and transition to distance learning	Local newspaper (Al Ayam), 28/2; Ministry of Education, 9/3	First link; second link
Rescheduling examinations until the return to in-person education	Ministry of Education, 28/2	First link
Ministry of Education preparations to ensure continuity of the educational process through digital platforms	Local newspaper (Al Ayam), 8/3	Link
Start of formative assessments in public schools through the digital system	Ministry of Education, 30/3; Local newspaper (Al Ayam), 29/3; Minister of Education, 5/4	First link; second link; third link
Ministry of Education staff delivered formative assessments to students wishing to take them at home, taking account of the exceptional circumstances	Ministry of Education, 31/3	Link
Launch of the Imkan programme for free evening remedial lessons for public-school students	Ministry of Education, 13/4	Link
Evacuation of residents, including children, women and older persons, from areas affected by the sinful Iranian aggression in Juffair	Local newspaper (Al Ayam), 28/2	Link
Shelter centres received around one thousand persons in Budaiya	Local newspaper (Al Ayam), 2/3	Link

Public schools opened their doors to receive residents at shelter centres	Local newspaper (Al Ayam), 28/2	Link
Suspension of Sharia court sessions	Local newspaper (Al Ayam)	Link
The Child Protection Unit published awareness information on the importance of educating children while using smart devices under the current conditions	Local newspaper (Al Ayam), 5/3	Link
Cyber-awareness advice for children regarding distance learning	National Cyber Security Centre, 17/3	Link
The Ministry of Social Development chaired the seventh extraordinary meeting of the Committee of Social Affairs Experts of the GCC States	Ministry of Social Development, 18/3	Link
Education in governmental, civil and private rehabilitation centres for persons with disabilities was shifted to distance learning	Ministry of Social Development, 28/2	Link
Postponement of the “Family Visits” programme at social centres	Ministry of Social Development, 2/3	Link
Child helpline and support line	Ministry of Social Development, 3/3	Link
Resumption of the “Family Visits” programme at social centres	Ministry of Social Development, 28/3	Link
Resumption of in-person education at rehabilitation centres for persons with disabilities, with the option left to guardians	Ministry of Social Development, 1/4	Link

Official News on Field Visits

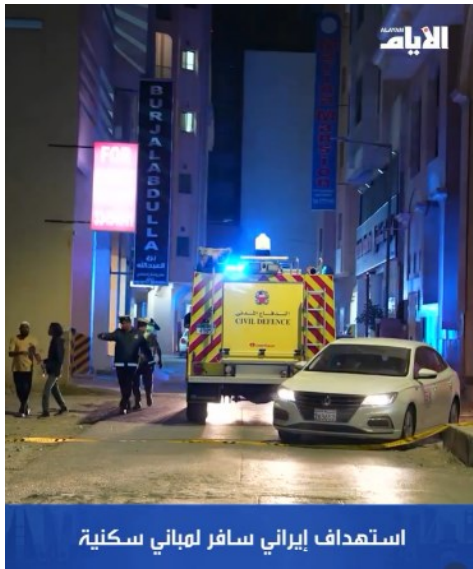
Subject	Source	Link
The Minister of Education visited a number of schools to review the educational process through digital platforms and during in-person school hours	Ministry of Education and Higher Education Council, 8/3; Bahrain TV, 8/3; Ministry of Education, 19/4	First link ; second link ; third link
The Minister of Education visited Salmaniya Medical Complex to check on injured school students from Sitra following the sinful Iranian attacks	Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health, 10/3; Ministry of Education, 10/3; Bahrain TV, 11/3	First link ; second link ; third link
The Minister of Social Development inspected the Protection and Care Complex in Hamad Town to check on sheltered cases	Local newspaper (Al Ayam), 4/3	Link
The Minister of Social Development visited the Muharraq Social Care Centre to review the level of services provided to older persons	Ministry of Social Development, 6/3	Link
The Minister of Health followed up on the health condition of injured women and children from Sitra following the sinful Iranian attacks	Local newspaper (Al Ayam), 8/3	Link

• Documentation and Classification of Attacks

Documenting and classifying the sinful Iranian attacks is an essential pillar for demonstrating the extent of violations affecting the rights of priority-care groups and for assessing how the most vulnerable groups were affected by exceptional circumstances, including children, women, older persons and persons with disabilities.

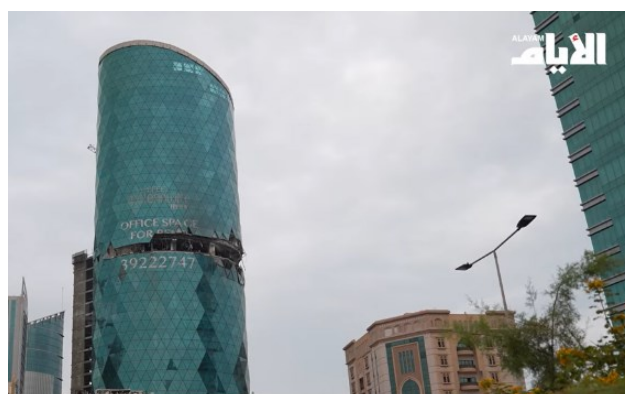
This methodology strengthens transparency and provides an accurate database for analysing the nature and patterns of attacks and their direct and indirect effects on the safety of these groups and on their enjoyment of fundamental rights, including health, education, social protection and safe housing. It also constitutes a legal reference for establishing facts before

national and international forums and strengthens future prevention and protection mechanisms.

Date	Location	Nature of Incident	Injuries and Affected Persons	Source
28 February	Hoorah	Sinful Iranian targeting of residential buildings	Threat to the living situation of a number of women and material damage to their homes as a result of the targeting.	Al Ayam newspaper
				
9 March	Sitra	Iranian drones randomly targeted residential buildings	Injuries to a number of children, an infant, women and older persons.	Ministry of Interior - National Communication Centre; another link



10 March	Manama	Iranian drones targeted a commercial building and a café	Death of a Bahraini woman and injury of eight civilians.	Al Ayam newspaper ; another link
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12 April	East Sitra	Damage to a Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company facility and precautionary measures taken against ammonia gas leakage	A two-kilometre radius from the facility was identified, including residents of residential block 619, among them children, women and older persons; they were informed of optional evacuation and provided with temporary alternative accommodation.	Security Media Centre - Ministry of Interior; video
11 June	Hamad Town	Iranian drones targeted a residential area	Injury of an 11-year-old girl.	Bahrain TV



- **Impact of the Sinful Iranian Attacks on the Rights of Priority-Care Groups**

Based on the relevant international standards for protecting priority-care groups, the sinful Iranian attacks had direct and indirect effects in both the short and long term, affecting rights related to life, health, education, an adequate standard of living, movement and other rights, as follows:

1- Children

- The attacks affected children's sense of safety and psychological stability, particularly with the sounding of sirens and loud noises.
- Children suffered physical and psychological injuries requiring urgent medical procedures and surgical interventions as a result of random shelling.
- The closure of schools, universities and kindergartens and the shift to distance learning directly affected continuity of the educational process and the stability of the learning environment.
- The impact was greater for children in early childhood, given their reliance on a safe environment and direct interaction for psychological, social and behavioural development.
- Educational gaps and differences in achievement and basic skills emerged, including social interaction and mental health, with possible long-term effects on educational outcomes, particularly in applied specialisations.
- Some families, including children, women and older persons, had to evacuate temporarily and move to shelters to obtain a safe place, causing instability and affecting their general psychological condition.
- The temporary closure of Sharia courts negatively affected family stability in some matters, such as custody and divorce cases.

2- Women

- The attacks affected the right to life, as a number of women sustained injuries, some described as serious, and one death was recorded.
- The exceptional circumstances increased pressures associated with child care, family affairs and distance learning, and created risks affecting women's sense of safety and psychological and social stability.

3- Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities

- Challenges increased in relation to mobility and access to essential services, such as health and care services, after the closure of a number of streets as a result of random shelling, in addition to the closure of Bahrain International Airport, which affected older persons' access to treatment abroad.
- Psychological and social burdens resulted from the loss of the usual living environment or temporary displacement from homes, affecting psychological stability.

• Efforts of the Kingdom of Bahrain to Mitigate the Effects of the Sinful Iranian Attacks on Priority-Care Groups

In line with the Kingdom of Bahrain's commitment to protecting vulnerable groups and ensuring their continued enjoyment of their fundamental rights during these exceptional circumstances, the relevant government authorities have adopted a comprehensive package of preventive, regulatory, and humanitarian measures aimed at mitigating the social and humanitarian consequences of the Iranian aggression. These efforts have encompassed children, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and other highly vulnerable groups, by guaranteeing the continuity of health, education, social, and shelter services, and providing them with the necessary care and support to ensure their dignity, safety, and the stability of their living, educational, and health conditions, as follows:

1. Strengthening Preparedness and Ensuring Continuity of Essential Services

The competent authorities activated emergency plans and enhanced the level of preparedness across health, education, and service institutions to ensure a prompt response to urgent needs and the uninterrupted delivery of essential services to vulnerable groups and those most in need of care.

2. Ensuring the Continuity of Education for the Most Vulnerable Groups

Necessary measures were taken to ensure the continuation of the educational process through approved digital learning platforms, while taking into account the needs of children, students with disabilities, and those facing exceptional circumstances, thereby safeguarding their right to education and continued access to educational services.

3. Providing Educational Facilities and Academic Support

The Ministry of Education adopted flexible assessment and learning measures, including the possibility of conducting assessments remotely or at home for special cases. It also launched the “*Imkan*” free remedial learning programme for public school students to address learning loss and reduce gaps in academic achievement.

4. Supporting Students with Disabilities and Persons with Determination

Educational and assessment services dedicated to students with disabilities and persons with determination continued without interruption. Optional in-person attendance was also made available in accordance with individual needs, ensuring access to appropriate support while fully safeguarding their educational rights.

5. Providing Shelter and Social Care

The competent authorities ensured the provision of shelter services for affected individuals, including vulnerable groups, while meeting their basic needs and providing appropriate social and healthcare support throughout the period impacted by the attacks.

6. Health and Humanitarian Follow-up for Affected Persons

Efforts included monitoring the conditions of children, women, older persons, and injured individuals among vulnerable groups, while providing them with the necessary healthcare and support. Their health conditions and needs were continuously assessed to facilitate their recovery and ensure the stability of their circumstances.

7. Supporting Students Affected by the Attacks

The health and educational conditions of injured and affected students were closely monitored. Educational institutions were directed to provide the necessary support and care, reorganize study schedules where required, and offer appropriate academic assistance to ensure that their educational attainment and continuity of learning were not adversely affected.

8. Monitoring the Situation of Older Persons and Ensuring Continuity of Care

The competent authorities continued to monitor the conditions of older persons residing in social care centres and ensured their continued access to healthcare, social services, and essential services throughout the exceptional circumstances.

9. Enhancing Awareness and Providing Psychosocial Support

Official authorities intensified awareness-raising efforts through official media platforms by disseminating guidance on how to respond to exceptional situations and raising awareness of the risks posed by rumours and unreliable information. These efforts contributed to mitigating the psychological and social impacts on children, families, and the groups most affected.

These efforts reflect a comprehensive national approach aimed at protecting the rights of vulnerable groups and ensuring their continued access to essential services and necessary care under all circumstances, thereby safeguarding their dignity, well-being, and equal enjoyment of their rights without discrimination.

8) The Right to an Adequate Standard of Living in the Kingdom of Bahrain (The Rights to Food, Water and Housing)

• Introduction

The right to an adequate standard of living, including the rights to food, water and housing, is a fundamental human right closely connected with human dignity and social and living stability. It guarantees every individual appropriate living conditions, including adequate food, safe water, adequate housing and essential services necessary for a dignified life. It also means sustainable and equitable access to basic resources and services without discrimination, thereby achieving food, water and housing security and preserving public health and social stability, particularly during crises, emergencies and disasters.

This right is closely connected with the Sustainable Development Goals, especially those related to ending poverty and hunger, ensuring good health, providing clean water and sanitation, and achieving sustainable cities and communities. Protecting this right promotes social security, improves quality of life and reduces the humanitarian effects of crises and exceptional circumstances.

In light of the sinful Iranian attacks and their direct and indirect repercussions on service sectors and infrastructure, this section monitors the impact on the right to an adequate standard of living, reviews the effects on food, water, housing and essential services, and sets out the measures taken by the State to ensure the continued provision of basic needs and the protection of this right for all persons, particularly priority-care groups.

• Legal Basis for the Right to an Adequate Standard of Living (Food and Water) under International Standards and National Legislation

1. International Standards

• Charter of the United Nations:

Article 1, paragraph 3, states that one of the purposes of the United Nations is: "to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian character, and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion." This inherently includes providing food and water as essential pillars for human survival.¹¹⁸

¹¹⁸ [United Nations Charter](#)-1st Chapter

Article 55, paragraphs 1 and 2, states that: "to create conditions of stability and well-being necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall: - achieve a higher standard of living and the means of continuous employment for every individual and promote economic and social development and progress; - facilitate solutions to international economic, social, health, and related problems, and promote international cooperation in matters of culture and education..." This necessarily entails ensuring food and water security as an integral part of the system of economic and social rights that the United Nations seeks to achieve.¹¹⁹

Article (56) came to impose an explicit obligation on the member states, as it stipulated that "all members undertake to do, individually or jointly, the work required of them in cooperation with the Commission to realize the purposes set forth in Article 55," which leads to a firm international commitment to preserve the right to food and water.¹²⁰

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948):**

Article 25(1) expressly recognizes the right of everyone to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services. Food is therefore an inherent human right; water, although not expressly named, is implicit in the rights to health, life and an adequate standard of living.

- **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966):**

Article 11 recognizes the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and the right to continuous improvement of living conditions. It also recognizes the fundamental right to be free from hunger and requires measures to improve production, conservation and distribution of food and ensure equitable distribution of world food supplies.¹²¹

- **General Comment No. 15 (2002) of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the right to water:**

The Committee interpreted Articles 11 and 12 broadly and affirmed that the right to water is an independent right guaranteed by the Covenant; water is a social and cultural good, not merely an economic commodity, and everyone has the right to sufficient, safe water for drinking, sanitation and personal use.¹²²

- **Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and on non-discrimination in this context during violent conflict (A/77/190,**

¹¹⁹ [United Nations Charter-9th Chapter](#)

¹²⁰ [United Nations Charter-9th Chapter](#)

¹²¹ [International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights | OHCHR](#)

¹²² [International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights | OHCHR](#)

2022):¹²³ the report explains that densely populated urban and residential areas are increasingly affected by violent or armed conflict and that wide-area weapons cause indiscriminate civilian deaths and injuries, destruction and damage to homes, and mass displacement.

- **Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948)**: Article 2(b) criminalizes causing serious bodily harm to members of a group, including harm arising from deliberate starvation and deprivation of safe drinking water. Article 2(c) criminalizes deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about the physical destruction of a group, including deliberate deprivation of food and water, food blockades, contamination or destruction of water sources, and systematic cutting of food and water supplies to civilians.¹²⁴
- **International humanitarian law**: the Fourth Geneva Convention requires the provision of food and medical supplies to the civilian population and the maintenance of public health and humanitarian relief. Additional Protocol I protects objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population and prohibits starvation of civilians as a method of warfare and attacks on foodstuffs, agricultural areas, crops, drinking-water installations and irrigation works. The Rome Statute¹²⁵ criminalizes starvation of civilians as a method of warfare and attacks against civilian objects and life-sustaining infrastructure.

2. National Legislation

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain¹²⁶ guarantees the right to housing, as Article 9(f) provides that the State shall endeavour to provide housing for citizens with limited income. This reflects the State's commitment to promoting living and social stability and ensuring the essentials of a dignified life.

Although the Constitution does not contain an express, independent provision on the rights to food and water, the right to an adequate standard of living is implicit in constitutional principles relating to social protection, health care and human dignity. Article 5 affirms that the family is the foundation of society and that the State protects it legally, strengthens family ties, protects motherhood and childhood, and provides social security and health and social care services to citizens.¹²⁷

¹²³ [Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context-A/77/190](#)

¹²⁴ [Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide | OHCHR](#)

¹²⁵ [Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court -Article 8](#)

¹²⁶

<https://www.lloc.gov.bh/en/page/The%20Constitution%20of%20the%20Kingdom%20of%20Bahrain>

¹²⁷ [Bahrain Constitution, Art 5.](#)

- **Sources of Information or Data on the Sinful Iranian Attacks**

In monitoring and documenting the impact of violations and challenges affecting the right to an adequate standard of living, particularly water, food and housing, the report relied on official data and statistics from relevant authorities, specialised digital reports, official social-media coverage by competent authorities, official media and local newspapers, in order to ensure the highest levels of accuracy and objectivity.

Monitoring Readiness to Guarantee the Right to an Adequate Standard of Living amid the Iranian Attacks and Their Repercussions

Subject	Source	News Link
The right to water and food		
The Council of Ministers followed up on proactive plans and measures to address the repercussions of the hostile sinful Iranian attacks against the Kingdom of Bahrain, reviewing the abundance of food stocks, availability of services at the required efficiency, availability of essential consumer goods and smooth movement of supply chains in the Kingdom's commercial markets.	Office of the Prime Minister, 30/3	Link
Efforts of the Ministry of Municipalities Affairs and Agriculture to affirm the food-security system, its continuity and coordination with relevant authorities to ensure continuity of services.	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre, 22/3	Link
Securing the availability of strategic food stocks and continuity of water supply.	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre, 6/3	Link
Targeting of a desalination plant.	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre, 8/3	Link

Efforts of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to ensure continued availability of goods, meet the needs of citizens and residents, maintain large stocks under proactive government plans, ensure continuity of food supplies, enhance local stability and monitor markets.	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre, 15/3	Link
Continuous availability of food stocks without interruption under proactive plans, with no price increases and with monitoring by competent authorities.	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre, 8/3	Link
Customs efforts to secure supply chains for food and essential resources.	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre, 17/3	Link
Ministry of Industry and Commerce efforts to follow up food and essential-resource supply chains and maintain regular food-stock availability.	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre, 17/3	Link
The Inspection Directorate at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce closed a food retail establishment after it was proven to have raised the prices of several products without justification and without regard to the exceptional circumstances.	Al Ayam newspaper, 7/3	Link
Customs union among GCC States to verify supply chains for food and other materials.	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre, 19/3	Link
The right to housing		
Housing: the Council of Ministers condemned the sinful Iranian aggression, which injured citizens and affected homes, civilian interests and safety, and followed	Office of the Prime Minister, 6/4	Link

up on the implementation of royal directives to compensate citizens for damage to homes and vehicles.		
Civil Defence efforts to deal with damage caused by drone-shrapnel falling on residential neighbourhoods in Sitra.	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre, 9/3 and 4/4	First link; second link
Civil Defence efforts to deal with damage caused by shrapnel falling on residential neighbourhoods.	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre, 11/3	Link
Civil Defence efforts to deal with damage caused by shrapnel falling on residential neighbourhoods and a residential building.	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre, 15/3	Link
Ministry of Housing efforts to address damage to citizens' homes caused by the sinful Iranian attacks through a full plan for Hidd Housing Town and Sitra, accelerating completion to ensure return to homes and providing fully equipped temporary alternative housing.	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre, 20/3	Link
Ministry of Housing efforts to provide temporary apartments for citizens whose homes were damaged by the brutal Iranian aggression until their damaged homes are repaired.	Al Ayam newspaper, 2/5	Link
Civil Defence efforts to deal with damage caused by shrapnel falling on residential neighbourhoods and a residential building.	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre, 22/3	Link
Targeting of homes in Juffair due to random shelling of homes, residential areas and civilian	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre, 8/3; Al	First link; second link

targets by the blatant Iranian aggression.	Ayam newspaper, 7/3	
Civil Defence efforts to control fires that broke out in a residential building.	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre, 6/3	Link
Ministry of Interior efforts to evacuate the area near the site as a precaution, provide alternative housing and secure all basic needs and necessary services for residents until conditions return to normal.	Bahrain News Agency, 12/4	Link

Official News on Field Visits by State Officials

Subject	Source	News Link
The right to water and food		
His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa received Mr. Yusuff Ali, Chairman of Lulu Group, commending his role in providing food and consumer goods, especially under the current circumstances, thereby reassuring citizens and residents regarding the availability of basic commodities and noting the cooperation between relevant authorities and the private sector to support the food-security system.	Bahrain News Agency, 2/4	Link
Visit by HRH Prince Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa, the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, to commercial markets to check the availability of essential goods and services and the smooth movement of supply chains.	Court of HRH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, 3/3	Link
Visit by the Minister of Industry and Commerce to a number of retail outlets, warehouses and main markets, and meetings with traders and suppliers in the food and	Bahrain News Agency, 1/3 and 11/4	First link ; second link

consumer-goods sector, in coordination with the Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to follow up market conditions, availability of essential goods and price stability.		
Visit by the Minister of Industry and Commerce to Bahrain Flour Mills Company as part of supply-chain follow-up.	Al Ayam newspaper, 4/3	Link
Visit by the Minister of Industry and Commerce to Manama Central Market, affirming intensified oversight to ensure abundance of goods.	Al Ayam newspaper, 4/3	Link
Visit by the Minister of Electricity and Water Affairs to the desalination plant damaged by the sinful Iranian shelling to review the scale of damage and follow up efforts to ensure continuity of vital services and infrastructure safety.	Bahrain News Agency, 9/3	Link
The right to housing		
Visit by H.E. Shaikh Khalid bin Abdullah Al Khalifa, Deputy Prime Minister, to Sitra to closely check on the safety of citizens following the hostile sinful Iranian attacks.	Security Media Centre, 10/3	Link
Visit by H.E. the Minister of Interior to Juffair following random shelling of homes, residential areas and civilian targets by the blatant Iranian aggression.	Al Ayam newspaper, 7/3	Link
Visit by the Capital Governor to Sitra to check on citizens' safety following the Iranian drone aggression.	Security Media Centre, 9/3	Link
The Chief of Public Security and the Capital Governor inspected homes damaged by the blatant Iranian aggression in Sitra and affirmed full support for affected persons.	Al Ayam newspaper, 3/4	Link

The Minister of Works and the Minister of Housing and Urban Planning conducted a field visit to Sitra and Hidd Housing Town to review the progress of repair works for the first batch of homes damaged by the sinful Iranian attacks.	Al Bilad newspaper, Bahrain News Agency, Ministry of Housing and Al Ayam newspaper, 26/4	First link ; second link ; third link ; fourth link
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• Documentation and Classification of Attacks

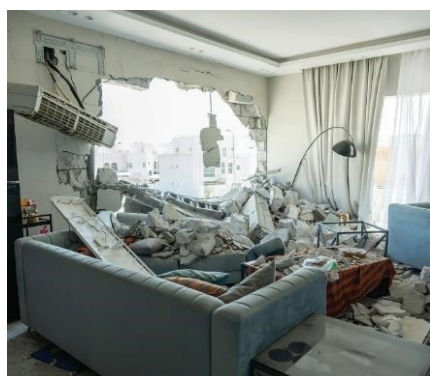
Documenting violations of the right to an adequate standard of living, including the rights to housing, food, and water, is a fundamental pillar for highlighting the scale of the humanitarian consequences of any attacks on civilian objects or infrastructure related to basic life needs.

This process contributes to establishing the principles of transparency and allows for the assessment of physical, social, and livelihood damages, including damage to housing, disruption of food supply chains, and reduced access to safe water, with direct repercussions on human dignity and daily well-being.

This documentation also serves as an important legal reference for establishing facts in national and international forums and helps strengthen accountability efforts, as well as develop protection and prevention mechanisms.

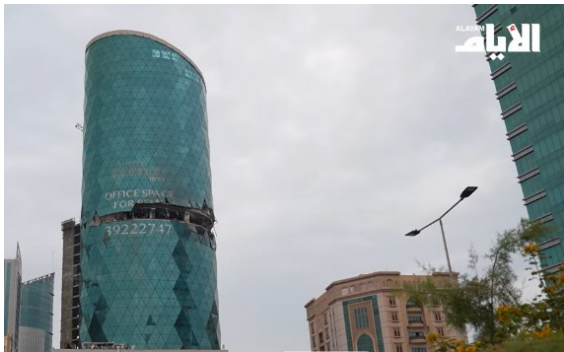
The following are some examples of attacks that have affected the enjoyment of the right to an adequate standard of living:

Date	Location	Nature of Incident	Damage	Source
28 February 2026	Hidd	Targeting of residential neighbourhoods in East Hidd.	Material damage to a building.	Link Link



1 March 2026	Manama	Targeting of the Crowne Plaza Hotel, with material damage and no loss of life.	Material damage to a building.	Link
5 March 2026	Manama	Targeting of a hotel and two residential buildings in Manama, with no loss of life.	Material damage to three residential buildings.	Link
7 March 2026	Juffair	Targeting of homes and residential neighbourhoods.	Damage to a number of buildings in residential neighbourhoods.	Link
8 March 2026	Sitra	Citizens injured when Iranian drones targeted civilian homes in Sitra.	Damage to a number of homes and residential neighbourhoods and injuries to citizens.	Link
8 March 2026	Hidd	Sinful Iranian aggression against one of the Kingdom's desalination plants.	Targeting of desalination plants.	First link; second link



9 March 2026	Sitra	Iranian drones targeted residential buildings.	Damage to a number of homes and residential neighbourhoods and a number of human injuries.	First link; second link
10 March 2026	Manama	Death of a Bahraini woman and injury of others following the targeting of a residential building and café in Seef District.	Damage to a number of buildings and death of a citizen.	First link; second link; third link; link
				
				
				
10 March 2026	Sitra	The Iranian attack caused	Damage to a number of	Link

		significant damage to homes.	homes in residential neighbourhoods.	Link
				
3 April 2026	Sitra	The Iranian brutal aggression targeted civilian homes in Sitra.	Damage to a number of homes and residential neighbourhoods.	Link
5 April 2026	Sitra	The Iranian brutal aggression targeted civilian homes in Sitra.	Damage to a number of homes and residential neighbourhoods.	Link
				
11 June 2026	Hamad Town and Manama	The Iranian sinful aggression targeted residential areas.	Injury of an 11-year-old girl, of burning vehicles and damage to homes.	Link
				

- **Impact of the Sinful Iranian Attacks on the Right to an Adequate Standard of Living: Housing, Food and Water**

Although the Kingdom of Bahrain is not a party to the ongoing conflict in the Arabian Gulf region, it was not immune from the ongoing sinful Iranian attacks, which directly and indirectly affected the right to an adequate standard of living, including housing, food and water, as rights closely linked to human dignity, stability and human security.

These attacks had a significant impact on living conditions in the Kingdom, resulting in a range of material, social, and psychological harms affecting both citizens and residents, as outlined below:

- 1. Direct Harm**

The attacks targeting residential areas and civilian objects caused damage to a number of residential buildings and private properties, affecting families' sense of safety and security within their homes and disrupting the daily lives of some affected individuals. The attacks also caused damage to infrastructure and services linked to daily living conditions, including facilities and essential services upon which residents rely on a regular basis.

- 2. Indirect Harm**

The attacks generated a climate of fear and anxiety among citizens and residents, adversely affecting their sense of personal security and family stability, particularly in areas located near the targeted sites. They also raised concerns regarding the potential disruption of essential services and the continuity of supply chains related to food, water, and other daily necessities.

- 3. Impact on Food and Water Security**

The repercussions of the attacks extended to food and water security, particularly as a result of the closure of airspace and disruptions to certain supply chains and logistical services. This created additional challenges in ensuring the uninterrupted flow of essential goods, food supplies, and basic necessities, while maintaining market stability and the availability of daily living requirements.

- 4. Pressure on Service Providers and Essential Service Institutions**

The attacks placed additional pressure on service providers and institutions responsible for delivering essential services, due to the need to enhance preparedness and respond simultaneously to exceptional circumstances. This included ensuring the continuity of water, electricity, and food supply services, as well as maintaining the capacity to respond rapidly to any damage affecting infrastructure or vital facilities.

- 5. Psychological and Social Consequences**

The repercussions also extended to the psychological and social dimensions, as the tension and uncertainty resulting from the attacks

negatively affected individuals' sense of stability and overall well-being, particularly among children, women, and older persons. Safe housing and reliable access to food and water constitute fundamental elements of an adequate standard of living and a life of dignity, making these impacts especially significant for vulnerable groups.

- **Efforts of the Kingdom of Bahrain to Mitigate the Effects of the Sinful Iranian Attacks on an Adequate Standard of Living**

As part of the Kingdom of Bahrain's commitment to protecting the right to an adequate standard of living and ensuring the continued access of citizens and residents to their basic needs during exceptional circumstances, the competent governmental and service authorities implemented a comprehensive package of preventive, regulatory, and response measures aimed at mitigating the consequences of the unlawful Iranian attacks. These efforts encompassed the protection of the rights to housing, food, and water, the continuity of essential services, and the strengthening of infrastructure and public service preparedness, thereby contributing to the preservation of living stability and human dignity under all circumstances, as follows:

- 1. Ensuring the Continuity of Housing Services and the Protection of Affected Persons**

The competent authorities activated national emergency plans to ensure the continuity of housing-related services. This included enhancing the preparedness of housing infrastructure, maintaining public facilities, and responding immediately to any damage affecting residential units or impacted neighbourhoods. Rapid response programmes were also implemented to provide shelter for affected persons and temporary housing alternatives when necessary, thereby ensuring the stability of affected families and safeguarding their dignity.

- 2. Continuity of Water, Electricity, and Essential Utility Services**

The relevant authorities strengthened coordination mechanisms to ensure the uninterrupted provision of electricity, water, and sanitation services and to address any emergency disruptions promptly, thereby guaranteeing continued access to essential services and maintaining stable living conditions across all areas.

- 3. Strengthening Water Security and Ensuring Water Safety**

The responsible authorities continued to monitor the readiness of water distribution networks and supply sources, implement contingency operational plans, and utilize strategic water reserves to ensure the continuous provision of safe drinking water and water for domestic use under all circumstances. These measures contributed to strengthening water security and protecting public health.

4. Protecting Food Security and Market Stability

The competent authorities intensified oversight of supply chains and local markets to ensure the availability of essential food commodities and the stability of their prices, while preventing disruptions that could affect the community's food security. Efforts also focused on maintaining the flow of goods through commercial entry points and supply chains and implementing measures to prevent shortages of essential products.

5. Enhancing Food and Water Safety

Health and regulatory authorities continued to implement inspection and testing programmes for food products and water sources to ensure their safety and quality, thereby contributing to the protection of public health and the strengthening of both food and water security.

6. Providing Social Support to Affected Families

The competent authorities ensured the provision of social support programmes for affected families, including in-kind and financial assistance where necessary, to meet their essential living needs and alleviate the humanitarian and social consequences arising from the exceptional circumstances.

7. Strengthening Coordination and Rapid Humanitarian Response

The relevant authorities activated operations centres and joint coordination mechanisms to monitor reports related to housing, food, water, and essential services and to ensure their prompt response in accordance with humanitarian priorities. These measures enhanced the effectiveness of governmental interventions and reduced the impact on affected individuals and families.

These efforts reflect a comprehensive national approach aimed at protecting the right to an adequate standard of living and ensuring the continued provision of housing, food, water, and essential services. They contribute to safeguarding human dignity and promoting living stability for citizens and residents under all circumstances.

9) The Right to a Safe Environment

• Introduction

The right to enjoy a safe, healthy and secure environment is one of the well-established fundamental rights within the human rights system. It is a right that States are obligated to provide, protect and promote under both ordinary and emergency circumstances. This right is linked to Sustainable Development Goal 3 on good health and well-being, Goal 13 on climate action, and Goal 15 on the protection of ecosystems, thereby ensuring a safe and sustainable environment that safeguards human health and dignity for present and future generations.

This right is not limited to the mere preservation of natural resources or the reduction of environmental pollution. Rather, it includes ensuring the quality of air, water and soil; preventing environmental and industrial risks; protecting individuals from the effects of pollution and harmful emissions; and strengthening preventive measures and rapid response to environmental disasters and emergencies that may threaten public health and community safety. It also includes developing environmental policies and legislation capable of achieving a sustainable balance between economic development and environmental protection.

Its importance is reflected in its close connection with a range of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to life, the right to health, and the right to an adequate standard of living. Individuals cannot fully enjoy these rights in a polluted or unsafe environment that threatens their safety, health and stability.

The heinous Iranian attacks by missiles and drones targeting vital industrial and oil facilities in the Kingdom of Bahrain obstructed and disrupted the safe enjoyment of the right to a safe environment. This was clearly manifested through the risks of leakage, emissions or contamination affecting air, water and soil quality, and the resulting extended environmental impacts threatening individuals, natural resources and environmental safety alike. The effects of those attacks also imposed exceptional pressure on the competent authorities responsible for environmental protection and public safety, which had to intensify monitoring and emergency response efforts to limit the environmental and health repercussions arising from those exceptional circumstances.

Accordingly, this section monitors the direct repercussions of those attacks on the right to a safe environment and highlights the diligent efforts made by the State to protect this right and ensure environmental sustainability and community safety for all age groups of citizens and residents, especially priority-care groups, including children, older persons and persons with disabilities, while setting out the environmental challenges and impacts faced by the competent authorities under those exceptional circumstances.

- **Legal Basis of the Right to a Safe Environment under International Standards and National Legislation**

1- International Standard

- **Charter of the United Nations**

The Charter of the United Nations established the core principles on which the international community has relied to entrench the right to a safe environment, through its provisions aimed at preserving human dignity and achieving social and health welfare, as follows:

- Article 1, paragraph 3, provides that one of the purposes of the United Nations is: “To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.” By its nature, this includes preserving a safe environment as an essential condition for the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- Article 55, in its first and second paragraphs, provides that, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development, as well as solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems, and international cultural and educational cooperation. This necessarily requires the preservation of a safe environment as an integral part of the economic and social rights system that the United Nations seeks to realize.
- Article 56 imposes an explicit obligation on Member States, providing that: “All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.” This establishes a firm international obligation to preserve the right to a safe and healthy environment.

- **General Assembly Resolution 76/300 and Human Rights Council Resolution 48/13**

- In its Resolution No. 76/300, issued in 2022,¹²⁸ the United Nations General Assembly affirmed the high standing of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, recognizing it as an independent and integrated human right that may not be

¹²⁸ <https://docs.un.org/en/a/res/76/300>

undermined. The resolution expressly states that “the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is a human right,” thereby establishing a solid international legal basis for the protection of this right.

- The Human Rights Council reinforced this approach in its Resolution No. 48/13, issued in 2021,¹²⁹ by recognizing the same right and calling upon States to protect and promote it. Accordingly, any attack that causes serious environmental harm to civilians, such as the leakage of toxic gases or the targeting of petroleum and industrial facilities, constitutes a clear violation of this right and requires international accountability.

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)**

- The Declaration explicitly guarantees the right to a safe and healthy environment, as Article 25, paragraph 1, states that “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services.”
- Thus, the Declaration recognizes that a safe environment is an indispensable condition for achieving an adequate standard of living, as health and well-being cannot be guaranteed in the absence of a clean and secure environment. This imposes on States a duty to preserve and protect the environment from all threats, particularly during external attacks.

- **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)**

- The Covenant affirms the protection of the right to a safe environment through its close connection with the right to life, which it regards as one of the fundamental rights that may not be infringed. Article 6, paragraph 1, expressly provides that: “Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.” The Human Rights Committee, in its General Comment No. 36, emphasized that serious environmental threats resulting from external attacks fall within the scope of violations of this right, since the right to life cannot be protected in a polluted or destroyed environment.

- **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)**

- The Covenant affirms the close connection between a safe environment and human rights, regarding it as one of the fundamental rights that may not be impaired. Article 12, paragraph 1, expressly provides that “The States Parties to the present

¹²⁹ <https://docs.un.org/en/a/hrc/res/48/13>

Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.”

- Its second paragraph obliges States to take the necessary measures for “the improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene” and the prevention of diseases. This makes the Covenant one of the most prominent international instruments directly linking a safe environment with human rights and imposing on States the duty to preserve and protect the environment from all threats.

- **Special Procedures**

- In 2012, the United Nations established the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, which remains in effect to date, as part of its commitment to safeguarding the right to a safe, healthy and sustainable environment and strengthening the close relationship between environmental protection and fundamental human rights.

- **International Humanitarian Law**

- International conventions and protocols have established strict rules prohibiting attacks on vital industrial and oil facilities whose damage could lead to environmental disasters, recognizing that environmental protection is an essential guarantee for the continuity of life and for preserving the physical and health safety of civilians. These include:

- **The Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949) and Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1977, relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts - Part IV: Civilian Population.**

The most relevant provisions include:

- Article 35, paragraph 3, which prohibits the use of methods or means of warfare that are intended, or may be expected, to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment.
- Article 48, which requires parties to the conflict to distinguish at all times between civilians and combatants, and between civilian objects and military objectives, and to direct operations only against military objectives.
- Article 52, which limits attacks to military objectives only and prohibits directing attacks against civilian objects or making them the object of attack.

- Article 55, paragraph 1, which requires parties to the conflict to protect the natural environment against widespread, long-term and severe damage. This protection includes a prohibition on using methods or means of warfare intended, or expected, to cause such damage to the natural environment and thereby prejudice the health or survival of the population. Paragraph 2 prohibits reprisals against the natural environment.

- **Rules of International Humanitarian Law:¹³⁰**

- Rule 43 prohibits attacks against any part of the natural environment unless it is a military objective; prohibits the destruction of any part of the natural environment unless required by imperative military necessity; and prohibits attacks against military objectives that may be expected to cause incidental damage to the environment that would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated.
- Rule 44 requires that due regard be given to the protection and preservation of the natural environment when using methods and means of warfare. All feasible precautions must be taken during military operations to avoid, and in any event to minimize, incidental environmental damage. Lack of scientific certainty as to the effects of certain military operations on the environment does not absolve a party to the conflict from the duty to take such precautions.
- Rule 45 prohibits the use of methods or means of warfare that are intended, or may be expected, to cause severe, widespread and long-term damage to the natural environment. Destruction of the natural environment may not be used as a weapon.

- **Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998)**

The Rome Statute is the most effective instrument for criminalizing serious violations related to the right to a safe and healthy environment during crises and wars, as follows:

- Article 8, paragraph 2(b)(iv), expressly criminalizes, as war crimes, “intentionally launching an attack in the knowledge that such attack will cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects or widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment which would be clearly excessive in relation to the concrete and direct overall military advantage anticipated.”
- Article 8, paragraph 2(b)(v), expressly prohibits “attacking or bombarding, by whatever means, towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended and which are not military objectives.”

¹³⁰ [International Humanitarian Law Databases](#)

2- National Legislation

- **Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain**

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain provides, in Article 9(h), that: “It is the duty of the State to take the necessary measures for the protection of the environment and the conservation of wildlife.”

- **Law No. (7) of 2022 on the Environment¹³¹**

This law aims to protect the environment, preserve natural resources and achieve sustainable development. It establishes a set of rules and obligations designed to reduce environmental pollution in all its forms, ensure the rational use of natural resources, and promote the safety and health of individuals and the environment.

The law also regulates the responsibilities of individuals and governmental and private entities in protecting the environment. It includes provisions on environmental monitoring, waste management, the protection of air, water and soil, handling hazardous substances, and environmental impact assessments for projects before implementation.

The law grants the competent authorities’ powers of monitoring, inspection and the adoption of necessary measures against violators, including the imposition of penalties and measures aimed at preventing environmental harm and limiting its negative effects.

- **Decree-Law No. (47) of 2012 Establishing and Regulating the Supreme Council for Environment**

The Supreme Council for Environment is responsible for formulating environmental policies, protecting natural resources and biodiversity, and achieving sustainable development in the Kingdom of Bahrain. All previous environmental mandates and authorities in the Kingdom were consolidated under its umbrella to unify environmental decision-making. The Council is responsible for monitoring and inspecting industrial and service facilities to ensure their compliance with environmental requirements and pollution-control standards pursuant to the Environment Law No. (7) of 2022. Its executive body also supervises the management of nature reserves, launches initiatives to reduce the effects of climate change and transition towards a green economy, and promotes environmental awareness and culture among all segments of Bahraini society.

¹³¹ [Law No. \(7\) of 2022 regarding Environment](#)

- **Sources of Information or Data on the Heinous Iranian Attacks**

- **Monitoring the Readiness of the Environmental Sector in Confronting the Iranian Attacks and Their Repercussions**

News Link	Source	Subject
Link	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre 11/3	Readiness of the Supreme Council for Environment
 First link Second link Third link Second link Third link	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre 18/3 Supreme Council for Environment 18/3 Supreme Council for Environment 5/4	Efforts of the Supreme Council for Environment to follow up on developments in the environmental situation
Link	,Al Bilad newspaper quoting the Supreme Council for Environment 18/3	Supreme Council for Environment: No abnormal radiation levels have been detected in the waters or airspace of the Kingdom of Bahrain. We are monitoring through observation stations on an ongoing basis and are also communicating with the GCC Emergency Management and the competent ¹³² Centre ,regional and international bodies including the International Atomic .Energy Agency
 First link Second link Second link	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre 12/3 Bahrain News Agency (BNA) 3/20	Efforts of the Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Civil Defence) to control fires that broke out in vital facilities

¹³² <https://www.gccemc.org/>

Link	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre 12/3	Efforts of the Ministry of Interior to raise civilian awareness of precautionary measures in response to the effects of fires that broke out in fuel tanks in Muharraq Governorate
Link	Bahrain News Agency (BNA) 12/4	Efforts of the Ministry of Interior to raise civilian awareness of the need to follow proactive and preventive guidance and instructions concerning the ammonia gas leak, in preparation for resuming technical treatment and repairing the damage sustained by the Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company facility as a result of the heinous Iranian aggression
Link	Al Ayam - official illustrated report 13/4	As a result of the Iranian aggression: evacuation of some homes in East Sitra out of concern for residents' safety during procedures for dealing with "ammonia gas"

• Documentation and Classification of Attacks

Documenting and classifying the heinous Iranian attacks is a fundamental pillar for demonstrating the scale of violations affecting the right to a safe environment and measuring the severity of the resulting environmental and health damage.

This process contributes to strengthening transparency and enables the assessment of the effects resulting from the targeting of vital industrial and oil facilities, including pollution, emissions and harmful leaks affecting the environment, public health and community safety.

This documentation also constitutes an important legal reference for proving facts and environmental violations before national and international fora, and a step towards strengthening protection, response and prevention mechanisms against future environmental risks.

The following are a number of attacks that could affect the enjoyment of the right to an appropriate and safe environment:

Source	Environmental Damage	Nature of Incident	Location	Date
Bahrain News Agency (BNA)	The facility caught fire.	Targeting of a marine facility	Near Mina Salman	1 March
				
Bahrain News Agency (BNA)	The vessel caught fire, resulting in the death of an Asian worker and the injury of two others.	Missile shrapnel fell on a vessel under maintenance	Salman Industrial City	2 March 2026
Bahrain News Agency (BNA)	The refinery caught fire without any injuries being recorded, while it was able to continue its operations normally.	Missile attack on a refinery unit at Bapco Energies	Sitra	5 March 2026
Bahrain News Agency (BNA) Ministry of - Interior National Communication Centre Ministry of - Interior National Communication Centre	A fire broke out at the facility, causing material damage without any injuries or loss of life being recorded.	Targeting of an oil facility	Maameer	9 March 2026

Al Ayam quoting the National Communication Centre	A fire broke out at an oil facility	The Ministry of Interior calls on citizens and residents in the areas of Hidd, Arad, Qalali and Samaheej to remain in their homes and close windows and ventilation openings as a precautionary measure against possible exposure to smoke from the fire being extinguished.	Hidd, Arad, Qalali and Samaheej	11 March 2026
Bahrain News Agency (BNA) Ministry of - Interior National Communication Centre Ministry of - Interior National Communication Centre	The fire in one of the fuel tanks was brought under control.	Targeting of fuel tanks	Muharraq	12 March 2026

		moi_bahrain • Follow Manama, Bahrain moi_bahrain • 10w الدفاع المدني يواصل جهوده للسيطرة على الحريق الذي اندلع في خزانات الوقود بإحدى المنشآت في محافظة المحرق والذي استهدفه العدوان الإيراني وزارة الداخلية #البحرين #الامن 14.1K 796 March 11	
		moi_bahrain • Follow Manama, Bahrain moi_bahrain • 10w الدفاع المدني يواصل جهوده للسيطرة على الحريق الذي اندلع في خزانات الوقود بإحدى المنشآت في محافظة المحرق والذي استهدفه العدوان الإيراني وزارة الداخلية #البحرين #الامن 14.1K 796 March 11	
			
Link		Supreme Council for Environment: No abnormal radiation levels have been detected in the waters or airspace of the Kingdom of Bahrain. We are monitoring through observation stations on an ongoing basis and are also communicating with the GCC	Bahrain 18 March 2026

		Emergency Management Centre and the competent regional and international bodies, including the International Atomic Energy Agency.		
Ministry of - Interior National Communication Centre Bahrain News Agency (BNA) Bahrain News Agency (BNA)	A fire broke out in the warehouse, with no injuries reported.	Shrapnel fell on the warehouse of a company	Sitra	20 March 2026
Link	Fire at oil facilities	The Ministry of Interior calls on citizens and residents in Hidd, Arad, Qalali and Samaheej to remain in their homes and close windows and ventilation openings as a precautionary measure against possible exposure to smoke from the fire being extinguished.	Hidd, Arad, Qalali and Samaheej	26 March 2026

Bahrain News Agency (BNA)	A fire broke out in the facilities, with two minor injuries reported.	Targeting of ALBA facilities	Askar	28 March 2026
Bahrain News Agency (BNA)	A fire broke out in the storage facilities without any injuries being recorded.	Targeting of Bapco Energies storage facilities by an Iranian drone	Sitra	5 April 2026
Bahrain News Agency (BNA)	A fire broke out in the operating units without any injuries being recorded.	Targeting of a number of operating units belonging to the Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company by Iranian drones	Sitra	5 April 2026
Security Media Centre - Ministry of Interior Video Security Media - Centre Ministry of Interior Video	A radius of two kilometres was identified, covering institutions, facilities and a limited portion of Residential Block 619. Residents were informed of voluntary evacuation, with temporary alternative accommodation provided to them. All safety measures were taken to ensure that no materials that could cause harm would leak.	Damage to the Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company facility as a result of the heinous Iranian aggression - ammonia gas leak	East Sitra	12 April 2026



Link	After being directly targeted by the heinous Iranian aggression, constituting a war crime, the Ministry of Interior announced the completion of maintenance works, the control of the damage sustained by the Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company facility, and the completion of the return of citizens from the area to their homes.	Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company	Sitra	14 May 2026
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- **Impact of the Heinous Iranian Attacks on the Right to a Safe Environment**

The heinous Iranian attacks and the resulting fires and potential environmental hazards adversely affected the elements of a clean, healthy and safe environment, thereby undermining one of the basic foundations for the enjoyment of human rights. This is particularly significant in light of [United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/76/300 of 2022](#), which affirmed that the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is a fundamental right closely linked to a range of other rights, foremost among them the right to life, the right to health, and the right to safety and human security.

In this context, the main impacts of the heinous Iranian attacks in relation to the right to a safe environment may be identified as follows:

1- Impact on Environmental Safety and Air Quality

The targeting of a number of oil and industrial facilities, including fuel tanks, warehouses and operating units, resulted in fires at vital sites, leading to the emission of smoke, gases and airborne pollutants from combustion processes. This created potential environmental risks affecting air quality in surrounding areas and posed threats that could reflect on the health and safety of residents and their surrounding environment.

2- Impact on the Sustainability of Environmental Resources

The attacks increased the likelihood of environmental exposure to pollution risks arising from petroleum and chemical substances, whether in the air, soil or marine environment, posing a direct threat to natural resources and ecosystems. These risks may also extend to terrestrial, marine and atmospheric environments, affecting their sustainability and their ability to continue performing their vital functions in the medium and long term.

3- Increased Risks of Industrial and Chemical Pollution

The repeated targeting of oil and industrial facilities increased the likelihood of large-scale chemical or industrial pollution incidents resulting from the combustion or leakage of petroleum and petrochemical materials. Such incidents may leave extended environmental effects on air, soil and water and directly or indirectly affect public health and individuals' right to live in a safe and healthy environment.

4- Impact on Environmental and Community Security

The effects of the attacks extended to environmental and community security as they targeted facilities located near residential areas and vital infrastructure, creating ongoing risks related to the possibility of explosions or the spread of polluting or toxic substances. This affected residents' sense of environmental safety and their level of reassurance and social stability, and imposed additional burdens on

the competent authorities in relation to rapid response, risk containment and mitigation.

5- Long-Term Environmental Burdens

The effects of the heinous Iranian attacks are not limited to the direct environmental damage that accompanied them; they also extend to continuing challenges for environmental protection and sustainability efforts. These attacks require the strengthening of environmental safety procedures, raising the level of national preparedness to address potential environmental incidents, and carrying out monitoring, treatment and rehabilitation of damaged facilities and sites. They also increase the technical and financial burdens associated with containing the effects of fires and pollution and rehabilitating the damaged industrial and oil infrastructure.

Accordingly, the effects of the heinous Iranian attacks were not confined to the direct material damage suffered by certain facilities. They extended to the foundations of a safe environment and the elements of environmental security, thereby affecting individuals' enjoyment of their fundamental rights related to life, health and sustainable development, and confirming the close interrelationship between environmental protection and human rights protection under all circumstances.

- **Efforts of the Kingdom of Bahrain to Mitigate the Effects of the Heinous Iranian Attacks Relating to the Right to a Safe Environment**

As part of the Kingdom of Bahrain's commitment to protecting the environment, safeguarding public health and ensuring the continuity of vital services under exceptional circumstances, the competent national authorities, foremost among them the Ministry of Interior represented by the General Directorate of Civil Defence and the Supreme Council for Environment, worked within an integrated national system characterized by high readiness, rapid response and continuous coordination.

First: Efforts of the Ministry of Interior (General Directorate of Civil Defence)

1. Rapid Response to Industrial Incidents and Fires

Civil Defence teams began responding to the fires that broke out in a number of vital, industrial and oil facilities with a high level of readiness and professionalism. They were able to control the fires that targeted fuel tanks in Muharraq Governorate and others that broke out in warehouses belonging to the private sector, by mobilizing specialized equipment and the necessary human resources to contain the risks and prevent the extension of their environmental effects.

2. Strengthening National Readiness and Environmental Emergency Management

The National Civil Emergency Management Centre continued to perform its role as a national coordination room responsible for monitoring field developments, raising the level of readiness and coordinating among the competent authorities, thereby ensuring the protection of vital facilities, the continuity of essential services and the immediate response to any potential environmental risks.

3. Protection of Residential Areas Surrounding Industrial Facilities

The Ministry of Interior adopted a series of preventive and proactive measures to address the damage sustained by the Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company (GPIC) facility. These included precautionary evacuations of homes and institutions located within the potential impact zone around the facility, and the provision of appropriate alternatives for affected residents, ensuring their safety during technical treatment and repair works.¹³³

4. Management of Hazardous Materials Risks and Promotion of Public Safety

The Ministry activated specialized procedures to address the risks of ammonia gas leakage and to control the damage resulting from the targeting of the facility. It also published safety instructions and guidance through the National Civil Protection Platform, emphasizing the importance of citizens and residents complying with official instructions relating to chemical incidents and environmental emergencies.

5. Community Awareness and Prevention of Environmental Risks

The Ministry of Interior intensified its awareness efforts through its various official platforms and in different languages, by publishing guidance messages on public safety procedures and dealing with environmental risks and emergencies, thereby raising community awareness and contributing to the protection of lives and property.¹³⁴

6. Completion of Treatment Works and Restoration of Normal Conditions

The Ministry of Interior announced the completion of technical treatment and maintenance works at the damaged facilities, including the targeted ammonia tank, in accordance with the highest security and safety requirements. Residents who had been evacuated as a precautionary measure were also returned to their homes after confirming that the danger

¹³³ [Ministry of Interior](#): Limited evacuation of institutions and facilities and a limited percentage of residential complex 619

¹³⁴ [National Civil Protection Platform](#)

had passed and that all necessary safety procedures had been completed.¹³⁵

Second: Efforts of the Supreme Council for Environment

8. Radiation and Air Quality Monitoring

The Supreme Council for Environment continued to operate the environmental and radiation monitoring system around the clock through an integrated network of measurement stations distributed across the Kingdom's governorates. Monitoring results confirmed that radiation levels and air quality remained within normal limits and that no unusual indicators were recorded throughout the period of the attacks.

9. Protection of the Marine Environment and Monitoring of Potential Risks

The Council continuously monitored any possibilities of oil spills or marine environmental impacts, in coordination with the competent national authorities and relevant regional organizations, including the Marine Emergency Mutual Aid Centre of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment, to ensure rapid response to any developments that may affect the marine environment.

10. Receiving and Responding to Environmental Reports

The Council continued to receive environmental reports and complaints through the national suggestions and complaints system, "Tawasul", and all official communication channels, ensuring the rapid monitoring and handling of any environmental impacts or observations associated with the exceptional circumstances.

11. Strengthening National, Regional and International Coordination

The Council continued to coordinate with the competent national authorities, as well as to maintain continuous communication with the GCC Emergency Management Centre¹³⁶ and relevant regional and international bodies, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, to ensure the monitoring of any environmental or radiological developments in accordance with the highest approved technical standards.

12. Field Follow-Up of Damaged Facilities

The Council's specialized teams carried out comprehensive field monitoring and surveys of the areas surrounding the facilities that were targeted, including adjacent residential areas. The results showed no exceedances or abnormal levels in air quality or other environmental indicators, while

¹³⁵ [Ministry of Interior](#): Maintenance work has been completed and damage to the Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company facility has been contained, and residents of the area have returned to their homes.

¹³⁶ <https://www.gccemc.org/>

periodic monitoring and continuous updating of environmental data continued.

13. Continued Monitoring and Issuance of Environmental Updates

The Supreme Council for Environment continued to monitor field developments and issue the necessary updates and statements when required, thereby enhancing transparency and reassuring the community regarding the environmental and health situation in the Kingdom.

These efforts reflect the integration of roles among the competent national authorities to protect the right to a safe environment by strengthening readiness and rapid response to environmental risks, monitoring environmental and radiological indicators, and protecting residents and vital facilities, thereby contributing to the preservation of the environment and public health and ensuring the sustainability of essential services under all circumstances.

- **Efforts of the Kingdom of Bahrain to Mitigate the Effects of the Heinous Iranian Attacks Relating to the Right to a Safe Environment**

As part of the Kingdom of Bahrain's commitment to protecting the environment, safeguarding public health and ensuring the continuity of vital services under exceptional circumstances, the competent national authorities, foremost among them the Ministry of Interior represented by the General Directorate of Civil Defence and the Supreme Council for Environment, worked within an integrated national system characterized by high readiness, rapid response and continuous coordination.

First: Efforts of the Ministry of Interior (General Directorate of Civil Defence)

1. Rapid Response to Industrial Incidents and Fires

Civil Defence teams began responding to the fires that broke out in a number of vital, industrial and oil facilities with a high level of readiness and professionalism. They were able to control the fires that targeted fuel tanks in Muharraq Governorate and others that broke out in warehouses belonging to the private sector, by mobilizing specialized equipment and the necessary human resources to contain the risks and prevent the extension of their environmental effects.

2. Strengthening National Readiness and Environmental Emergency Management

The National Civil Emergency Management Centre continued to perform its role as a national coordination room responsible for monitoring field developments, raising the level of readiness and coordinating among the competent authorities, thereby ensuring the protection of vital facilities,

the continuity of essential services and the immediate response to any potential environmental risks.

3. Protection of Residential Areas Surrounding Industrial Facilities

The Ministry of Interior adopted a series of preventive and proactive measures to address the damage sustained by the Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company (GPIC) facility. These included precautionary evacuations of homes and institutions located within the potential impact zone around the facility, and the provision of appropriate alternatives for affected residents, ensuring their safety during technical treatment and repair works.

4. Management of Hazardous Materials Risks and Promotion of Public Safety

The Ministry activated specialized procedures to address the risks of ammonia gas leakage and to control the damage resulting from the targeting of the facility. It also published safety instructions and guidance through the National Civil Protection Platform, emphasizing the importance of citizens and residents complying with official instructions relating to chemical incidents and environmental emergencies.

5. Community Awareness and Prevention of Environmental Risks

The Ministry of Interior intensified its awareness efforts through its various official platforms and in different languages, by publishing guidance messages on public safety procedures and dealing with environmental risks and emergencies, thereby raising community awareness and contributing to the protection of lives and property.

6. Completion of Treatment Works and Restoration of Normal Conditions

The Ministry of Interior announced the completion of technical treatment and maintenance works at the damaged facilities, including the targeted ammonia tank, in accordance with the highest security and safety requirements. Residents who had been evacuated as a precautionary measure were also returned to their homes after confirming that the danger had passed and that all necessary safety procedures had been completed.

Second: Efforts of the Supreme Council for Environment

1. Radiation and Air Quality Monitoring

The Supreme Council for Environment continued to operate the environmental and radiation monitoring system around the clock through an integrated network of measurement stations distributed across the Kingdom's governorates. Monitoring results confirmed that radiation levels and air quality remained within normal limits and that no unusual indicators were recorded throughout the period of the attacks.

2. Protection of the Marine Environment and Monitoring of Potential Risks

The Council continuously monitored any possibilities of oil spills or marine environmental impacts, in coordination with the competent national authorities and relevant regional organizations, including the Marine Emergency Mutual Aid Centre of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment, to ensure rapid response to any developments that may affect the marine environment.

3. Receiving and Responding to Environmental Reports

The Council continued to receive environmental reports and complaints through the national suggestions and complaints system, “Tawasul”, and all official communication channels, ensuring the rapid monitoring and handling of any environmental impacts or observations associated with the exceptional circumstances.

4. Strengthening National, Regional and International Coordination

The Council continued to coordinate with the competent national authorities, as well as to maintain continuous communication with the GCC Emergency Management Centre and relevant regional and international bodies, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, to ensure the monitoring of any environmental or radiological developments in accordance with the highest approved technical standards.

5. Field Follow-Up of Damaged Facilities

The Council’s specialized teams carried out comprehensive field monitoring and surveys of the areas surrounding the facilities that were targeted, including adjacent residential areas. The results showed no exceedances or abnormal levels in air quality or other environmental indicators, while periodic monitoring and continuous updating of environmental data continued.

6. Continued Monitoring and Issuance of Environmental Updates

The Supreme Council for Environment continued to monitor field developments and issue the necessary updates and statements when required, thereby enhancing transparency and reassuring the community regarding the environmental and health situation in the Kingdom.

These efforts reflect the integration of roles among the competent national authorities to protect the right to a safe environment by strengthening readiness and rapid response to environmental risks, monitoring environmental and radiological indicators, and protecting residents and vital facilities, thereby contributing to the preservation of the environment and public health and ensuring the sustainability of essential services under all circumstances.

10) Digital Rights

• Introduction

Digital rights are among the modern and evolving rights in the field of human rights. They are an extension of fundamental rights and freedoms in the digital environment and aim to ensure that individuals enjoy their rights safely and equally when using technology, modern means of communication, and cyberspace. They are intended to protect individuals when using such means, in a manner that safeguards the right to digital privacy, freedom of opinion and expression, access to information and digital services, cybersecurity, and the protection of personal data.

Digital rights are characterized by their intersection with various civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, due to their close connection with technological development, digital transformation, and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 9 of the 2030 Agenda, which concerns building resilient infrastructure and promoting innovation. This is achieved by supporting digital transformation, developing electronic services, and ensuring safe and equitable access to information and communication technologies. Digital rights also help empower individuals to access information and digital services, and to protect their data and privacy when using electronic means.

In light of the unlawful Iranian attacks and the resulting security and cyber threats and risks, as well as their direct and indirect implications for the protection of digital rights, this section monitors and analyzes the extent to which digital rights were affected during that period. It also reviews the efforts and measures taken by the State to protect the digital space, ensure the continuity of electronic services, strengthen cybersecurity, and promote digital awareness. This is particularly important given the increasing reliance on digital means in managing public services and accessing information and essential services. Accordingly, protecting digital infrastructure, ensuring cybersecurity, and maintaining the continuity of electronic services are essential elements of human rights protection, in addition to protecting individuals from the misuse of this right and safeguarding it for all age groups. The section also identifies the main challenges and impacts associated with digital rights under those exceptional circumstances.

- **Legal Basis for Digital Rights under International Standards and National Legislation**

1- International Standards:

- **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights¹³⁷**

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights affirms several rights associated with digital rights. Article 19 addresses the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including the freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through various means, including electronic and digital means.

These rights are also linked to Article 4 of the Covenant, concerning exceptional states of emergency. That article permits States to take exceptional measures in times of public emergency that threaten the life of the nation, provided that such measures are limited strictly to the exigencies of the situation and do not involve discrimination or breach other international obligations. This includes measures related to the use of digital means, the regulation of communications, or the protection of cybersecurity during exceptional circumstances, while observing the principles of legality, proportionality, and non-arbitrariness when restricting digital rights and freedoms.

- **General Comments**

- **General Comment No. 34 of the Human Rights Committee:** The General Comment affirms that freedom of opinion and expression includes modern means of communication, the Internet, and electronic media, and that individuals have the right to seek, receive, and impart information through various digital means. It also emphasizes that unlawful restrictions must not be imposed on access to the Internet or on the circulation of electronic information.¹³⁸
- **General Comment No. 2 of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, on accessibility:** It states that accessibility is an essential precondition for persons with disabilities to enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms fully and equally. It also emphasizes the need for States to take appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can access information and communication technologies, digital services and platforms, and the Internet safely, easily, and without discrimination, including by removing technical and

¹³⁷ [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#)

¹³⁸ [General Comment No. 34 issued by the Human Rights Committee](#)

digital barriers that may limit their benefit from electronic services or digital information.¹³⁹

The General Comment further stresses the importance of providing digital content and services in accessible formats and technologies suitable for different types of disability, in a manner that strengthens the independence of persons with disabilities and their full and effective participation in society, and ensures that they are not excluded from digital transformation or electronic services, particularly during exceptional circumstances and emergencies.

- **Criminal and Technical Instruments (Specialized Conventions)**

- Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (2001)¹⁴⁰
- United Nations Convention against Cybercrime (2024)¹⁴¹

2- National Legislation:

- **Law No. (60) of 2014 on Information Technology Crimes¹⁴²**

This law was enacted to combat cybercrimes and regulate criminal protection for electronic systems and data, including criminalizing unlawful access to information systems, data interception, and misuse of information technology tools.

- **Personal Data Protection Law**

The Personal Data Protection Law, promulgated by Law No. (30) of 2018, and its implementing regulations, is among the most important national legislative instruments directly related to digital rights in the Kingdom of Bahrain. It aims to regulate the collection, processing, and storage of individuals' personal data, and to ensure that such data is processed lawfully, fairly, and transparently.

¹³⁹ [General Comment No. 2 issued by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#)

¹⁴⁰ <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/cmsdata/179163/20090225ATT50418EN.pdf>

¹⁴¹ <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/cybercrime/convention/home.html>

¹⁴² [Law No. \(60\) of 2014 on Information Technology Crimes.](#)

- Sources of Information or Data on the Unlawful Iranian Attacks

- Data and information received from relevant entities:

Response	Subject	Entity
The Ministry of Information and the National Communication Centre formed the first line of defense through an integrated round-the-clock work system to counter rumors, highlight facts, and strengthen national cohesion in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Media efforts included producing 52 media briefings, hosting 767 experts and officials, covering 53 direct field events, publishing 181 news bulletins in Arabic and English, preparing 432 news reports, and broadcasting 530 hours of live coverage. They also included broadcasting 72 national interstitials, producing 160 television reports, publishing 585 videos on YouTube and 497 posts on Instagram, in addition to 98 non-breaking broadcasts and exchanging 157 news items with Arab and foreign channels. The media efforts also included publishing 1,915 television news items, carrying out 12 live radio broadcasts during the Eid period, broadcasting 17 radio interstitials, preparing 10 radio reports, presenting 24 episodes of the "Itma'in" series, and recording 26,800 participations in the "Their Homeland" initiative. The efforts further included publishing 596 photos through the photo service, covering 55 field and photographic events, publishing 2,381 press news items and 1,340 photos,	Providing the National Institution with information and documents on the role of the Ministry of Information in responding to the unlawful Iranian aggression against the Kingdom of Bahrain	Ministry of Information

exchanging 747 news items with various media outlets, and preparing 100 specialized press reports.		
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- Monitoring the Readiness to Protect Digital Rights in the Face of the Iranian Attacks and Their Repercussions

Link	Source and Date	Subject
Link	Ministry of Interior 28/2	The Ministry of Interior affirmed that anyone who films, publishes, or republishes video clips from incident sites exposes themselves to legal accountability, as this constitutes a legal violation that may harm security and public order.
Link	Local newspaper (Al Ayam) 28/2	Urging citizens to obtain information from official sources
Link	Local newspaper (Al Ayam) 28/2	Issuing alerts and publishing periodic updates by official entities on the current situation
Link	Local newspaper (Al Ayam) 4/3	The “Loyalty and Solidarity” initiative to express public opinion
Link	Local newspaper (Al Ayam) 4/3	Cybercrime Prosecution: remand detention of a suspect for publishing fabricated clips on social media
Link	Bahrain News Agency (BNA) 5/3	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: prohibition of filming, publishing, or recirculating defensive operations, unit deployment sites, or the movements of military vehicles and systems
Link	Local newspaper (Al Ayam), 5/3	The Ministry of Interior’s “Aman” initiative to disseminate awareness and guidance

Link	Local newspaper (Al Ayam) General Directorate of Anti-Corruption and Economic and Electronic Security, 6/3	Publishing awareness information on the reasons for prohibiting photography during wars
Link	Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre 6/3	Countering cyberattacks
First link Second link Third link Fourth link	National Cyber Security Centre 12/3 - 8/3 18/3 - 17/3	Cybersecurity issues urgent guidance to strengthen digital protection under the current circumstances Important cyber measures Bahrain is aware... as long as you are its people
Link	Information & eGovernment Authority 15/4	The Information & eGovernment Authority confirmed the continued provision of more than 900 electronic services through the national portal bahrain.bh and the eGovernment app.

- Official news on officials' field visits:

Link	Source	Subject
Link	Local newspaper (Al Ayam) 6/3	The Minister of Transportation and Telecommunications visited a number of telecommunications companies and confirmed the readiness of this sector in the Kingdom of Bahrain.
Link	Information & eGovernment Authority 18/3	The Chief Executive of the Information & eGovernment Authority conducted an inspection visit to the ID Card Services Centre.

First link Second link	Ministry of Education and Higher Education Council 8/3	The Minister of Education visited a number of schools to review the progress of the educational process through digital platforms and during in-person school hours.
Link	Ministry of Education 19/4	The Minister of Education conducted an inspection visit to a number of public schools, coinciding with the resumption of in-person education while distance-learning options remained available. He also reviewed the progress of distance learning through the designated broadcast centers.

• Documentation and Classification of the Attacks

Documenting and classifying the unlawful Iranian attacks is a fundamental pillar for demonstrating the scale of violations affecting digital rights, identifying the extent to which services, digital infrastructure, and electronic communications were affected by the exceptional circumstances, and measuring the risks and violations that may affect information security, the continuity of digital services, or the safety of cyberspace.

The documentation and classification methodology contributes to enhancing transparency and providing an accurate database that supports analysis of the nature of the attacks and identification of their patterns and direct and indirect effects on individuals, institutions, and electronic services.

This documentation also constitutes a legal reference for establishing the facts before international and national forums, and a step toward strengthening prevention, protection, and cybersecurity mechanisms in the future.

The following are a number of attacks that could affect the enjoyment of digital rights:

Source	Damage	Nature of Incident	Location	Date
Local newspaper (Al Ayam), citing the General Directorate of Anti-Corruption and Economic	A number of persons were exposed to electronic fraud.	Fraudulent calls impersonating an official entity, in which the caller claims to be from the Ministry of Interior and asks the recipient to provide their ID card	Kingdom of Bahrain	28 February 2026

and Electronic Security		number under the pretext of verifying receipt of a “National Alert”.		
Al Bilad newspaper Link	Cessation of work and provision of services.	Amazon Web Services (AWS), affiliated with Amazon: two of its data centers in the UAE and a facility in Bahrain were damaged as a result of drone strikes.	Bahrain	3 March 2026
Al Arabiya Business Link		Amazon warned of a prolonged disruption to its cloud services after three data centers in the UAE and Bahrain were affected.	Bahrain	3 March 2026
General Directorate of Anti-Corruption and Economic and Electronic Security	Fake messages were received with the aim of misleading people and causing confusion.	Messages were circulated impersonating a security entity and requesting recipients to access a link to view .shelter locations	Kingdom of Bahrain	6 March 2026
Ministry of Interior and National Communication Centre	Temporary disruption in some government services, systems, and websites in the Kingdom of Bahrain	Countering cyberattacks	Kingdom of Bahrain	6 March 2026
& Information eGovernment Authority	Some government services, systems, and	Countering cyberattacks	Kingdom of Bahrain	25 March 2026

	websites in the Kingdom of Bahrain are experiencing temporary technical challenges.			
& Information eGovernment Authority Link	Access to some services was disrupted.	Temporary disruption in some government services, systems, and websites in the Kingdom of Bahrain	Bahrain	25 March 2026
Al Arabiya Link	Access to some services was disrupted.	Amazon: “Our cloud services region in Bahrain is experiencing disruption” amid the ongoing conflict in the Middle East.	Bahrain	24 March 2026
Amazon News link	AWS Bahrain Region has been disrupted	AWS Bahrain Region disrupted by ongoing conflict The AWS Bahrain Region has been disrupted as a result of the ongoing conflict. We are working closely with local authorities and prioritizing the safety of our personnel throughout our recovery efforts. We continue to support affected customers, helping them to migrate to alternate AWS Regions, with a large number already successfully operating their applications from other parts of the world. As this situation evolves, and as we have advised before, we request those with workloads in	Bahrain	24 March

		the affected regions continue to migrate to other locations.		
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• Impact of the Unlawful Iranian Attacks on Digital Rights

The Iranian attacks represented a qualitative shift through their physical targeting of digital infrastructure, indirectly affecting the right to access information and essential services. The disruption of digital services constitutes a violation of the right to access the essential services on which citizens and residents depend in their daily lives, in addition to being a potential threat to national security.

Based on the content of the General Comments issued by United Nations committees, digital rights are founded on a set of core elements linked to the protection of human rights in the digital environment. These include digital access, privacy and data protection, access to information, digital security and safety, and equality and non-discrimination in the digital environment. The effects extended to direct and indirect dimensions affecting individuals, institutions, and electronic services, as follows:

1. With regard to **digital access**, this element was affected by the increased reliance on digital means and platforms during the exceptional circumstances, accompanied by pressure on electronic services and systems and communications networks. This affected the continuity of stable and secure access to some digital services. The need also emerged to strengthen the readiness of digital infrastructure and the ability of electronic systems to respond to emergency conditions, in order to ensure the continuity of electronic services and access to them without interruption or disruption. Digital access means ensuring individuals' ability to access the Internet, digital services and platforms, and electronic information safely, equitably, and without discrimination, including the availability of means of communication and modern technology to all groups.
2. Regarding **privacy and data protection**, this element was affected by the circulation, through digital means, of video clips from affected incident sites and the risks this may pose to individuals' privacy or the integrity of their data and personal images. It also increased the risks of data misuse or the unlawful circulation of information during exceptional circumstances, especially with the intensive reliance on digital means and social media.
3. With regard to **access to information**, challenges emerged in connection with the circulation of information and digital content on social media, due to the publication of fabricated clips or unreliable information. This led to the misleading of public opinion and the spread of anxiety and fear within society. These circumstances also increased the need to rely on official sources to obtain accurate and reliable information and to limit the circulation of rumors and

misleading information in the digital environment. Freedom of expression and access to information means enabling individuals to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through digital and electronic means lawfully and safely, while ensuring that cyberspace is not misused in a manner that harms security or the rights of others.

4. The impact of those circumstances also became evident in relation to **digital security and safety**, through increased risks associated with electronic intrusions and cyberattacks, or attempts to exploit digital means in a manner affecting information security and the integrity of electronic systems. This required strengthening cybersecurity measures and raising the level of digital readiness to protect electronic infrastructure and digital services from any potential threats.

- **Efforts of the Kingdom of Bahrain to Mitigate the Effects of the Unlawful Iranian Attacks Relating to the Protection of Digital Rights**

As part of the Kingdom of Bahrain's commitment to protecting digital rights, strengthening cybersecurity, and ensuring the continuity of electronic services under exceptional circumstances, the competent authorities adopted a package of technical, regulatory, and awareness-raising measures. These measures aimed to protect digital infrastructure, enhance the readiness of electronic systems, and raise public awareness of digital risks, thereby helping preserve the security of cyberspace and the uninterrupted continuity of government and digital services.

- 1. Ensuring the Continuity of Government Electronic Services**

The competent authorities worked to rapidly restore affected government websites and electronic services and to take the necessary technical measures to ensure the continued provision of digital services to citizens and residents, while limiting any impacts that could affect users' access to them.

- 2. Strengthening Cybersecurity and Countering Cyberattacks**

The National Cyber Security Centre and relevant entities took advanced technical measures to address cyberattacks targeting certain government electronic systems and services, thereby ensuring the protection of digital infrastructure and reducing potential interruptions or technical impacts.

- 3. Raising Awareness of Digital Security**

The competent authorities published urgent alerts and guidance to strengthen digital protection and cybersecurity awareness, including warnings against electronic fraud attempts and the exploitation of exceptional circumstances to carry out harmful electronic attacks or operations targeting individuals or institutions.

4. Combating Rumors and Misleading Information

Official entities intensified their awareness efforts across various media platforms and social media by urging citizens and residents to obtain information from official sources and refrain from circulating unverified news or clips that could cause panic or harm security and social stability.

5. Promoting the Responsible Use of Social Media

The competent authorities issued awareness guidance and warnings regarding the risks of misusing social media, while clarifying the legal consequences of publishing or recirculating misleading content or false news during exceptional circumstances.

6. Monitoring the Readiness of Digital Infrastructure

Relevant entities conducted field visits to a number of institutions connected to the telecommunications and eGovernment sectors to review the technical readiness of the digital infrastructure and strengthen its ability to continue providing electronic services efficiently and reliably.

7. Enhancing Digital Community Awareness

Joint awareness messages and clips were published on social media to raise digital awareness, combat rumors, and promote responsible behavior when using electronic platforms, thereby helping protect society from digital risks and preserve public stability.

These efforts reflect an integrated national approach to protecting digital rights and strengthening cybersecurity by ensuring the continuity of electronic services, protecting digital infrastructure, and raising public awareness of cyber risks, thereby contributing to maintaining the security and stability of the digital space under all circumstances.

11) Cultural Rights and the Protection of Cultural Property

• Introduction

Cultural rights are an integral part of the human rights system, as they are closely linked to the national identity of societies, their historical memory, and their civilizational and religious heritage. The scope of these rights is not limited to participation in cultural life and enjoyment of its various manifestations; it also extends to the protection of cultural property, historical and archaeological landmarks, and places of worship, as well as safeguarding religious and cultural practices and ensuring their continuity without exposing them to danger or disruption, particularly in times of crisis and armed conflict.

In the context of the Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain, the importance of protecting cultural rights and cultural and religious property became evident in light of the potential risks that those attacks posed to cultural and heritage objects, especially as many of these sites are located within populated areas or near vital facilities that may be directly or indirectly affected by the repercussions of hostilities.

International experience has confirmed that damage to cultural and religious heritage goes beyond material losses. Its effects extend to impairing the cultural identity and collective memory of societies and negatively affect social cohesion and community stability in the long term. The exceptional circumstances accompanying conflicts may also affect individuals' ability to practice their cultural and religious activities normally, and impose additional challenges on the competent authorities responsible for protecting and preserving cultural and religious heritage.

In this context, the monitoring period witnessed some attacks coinciding with the holy month of Ramadan, which required the adoption of organizational and precautionary measures to ensure the continued safe practice of religious rituals and cultural activities, while strengthening measures to protect cultural, heritage, and religious sites from any potential risks.

This section monitors the effects of the unlawful Iranian attacks in the area of cultural rights and reviews the measures and procedures taken by the competent authorities to protect cultural and religious property, ensure the continuity of cultural and religious life, and preserve the national identity and civilizational heritage of the Kingdom of Bahrain under the exceptional circumstances imposed by those attacks.

- **Legal Basis for Cultural Rights under International Standards and National Legislation**

- 1- **International Standards**

- **Charter of the United Nations**

The Charter of the United Nations established the fundamental principles associated with the protection of cultural rights and the preservation of the civilizational heritage of peoples, by affirming respect for human rights and strengthening international cooperation in cultural and humanitarian fields, as follows:

- Article 1, paragraph 3, provides that one of the purposes of the United Nations is: “To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.” By its nature, this includes the protection of cultural rights and the preservation of cultural and religious heritage as an integral part of human rights.
- Article 55 also addresses the promotion of international cooperation in the fields of culture and education, thereby reinforcing the international community's commitment to protecting the cultural identity and civilizational heritage of peoples from any threat or destruction.

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)**

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms the protection of cultural rights. Article 27(1) provides that “Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.” Article 27(2) provides that “Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.” This establishes the right of individuals and communities to enjoy their cultural and religious heritage and to protect it from any attack or threat.

- **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)**

The Covenant affirms the international protection of cultural rights. Article 15 recognizes the right of everyone to take part in cultural life, requires respect for the freedom indispensable for cultural activity, and calls for the necessary measures to ensure the exercise and protection of that right.

- **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)**

The Covenant recognizes protection for rights associated with cultural and religious identity. Article 18 protects freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, while Article 27 protects the right of minorities to enjoy their own culture and practice their religion, thereby strengthening legal protection for cultural and religious heritage.

- **Special Rapporteur in the Field of Cultural Rights (Cultural Rights)**

The mandate is concerned with monitoring the situation of cultural rights in various States, studying challenges and violations affecting the right to participate in cultural life, enjoy cultural heritage, practice religious and cultural rituals, and protect cultural diversity and cultural property. It also submits thematic reports and studies to the Human Rights Council and the United Nations General Assembly and issues recommendations and observations relating to the protection of cultural rights, particularly in contexts of armed conflict and humanitarian crises. It has repeatedly affirmed that the protection of cultural heritage and cultural and religious property forms part of the protection of human rights, and that any attack on them may have serious effects on the cultural identity, collective memory, and social cohesion of affected societies.

The United Nations Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights has emphasized that the destruction of, or damage to, cultural property during armed conflicts and hostilities is not merely a material loss of cultural objects; rather, it constitutes a violation of cultural rights and an attack on the cultural identity and collective memory of affected communities, with negative consequences for human dignity, social cohesion, and the right to access and enjoy cultural heritage. The Special Rapporteur has also stressed that the protection of cultural and religious property is an integral part of the protection of human rights and civilians during conflicts, and that any damage to such property may have long-term effects that go beyond material losses and affect the cultural rights of current and future generations.¹⁴³

- **International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965):**

Article 5: guarantees the right of everyone, without discrimination, to equal participation in cultural activities.

- **Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954)¹⁴⁴**

This Convention is one of the most prominent international standards relating to the protection of cultural property during armed conflict. It

¹⁴³ [Report of the UN Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights on the intentional destruction of cultural heritage as a violation of human rights, No. A/71/317](#)

¹⁴⁴ [Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict \(1954\)](#)

obliges States to respect cultural property and not expose it to destruction, targeting, or military use that could endanger it. It also emphasizes the need to take preventive measures to protect cultural and heritage sites during conflicts.

- **Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions (1977)**

Article 53 of the Protocol prohibits the commission of any acts of hostility directed against historic monuments, places of worship, or works of art that constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples. It also prohibits their use in support of the military effort and prohibits making them the object of reprisals.

- **Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998)**

The Rome Statute criminalizes the targeting of cultural and religious property during crises and wars. Article 8(2)(b)(ix) considers intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science, or charitable purposes, and historic monuments, provided they are not military objectives, to be a war crime requiring international accountability.

2. National Legislation

- **Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain**

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain affirms the protection of national identity and the cultural and civilizational foundations of society. Article 7(a) provides that: “The State shall sponsor the sciences, literature and arts, and encourage scientific research; it shall also guarantee educational and cultural services to citizens.”

- **Decree-Law No. (11) of 1995 on the Protection of Antiquities¹⁴⁵**

This Decree-Law aims to protect and preserve antiquities and heritage sites in the Kingdom of Bahrain as part of the national identity and civilizational heritage of society.

It regulates procedures for registering antiquities, buildings, and historic sites, and prohibits damaging, tampering with, transferring, or trading them unlawfully. It also grants the competent authorities powers of supervision and maintenance, and the authority to take the necessary measures to protect archaeological and heritage property. It includes provisions relating to excavation and archaeological discovery, as well as penalties for violators, thereby contributing to safeguarding and preserving cultural heritage for future generations.

¹⁴⁵ [Decree-Law No. \(11\) of 1995 on the Protection of Antiquities](#)

- **Decree-Law No. (5) of 1990 on Civil Defense¹⁴⁶**

This Decree requires the competent authorities to take the necessary measures to protect vital and cultural facilities and sites during crises and emergencies, including the development of preventive plans to reduce risks that may threaten cultural and religious property during crises.

- **Sources of Information or Data on the Unlawful Iranian Attacks**

- **Monitoring the Protection of Cultural Heritage and Religious Rituals in the Face of the Iranian Attacks and Their Repercussions**

News Link	Source and Date	Subject
Link	Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities 28/2	Temporary closure of all Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities sites
Link	Heritage Village - Ministry of Information 1/3	Postponement of certain heritage events until further notice
Link	Formula 1 official website 13/3	Formula 1 and the FIA announced, after reviewing the current situation in the Middle East, the decision not to hold either the Bahrain Grand Prix or the Saudi Arabian Grand Prix in April.
Link	Al Ayam newspaper (local newspaper) 28/2	A number of companies and institutions cancelled some events, gatherings, majlises, and Ramadan ghabgas in compliance with the precautionary measures issued by the Ministry of Interior.
First link Second link Third link	General Directorate of Endowments 3/7 - 3/1 3/12	Reducing the duration of religious rituals in places of worship and limiting the performance of Eid al-Fitr prayers to mosques.

¹⁴⁶ [Decree-Law No. \(5\) of 1990 on Civil Defence](#)

- **Documentation and Classification of the Attacks**

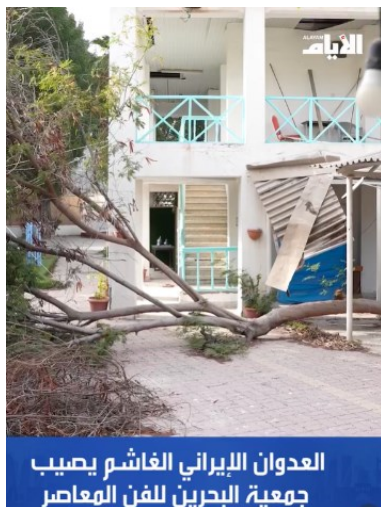
Documenting and classifying the unlawful Iranian attacks is a fundamental pillar for demonstrating the scale of violations affecting cultural rights and measuring the gravity of damage that may be inflicted on cultural and religious property.

This process contributes to consolidating the principles of transparency and enables assessment of the effects resulting from attacks occurring in areas that include cultural, heritage, and religious sites, as well as the direct or indirect risks that may disrupt cultural and religious activities or threaten their continuity.

This documentation also constitutes a legal reference for establishing facts and violations relating to cultural rights before national and international forums, and an important step toward strengthening mechanisms for protection, response, and prevention against risks that may threaten cultural heritage and cultural and religious property in the future.

The following are the attacks and their repercussions that affected the enjoyment of cultural rights:

Source	Extent of Damage	Nature of Incident	Location	Date
Al Ayam newspaper local (newspaper)	Damage to the building (ceiling collapse), and damage to artistic artifacts, artworks, and the workshop.	Falling fragments of missiles and drones on the Bahrain Contemporary Art Association	Juffair	20 April 2026



• Impact of the Iranian Attacks on Cultural Rights and Property

The effects of attacks and armed conflicts are not limited to direct human and material damage; they also extend to individuals' enjoyment of cultural rights, including the right to participate in cultural life, access heritage sites, benefit from cultural and religious activities and events, and enjoy the civilizational heritage that forms part of the national identity and collective memory of society. In this context, the unlawful Iranian attacks had direct and indirect effects on the exercise of these rights in the Kingdom of Bahrain, whether through the targeting of certain sites of a cultural nature or as a result of the precautionary measures required by the exceptional circumstances to preserve the safety of individuals and cultural property.

Although religious rituals continued and cultural activities did not cease completely, and although the competent authorities took measures to ensure the protection of archaeological sites and places of worship, the circumstances resulting from the Iranian attacks affected individuals' ability to fully enjoy their rights and reduced opportunities to participate in a number of cultural and heritage events and activities.

One of the most prominent resulting effects was the cancellation of the Formula 1 Bahrain Grand Prix, one of the leading international sporting, cultural, and tourism events hosted by the Kingdom annually. This led to the cancellation of a number of supporting championships and events in several countries, as well as direct and indirect economic losses, including hosting, sponsorship, marketing, and tourism revenues. The hotel, aviation, transport, and restaurant sectors were also affected by the decline in the number of international visitors whose attendance is linked to this global event, in addition to the impact on sponsorship and advertising contracts that had been planned in advance.

The temporary closure of sites affiliated with the Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities, and the postponement or cancellation of a number of heritage and cultural events, festivals, and workshops, limited opportunities for the public to participate in cultural life and benefit from activities linked to national identity and Bahraini heritage. This directly affected visitors, residents, and those interested in cultural affairs, in addition to affecting workers in sectors connected with cultural and tourism activities.

The temporary closure of cultural and archaeological sites also affected tourism and cultural movement in the Kingdom. Many visitors to Bahrain, particularly those arriving on international cruise ships or transit flights, were unable to visit historic sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, including sites that form part of the civilizational heritage of the Kingdom of Bahrain. Economic activities associated with these sites were also affected, including sales at museums, visitor centers, traditional craft outlets, souvenir shops, and restaurants and cafes surrounding archaeological areas, as well as a decline in tourist-guiding activity and pre-scheduled cultural tours.

On a more serious level, material damage was sustained by the headquarters of the Bahrain Contemporary Art Association as a result of the Iranian attacks. Parts of the building collapsed and its internal structure was

damaged, exposing its contents of artworks and cultural holdings by Bahraini artists to the risk of destruction or damage. Such damage constitutes a direct infringement of cultural property that forms part of the national cultural and artistic repository, and affects society's ability to preserve its cultural heritage and pass it on to future generations.¹⁴⁷

These facts show that the effects of the Iranian attacks were not limited to security or economic aspects, but extended to individuals' enjoyment of their cultural rights, the continuity of cultural, heritage, and religious activities, and the safety of cultural property, which constitutes an essential part of the national identity and historical memory of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

- **Efforts of the Kingdom of Bahrain to Mitigate the Effects of the Unlawful Iranian Attacks Relating to Cultural Rights**

As part of the Kingdom of Bahrain's commitment to protecting cultural rights, safeguarding cultural and religious property, and preserving the national identity and civilizational heritage of the Kingdom, the competent national entities - foremost among them the Ministry of Information, the Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities, and the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs - worked within an integrated national system aimed at limiting the effects of the unlawful Iranian attacks. These efforts were based on a preventive and proactive approach that balances the protection and safety of individuals on the one hand, with ensuring the continuity of cultural and religious life and preserving heritage sites and historical landmarks on the other, in line with relevant national and international obligations concerning the protection of cultural heritage during crises and exceptional circumstances.

The most prominent of these efforts were as follows:

- 1. Protecting Archaeological and Heritage Sites**

The Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities adopted precautionary measures that included the temporary closure of its archaeological and heritage sites, with the aim of protecting cultural facilities and historical landmarks and safeguarding the safety of visitors and employees during the period of the attacks and the accompanying circumstances.

- 2. Organizing Cultural Events and Activities**

A number of cultural and heritage events, festivals, and activities were postponed, and some were rescheduled to more suitable dates, in a manner that ensures the safety of participants and the public while maintaining the continuity of cultural and heritage activity in the Kingdom.

¹⁴⁷ <https://www.alayam.com/alayam/local/1130411/News.html>

3. Strengthening Compliance with Precautionary Measures

Institutions and entities organizing cultural and heritage events complied with instructions and guidance issued by official entities, including the cancellation or postponement of some mass events and open activities, in support of national efforts aimed at protecting public safety and strengthening community security.

4. Ensuring the Continuity of Religious Rituals

The concerned entities ensured the continued performance of religious rituals in mosques and places of worship while adopting appropriate organizational and precautionary measures, including reducing the duration of some religious activities when necessary, in order to balance freedom to practice religious rituals with the safety of worshippers and visitors to places of worship.

5. Monitoring and Protecting Cultural and Religious Sites

The competent authorities continued to monitor the condition of archaeological sites, historical landmarks, and places of worship, and to ensure that they were not exposed to any direct or indirect damage as a result of the attacks, while remaining prepared to take the necessary protection, maintenance, and restoration measures when needed.

6. Strengthening Institutional Coordination to Protect Cultural Heritage

Coordination among cultural, religious, security, and service entities was strengthened to monitor potential risks that could affect heritage and religious sites or the continuity of related activities, and to take the necessary measures to address them quickly and effectively.

7. Supporting National Identity and Social Cohesion

The Ministry of Information and cultural entities continued to use official media and cultural platforms to disseminate awareness messages that reinforce the values of social cohesion and national identity, and highlight the importance of cultural and religious heritage as an integral part of the national memory and civilizational identity of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

8. Raising Awareness of the Protection of Cultural and Religious Property

The competent entities worked to enhance awareness of the importance of protecting cultural and religious property during crises and conflicts, and to emphasize the principles and rules established by international instruments and international humanitarian law concerning respect for cultural and religious objects and the prohibition of targeting them or exposing them to danger.

These efforts reflect an integrated national approach to protecting cultural rights, safeguarding cultural and religious property, ensuring the continuity of cultural and religious life, and preserving the civilizational heritage and national identity of Bahraini society, even under exceptional circumstances and challenges resulting from attacks and various crises.

TENTH: VISITS AND INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS WITH RELEVANT ENTITIES, INJURED PERSONS, AND AFFECTED PERSONS AS A RESULT OF THE BLATANT IRANIAN AGGRESSION AGAINST THE KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN

Introduction

The efforts of the National Institution, in addressing the repercussions of the sinful Iranian attacks, consisted of intensifying field monitoring and follow-up activities and discharging its oversight and human rights role under the mandate prescribed in its establishing law. This was carried out by following up on the conditions of injured and affected persons, verifying the availability of health care and essential services provided to them, and monitoring any observations or challenges that may affect their enjoyment of rights guaranteed under the Constitution and the law, particularly the right to health, physical safety and human dignity. The Institution was also keen to coordinate and communicate with the relevant official authorities in a manner that enhances the national response and integrates humanitarian and service-related efforts in confronting these exceptional circumstances and their humanitarian, social and economic effects.

In this context, the Institution visited a number of relevant official authorities in order to review the roles and efforts undertaken by those authorities to mitigate the effects of the blatant Iranian attacks, and to identify the measures and procedures taken to protect civilians and ensure the continuity of essential services, as well as emergency response mechanisms and ways of dealing with the human and material damage resulting from those attacks. These visits also aimed to assess the level of preparedness and coordination among the competent authorities and the effectiveness of the preventive, relief, health and social measures provided to those affected.

In order to form a comprehensive and objective picture of the scale of the damage and the effects resulting from the attacks, the Institution also conducted direct interviews with a number of cases, including injured persons and their relatives, persons whose homes or property were damaged as a result of shrapnel falling from the interception of hostile missiles or drones, in addition to a number of business owners and commercial activity operators whose businesses were damaged or suspended, resulting in material and economic losses that affected their sources of income and living stability.

These meetings aimed to listen directly to the statements of injured and affected persons, assess their humanitarian, health, social and economic conditions, identify their most prominent needs and the challenges they faced as a result of those attacks, and evaluate the level, adequacy and appropriateness of the services and assistance provided to them. These visits also enabled the Institution to assess the scale of the impact on individuals, families, civilian facilities and commercial activities, thereby

contributing to documenting the effects of the attacks in a professional and objective manner that supports national efforts to protect the rights of those affected and ensure that they receive the necessary support and redress for the damage resulting from those attacks.

First: Visit to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning¹⁴⁸

As part of the National Institution for Human Rights' follow-up on the human rights and humanitarian repercussions arising from the blatant Iranian attacks that targeted the Kingdom of Bahrain, and the resulting damage to civilian objects and residential areas, a delegation from the Institution, headed by Eng. Ali Ahmed Alderazi, Chairperson of the Institution, and including a number of members of the Council of Commissioners, visited the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning on 24 May 2026. The delegation was received by H.E. Ms. Amna bint Ahmed Al Romaihi, Minister of Housing and Urban Planning, in the presence of H.E. Ms. Fatima Ibrahim Al Mannai, Undersecretary of the Ministry, and a number of Ministry officials.

During the meeting, the Institution's delegation reviewed a detailed presentation delivered by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning on the efforts, procedures and measures taken by the Ministry to address the effects of the Iranian attacks that targeted a number of residential areas and neighbourhoods in the Kingdom of Bahrain, in a manner that ensures a rapid response to the humanitarian needs of those affected and strengthens protection of the right to safe housing for citizens and residents.

The Ministry explained that the esteemed Government had assigned it, in



coordination with the Ministry of Works, to address the damage sustained by the cities and housing complexes affiliated with the Ministry, including first and second housing units, apartments and

investment properties, pursuant to a joint work protocol that defines the responsibilities of each entity and the coordination mechanisms between them in implementing repair, rehabilitation and reconstruction works.

It was also clarified that the role of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning was to manage the housing response file for affected persons by providing temporary accommodation to affected families, supervising comprehensive repair and rehabilitation works for damaged homes, and providing or repairing damaged household necessities, including furniture,

¹⁴⁸ [NIHR Reviews Ministry of Housing's Efforts to Ensure Protection of the Right to Housing for Those Affected by the Iranian Attacks](#)

electrical appliances and essential movable items, thereby contributing to restoring living stability for affected families.

The Ministry further stated that a specialized committee had been formed to consider the various matters related to damage resulting from the attacks. The committee meets daily at 3:00 p.m. to follow up on developments, identify needs, and take urgent measures and procedures to address the conditions of those affected and ensure a swift response and coordination among the concerned authorities.

Within the framework of developing monitoring and follow-up mechanisms, the Ministry explained that an integrated electronic system had been established to document damage and follow up on repair and rehabilitation operations. The system includes a detailed database covering incoming reports, classification of types of damage, data on affected families, the number of their members, their ages, and the nature of the damage they sustained, thereby ensuring accurate follow-up, prompt decision-making, and greater efficiency in the humanitarian and housing response.

It was also indicated that the areas most severely affected were Sitra, Al Hidd Housing Area and Juffair, while other areas sustained varying levels of damage ranging from moderate to minor, including Al Jasra, Khalifa City, parts of Al Hamala, and Hamad Town.

With regard to shelter, the Ministry explained that the Government had



adopted an integrated plan to provide temporary housing for those affected. The plan included four types of shelter arrangements: immediate shelter, short-term shelter,

medium-term shelter and long-term shelter, taking into account the nature of each case and the extent of the damage sustained, while ensuring suitable housing solutions that preserve the dignity of affected families and their social and psychological stability.

The presentation also addressed the measures followed to ensure the continued provision of protection and support to affected groups, within the framework of adherence to relevant national legislation and international human rights standards, reflecting the Kingdom of Bahrain's approach to safeguarding fundamental rights and strengthening the humanitarian response in exceptional circumstances and emergencies.

In a related context, the Ministry reviewed the contributions of the private sector in supporting national response efforts and mitigating the effects of those attacks. A number of companies and institutions participated through the "Tatawwa" donations platform by providing financial support or making available human resources and manpower, while other entities contributed by providing electronic devices, air conditioners and free internet services

from one of the mobile telephone companies, in support of affected families and to enhance the Kingdom's rapid response to humanitarian and living needs.

For its part, the National Institution for Human Rights emphasized the importance of continuing coordination and integration among the various concerned authorities to monitor the human rights and humanitarian effects resulting from these attacks, and to strengthen measures that protect fundamental rights, foremost among them the right to safe housing and the right to physical and psychological safety. This would contribute to reducing the humanitarian effects of targeting civilian objects and enhance the efficiency of the national response in dealing with crises and emergencies.

Second: Interviews with injured persons and their relatives

1- Visit to Salmaniya Medical Complex:

The Institution conducted two (2) visits to Salmaniya Medical Complex, on 5 March and 12 March 2026, to closely review the conditions of the injured, identify their health and humanitarian needs, and verify the extent to which they were receiving the necessary medical care in accordance with approved standards. The visit included a field tour of the rooms where the injured were present, review of the services provided to them, and verification of the availability of medicines, medical care, psychological and social support, ensuring continuity of service delivery as required.

▪ First visit on 5 March 2026:¹⁴⁹

The Institution's delegation conducted a field visit to review the conditions of persons injured as a result of hostile missile debris falling on a civilian site, which resulted in the injury of two civilian workers. The purpose was to assess the level of medical care and health services provided to them, verify their health conditions, and determine the extent to which their treatment and humanitarian needs were being met.



During the visit, a man from Southeast Asia who works in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and was visiting the Kingdom of Bahrain at the time of the incident was interviewed. He had sustained a direct injury to the arm as a result of the falling debris.

The injured man and his wife stated that he was transported by ambulance to the Emergency Department at Salmaniya Medical Complex within no more than five minutes of the incident, where his

¹⁴⁹ <https://www.nihr.org.bh/EN/newsAndEvents/News/06Mar2026.aspx>

case was dealt with urgently and immediately. The delegation also noted that a private room had been allocated to him and that urgent surgery had been performed on his right arm due to a cut and direct injury, with medicines, medical supplies, health care and meals provided free of charge.

The injured man stated that the hospital responded to his request regarding the type of food, as meals suitable for Chinese cuisine were provided in consideration of his personal needs. His wife was also allowed to stay with him in the room throughout the treatment period. He further explained that he and his wife had been informed of their health rights inside the hospital, and that the nature of the treatment plan and medical procedures followed had been clearly explained. The Chinese Embassy was also informed of his health condition, coordination was undertaken with the competent authorities to follow up on his situation, and a government point of contact was designated to facilitate follow-up of his health condition and provide the necessary support.

Officials at the centre also reported that an Asian man suffered panic and psychological trauma as a result of the incident. Medical teams provided the necessary health care free of charge, in addition to medical and psychological follow-up to check on his condition. His health condition stabilized and he left the hospital.

▪ **Second visit on 12 March 2026¹⁵⁰**

As part of following up on the humanitarian repercussions of the attacks against the Kingdom of Bahrain, a delegation from the Institution



conducted a field visit to Salmaniya Medical Complex to review the conditions of civilians injured in the incident that occurred on 9 March 2026 as a result of debris from a hostile missile or drone that had been intercepted. This led to an explosion and debris falling on a residential neighbourhood in the Sitra area of the Capital Governorate. The visit aimed to directly assess the health

condition of the injured, inquire about their humanitarian and psychological conditions, evaluate the suitability of the care and medical services provided to them, and verify that they were receiving the necessary treatment and care.

¹⁵⁰ <https://www.nihr.org.bh/EN/newsAndEvents/News/12Mar2026.aspx>

According to the information reviewed during the visit, the number of



injured persons resulting from the incident reached thirty-two (32), all of Bahraini nationality. Most of them received the necessary treatment and left the hospital on the same day, while five (5) injured persons remained under treatment at the time of the visit. The delegation met with the injured and a number of their relatives, and listened

to their statements regarding their health conditions and the services provided to them. They generally expressed appreciation for the medical care and health follow-up they were receiving from medical and nursing staff, while follow-up continued for some critical cases that required surgical intervention or admission to intensive care units.

During the visit, Mr. (J.M.F.), aged 41, was interviewed. He had sustained a head injury and scattered scratches on the body and was receiving treatment under observation in the intensive care unit. It was established that his health condition was stable at the time of the visit. Reference was also made to the injury of his three children in the incident, namely: (H.J.), aged 16, who sustained a minor injury to the leg; (R.J.), aged 15, who sustained minor scratches; and (K.J.), aged 11, who suffered shortness of breath as a result of inhaling gases produced by the fire. The family stated that they had received the necessary treatment and left the hospital after their health conditions stabilized.

The delegation also met with Mr. (H.A.), aged 54, who was receiving treatment in the intensive care unit after undergoing abdominal surgery to remove shrapnel. It was found that his health condition was unstable at the time of the visit and that he was having difficulty speaking. The child (H.J.), aged 7, who sustained a knee injury and underwent surgery, was also interviewed, and his relatives confirmed that he was continuously receiving the necessary medical care.

The visit also included reviewing the case of the child (H.A.), aged 7, who sustained an injury involving a cut to the right femoral artery and was undergoing treatment and medical follow-up inside the hospital, in addition to interviewing the girl (H.H.), aged 17, who sustained an eye injury and wounds around it while she was inside the house at the time of the incident. She underwent surgery, and it was found that her health condition was stable and that she was receiving treatment in the inpatient ward.

During the meetings, the delegation was keen to inquire from the injured and their relatives about the level of health services and care

provided to them and the extent to which their medical and humanitarian needs were being met. They indicated that health follow-up and the necessary treatment were available, in addition to support from the medical and administrative staff at the hospital, while there remained a continuing need for psychological and social follow-up for some cases affected by the incident and its humanitarian effects.

During the visit, the Institution's delegation met with a number of officials at Salmaniya Medical Complex, who explained that all injured persons had received health care and the necessary treatment according to their medical condition, with continued follow-up inside the Complex by the specialized medical teams. They also stated that two injured persons had been transferred to receive treatment outside the Kingdom of Bahrain at King Faisal Specialist Hospital in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in order to complete the specialized medical care required for them.

Third: Interviews with affected persons:

1- Dar Al Karama Shelter Centre affiliated with the Ministry of Social Development - Hamad Town¹⁵¹

On 5 March 2026, the Institution conducted an inspection visit to Dar Al Karama Shelter Centre, affiliated with the Ministry of Social Development in Hamad Town, to review the conditions of residents at the centre and the humanitarian services provided to them, and to monitor the availability of humanitarian protection standards and essential services in light of the exceptional circumstances experienced by the country, in conformity with the relevant national and international human rights standards.

The centre has an accommodation capacity of ninety-three (93) persons, while the current number of residents is seventy-two (72), including eighteen (18) children and four (4) elderly persons.



During the visit, direct meetings were held with a number of residents inside the centre, of various Arab, Asian and European nationalities, in order to inquire about their living conditions and the

services provided to them. The residents interacted positively with the visiting team and answered the various questions relating to their accommodation conditions and the care provided to them inside the centre. A number of them confirmed that services are provided to all

¹⁵¹ <https://www.nihr.org.bh/EN/newsAndEvents/News/06Mar2026.aspx>

residents on an equal basis and without discrimination, explaining that their distribution among rooms is carried out according to organizational considerations linked to accommodation capacity and the centre's internal management measures.

During the discussion, residents reported the existence of regular health follow-up, with the nurse conducting periodic check-ups twice daily during the morning and evening periods, in addition to continuous follow-up of special health conditions and chronic diseases. The case of a woman in her eighth month of pregnancy was also reviewed, with the centre's staff and the resident herself explaining that continuous medical follow-up was being provided in coordination with the specialist physician, and that a mechanism was available to transfer cases requiring advanced health care to specialized hospitals and medical centres.

The discussion with residents also addressed the food services provided inside the centre, where they confirmed that daily meals are provided regularly, including breakfast and lunch, in addition to iftar and suhoor meals during the holy month of Ramadan. They also indicated that the meals provided are varied in a manner that takes into account the different dietary needs of residents. The visiting team also verified the existence of weekly menus prepared by companies specialized in catering services, contributing to the provision of appropriate and balanced nutrition for residents inside the centre.

Centre officials affirmed to the Institution's delegation the importance of continuing to provide measures and services that take into account the needs of the most vulnerable groups inside the centre, particularly children and the elderly, and of enhancing the social, psychological and recreational programmes and services allocated to them, in a manner that contributes to providing a safe and stable environment that takes account of their circumstances and specific needs. They also emphasized the importance of continuing to provide periodic health care to residents, following up chronic medical cases and cases requiring special health care, and strengthening coordination with the competent health authorities and institutions to ensure rapid response and handling of cases requiring advanced medical care.

Centre officials also explained that the care system provided to residents is managed in an integrated manner and covers the various living, health and social aspects, and that the staff supervising the centre include specialists in the fields of social and health care, ensuring the provision of professional services that take into account residents' needs and the quality of care provided to them. They further affirmed the Ministry's keenness to strengthen continuous coordination with the relevant health authorities, ensuring daily follow-up of the health condition of all residents and the rapid transfer of cases requiring specialized medical intervention.

With regard to the right to an adequate standard of living, the Institution's delegation emphasized the importance of continuing to maintain

cleanliness and public health standards within the centre's facilities, and of ensuring a suitable accommodation environment that respects residents' human dignity and health safety.

2- Civilian Shelter Centre - Budaiya Area¹⁵²

On 5 March 2026, the Institution conducted an inspection visit to the Civilian Shelter Centre in the Budaiya area, with the aim of assessing the humanitarian conditions of residents at the centre and determining the availability of essential services for them, in a manner that ensures the preservation of their human dignity and their enjoyment of all rights guaranteed under national legislation and relevant international standards.



The centre officials explained that operations began on 28 February 2026 under the supervision of the Northern Governorate of the Ministry of Interior. The number of residents in the first days of the attack

reached approximately 800 persons; however, this number gradually decreased as the state of panic subsided and a number of residents returned to their workplaces or residences after the necessary safety measures had been taken. They also reported that approximately 200 male and female persons of various Arab, Asian and East Asian nationalities are currently staying at the centre.

During the visit, direct meetings and open discussions were held with a number of residents at the centre, in order to ascertain their living conditions, listen to their views and needs, and verify the level of services provided to them. The residents expressed their satisfaction with the availability of basic needs inside the centre, noting the regular provision of daily meals, including iftar and suhoor meals for fasting persons during the holy month of Ramadan, in addition to the continuous provision of drinking water in clean and sealed bottles.

During the discussion, a number of residents pointed to the importance of the social and recreational activities organized inside the centre, particularly sports activities allocated to children and young people in the outdoor playgrounds, including football competitions, which, according to them, contributed to alleviating psychological pressure and strengthening their sense of reassurance and stability. Some children and young people also expressed their positive engagement with those

¹⁵² <https://www.nihr.org.bh/EN/newsAndEvents/News/06Mar2026.aspx>

activities and the space they provided for recreation and social interaction.

The visiting team also asked residents about accommodation conditions, health services and public hygiene. They confirmed the availability of separate rooms equipped with beds and blankets, in addition to suitable sanitary facilities and adequate personal hygiene supplies. The female residents commended the provision of special arrangements that respect their privacy, including separate sanitary facilities and services that appropriately meet their needs.

With regard to health care, residents reported the presence of a volunteer medical team comprising doctors, nurses and paramedics who provide primary health care and medical follow-up for different cases, in addition to psychological support provided by a team of specialized volunteers, which had a positive impact on the psychological and morale condition of residents. Some residents also raised a number of requirements and observations related to the continuation of recreational activities and the enhancement of certain support services; these were listened to and recorded in preparation for referral to the competent authorities for consideration.

Fourth: Visit to a number of affected homes

First: Sitra Area (Capital Governorate)¹⁵³

On 20 May 2026, a delegation from the National Institution for Human Rights conducted a field visit to a number of damaged homes in the Sitra area of the Capital Governorate, to review the damage resulting from the incident that occurred on 9 March 2026 at midnight, following the fall of debris from a hostile missile or drone that had been intercepted, resulting in an explosion and the scattering of shrapnel across a number of residential neighbourhoods.

The visit aimed to directly assess the humanitarian, health and social conditions of the affected persons, listen to their statements regarding the effects of the incident, and determine the extent to which they had benefited from the services and measures provided by the competent official authorities, including health care, temporary shelter, and repair and restoration works for homes, as well as to record the main challenges and observations related to completing rehabilitation works and restoring stability for affected families.

A number of affected persons commended the rapid response of the competent official authorities, foremost among them the Ministry of Interior, the National Ambulance, Civil Defence, the Bahrain Defence Force and the National Intelligence Agency, affirming that the immediate intervention of

¹⁵³ <https://www.nihr.org.bh/EN/newsAndEvents/News/24May2026.aspx>

those authorities contributed to securing the affected sites, dealing swiftly with the effects of the incident, and providing the necessary support to the affected families.

The visit included the following:

- Visit to the home of Mr. (A. M. F.):



He stated that he was at home with his family and his blind father when they heard a loud explosion near the house, which forced him to evacuate the family members urgently to preserve their safety, before reporting the incident through the emergency line and later going to Sitra Police Station to file an official report.

He explained that the competent authorities arrived at the site within a short time, where the security, medical and



organizational teams began securing the site and dealing with the effects of the incident. He also indicated that the explosion caused extensive damage to the house, including shattered windows and glass, scattered shrapnel, the collapse of some doors, and damage to a number of facilities, movables and vehicles, without any human injuries among family members.



He stated that the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning contacted the family and offered to provide temporary alternative housing until the restoration works were completed, while also giving them the option of staying with relatives. He explained that the family preferred to stay with relatives during the repair period.

With regard to restoration works, he indicated that some damage had still not been fully repaired, despite the contractor asking the family to sign an acknowledgment stating that the works had been completed. He emphasized the need to reassess the damage and complete the remaining maintenance works, in addition to the delay in carrying out the restoration works, which in turn delayed the family's return to its home.



- Visit to the home of Mr. (H. A. H.):



He stated that family members heard a loud explosion while they were inside the house, causing fear and panic without any human injuries.

He explained that the house sustained damage that included complete damage to the kitchen ceiling and the internal staircase, and the need to replace the flooring and ceramic tiles. He also indicated that the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning provided the family with temporary alternative housing in Salman City until the repair and

restoration works are completed.

- Visit to the home of Mr. (H. A. S.):

He stated that he was standing in front of the house with a child when the explosion occurred, and that he immediately tried to protect the child; however, he was injured by shrapnel and fell to the ground as a result.

He explained that a citizen urgently transported him to Sitra Health Centre before he was transferred to Salmaniya Medical Complex, where he underwent surgery to remove shrapnel from the abdominal area, while other fragments remained near the spine and could not be removed at the present time. He requested facilitation of the completion of his treatment abroad.



He also reported that he received continuous health follow-up from the Ministry of Health and officials at government hospitals, referring to the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa, the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, to check on his health condition, and to His Highness's directives to expedite consideration of the housing requests of affected persons.

He added that the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning contacted the family to provide temporary alternative housing until the repair works for the damaged house are completed, noting that the incident also caused complete damage to his vehicle.

- Visit to the home of Mr. (H. H. S.):



He stated that the family was in the majlis reciting the Holy Quran during the holy month of Ramadan when they heard a loud explosion that caused fear and panic, before he discovered that his two-month-old infant daughter had been injured. He indicated that a citizen took the initiative to transport the injured persons, including his daughter, to Sitra Health Centre before ambulances arrived, in order to ensure that they received treatment quickly.

He explained that the house sustained extensive damage affecting its facilities, contents and

vehicles, in addition to shattered windows and glass, scattered shrapnel and the collapse of some doors.

He stated that the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning provided the family with a temporary apartment in Salman City until the restoration works are completed.

With regard to restoration works, he explained that some works remain incomplete, despite the contractor's request that they sign off on the completion of the works. The remaining works include installing a safety railing for the staircase and completing the installation of ceramic tiles in some rooms.



- Visit to the home of Ms. (K. A. H.):



She stated that the explosion damaged the television set, bathroom lights and the ceramic tiles at the entrance to the house. She also explained that the competent authorities at the Ministry of Works had inspected and assessed the damage; however, compensation or restoration works had not begun as of the date of the visit.

- Visit to the home of Mr. (N. H. A.):

He reported that the house and its contents had sustained extensive damage, including shattered windows and glass and the collapse of some doors, in addition to damage to the family's vehicles.

He indicated that the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning provided the family with a temporary apartment in Salman City until the repair and restoration works are completed.

He also explained that some damage had not yet been compensated, including air-conditioning units, refrigerators, kitchen damage and carpets, noting that some of the air-conditioning units that were provided are not compatible with the air-conditioning system used in the house.



- Visit to the home of Mr. (J. M. A.):



He stated that he was standing at the door of the house when the explosion occurred, resulting in injuries and severe damage to him and his family members.

He explained that he sustained a head injury and

underwent surgery to remove shrapnel, while continuing to suffer from ear pain. The damage to the house included bedrooms, the kitchen, electronic devices and telephones.

He also commended the rapid response of the competent authorities and their immediate arrival at the incident site, as well as the field and organizational efforts they undertook to deal with the effects of the incident and secure the site.

Second: East Hidd Area (Muharraq Governorate)

On 24 May 2026, the National Institution for Human Rights received at its



headquarters Mr. (S. S. Z.), one of the citizens affected by the attacks that struck the East Hidd area in Muharraq Governorate. His statement was heard regarding the damage to his home and property as a result of shrapnel falling from the interception of hostile Iranian

missiles and drones. He explained that the incident occurred on 28 February 2026 and caused extensive damage to his home, affecting all of its facilities and contents, shattering windows and glass, scattering shrapnel throughout the house, and causing some doors to fall due to the force of the explosion. The family's vehicles also sustained varying degrees of damage.

He commended the rapid response and immediate arrival of the competent official authorities at the incident site, represented by the Ministry of Interior, the National Ambulance, Civil Defence, the Bahrain Defence Force and the National Intelligence Agency, affirming that those authorities took the necessary field and organizational measures to secure the site and deal swiftly with the effects of the incident.



He also stated that the insurance company had contacted him to begin the procedures for repairing the damage to the vehicle, while the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning had commenced repair and restoration works on the damaged house, with a number of maintenance and rehabilitation works carried out on the affected facilities.



He indicated that the restoration works contributed to rehabilitating a large part of the house and returning it to its normal condition, while some observations remained regarding the completion of certain details and damaged furniture. He affirmed that the government efforts had a clear impact in mitigating the damage suffered by affected families and restoring stability to them.

Fifth: Affected and injured persons who were temporarily housed in other areas

Visit to a family in Salman City (Northern Governorate)¹⁵⁴

As part of the continued follow-up of the conditions of affected persons, on 20 May 2026 the Institution's delegation visited one of the affected persons for whom the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning had provided a temporary apartment in Salman City until the repair works on his damaged home are completed. Mr. (H. S. A.) and a number of his family members



were interviewed. He stated that his family members were inside the house at the time of the explosion, while he was outside it, and that upon his return he was surprised by extensive damage affecting all of the house's facilities, contents and vehicles.

He explained that his daughter was injured in the eye as a result of scattered glass, and was urgently taken to Sitra Health

Centre and then to Salmaniya Medical Complex, before later being sent to Riyadh to complete treatment due to the impact on her level of vision. He commended the efforts of the official authorities and the speed of their response, and praised the level of health care and continuous follow-up provided by government hospitals to the injured. He also referred to the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa, the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, to his daughter during her treatment, and to His Highness's directives to expedite consideration of the housing requests of affected persons.

He stated that the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning provided the family with a temporary apartment in Salman City, while repair works on the house were continuing, noting that some works by the contractor remained incomplete, including kitchen aluminium works and the installation of ceramic tiles on the staircase.

He also reported that H.E. Dr. Mohammed bin Mubarak Juma, Minister of Education, visited his daughter in hospital to check on her health condition, follow up on her academic status, and ensure that she continues her studies and completes her university registration procedures.

¹⁵⁴ <https://www.nihr.org.bh/EN/newsAndEvents/News/24May2026.aspx>

Sixth: Affected owners of commercial activities and small enterprises

1- Interview with the owner of a medical centre in one of the damaged buildings in the Seef District area

On 7 June 2026, the National Institution for Human Rights visited a medical centre located in a building that sustained damage as a result of a drone falling in the Seef District, as part of its monitoring of the effects of the sinful Iranian attacks on civilians and civilian objects.

During the visit, the owner of the medical centre, (H. M. H.), and his wife, (F. A.), were interviewed. He stated that at approximately 12:30 after midnight on 10 March 2026, he received a call informing him that the building in which the centre is located had sustained damage as a result of those attacks. He explained that the security authorities immediately cordoned off the area for two consecutive days, in order to remove shrapnel and ensure that the site was free of any missile remnants or explosive materials. He added that the floor above the centre was among the most heavily damaged floors, which directly affected the medical centre, as it sustained extensive damage to its facilities, equipment and internal contents, causing damage to large parts of its facilities and the disruption of a substantial portion of its equipment and operational fittings.

He indicated that, following the incident, he took the initiative to contact a number of relevant official authorities, including the police station, the Ministry of Labour, Civil Defence and the Council of Representatives, and also submitted a request to obtain the technical report on the incident. He explained that completing the relevant procedures took some time, and that he continued to visit the Civil Defence reports office periodically to obtain a detailed report on the incident, in addition to filing an official report with the police station.



He added that the centre remained closed until the end of April 2026, and was not permitted to reopen until May 2026, when those in charge began carrying out repair and restoration works at their own expense, working to rehabilitate the damaged facilities and gradually resume the provision of medical services.



With regard to support and compensation, he explained that the assistance received by the centre was limited to covering employees' salaries for April 2026, without covering the operational and financial consequences of the incident. He submitted applications for support and compensation to a

number of relevant entities, including Tamkeen, which approved the disbursement of BHD 1,500 as compensation for the material damage sustained by the centre. However, this amount does not reflect the scale of the actual losses incurred by the establishment, which were estimated at approximately BHD 10,000 in direct and indirect losses, including damage to the ceiling, walls and toilets, in addition to damage to a number of essential medical devices and equipment.

He also stated that he had submitted an application to the Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry to benefit from the compensation or support programmes allocated to affected establishments, noting that the application remains under review.

He further indicated that the medical centre provides employment opportunities for eleven (11) employees, including seven (7) Bahraini employees, and that the period of forced suspension of operations resulted in the accumulation of multiple financial and operational obligations, in addition to an approximately forty per cent (40%) decrease in the number of clients after reopening, as well as the centre having to refund payments to some patients for whom medical services could not be provided during the closure period.

2- Interview with the owner of a clothing retail shop in the Barbar area

On 9 June 2027, the National Institution for Human Rights interviewed Ms. (Z. J. M.), the owner of a clothing retail shop in the Barbar area. She stated that the Iranian attacks and the resulting regional disruptions and economic repercussions had directly affected her commercial activity and main source of income. She explained that the state of tension and instability accompanying those attacks led to delays in supply chains and disrupted the arrival of the shop's shipments on the scheduled dates, which negatively affected sales and supply activity and led to a decline in revenue.

The aforementioned woman explained that repeated delays in the arrival of goods caused a shortage of products available in the shop, affecting her ability to meet customer orders and maintain the continuity of commercial activity at the usual level, in addition to exposing her to financial losses as a result of the cancellation of some orders and weak commercial activity during that period.

She also indicated that she was forced to change the approved shipping and transport mechanism in order to avoid further delays and ensure the arrival of goods, by resorting to alternative shipping methods at a higher cost, which increased the operating burdens and additional expenses borne by the business and directly affected its financial stability.

She added that these exceptional circumstances also affected her ability to meet the financial obligations arising from her commercial activity, including the payment of certain dues and financial instalments on time, as a result of declining revenue and delayed arrival of goods, which placed additional economic and psychological pressure on her as the owner of a small enterprise that depends primarily on the regularity of supply and marketing operations.

She affirmed that the continuation of disruptions associated with the impact on navigation, shipping and supply chains would exacerbate the challenges faced by small and medium-sized commercial enterprises, particularly those that depend directly on external imports, which may affect their sustainability and ability to continue meeting their commercial and financial obligations.

ELEVENTH: COMPENSATION AND REPARATION

The issue of compensation and reparation is of central importance in the human rights analysis contained in this report, as it constitutes one of the principal legal consequences associated with the violations documented and analysed in the preceding sections. This approach is based on international and national legal frameworks that require reparation and redress for victims, particularly in the context of the Iranian attacks against the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Reparation and redress for affected persons constitute a fundamental pillar of the international human rights accountability system. The legal framework applicable to any attack is not complete merely upon the cessation of hostilities; rather, it extends to addressing its effects and repercussions on affected persons and compensating them for the harm they have suffered. The rules of international law establish that a State which commits an internationally wrongful act bears responsibility for making reparation for the damage caused, a well-established principle grounded in an integrated system of treaty-based and customary international sources.

At the level of international humanitarian law, Article 91 of Additional Protocol I provide that:

"A Party to the conflict which violates the provisions of the Conventions or of this Protocol shall, if the case demands, be liable to pay compensation. It shall be responsible for all acts committed by persons forming part of its armed forces."

At the level of customary international humanitarian law¹⁵⁵, which is the most appropriate reference for holding Iran to its obligations given that it has not ratified Additional Protocol I, customary Rule 150 of the International Committee of the Red Cross study issued in 2005 establishes an express obligation that:

"A State responsible for violations of international humanitarian law is required to make full reparation for the loss or injury caused."

This is a customary rule binding on all States regardless of whether they have acceded to international conventions, and it applies to international armed conflicts and unlawful attacks.

At the level of human rights, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation under its resolution 60/147 of 2005¹⁵⁶, affirming that adequate, effective and prompt reparation is intended to promote justice by addressing gross violations of international human rights law and serious violations of international humanitarian law.

¹⁵⁵ [Customary IHL - IHL Databases - ICRC](#)

¹⁵⁶ [60/147. Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law](#)

In the context of the Iranian attacks against the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Institution sets out below the forms of reparation established internationally and the available mechanisms for achieving them, as follows:

1. Forms of reparation:

The internationally recognized forms of reparation vary. Among the most prominent forms on which the Kingdom of Bahrain may rely in confronting Iran are the following:

(a) Financial compensation

Financial compensation is the most direct form of reparation for harm arising from armed conflicts, as it seeks to compensate affected persons for the material and human losses they suffered as a result of the attacks.

The Kingdom of Bahrain has taken practical steps at the international level in this regard. It contributed to sponsoring Human Rights Council resolution A/HRC/RES/61/1, issued on 25 March 2026,¹⁵⁷ which called upon the Islamic Republic of Iran to provide "full, effective and prompt compensation to all victims for the damage and injuries caused by its attacks in or against Bahrain ..."

In the same context, the Kingdom of Bahrain, the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan affirmed, in their letter addressed to the United Nations on 13 May 2026,¹⁵⁸ that "international legal responsibility lies with the Islamic Republic of Iran, and that it must comply with the obligation to provide full reparation for the harm resulting from these acts, including full compensation for the losses and damage sustained by affected States in the region in accordance with international law, while categorically rejecting any Iranian attempts to claim counter-compensation, which they described as lacking any legal basis and incapable of arising in favour of a party proven to have engaged in internationally unlawful attacks."

(b) Restitution

Restitution means restoring the situation that existed before the unlawful act occurred. In the context of the Iranian attacks against the Kingdom of Bahrain, it includes rebuilding destroyed facilities, civilian objects and vital infrastructure, particularly damage sustained by oil installations, energy facilities and residential areas.

It should be noted that the competent authorities in the Kingdom continue to assess and classify all damage and losses resulting from these attacks, and to follow up the proactive plans being implemented and the measures taken

¹⁵⁷ [Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/RES/61/1 - 25 March 2026](#)

¹⁵⁸ [Bahrain, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, and Jordan refute Iranian claims and allegations to UN](#)

to address the repercussions of the sinful hostile Iranian attacks against the Kingdom of Bahrain.¹⁵⁹

(c) Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation includes the provision of medical, psychological and social care to persons who have suffered physical or psychological harm as a result of the attacks. It is a form of reparation aimed at restoring affected persons' capacities and human dignity.

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva stated, during the urgent session of the Human Rights Council held on 25 March 2026,¹⁶⁰ that the Kingdom of Bahrain continued to be subjected to unjustified military attacks by Iran in clear violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law. He explained that these attacks targeted civilian areas, resulting in the injury of a large number of civilians and the occurrence of casualties, in addition to damage to civilian infrastructure, including vital installations and service facilities, despite the fact that the Kingdom of Bahrain and the Gulf States are not party to any conflict. He further stated that the targeting of civilian objects and vital infrastructure constitutes a clear violation of the rules of international law, including rules relating to the protection of civilians and civilian objects, and directly affects the enjoyment of fundamental rights guaranteed under international human rights law, foremost among them the right to life and the right to personal security, as provided for in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. These military attacks also caused disruption to public life, which required the adoption of precautionary measures to protect the population, including, among other things, the shift to remote working in a large number of institutions.

(d) Satisfaction

Satisfaction is one of the non-material forms of reparation aimed at preserving the dignity of the affected State and restoring its standing. It includes official acknowledgment of responsibility, a public apology and an expression of remorse for the unlawful acts.

(e) Guarantees of non-repetition

Guarantees of non-repetition refer to the adoption of all legal, political and practical measures necessary to prevent the recurrence of violations in the future. They represent the preventive aspect of the system of reparation: they do not merely address the effects of past violations, but seek to create a legal and political environment that prevents the recurrence of internationally unlawful acts. This includes the responsible State's obligation

¹⁵⁹ [HRH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister chairs extraordinary Cabinet Meeting Statement by the Chairman of the National Institution for Human Rights to Al Arabiya channel regarding the Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain.](#)

¹⁶⁰ [Video recording: Urgent discussion on the recent military aggression by the Islamic Republic of Iran, 44th meeting - 61st session of the Human Rights Council - Geneva. Middle East war's 'spiral of conflict' drives mounting civilian toll | UN News](#)

to respect the rules of international law, refrain from all hostile acts, and cease the policies or practices that led to those violations.

2. Compensation mechanisms

In light of Iranian interference and attacks, there is a need to establish clear legal frameworks and effective procedural means to translate claims for reparation into practical measures that ensure the aggressor State's compliance with its international obligations. These mechanisms are as follows:

(a) The diplomatic track

The diplomatic track is one of the most prominent internationally recognized mechanisms for securing compensation for damage resulting from attacks or violations of rights. It is pursued through direct communication between States, bilateral or multilateral negotiations, and the use of mediation and good offices within the framework of international law.

This track aims to resolve disputes peacefully and ensure that the affected State obtains its rights, whether through agreements or international resolutions, without resorting to judicial proceedings or military escalation.

The diplomatic track is based on the principles of respect for sovereignty, compliance with treaties, and prioritizing dialogue and peaceful settlement as the first option for compensating victims and protecting regional and international stability.

In this regard, the Kingdom of Bahrain adopted the diplomatic track as a central sovereign tool to strengthen its legitimate rights and entrench the principle of reparation, based on its deep belief that the international order rests on respect for sovereignty and compliance with international treaties.

Bahraini diplomacy has demonstrated its effectiveness in mobilizing broad international consensus to condemn the Iranian attacks and affirm the rights of affected persons through two integrated tracks:

- **The United Nations track in the Security Council:** On behalf of the member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Kingdom of Bahrain took an advanced step by submitting an official letter to the Security Council on 28 February 2026 (document No. S/2026/107),¹⁶¹ culminating in the issuance of resolution S/RES/2817 (2026) on 11 March 2026,¹⁶² with the support of 135 States. The resolution classified the Iranian attacks as a threat to international peace and security and explicitly considered them a "breach of international law."
- **The international human rights track:** The Kingdom continued its efforts through an initiative at the United Nations Human Rights Council,

¹⁶¹ [document No. S/2026/107](#)

¹⁶² [Resolution 2817 \(2026\)](#) /

which led to the unanimous adoption of resolution A/HRC/RES/61/1 on 25 March 2026,¹⁶³ adopted by consensus without a vote, requiring the Iranian side to provide "full, effective and immediate compensation" for all human, material and environmental losses.

The Kingdom also consolidated a policy of restraint and adherence to international legitimacy. The statements of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Bahrain, Chairperson of the National Human Rights Committee,¹⁶⁴ emphasized the Kingdom of Bahrain's commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to prioritizing peaceful and diplomatic means for the settlement of disputes, despite the systematic Iranian targeting of civilians, vital installations and diplomatic premises. The resolution included the strongest condemnation of the heinous Iranian attacks using missiles and drones, which targeted civilians, civilian objects and vital infrastructure, including energy and industrial facilities, ports, services, residential areas and diplomatic premises, considering them a flagrant and grave violation of international law and international humanitarian law, a clear breach of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, and a serious threat to regional and international peace and security. It also called upon Iran to provide full, effective and immediate compensation for all human, material and environmental losses caused by these attacks, mandated the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a detailed report on the impact of these attacks on human rights in the affected States in a manner that strengthens international accountability mechanisms and ensures redress for affected persons, and called upon the international community to take the measures necessary to prevent the recurrence of such attacks.

(b) International Court of Justice (ICJ)¹⁶⁵

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and constitutes a formal international judicial mechanism to which States may resort to seek reparation and compensation for human, material, environmental and economic damage resulting from armed conflicts, unlawful attacks or violations of international law, whenever the jurisdiction of the Court and the acceptance of the parties concerned are established. The Court operates on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and its Statute. Through its judgments and jurisprudence, it has established the principle of State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts, including the unlawful use of force, occupation, and grave violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law. The Court has also affirmed the right of affected States to obtain full reparation for damage,

¹⁶³ [resolution A/HRC/RES/61/1 on 25 March 2026](#)

¹⁶⁴ [Foreign Minister: Human Rights Council resolution condemning Iranian attacks marks a victory for Bahraini and Arab diplomacy and international legitimacy](#)

¹⁶⁵ [Home | INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE](#)

which may include financial compensation, restitution as far as possible, and guarantees of non-repetition, in accordance with the rules of international responsibility recognized under international law.¹⁶⁶

(c) International Criminal Court (ICC) (Rome Statute)

The International Criminal Court (ICC)¹⁶⁷ is a permanent international judicial mechanism established to address the most serious crimes of concern to the international community, such as genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and the crime of aggression. The Court has authority to investigate and prosecute individuals responsible for these crimes when the conditions of jurisdiction are met, whether through a referral by a State Party, the United Nations Security Council, or on the initiative of the Prosecutor of the Court.

The 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court¹⁶⁸ constitutes the legal framework governing the Court's work. It sets out the procedural and substantive foundations that enable the Court to be used as an international mechanism for treating an attack as a crime of aggression, thereby opening the door to the accountability of perpetrators and ensuring victims' rights to accountability and reparation. The Statute also provides for cooperation between States Parties and the Court to ensure the effectiveness of proceedings and the achievement of international justice.

¹⁶⁶ The [case concerning armed activities in the Congo between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda](#) is a prominent precedent before the International Court of Justice regarding state responsibility for acts of aggression and grave violations of international law. In this case, with its judgment on responsibility issued on December 19, 2005, and its judgment on reparations issued on February 9, 2022, the Court found Uganda guilty of grave violations, including military intervention within Congolese territory, the killing of civilians, the plundering of natural resources, and violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law. The Court ordered Uganda to pay US\$325 million in reparations for human and material damages and violations committed against civilians. Similarly, [the Corfu Channel case between the United Kingdom and Albania](#), with its judgment issued on April 9, 1949, is among the first cases to establish the principle of state responsibility for damages resulting from breaches of international obligations. The Court held Albania responsible for damages to British ships and sailors caused by the explosion of sea mines in the Corfu Channel and ordered it to pay compensation for human and material losses.

¹⁶⁷ [International Criminal Court](#)

¹⁶⁸ [Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court | OHCHR](#)

TWELFTH: FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

First: Recommendations relating to government procedures and measures at the national level

1. Establishing a National Reparation and Compensation Fund for affected persons, financed on a temporary basis through the State budget or national support programmes until the amounts disbursed are recovered through international compensation awards or frozen assets belonging to Iran, the aggressor State, in accordance with the rules of international responsibility for internationally wrongful acts.

2. Initiate the Development of National Psychosocial Support Plans and Programmes to address the humanitarian and psychological consequences of future crises and attacks. This should include establishing specialized units and mechanisms to provide psychological and social care for victims and affected persons, particularly children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups, while developing programmes for psychological rehabilitation and social reintegration.

3. Activating the Role of the National Committee on International Humanitarian Law,¹⁶⁹ established pursuant to Decree No. (39) of 2014, as the national body responsible for promoting the implementation, application, and dissemination of international humanitarian law in the Kingdom of Bahrain, and for developing relevant policies, strategies, and action plans to strengthen national compliance with applicable international rules and standards. This should include intensifying efforts to raise awareness of international humanitarian law, strengthening cooperation and the exchange of expertise with national, regional, and international organizations and committees, and coordinating with the International Committee of the Red Cross. It should also include providing legal and technical advice to the competent authorities, monitoring compliance with the rules governing the protection of civilians and civilian objects during crises and armed conflicts, preparing specialized studies, research, and reports on violations and their humanitarian consequences, reviewing national legislation to ensure its compatibility with international conventions and protocols, contributing to the integration of international humanitarian law into educational curricula, and organizing training programmes and national capacity-building initiatives in this field.

¹⁶⁹ <https://www.lloc.gov.bh/PDF/D3914.pdf> - <https://www.lloc.gov.bh/PDF/RJIW5814.pdf>

4. Enhancing the Protection of Civilian Objects, Critical Infrastructure, and the Digital Space, while reaffirming the obligation to respect the rules of international humanitarian law relating to the protection of medical, educational, oil, and industrial facilities, the natural environment, and civilian infrastructure. This should also include monitoring and documenting cyberattacks, disinformation campaigns, and attempts to target digital infrastructure and electronic services, together with their impact on fundamental rights, public services, and societal security.

5. Strengthening National and International Cooperation and Coordination

among government authorities, national human rights institutions, and civil society organizations, while promoting the exchange of information and expertise relating to monitoring, documentation, and humanitarian response. At the international level, encourage the international community to strengthen accountability mechanisms for acts that threaten the safety of air and maritime navigation or disrupt vital international transport and trade corridors, recognizing that such acts undermine fundamental rights and regional peace and stability.

6. Preparing Periodic National Reports on the Humanitarian and Human Rights Impact of the Attacks, including continuous evaluations of the situation on the ground, humanitarian needs, and the services provided to affected persons. These reports should also include recommendations aimed at strengthening protection, ensuring reparation, and preventing the recurrence of violations.

Second: Recommendations relating to government procedures and measures at the international level

1. **Take legal, human rights and diplomatic action before the United Nations mechanisms concerned with human rights, particularly the special procedures of the Human Rights Council,**¹⁷⁰ by preparing and submitting documented official communications and complaints regarding the Iranian attacks and strikes that targeted civilians, civilian objects and vital infrastructure in the Kingdom of Bahrain, and the resulting grave violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. This includes addressing a number of relevant special rapporteurs, including:
 - **The Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions**, in relation to attacks that caused the deaths of civilians or exposed them to the risk of death and injury.
 - **The Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing**, concerning damage to homes, neighborhoods and civilian facilities.
 - **The Special Rapporteur on the right to health**, in connection with the impact of the attacks on health services, medical personnel and the psychological and humanitarian effects on the civilian population.
 - **The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons**, in cases where displacement or evacuation of the population resulted.
 - **The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism**, in view of the threat posed by the attacks to community security, civilian safety and vital infrastructure.
2. **Prepare and submit legal reports and memoranda to the relevant United Nations mechanisms, including the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR),**¹⁷¹ containing documentation of the humanitarian and human rights effects of the Iranian attacks and their implications for the State's human rights obligations, with a request to include urgent international recommendations supporting the protection of civilians, reparation of damage and accountability of the aggressor State.
3. **Study the possibility of resorting to the International Court of Justice (ICJ)**¹⁷² to take appropriate legal action against Iran, the aggressor State, on the basis of violations of the rules of public international law, international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including claims for compensation and reparation for damage resulting from the attacks.

¹⁷⁰ [Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council | OHCHR](#)

¹⁷¹ [UPR Sessions | OHCHR](#)

¹⁷² [Home | INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE](#)

4. **Address the specialized United Nations organizations and agencies concerned with the humanitarian and sectoral effects of the attacks, particularly:**
- The **World Health Organization (WHO)**,¹⁷³ to document the health and humanitarian effects of the attacks, including injuries, deaths, and damage to the health sector and treatment services.
 - The **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**,¹⁷⁴ to assess any potential effects on food and water security, continuity of essential services and supply chains.
5. **Address the United Nations organizations and bodies related to cybersecurity and combating cybercrime, including the International Telecommunication Union (ITU),¹⁷⁵ the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),¹⁷⁶ the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT),¹⁷⁷ and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA),¹⁷⁸ in order to document any cyberattacks or cyber threats linked to the attacks and assess their impact on digital infrastructure, electronic services, cloud services and community security. This includes monitoring damage resulting from the disruption of government digital platforms and services, the impact on the ability of citizens and residents to access essential services and electronic transactions, and the resulting disruption of business, commercial, service and production activities across multiple sectors, in addition to examining forms of technical and legal support and mechanisms for compensation for the digital and economic damage and losses arising from such attacks.**
6. **Enhance international and regional cooperation in the fields of environmental monitoring, disaster management and emergency response by expanding coordination and the exchange of information and expertise relating to cross-border environmental risks and the effects arising from crises and unlawful attacks, and by supporting the development of more effective international mechanisms for preventing environmental disasters and addressing their humanitarian and economic repercussions.**

¹⁷³ [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#)

¹⁷⁴ [Home | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#)

¹⁷⁵ [ITU: Connecting the world and beyond](#)

¹⁷⁶ [United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime](#)

¹⁷⁷ [Countering Terrorism | United Nations](#)

¹⁷⁸ [United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia](#)

Third: Recommendations for strengthening the protection of human rights in response to the effects of the attacks

1. With regard to the right to life

- Continue developing emergency plans and security coordination and raising the level of national preparedness by strengthening joint action, training and field-response mechanisms among security, health and humanitarian entities, in a manner that ensures a rapid response to threats and emergencies, protects lives, civilians and vital areas, and preserves overall stability.
- Strengthen preventive and precautionary measures to protect civilians, particularly in populated residential areas, including the development of early-warning systems, evacuation and shelter plans, and enhanced emergency-response readiness, while ensuring the sustainability of national capacity to address recurring threats without depleting essential resources.
- Call for the development of a national legislative and regulatory framework for civil protection and shelters, including engineering and technical requirements for providing shelters or safe areas in buildings and facilities, taking into account safety, ventilation, capacity and accessibility standards for persons with disabilities, older persons and children, in line with human rights principles and in a manner that balances security and safety requirements with the right to adequate housing and human dignity.
- Develop national plans to identify and equip public shelters and accommodation centres and ensure their readiness in terms of supplies and basic services, including water, food, first aid, means of communication and backup power, while taking into account population density and the geographical distribution of residential areas.
- Incorporate civil protection and public safety requirements into housing, urban planning and future development policies, thereby strengthening community resilience and the protection of civilians during crises and disasters.
- Launch community awareness programmes on safety and civil protection procedures, mechanisms for using shelters, and appropriate conduct during emergencies and unlawful attacks, in a manner that contributes to raising public awareness and strengthening overall preparedness.
- Strengthen mechanisms for documenting and investigating violations committed against the right to life and the safety of individuals, and for collecting and preserving evidence and legal data in accordance with international standards, in support of accountability and redress efforts before judicial bodies and international forums.

- Uphold legal and constitutional measures that guarantee protection of the right to life and the safety of individuals, and strengthen deterrent legal measures against any acts or practices that threaten civilian security or infringe upon their fundamental rights.

2. With regard to the right to education

- Strengthen e-learning infrastructure in a manner that ensures the efficiency and sustainability of distance learning, and guarantee all students' access to educational platforms without technical or economic barriers, through the integration of systems that allow an immediate transition between in-person and distance learning without disrupting timetables.
- Address the digital divide among students to ensure equal opportunities in distance learning, with a focus on the groups most affected, including children, persons with special needs and students affected by the attacks.
- Strengthen psychological and social support for students by providing specialized counselling programmes to address the effects of fear and anxiety resulting from exceptional circumstances, particularly among children.
- Ensure the continuity of practical training for students in applied disciplines, such as medical and engineering specializations, by creating flexible and safe alternatives, including digital simulation or organized deferred training, and by developing additional practical programmes to compensate for learning loss in these specializations.
- Develop curricula and assessment mechanisms to suit alternative modes of education, while preserving the quality of educational outcomes.
- Strengthen the readiness of the education system to deal with emergencies through the continued development of preventive measures and educational response plans, staff training, and the safeguarding of the continuity of practical and applied education, in order to ensure rapid adaptation to crises.

3. With regard to the right to liberty and personal security

- Continue developing and updating national security plans and emergency plans in a manner that enhances the capacity of the competent authorities to respond immediately and effectively to threats that may affect the security and safety of individuals, and strengthens national preparedness to confront any future threats.

- Intensify coordination mechanisms among the relevant security, health and service entities to ensure a rapid and effective response and integrated protection for individuals.
- Enhance positive protection for individuals by developing preventive and proactive measures that protect their physical and psychological safety.
- Strengthen psychological and social support programmes to address the effects arising from a diminished sense of security and stability, particularly among groups most in need of care, including children, women and persons with special needs.
- Work to restore the sense of security and stability among citizens and residents, especially in the areas most affected by the attacks.
- Continue documenting violations and monitoring the effects on the right to liberty and personal security, in order to establish the facts in international forums and strengthen future protection mechanisms.

4. With regard to the right to health

- Continue developing and updating national health emergency plans in a manner that strengthens the capacity of the health system to respond immediately and effectively in crisis and emergency situations, and enhances preparedness for any future crises or emergencies.
- Support medical and nursing staff and provide them with continuous training to deal with various emergency scenarios.
- Ensure the sustainability of medical supply chains, medicines and supplies, including the establishment of logistical alternatives in the event of airspace closure.
- Strengthen mental-health programmes to address the psychological effects resulting from the attacks, particularly among the most affected groups such as children and women, and provide psychological and social support services to injured persons and their families.
- Develop long-term rehabilitation programmes for cases requiring continuous care, in a manner that ensures their return to normal life.
- Continue documenting violations and monitoring the health effects of the attacks, in order to establish the facts in international forums and strengthen future protection mechanisms.

5. With regard to the right to work

- Develop and enhance the flexibility of the labour market and its regulatory structure to ensure the sustainability of employment

opportunities and the continuity of economic activity in exceptional circumstances, by adopting flexible policies that allow a smooth transition between in-person and remote work without undermining productivity or income stability, and by increasing work-flexibility efficiency in the public and private sectors.

- Strengthen and expand social protection systems, particularly mechanisms that support income stability in the private sector, including unemployment insurance, in line with International Labour Organization standards, to protect workers from the risks of wage loss or reduction.
- Develop national programmes to strengthen labour-market readiness for crises, including business-continuity plans in the public and private sectors, and integrate them into economic policies to limit disruption to vital activities during exceptional circumstances.
- Support the sectors most affected, such as tourism, hospitality, transport and trade, to restore their activity and the stability of their workforce.
- Strengthen digital transformation in work environments, both public and private, including the development of digital infrastructure, expansion of electronic services, and reduction of gaps in the ability to access flexible and digital work environments, in order to ensure equal opportunities.
- Develop flexible vocational training and qualification programmes that respond to economic and technological transformations for workers whose jobs have been affected, in order to ensure their reintegration into the labour market and strengthen their ability to adapt to crises.
- Strengthen labour-market oversight and activate inspection mechanisms to ensure compliance with fair-work standards, including wages, working hours and safe working conditions, in order to limit practices that affect the essence of the right to work or income stability.
- Strengthen psychological and social support services for workers, particularly in work environments affected by crises, in order to protect mental health and improve the working environment in accordance with the concept of decent work.

6. With regard to the right to freedom of movement:

- Continue developing and updating emergency plans and regulatory measures in a manner that ensures a balance between public-security requirements and the protection of the right to freedom of movement, while adhering to the principles of necessity and proportionality when imposing any exceptional restrictions.

- Strengthen coordination between the relevant government entities and commercial airlines to implement disciplined and clear procedures in emergency situations, in a manner that protects civilians, facilitates the movement of individuals, and ensures that it is not restricted except within the narrowest legal limits.
- Continue developing the transport system and enhancing its operational and security readiness for rapid response to any future emergencies, while expanding response capacities to include the flexible and safe management of airspace, waterways and land routes.
- Develop alternative national plans to ensure the continuity of travel, movement, evacuation and essential supplies in cases of closure or disruption of airspace or land routes, by enhancing the readiness of maritime outlets and ports and expanding their operational and logistical capacities, including the establishment of a regular car ferry service linking Bahrain with neighbouring States as an alternative that safeguards the right to freedom of movement and ensures the continuity of individual mobility and access to essential services and goods during crises and emergencies.
- Continue providing support and protection to stranded travellers and facilitating their return to their countries, while providing them with the necessary logistical and administrative support.
- Continue documenting violations affecting the right to freedom of movement, in order to establish the facts in international forums and strengthen future protection mechanisms, while balancing security requirements and individual safety with the guarantee of freedom of movement and mobility.

7. With regard to the rights of groups most in need of care:

- Continue developing preventive measures and national response plans in a manner that takes into account the needs of groups most in need of care during emergencies and crises, and strengthen coordination among the relevant entities, namely the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Social Development, to ensure an integrated and rapid response.
- Strengthen mechanisms for protection and psychological and social support for children, women, older persons and persons with disabilities affected by the attacks, while developing specialized programmes to address the psychological effects arising from exceptional circumstances.
- Ensure the continuity of educational, health, habilitation, rehabilitation and care services for these groups in all circumstances, while providing flexible alternatives, whether in person, remotely or at

home, as needed, and ensuring that such services are not interrupted during emergencies.

- Strengthen measures that ensure easy access for persons with disabilities to services and information during exceptional circumstances.
- Develop monitoring and documentation mechanisms relating to the effects of crises on groups most in need of care, in a manner that helps enhance rapid response and the adoption of appropriate measures, and continue documenting violations affecting their rights in order to establish the facts in international forums and strengthen future prevention and protection mechanisms, thereby safeguarding their human dignity.

8. With regard to the right to an adequate standard of living

- Emphasize the protection of civilian infrastructure, including water networks, service facilities and residential premises, and ensure that they are not targeted under any circumstances.
- Continue developing national emergency plans to ensure the continuity of essential services, including water, food, electricity and housing, during crises and emergencies.
- Strengthen food and water security by increasing strategic reserves, securing alternative supply chains, and protecting critical infrastructure, including desalination plants, water networks and food storage facilities.
- Strengthen social-support programmes for affected families, taking into account the needs of groups most in need of care, including children, women, older persons and persons with disabilities.
- Continue intensifying oversight of markets and supply chains to prevent any disruption in the availability of goods or any unjustified increase in prices.
- Continue monitoring and documenting violations and effects arising from the attacks that affect the right to an adequate standard of living, in order to establish the facts in international forums and strengthen future prevention and protection mechanisms, thereby safeguarding human dignity and livelihood stability in all circumstances and crises, and highlighting the humanitarian repercussions of targeting civilians and essential services.

9. With regard to the right to a healthy environment

- Continue developing environmental and radiological monitoring systems and raising their efficiency, in a manner that ensures the rapid detection of any potential environmental changes or risks, such

as cross-border radiological or chemical pollution, and immediate response to them, while investing in environmental infrastructure, including monitoring stations and early-warning systems, and strengthening Gulf cooperation.

- Strengthen emergency and rapid-response plans for dealing with fires, leaks and emissions resulting from the targeting of vital installations, in a manner that limits their environmental and health effects, and support and enhance the capacities of the competent authorities responsible for environmental protection, public safety and civil defence in this field.
- Raise the level of preparedness and coordination among national authorities concerned with environmental protection, public safety and civil defence to ensure integrated efforts during crises and emergencies, while strengthening national, regional and international coordination to follow up on any potential environmental developments.
- Strengthen preventive measures and environmental and industrial safety procedures in vital and industrial facilities, particularly those located near population centres, by requiring the competent authorities and relevant facilities to install advanced systems and devices to monitor leaks of gases and hazardous substances, and to develop early-warning systems and rapid-response and evacuation plans, thereby helping to reduce risks to public health and protect the right to life, a healthy environment and the physical safety of residents.
- Develop environmental risk and disaster-management mechanisms, including preventive evacuation plans, provision of safe shelters, and continuous awareness-raising for citizens and residents through the enhancement of community awareness programmes on environmental safety and civil-protection procedures for all age groups.
- Support technical rehabilitation and remediation plans for affected facilities and areas, in a manner that ensures the sustainability of natural resources and the protection of the environment and public health.
- Strengthen cooperation with relevant regional and international organizations in the fields of the environment, emergencies and disasters, in a manner that contributes to developing national capacities and exchanging relevant technical expertise.
- Continue documenting attacks and violations with environmental impact, and preserve the related data and information, in order to establish the facts in international forums and strengthen future accountability and protection mechanisms, thereby guaranteeing the right to a healthy, sound and safe environment for present and future generations.

10. With regard to digital rights:

- Continue developing and strengthening the national cybersecurity system to protect digital infrastructure, electronic systems and personal data from cyberattacks and breaches, while developing rapid-response mechanisms for digital incidents.
- Ensure the protection of vital digital databases by storing them in alternative geographical locations or in data centres that are fortified and resistant to bombardment and shocks, equipped with fire and natural-disaster protection systems, and supported by off-site backup systems to ensure data continuity and recovery under any emergency circumstances.
- Strengthen digital emergency plans and rapid-response mechanisms to ensure the continuity of government electronic services and reduce the likelihood of their disruption during exceptional circumstances and crises, while enhancing the readiness of digital infrastructure to respond to emergencies and cyberattacks.
- Intensify awareness programmes and campaigns relating to cybersecurity, including awareness of the risks of electronic fraud, methods for verifying information, combating disinformation and digital rumours, and promoting the responsible use of social media.
- Support cooperation and coordination among official entities, the media and social media platforms to disseminate accurate and reliable information and limit the circulation of misleading content that could cause anxiety or harm community security, while strengthening coordination among the relevant entities, including cybersecurity, e-government, media and telecommunications bodies.
- Bridge digital gaps and ensure equality and non-discrimination in access to digital services, especially for groups most in need of care, including older persons, persons with disabilities and those with limited technical capabilities.
- Support community initiatives aimed at promoting digital literacy and the responsible use of social media, thereby helping protect society and strengthen digital security and stability.
- Continue documenting digital violations, including cyberattacks, service disruptions and media disinformation, in order to establish the facts in international forums and strengthen future accountability and protection mechanisms, thereby safeguarding digital rights as an integral part of the human rights system.

11. With regard to cultural rights

- Establish a national database of cultural sites and immediately document any damage, even minor damage, while preparing periodic reports on the condition of heritage during crises.
- Continue developing plans to protect cultural heritage, cultural property and places of worship during emergencies, crises and attacks, and strengthen the readiness of the competent authorities, including the Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities, Civil Defence and the Ministry of Interior, to protect these sites, including by developing preventive plans and rapid-response procedures.
- Support response mechanisms and preventive measures during crises to ensure the continuity of cultural and religious activities with the least possible disruption, while balancing the protection of public safety and the safeguarding of cultural rights.
- Develop economic and cultural recovery mechanisms for affected sectors, including cultural tourism, heritage events, museums and handicrafts, as a result of the cancellation or postponement of events.
- Strengthen compliance with the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property (1954) and include clear provisions in national legislation to protect cultural heritage during crises.

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ANNEXES

Links to news and statements issued by:

- The Cabinet
- The National Communication Centre - Daily Briefing on Bahrain TV (visual materials)
- General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force
- Ministry of Interior (visual materials)
- Bahrain News Agency
- Bahrain TV (visual materials)
- National Institution for Human Rights: statements, news, remarks and video interviews

Cabinet News and Statements

#	News	Date	Link
01	His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Chairs the Weekly Cabinet Meeting	2 March 2026	https://www.pmo.gov.bh/article/hrh-the-crown-prince-and-prime-minister-chairs-the-weekly-cabinet-meeting-2026-03-02
02	His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Chairs the Weekly Cabinet Meeting	9 March 2026	https://www.pmo.gov.bh/article/hrh-the-crown-prince-and-prime-minister-chairs-the-weekly-cabinet-meeting-2026-03-09
03	His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Chairs the Weekly Cabinet Meeting	16 March 2026	https://www.pmo.gov.bh/article/hrh-the-crown-prince-and-prime-minister-chairs-the-weekly-cabinet-meeting-2026-03-16
04	His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Chairs an Extraordinary Cabinet Meeting	23 March 2026	https://www.pmo.gov.bh/article/hrh-the-crown-prince-and-prime-minister-chairs-extraordinary-cabinet-meeting-2026-03-23
05	His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Chairs the Weekly Cabinet Meeting	30 March 2026	https://www.pmo.gov.bh/article/hrh-the-crown-prince-and-prime-minister-chairs-the-weekly-cabinet-meeting-2026-03-30
06	His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Chairs the Weekly Cabinet Meeting	6 April 2026	https://www.pmo.gov.bh/article/hrh-the-crown-prince-and-prime-minister-chairs-the-cabinet-meeting-2026-04-06
07	His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Prime	13 April 2026	https://www.pmo.gov.bh/article/hrh-the

	Minister Chairs the Weekly Cabinet Meeting		crown-prince-and-prime-minister-chairs-the-weekly-cabinet-meeting-2026-04-13
08	His Excellency the Deputy Prime Minister Chairs the Weekly Cabinet Meeting	20 April 2026	https://www.pmo.gov.bh/article/the-deputy-prime-minister-chairs-the-weekly-cabinet-meeting-2026-04-20
09	His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Chairs the Weekly Cabinet Meeting	27 April 2026	https://www.pmo.gov.bh/article/hrh-the-crown-prince-and-prime-minister-chairs-the-weekly-cabinet-meeting-2026-04-27
10	The Deputy Prime Minister Chairs the Weekly Cabinet Meeting	4 May 2026	https://www.pmo.gov.bh/article/the-deputy-prime-minister-chairs-the-weekly-cabinet-meeting-2026-05-04
11	His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Chairs the Weekly Cabinet Meeting	11 May 2026	https://www.pmo.gov.bh/article/hrh-the-crown-prince-and-prime-minister-chairs-the-weekly-cabinet-meeting-2026-05-11
12	His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Chairs the Weekly Cabinet Meeting	18 May 2026	https://www.pmo.gov.bh/article/hrh-the-crown-prince-and-prime-minister-chairs-the-weekly-cabinet-meeting-2026-05-18
13	His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Chairs the Weekly Cabinet Meeting	25 May 2026	https://www.pmo.gov.bh/article/hrh-the-crown-prince-and-prime-minister-chairs-the-weekly-cabinet-meeting-2026-05-25
14	His Majesty the King Chairs the Weekly Cabinet Meeting	1 June 2026	https://www.pmo.gov.bh/article/hm-king-chairs-weekly-cabinet-meeting-2026-06-01

15	His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Chairs the Weekly Cabinet Meeting	8 June 2026	https://www.pmo.gov.bh/article/hrh-the-crown-prince-and-prime-minister-chairs-the-weekly-cabinet-meeting-2026-06-08
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Daily Brief - National Communication Centre

#	News	Date	URL
01	Statement Issued by the National Communication Centre	28 February 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/statement-by-the-national-communication-centre
02	National Communication Centre: The Service Centre of the Fifth Fleet has been subjected to a missile attack. Further details will be provided later. The public is urged to follow the instructions issued by the relevant official authorities and obtain information only from official sources.	28 February 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/national-communication-centre-the-service-centre-of-the-fifth-fleet-has-come-under-a-missile-attack
03	National Communication Centre: A number of missiles detected within the Kingdom's airspace were successfully intercepted.	28 February 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/national-communication-centre-multiple-missiles-detected-and-successfully-intercepted-in-bahraini-airspace
04	National Communication Centre: A new wave of hostile Iranian ballistic missiles and drones was effectively intercepted.	1 March 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/national-communication-centre-bahraini-air-defence-systems-effectively-intercept-fresh-wave-of-iranian-ballistic-missiles-and-drones
05	National Communication Centre: Air defence systems successfully intercepted a new wave of hostile Iranian ballistic missiles targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain.	1 March 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/national-communication-centre-bahraini-air-defence-systems-successfully-intercept-fresh-wave-of-iranian-ballistic-missiles
06	National Communication Centre: Air defence missile systems successfully and efficiently repelled a new wave of hostile attacks against the Kingdom of Bahrain.	2 March 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/national-communication-centre-missile-air-defence-systems-successfully-intercept-fresh-wave-of-hostile-attacks-against-bahrain

07	National Communication Centre: Following a malicious Iranian missile attack, a limited fire broke out in one of the units of the Bapco Energies Refinery. The fire was successfully contained, and damage assessment is underway.	5 March 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/national-communication-centre-limited-fire-at-bapco-energies-refinery-unit-following-iranian-missile-strike-successfully-contained-damage-assessment-underway
08	National Communication Centre: A fire broke out after an Iranian attack targeted a facility in Ma'ameer.	8 March 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/the-national-communication-centre-fire-breaks-out-after-iranian-attack-targets-facility-in-maameer
09	National Communication Centre: The fire at the facility in Ma'ameer targeted by the Iranian attack has been brought under control. Material damage was reported, with no injuries or fatalities.	9 March 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/national-communication-centre-fire-contained-at-facility-in-maameer-targeted-in-iranian-attack-material-damage-reported-no-injuries-or-fatalities
10	National Communication Centre: According to the latest updates issued by the Bahrain Defence Force, 20 missiles and 23 drones were intercepted and destroyed during the past 24 hours, bringing the total since the attacks began to 174 missiles and 385 drones targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain.	28 March 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/ncc-the-bahrain-defence-force-has-intercepted-and-destroyed-20-missiles-and-23-drones-in-the-past-24-hours-bringing-the-total-since-the-attacks-began-to-174-missiles-and-385-drones-targeting-the-kingdom-of-bahrain
11	National Communication Centre: Bahrain Defence Force air defence systems intercepted and destroyed 6 drones during the past 24 hours.	29 March 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/ncc-bahrain-defence-force-air-defences-intercept-and-destroy-6-drones-in-the-last-24-hours
12	National Communication Centre: Bahrain Defence Force air defence systems intercepted and destroyed 8 missiles and 7 drones during the past 24 hours.	30 March 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/ncc-bahrain-defence-force-air-defences-intercept-and-destroy-8-missiles-and-7-drones-in-the-last-24-hours
13	National Communication Centre: Bahrain Defence Force air defence systems	31 March 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/ncc-bahrain-defence-force-air-defences

	intercepted and destroyed 2 drones during the past 24 hours.		intercept-and-destroy-2-drones-in-the-last-24-hours
14	National Communication Centre: Bahrain Defence Force air defence systems intercepted and destroyed 4 missiles and 19 drones during the past 24 hours.	1 April 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/national-communication-centre-bahrain-defence-force-air-defences-intercept-and-destroy-4-missiles-and-19-drones-in-the-last-24-hours
15	National Communication Centre: Bahrain Defence Force air defence systems intercepted and destroyed 2 missiles and 10 drones during the past 24 hours.	2 April 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/national-communication-centre-bahrain-defence-force-air-defences-intercept-and-destroy-2-missiles-and-10-drones-in-the-last-24-hours
16	National Communication Centre: Bahrain Defence Force air defence systems intercepted and destroyed 16 drones during the past 24 hours.	3 April 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/national-communication-centre-bahrain-defence-force-air-defences-intercept-and-destroy-16-drones-in-the-last-24-hours
17	National Communication Centre: Bahrain Defence Force air defence systems intercepted and destroyed 8 drones during the past 24 hours.	4 April 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/national-communication-centre-bahrain-defence-force-air-defences-intercept-and-destroy-8-drones-in-the-last-24-hours
18	National Communication Centre: Bahrain Defence Force air defence systems intercepted and destroyed 13 drones during the past 24 hours.	5 April 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/national-communication-centre-bahrain-defence-force-air-defences-intercept-and-destroy-13-drones-in-last-24-hours
19	National Communication Centre: Bahrain Defence Force air defence systems intercepted and destroyed 2 drones during the past 24 hours.	6 April 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/national-communication-centre-bahrain-defence-force-air-defences-intercept-and-destroy-2-drones-in-last-24-hours
20	National Communication Centre: Bahrain Defence Force air defence systems	7 April 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/national-communication-centre-

	intercepted and destroyed 9 drones during the past 24 hours.		bahrain-defence-force-air-defences-intercept-and-destroy-9-drones-in-last-24-hours
21	National Communication Centre: Bahrain Defence Force air defence systems intercepted and destroyed 6 missiles and 31 drones during the past 24 hours.	8 April 2026	https://www.ncc.gov.bh/article/national-communication-centre-bahrain-defence-force-air-defences-intercept-and-destroy-6-missiles-and-31-drones-in-last-24-hours

Bahrain Defence Force General Command Statements

#	News	Date	URL
1	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Air Defence Systems Successfully Repelled a Hostile Missile Attack Launched from Iran	28 February 2026	link
2	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	28 February 2026	link
3	Bahrain Defence Force General Command Announces the Interception and Destruction of 45 Hostile Iranian Missiles and Nine Drones	1 March 2026	link
4	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: A Total of 61 Missiles and 34 Hostile Drones Successfully Intercepted and Destroyed	2 March 2026	link
5	Bahrain Defence Force General Command Announces the Interception and Destruction of 70 Missiles and 76 Hostile Iranian Drones	3 March 2026	link
6	Bahrain Defence Force General Command Announces the Destruction of 74 Missiles and 92 Hostile Iranian Drones	4 March 2026	link
7	Bahrain Defence Force Announces the Destruction of 74 Missiles and 117 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain Since the Beginning of the Malicious Aggression	5 March 2026	link
8	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Prohibition on Photographing, Publishing, or Republishing Defensive Operations, Unit Deployment Locations, Military Vehicle Movements, and Military Systems	5 March 2026	link
9	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 78 Missiles and 129 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain	5 March 2026	link

10	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 78 Missiles and 143 Hostile Iranian Drones Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Aggression	6 March 2026	link
11	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 84 Missiles and 147 Hostile Iranian Drones Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Aggression	7 March 2026	link
12	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 92 Missiles and 151 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Aggression	7 March 2026	link
13	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 95 Missiles and 164 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Aggression	8 March 2026	link
14	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 102 Missiles and 173 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Aggression	9 March 2026	link
15	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 106 Missiles and 176 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Aggression	10 March 2026	link
16	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception of 108 Missiles and 177 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain Since the Beginning of the Malicious Aggression	11 March 2026	link
17	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception of 114 Missiles and 190 Hostile Iranian Drones	12 March 2026	link

	Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain Since the Beginning of the Malicious Aggression		
18	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception of 121 Missiles and 193 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain Since the Beginning of the Malicious Aggression	13 March 2026	link
19	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception of 125 Missiles and 203 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain Since the Beginning of the Malicious Aggression	14 March 2026	link
20	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 125 Missiles and 212 Hostile Iranian Drones Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Aggression	15 March 2026	link
21	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 129 Missiles and 221 Hostile Iranian Drones Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Aggression	16 March 2026	link
22	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 129 Missiles and 233 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain Since the Beginning of the Malicious Aggression	17 March 2026	link
23	Bahrain Defence Force: Air Defence Systems Successfully Intercepted and Destroyed 132 Missiles and 234 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Aggression	18 March 2026	link
24	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 139 Missiles and 238 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom	19 March 2026	link
25	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 143 Missiles and 242 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom	20 March 2026	link

26	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 143 Missiles and 244 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom	21 March 2026	link
27	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 145 Missiles and 246 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain Since the Beginning of the Malicious Aggression	22 March 2026	link
28	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 147 Missiles and 282 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain Since the Beginning of the Malicious Aggression	23 March 2026	link
29	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	24 March 2026	link
30	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: 153 Missiles and 331 Hostile Iranian Drones Have Been Successfully Intercepted and Destroyed Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Terrorist Attacks Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain	25 March 2026	link
31	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 154 Missiles and 350 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Terrorist Attacks	26 March 2026	link
32	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 154 Missiles and 362 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Terrorist Attacks	27 March 2026	link
33	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 174 Missiles and 385 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain Since the Beginning of the Malicious Aggression	28 March 2026	link
34	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 174 Missiles and 391 Hostile Iranian Drones During the Waves of Malicious Iranian Terrorist Attacks Targeting the Kingdom	29 March 2026	link

35	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 182 Missiles and 398 Hostile Iranian Drones During the Waves of Malicious Iranian Terrorist Attacks Targeting the Kingdom	30 March 2026	link
36	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 182 Missiles and 400 Hostile Iranian Drones During the Waves of Malicious Iranian Terrorist Attacks Targeting the Kingdom	31 March 2026	link
37	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 186 Missiles and 419 Hostile Iranian Drones During the Waves of Malicious Iranian Terrorist Attacks Targeting the Kingdom	1 April 2026	link
38	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 188 Missiles and 429 Hostile Iranian Drones During the Waves of Malicious Iranian Terrorist Attacks Targeting the Kingdom	2 April 2026	link
39	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 188 Missiles and 445 Hostile Iranian Drones Since the Beginning of the Malicious Aggression	3 April 2026	link
40	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 188 Missiles and 453 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain Since the Beginning of the Malicious Aggression	4 April 2026	link
41	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 188 Missiles and 466 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain Since the Beginning of the Malicious Aggression	5 April 2026	link
42	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 188 Missiles and 468 Hostile Iranian Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain Since the Beginning of the Malicious Aggression	6 April 2026	link
43	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 188 Missiles and 477	7 April 2026	link

	Hostile Iranian Drones Since the Beginning of the Malicious Aggression		
44	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 194 Missiles and 508 Hostile Iranian Drones Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Terrorist Attacks Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain	8 April 2026	link
45	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 194 Missiles and 515 Hostile Iranian Drones Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Terrorist Attacks Targeting the Kingdom	9 April 2026	link
46	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: No Hostile Missiles or Drones Were Detected; All Weapons Systems and Units Remain at the Highest Level of Readiness and Defensive Preparedness	10 April 2026	link
47	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	11 April 2026	link
48	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	12 April 2026	link
49	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 194 Missiles and 523 Hostile Iranian Drones Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Attacks	13 April 2026	link
50	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 194 Missiles and 523 Hostile Iranian Drones Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Attacks Targeting the Kingdom	14 April 2026	link
51	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 194 Missiles and 523 Hostile Iranian Drones Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Attacks Targeting the Kingdom	15 April 2026	link
52	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 194 Missiles and 523 Hostile Iranian Drones Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian	16 April 2026	link

	Attacks Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain		
53	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	17 April 2026	link
54	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	18 April 2026	link
55	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	19 April 2026	link
56	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	20 April 2026	link
57	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	21 April 2026	link
58	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	22 April 2026	link
59	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	23 April 2026	link
60	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	24 April 2026	link
61	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	25 April 2026	link
62	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	26 April 2026	link
63	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	27 April 2026	link
64	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	28 April 2026	link
65	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	29 April 2026	link
66	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	30 April 2026	link
67	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	1 May 2026	link
68	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	2 May 2026	link
69	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	3 May 2026	link
70	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	4 May 2026	link
71	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	5 May 2026	link
72	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	6 May 2026	link
73	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	7 May 2026	link
74	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	8 May 2026	link
75	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	9 May 2026	link

76	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	10 May 2026	link
77	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	11 May 2026	link
78	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	12 May 2026	link
79	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	13 May 2026	link
80	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	14 May 2026	link
81	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	15 May 2026	link
82	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	16 May 2026	link
83	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	17 May 2026	link
84	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	18 May 2026	link
85	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	19 May 2026	link
86	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	20 May 2026	link
87	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	21 May 2026	link
88	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	22 May 2026	link
89	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	23 May 2026	link
90	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	24 May 2026	link
91	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force: Bahrain Defence Force Air Defence Systems Successfully Intercepted and Destroyed Three Missiles and a Number of Drones	3 June 2026	link
92	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force: With Firm Resolve and a High State of Combat Readiness, Bahrain Defence Force Air Defence Systems Successfully Intercepted and Destroyed Three Missiles and a Number of Drones	6 June 2026	link
93	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force: Bahrain Defence Force Air Defence Systems Successfully Repelled, Intercepted, and Destroyed a Number of Treacherous Iranian Aerial Attacks	10 June 2026	link

94	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force: With Firm Resolve and a High State of Combat Readiness, Bahrain Defence Force Air Defence Systems Successfully Repelled, Intercepted, and Destroyed a Number of Treacherous Iranian Aerial Attacks	11 June 2026	link
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Ministry of Interior YouTube

#	News	Date	URL
1	Civil Defence initiates its response procedures following damage sustained by three buildings in Manama and Muharraq.	28 February 2026	link
2	Ministry of Interior: The Iranian aggression targets a maritime facility near Salman Port.	2 March 2026	link
3	Ministry of Interior department's raise their readiness to the highest level and activate the National Response System.	3 March 2026	link
4	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	6 March 2026	link
5	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	7 March 2026	link
6	As a result of the Iranian aggression, a house and surrounding buildings in Manama sustained fire damage, and Civil Defence initiated its response procedures.	7 March 2026	link
7	Ministry of Interior: Civil Defence extinguishes a fire at a facility near Salman Port after it was targeted in an Iranian attack.	8 March 2026	link
8	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	8 March 2026	link
9	Ministry of Interior: Three persons injured and damage caused to a university in Muharraq and a desalination plant as a result of Iranian attacks.	8 March 2026	link
10	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	9 March 2026	link
11	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	10 March 2026	link
12	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	11 March 2026	link

13	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	12 March 2026	link
14	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	13 March 2026	link
15	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	14 March 2026	link
16	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	15 March 2026	link
17	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	16 March 2026	link
18	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	17 March 2026	link
19	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	18 March 2026	link
20	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	20 March 2026	link
21	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	22 March 2026	link
22	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	23 March 2026	link
23	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	24 March 2026	link
24	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	25 March 2026	link
25	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	26 March 2026	link
26	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	28 March 2026	link
27	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	29 March 2026	link
28	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	31 March 2026	link

29	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	3 April 2026	link
30	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	4 April 2026	link
31	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	5 April 2026	link
32	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	6 April 2026	link
33	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	7 April 2026	link
34	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	8 April 2026	link
35	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	10 April 2026	link
36	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	16 April 2026	link
37	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	19 April 2026	link
38	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	23 April 2026	link
39	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	30 April 2026	link
40	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	7 May 2026	link
41	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	10 May 2026	link
42	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	14 May 2026	link
43	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	17 May 2026	link
44	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	21 May 2026	link

45	Media briefing on the latest developments regarding the national response to regional developments.	24 May 2026	link
46	A child injured and several vehicles and houses damaged as a result of falling debris from the interception of Iranian drones.	11 June 2026	link

Bahrain News Agency

No.	News	Date	URL
1	National Communication Centre: The Fifth Fleet Service Centre was subjected to a missile attack; further details will follow. The public is urged to rely on official sources.	28 February 2026	link
2	Statement issued by the National Communication Centre.	28 February 2026	link
3	National Communication Centre: Several missiles detected in the Kingdom's airspace were successfully intercepted.	28 February 2026	link
4	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Air defence systems repelled a hostile Iranian missile attack.	28 February 2026	link
5	Civil Aviation Affairs: Temporary changes to air traffic at Bahrain International Airport following the closure of the airspace.	28 February 2026	link
6	Ministry of Foreign Affairs urges all Bahraini citizens in the Islamic Republic of Iran to depart immediately through available border crossings.	28 February 2026	link
7	As a temporary precautionary measure, the Ministry of Education announces distance learning starting tomorrow until further notice.	28 February 2026	link
8	Civil Service Bureau activates 70% remote working across ministries and government entities.	28 February 2026	link
9	Ministry of Industry and Commerce: Adequate strategic stocks of essential food commodities and stable market prices.	28 February 2026	link
10	The Kingdom of Bahrain strongly condemns the Iranian missile attacks against Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Kuwait and Jordan.	28 February 2026	link
11	Ministry of Labour announces distance training for private training institutes until further notice.	28 February 2026	link
12	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force.	28 February 2026	link
13	Cyber Crime Directorate arrests two individuals for illegally livestreaming and publishing footage of the events.	28 February 2026	link
14	Ministry of Foreign Affairs holds a diplomatic briefing for heads of accredited missions on national civil protection efforts.	1 March 2026	link

15	National Communication Centre: Air defence systems successfully intercepted a new wave of hostile Iranian ballistic missiles.	1 March 2026	link
16	Bahrain Defence Force announces interception of 45 missiles and nine hostile Iranian drones.	1 March 2026	link
17	Government Hospitals: Three minor injury cases discharged; a fourth remains under observation.	1 March 2026	link
18	Rapid response protocols activated after Bahrain International Airport was targeted by drones causing minor material damage.	1 March 2026	link
19	National Communication Centre: New wave of hostile Iranian ballistic missiles and drones intercepted.	1 March 2026	link
20	Ministry of Interior: Iranian aggression targets the Crowne Plaza Hotel causing material damage without casualties.	1 March 2026	link
21	Minister of Industry and Commerce conducts inspection visits and meets traders to ensure the availability of goods and price stability.	1 March 2026	link
22	Cyber Crime Directorate arrests an individual for filming and publishing content related to the Iranian aggression in violation of the law.	1 March 2026	link
23	Statement by the National Institution for Human Rights concerning the current events in the Kingdom of Bahrain.	1 March 2026	link
24	Ministry of Interior: Iranian aggression targets a maritime facility near Salman Port.	1 March 2026	link
25	Statement issued following the Extraordinary 50th Ministerial Meeting of the GCC Ministerial Council on the Iranian aggression.	1 March 2026	link
26	Bahrain Defence Force: A total of 61 missiles and 34 drones have been successfully intercepted and destroyed.	2 March 2026	link
27	Ministry of Interior: Fire aboard a vessel under maintenance at Salman Industrial City after missile debris fell, resulting in one Asian worker killed and two injured.	2 March 2026	link
28	National Communication Centre: Air defence missile systems successfully repelled a new wave of hostile attacks.	2 March 2026	link
29	Bahrain Mission to the United Nations in New York sends a letter to the UN Secretary-General following the Iranian attacks.	2 March 2026	link
30	The Kingdom of Bahrain, on behalf of the GCC States, sends a letter to the UN Secretary-General concerning the missile attacks targeting the region.	2 March 2026	link

31	Cyber Crime Directorate arrests an individual for publishing fabricated images and videos relating to the Iranian aggression.	2 March 2026	link
32	Permanent Representative of Bahrain in Geneva delivers a statement during the 61st session of the Human Rights Council.	2 March 2026	link
33	Joint statement on the Iranian missile and drone attacks across the region.	3 March 2026	link
34	Bahrain Defence Force announces interception of 70 missiles and 76 hostile Iranian drones.	3 March 2026	link
35	Bahrain Defence Force announces destruction of 73 missiles and 91 hostile Iranian drones.	3 March 2026	link
36	Cyber Crime Directorate arrests two individuals for filming military sites and publishing content expressing support for the Iranian aggression.	3 March 2026	link
37	Bahrain Defence Force announces destruction of 74 missiles and 92 hostile Iranian drones.	4 March 2026	link
38	Minister of Foreign Affairs: The Iranian attacks constitute a violation of international law and undermine regional and international peace.	4 March 2026	link
39	Volunteer registration opens through the National Volunteer Platform to support national efforts in response to the attacks.	4 March 2026	link
40	Bahrain Defence Force: Air defence systems have destroyed 74 missiles and 95 hostile drones since the beginning of the aggression.	4 March 2026	link
41	Four individuals arrested for filming and publishing content related to the effects of the Iranian aggression and expressing support for it, including footage of military sites.	4 March 2026	link
42	Bahrain Defence Force announces destruction of 74 missiles and 117 hostile Iranian drones since the beginning of the aggression.	5 March 2026	link
43	General Command: Since the beginning of the Iranian aggression, 75 missiles and 123 drones have been destroyed.	5 March 2026	link
44	National Communication Centre: A limited fire broke out at a Bapco Energies refinery unit following a malicious Iranian missile attack; the fire was contained and damage assessment is underway.	5 March 2026	link
45	GCC and EU Foreign Ministers hold a joint meeting to discuss the Iranian attacks on GCC States.	5 March 2026	link

46	Deputy Prime Minister: HRH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister directs the Government to repair damage to citizens' homes in East Hidd caused by the Iranian attacks.	5 March 2026	link
47	GCC–EU Joint Ministerial Meeting issues a joint statement on the Iranian attacks against GCC States.	5 March 2026	link
48	Bahrain Defence Force: 78 missiles and 129 hostile Iranian drones intercepted and destroyed.	6 March 2026	link
49	Permanent Representative of Bahrain in Geneva delivers Bahrain's statement during the Human Rights Council.	6 March 2026	link
50	Bahrain Defence Force announces destruction of 78 missiles and 143 hostile Iranian drones.	6 March 2026	link
51	National Institution for Human Rights conducts field visits to monitor the conditions of persons affected by the Iranian attacks.	6 March 2026	link
52	Bahrain Mission to the UN rebuts false allegations made by the Iranian representative.	6 March 2026	link
53	At Bahrain's request on behalf of the GCC, the OIC convenes a meeting in New York to discuss the Iranian aggression.	6 March 2026	link
54	Permanent Representatives of the GCC States in New York meet with the President of the UN General Assembly.	6 March 2026	link
55	Public Prosecution warns against publishing images of the attacks and their aftermath.	7 March 2026	link
56	Bahrain Defence Force: Air defence systems intercept and destroy 92 missiles and 151 drones since the beginning of the aggression.	7 March 2026	link
57	Minister of Interior inspects damaged homes in Juffair following indiscriminate attacks on civilian areas.	8 March 2026	link
58	Minister of Education inspects a university building in Muharraq damaged by missile debris.	8 March 2026	link
59	Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the UN reiterates GCC condemnation during a Security Council briefing.	8 March 2026	link
60	Civil society organisations affirm their support for the leadership and the Government's response to the Iranian aggression.	8 March 2026	link
61	Bahrain Defence Force: 95 missiles and 164 drones intercepted and destroyed since the beginning of the aggression.	8 March 2026	link
62	Ministry of Interior: Several citizens injured, including one critical case, and homes	9 March 2026	link

	damaged in Sitra following an Iranian drone attack.		
63	Ministry of Health: 32 people injured following the Iranian drone attack on Sitra, including children requiring surgery.	9 March 2026	link
64	National Communication Centre: Fire breaks out after an Iranian attack targeted a facility in Ma'ameer.	9 March 2026	link
65	Minister of Electricity and Water Affairs confirms desalination networks continue operating efficiently despite damage.	9 March 2026	link
66	Civil society organisations reaffirm support for the Government in confronting the Iranian aggression.	9 March 2026	link
67	HRH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister visits the injured from Sitra and stresses national solidarity.	9 March 2026	link
68	Bahrain Defence Force: 102 missiles and 173 drones intercepted and destroyed.	9 March 2026	link
69	Ministry of Interior: One person killed and others injured after an Iranian attack on a residential building in Manama.	10 March 2026	link
70	Ministry of Interior: Bahraini woman (29) killed and eight injured in attack on residential building in Manama.	10 March 2026	link
71	Deputy Prime Minister: Government to repair homes in Sitra and provide full medical care to the injured.	10 March 2026	link
72	Bahrain Defence Force: 106 missiles and 176 drones intercepted and destroyed.	10 March 2026	link
73	GCC Permanent Representatives to UNESCO meet with the Director-General.	11 March 2026	link
74	Bahrain Defence Force: Air defence systems intercept 108 missiles and 177 drones.	11 March 2026	link
75	Minister of Foreign Affairs: Adoption of the Security Council resolution condemning the Iranian attacks is a historic achievement.	11 March 2026	link
76	Ministry of Interior: Iranian aggression targets fuel tanks at a facility in Muharraq.	12 March 2026	link
77	Ministry of Interior urges residents of Hidd, Arad, Galali and Samaheej to remain indoors as a precaution.	12 March 2026	link
78	Bahrain Defence Force: 114 missiles and 190 drones intercepted and destroyed.	12 March 2026	link
79	Bahrain Mission to the UN sends a letter on behalf of the GCC concerning the Iranian attacks.	13 March 2026	link
80	Bahrain Defence Force: 121 missiles and 193 drones intercepted and destroyed.	13 March 2026	link

81	During the UN session on the Iran sanctions regime, Bahrain calls on Iran to cease hostile conduct threatening regional security.	14 March 2026	link
82	Bahrain Mission to the UN sends a fourth letter to the UN Secretary-General and Security Council President regarding the Iranian attacks.	14 March 2026	link
83	Bahrain Mission to the UN sends a fifth letter regarding the Iranian attacks.	14 March 2026	link
84	Bahrain Defence Force: 125 missiles and 203 drones intercepted and destroyed.	14 March 2026	link
85	Joint statement issued following the extraordinary meeting of GCC and UK Foreign Ministers.	15 March 2026	link
86	Bahrain Defence Force: 125 missiles and 212 drones intercepted and destroyed.	15 March 2026	link
87	Bahrain Defence Force: 129 missiles and 221 drones intercepted and destroyed.	16 March 2026	link
88	President of the Arab Network of NHRIs: Iranian attacks constitute a flagrant violation of international law.	17 March 2026	link
89	Emergency General Assembly of the Arab Network of NHRIs recommends an international investigation into the Iranian attacks.	17 March 2026	link
90	The Kingdom of Bahrain expresses deep concern over Iranian threats to close the Strait of Hormuz.	17 March 2026	link
91	Bahrain Defence Force: 129 missiles and 233 drones intercepted and destroyed.	17 March 2026	link
92	Bahrain Mission to the UN submits a sixth letter regarding the Iranian aggression.	18 March 2026	link
93	Permanent Representative in Geneva delivers a statement on behalf of the GCC and Jordan.	18 March 2026	link
94	GCC Customs launch a rapid logistics corridor to facilitate trade during the crisis.	18 March 2026	link
95	Bahrain Defence Force: 132 missiles and 234 drones intercepted and destroyed.	18 March 2026	link
96	International Maritime Organization discusses the Iranian attacks on GCC States and the Strait of Hormuz.	19 March 2026	link
97	President of the Supreme Council of Health visits Salmaniya Medical Complex.	19 March 2026	link
98	Bahrain Defence Force: 139 missiles and 238 drones intercepted and destroyed.	19 March 2026	link
99	Ministry of Interior: Fire at a warehouse caused by missile debris; no injuries.	20 March 2026	link
100	Bahrain Defence Force: 143 missiles and 242 drones intercepted and destroyed.	20 March 2026	link

101	The Kingdom of Bahrain Participates in a Joint Statement by a Number of States on Developments in the Strait of Hormuz	20 March 2026	link
102	The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations Sends its Seventh Letter to the United Nations Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council Regarding the Malicious Iranian Attacks	21 March 2026	link
103	Joint Statement by the Kingdom of Bahrain and a Number of Friendly States on Developments in the Strait of Hormuz	21 March 2026	link
104	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 143 Missiles and 244 Drones Targeting the Kingdom	21 March 2026	link
105	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 145 Missiles and 246 Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain Since the Beginning of the Malicious Aggression	22 March 2026	link
106	The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations Sends a Second Letter on Behalf of the GCC States Affirming Iran's Failure to Comply with the Principles of International Law and the Charter of the United Nations, its Disregard for the International Community, and its Continued Malicious Attacks Despite Security Council Resolution 2817	23 March 2026	link
107	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Air Defence Systems Intercept and Destroy 153 Missiles and 301 Drones Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Terrorist Attacks	24 March 2026	link
108	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	24 March 2026	link
109	Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations Office and Other International Organizations in Geneva Delivers a Statement on Behalf of the GCC States and Jordan during the Sixty-First Session of the Human Rights Council	24 March 2026	link
110	Minister of Foreign Affairs: The Human Rights Council Resolution Condemning the Iranian Attacks Represents a Victory for Bahraini and Arab Diplomacy and International Legitimacy	25 March 2026	link
111	The Human Rights Council in Geneva Adopts a Resolution on the Human Rights Implications of the Iranian Attacks against the GCC States and Jordan	26 March 2026	link

112	President of the National Institution for Human Rights Affirms the Importance of the Special Session of the Human Rights Council on the Malicious Iranian Attacks	26 March 2026	link
113	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 154 Missiles and 362 Drones Targeting the Kingdom Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Terrorist Attacks	27 March 2026	link
114	Regarding Reports Circulated on Social Media Concerning the Death of Mohammed Abdulmohsen, the Ministry of Interior Confirms that the Deceased Was Detained in Connection with Charges of Espionage, Collaboration, and Transmitting Information to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps	27 March 2026	link
115	Ministry of Interior: Civil Defence Successfully Brings under Control the Fire that Broke Out at a Facility Targeted by the Malicious Iranian Aggression	28 March 2026	link
116	National Communication Centre: According to the Latest Updates Issued by the Bahrain Defence Force, 20 Missiles and 23 Drones Were Intercepted and Destroyed During the Past 24 Hours, Bringing the Total Number of Missiles and Drones Intercepted and Destroyed Since the Beginning of the Attacks to 174 Missiles and 385 Drones that Attempted to Target the Security and Safety of the Kingdom of Bahrain	28 March 2026	link
117	Aluminium Bahrain (Alba) Announces that its Facilities Were Targeted in a Malicious Iranian Attack, Resulting in Two Minor Injuries on Saturday	29 March 2026	link
118	National Communication Centre: Bahrain Defence Force Air Defence Systems Intercept and Destroy Six Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain During the Past 24 Hours	29 March 2026	link
119	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 182 Missiles and 398 Drones during the Waves of Malicious Iranian Terrorist Attacks Targeting the Kingdom	30 March 2026	link
120	National Communication Centre: Bahrain Defence Force Air Defence Systems Intercept and Destroy Two Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain During the Past 24 Hours	31 March 2026	link
121	The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations in New York Sends its Eighth Letter to the United Nations	31 March 2026	link

	Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council Regarding the Iranian Attacks		
122	National Communication Centre: Bahrain Defence Force Air Defence Systems Intercept and Destroy Four Missiles and Nineteen Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain During the Previous 24 Hours	1 April 2026	link
123	In its Ninth National Letter to the United Nations, the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain Refutes Baseless Claims Made by the Islamic Republic of Iran and Rejects Attempts to Distort the Facts or Evade Responsibility	1 April 2026	link
124	The Board of Commissioners of the National Institution for Human Rights Holds an Extraordinary Meeting to Discuss the Human Rights and Humanitarian Consequences of the Malicious Iranian Attacks against the Kingdom of Bahrain	1 April 2026	link
125	Civil Service Bureau: Update to the Remote Working Policy by Increasing Physical Attendance to a Maximum of 50% of the Workforce Across Government Entities while Maintaining Operational Readiness in Accordance with Approved Emergency Plans	1 April 2026	link
126	The Kingdom of Bahrain Assumes the Presidency of the United Nations Security Council Beginning on 1 April 2026	2 April 2026	link
127	On Bahrain's Presidency of the United Nations Security Council, the President of the National Institution for Human Rights States: "A Pivotal Opportunity to Highlight Iranian Violations and Present Them before the International Community."	2 April 2026	link
128	Minister of Foreign Affairs Chairs the United Nations Security Council Meeting on Cooperation between the Gulf Cooperation Council and the United Nations	2 April 2026	link
129	National Communication Centre: Bahrain Defence Force Air Defence Systems Intercept and Destroy Sixteen Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain During the Previous 24 Hours	3 April 2026	link
130	Providing Full Support to Those Affected: The Chief of Public Security and the Governor of the Capital Governorate Inspect Homes Damaged by the Malicious Iranian Aggression in Sitra	4 April 2026	link

131	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 188 Missiles and 453 Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain Since the Beginning of the Malicious Aggression	4 April 2026	link
132	High-Level Security Council Meeting Chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Adopts a Statement Affirming the Gulf Cooperation Council's Role in International Peace and Security	4 April 2026	link
133	A Storage Facility of Bapco Energies Targeted by an Iranian Drone; Situation Under Control with No Casualties Reported	5 April 2026	link
134	Several Operational Units of the Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company (GPIC) Targeted by Iranian Drones; No Injuries Reported and the Situation Remains Under Control	5 April 2026	link
135	National Communication Centre: Bahrain Defence Force Air Defence Systems Intercept and Destroy Thirteen Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain During the Previous 24 Hours	5 April 2026	link
136	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 188 Missiles and 468 Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain Since the Beginning of the Malicious Aggression	6 April 2026	link
137	The Ad Hoc Committee of the National Institution for Human Rights Holds its First Meeting to Document the Human Rights and Humanitarian Consequences of the Malicious Iranian Attacks	7 April 2026	link
138	Minister of Foreign Affairs Chairs the United Nations Security Council Session on the Draft Resolution Concerning Freedom of Navigation in the Strait of Hormuz	7 April 2026	link
139	National Communication Centre: Bahrain Defence Force Air Defence Systems Intercept and Destroy Six Missiles and Thirty-One Drones Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain During the Previous 24 Hours	8 April 2026	link
140	The Kingdom of Bahrain Welcomes the Announcement by the President of the United States of America of a Ceasefire with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Reopening of the Strait of Hormuz	8 April 2026	link

141	The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations in New York Sends a Letter to the United Nations on Behalf of a Number of States Regarding the Malicious Iranian Attacks, Including Iran's Support for Armed Groups and Proxies in the Region	9 April 2026	link
142	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	11 April 2026	link
143	Ministry of Interior Confirms that All Safety Measures Have Been Implemented at the Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company (GPIC) Facility and Urges the Public to Comply with Civil Protection Instructions	12 April 2026	link
144	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 194 Missiles and 523 Drones Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Attacks	13 April 2026	link
145	During Bahrain's Chairmanship of the United Nations Security Council Meeting on Cooperation between the United Nations and the European Union, the Kingdom of Bahrain Commends the European Union's Solidarity with Bahrain and the GCC States in Confronting the Malicious Iranian Aggression	14 April 2026	link
146	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Interception and Destruction of 194 Missiles and 523 Drones Since the Beginning of the Malicious Iranian Attacks Targeting the Kingdom of Bahrain	16 April 2026	link
147	On the Sidelines of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Meetings, the Speaker of the Council of Representatives Meets the Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan, Reaffirms Condemnation of the Iranian Attacks, and Commends Pakistan's Initiatives to Promote Peace and Stability in the Region	17 April 2026	link
148	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	17 April 2026	link
149	The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations in New York Sends its Tenth Letter to the United Nations Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council Refuting Iranian Allegations and Reaffirming the Kingdom of Bahrain's Commitment to International Law	17 April 2026	link
150	On the Directives of His Majesty the King, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Participates in the Summit Meeting of Heads of State and	17 April 2026	link

	Government on Freedom of Navigation in the Strait of Hormuz		
151	In its Eleventh National Letter to the United Nations, the Kingdom of Bahrain Affirms that the Islamic Republic of Iran Must Provide Full Compensation for All Damage and Losses Sustained by the Kingdom as a Result of the Malicious Iranian Aggression	18 April 2026	link
152	The Kingdom of Bahrain Welcomes the Decision of the International Maritime Organization Condemning Iran's Closure of the Strait of Hormuz	18 April 2026	link
153	Speaker of the Council of Representatives: The Condemned Iranian Attacks Targeted Civilian Objects and Vital Facilities, Causing Harm to States and Their Common Interests	19 April 2026	link
154	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	21 April 2026	link
155	Statement by the General Command of the Bahrain Defence Force	22 April 2026	link
156	Civil Service Bureau: Resumption of Normal Working Arrangements Across All Government Entities Effective Sunday, 26 April 2026	23 April 2026	link
157	The Ad Hoc Committee of the National Institution for Human Rights Holds its Third Meeting	25 April 2026	link
158	The Minister of Works and the Minister of Housing and Urban Planning Conduct a Field Visit to Sitra City and East Hidd Housing City to Review the Progress of the First Phase of Repairs to Homes Damaged by the Malicious Iranian Attacks	26 April 2026	link
159	Revocation of Bahraini Nationality from 69 Individuals, Including Their Dependants, Who Expressed Support for and Glorified the Malicious Iranian Hostile Acts	27 April 2026	link
160	In a Statement Issued This Evening, the Ministry of Interior Calls upon All Segments of Society to Uphold the Supreme National Interest and Adhere to the Requirements of Security and Public Order	27 April 2026	link
161	The National Institution for Human Rights and Civil Society Organizations Discuss the Human Rights Implications of the Iranian Attacks in Support of Preparing a Comprehensive Human Rights Report	28 April 2026	link
162	Civil Society Organizations and Associations: The Revocation of Bahraini Nationality from Individuals Who Expressed Support for and	28 April 2026	link

	Glorified the Malicious Iranian Hostile Acts Is a Sovereign Right that Safeguards Bahrain's Security and National Achievements		
163	In Remarks Delivered to the Media, His Majesty the King Affirms that the Kingdom of Bahrain Is a Trust Entrusted to Us All	30 April 2026	link
164	President of the National Institution for Human Rights: His Majesty the King's Remarks Reinforce the Concept of National Responsibility Based on Respect for the Rule of Law and the Rejection of Anything that Could Undermine Social Unity or Jeopardize National Security and Stability	1 May 2026	link
165	Ministry of Interior: Individuals Arrested Have Close Links to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and the Ideology of <i>Wilayat al-Faqih</i> ; a Comprehensive Security and Legal Review Is Underway Regarding Crimes and Practices Arising from the Malicious Iranian Aggression	6 May 2026	link
166	Ministry of Interior: The Principal Organization Linked to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Has Been Dismantled Following the Arrest of Its Members	9 May 2026	link
167	Ministry of Interior: Members of the Principal Organization Linked to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and <i>Wilayat al-Faqih</i> , Comprising Members of the Dissolved Islamic Scholars Council and Their Followers, Engaged in Organized Terrorism against Members of the Shiite Community, Established a Terrorist Organization, and Collaborated with Iran	10 May 2026	link
168	Minister of Interior Affirms the Need for Decisive and Comprehensive Action against Iran's Agents in Bahrain Who Established the Principal Organization Linked to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and <i>Wilayat al-Faqih</i>	12 May 2026	link
169	Prison Sentences of up to Five Years Imposed on Eleven Defendants in Separate Cases for Acts of Violence and Sabotage Committed during the Malicious Iranian Attacks	12 May 2026	link
170	Life Imprisonment Imposed on Two Defendants Convicted of Collaborating with the Terrorist Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps to Carry Out Hostile Terrorist Acts against the Kingdom of Bahrain	12 May 2026	link
171	Prison Sentences of up to Ten Years Imposed on Ten Defendants in Separate Cases for	12 May 2026	link

	Supporting the Malicious Iranian Terrorist Attacks against the Kingdom of Bahrain		
172	Life Imprisonment Imposed on a Female Defendant Convicted of Collaborating with the Terrorist Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps to Carry Out Hostile Acts against the Kingdom of Bahrain and Harm Its National Interests	12 May 2026	link
173	President of the National Institution for Human Rights: The Minister of Interior's Address Reinforces the Values of National Unity and Social Cohesion	13 May 2026	link
174	Following Its Direct Targeting in What Constitutes a War Crime, the Ministry of Interior Announces the Completion of Repair Works and Damage Control at the Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company (GPIC) Facility, Together with the Return of Residents to Their Homes	14 May 2026	link
175	Life Imprisonment Imposed on a Defendant Convicted of Collaborating with the Terrorist Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and Hezbollah to Carry Out Hostile Terrorist Acts against the Kingdom of Bahrain	17 May 2026	link
176	Five-Year Prison Sentence Imposed on a Defendant Convicted of Photographing Vital Installations During the Malicious Iranian Attacks	21 May 2026	link
177	The National Institution for Human Rights Conducts a Field Visit to Families Affected by the Iranian Aggression	24 May 2026	link
178	In Two Separate Cases, Life Imprisonment Imposed on Two Defendants Convicted of Collaborating with the Terrorist Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps to Carry Out Hostile Terrorist Acts against the Kingdom of Bahrain	24 May 2026	link
179	Ten-Year Prison Sentences Imposed on Three Defendants for Supporting the Malicious Iranian Terrorist Attacks against the Kingdom of Bahrain and Publishing Prohibited Statements and Video Recordings	24 May 2026	link
180	Minister of Foreign Affairs Meets with the Secretary-General of the United Nations	26 May 2026	link
181	While Investigations Are Still Ongoing, the Public Prosecution Reveals Certain Findings of the Investigation into the Principal Organization Linked to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps	31 May 2026	link
182	Special Investigation Unit: Conviction of the Person Responsible for the Death of a	2 June 2026	link

	Detainee and Sentencing to Life Imprisonment		
183	In View of the Continuing Security Tensions, the Ministry of Interior Prohibits Bahraini Citizens from Travelling to the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Iraq	2 June 2026	link
184	Fifteen Individuals Arrested for Acting as Operational Agents in the Bahrain Iran-Linked Cell, Implementing Inciting Directives Issued by Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Operatives Based in Iran	3 June 2026	link
185	The Kingdom of Bahrain Addresses the United Nations, Affirming that the Islamic Republic of Iran's Targeting of the Gulf Petrochemical Industries Company (GPIC) Constitutes a Clear Violation of International Law for Which Iran Bears Full Responsibility	3 June 2026	link
186	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Condemns Iran's Aggression against the Kingdom of Bahrain and the State of Kuwait, Affirming that Security Cannot Be Achieved through Missiles nor Stability Preserved through the Planting of Mines	6 June 2026	link
187	National Institution for Human Rights: The Continued Malicious Iranian Attacks against the Kingdom of Bahrain Constitute a Grave Violation of the Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of the State and Pose a Serious Threat to National Security and Social Stability	7 June 2026	link
188	President of the National Institution for Human Rights: "The Minister of Interior's Meeting with Officials Responsible for Ma'atams Reinforces the Protection of the Right to Freedom of Religion and the Practice of Religious Rites, and Strengthens Social Cohesion."	8 June 2026	link
189	Statement Issued by the Ministerial Council Concerning the Iranian Attacks against the Kingdom of Bahrain, the State of Kuwait, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	10 June 2026	link
190	Bahrain Defence Force General Command: Air Defence Systems Successfully Intercepted and Destroyed a Number of Treacherous Iranian Aerial Attacks	11 June 2026	link

Bahrain TV YouTube

#	News	Date	URL
1	Bahrain TV News Centre: Bahrain Defence Force successfully repels further hostile attacks launched by Iran.	1 March 2026	link
2	Bahrain TV News Centre: Bahrain Defence Force announces that a total of 61 missiles and 34 drones have been successfully intercepted and destroyed.	2 March 2026	link
3	News: Bahrain Defence Force General Command announces that air defence systems successfully destroyed 74 missiles and 95 drones.	4 March 2026	link
4	Bahrain TV News Centre: Ministry of Interior: The Iranian aggression targeted a hotel and two residential buildings in the capital, Manama.	6 March 2026	link
5	Bahrain TV News Centre: Ministry of Interior: The Iranian aggression indiscriminately shelled civilian targets.	9 March 2026	link
6	News: The Iranian aggression used ballistic missiles and drones to target civilian objects.	9 March 2026	link
7	News: Ministry of Interior: Several citizens were injured, including serious injuries, and a number of homes in Sitra were damaged.	9 March 2026	link
8	News: Bahrain Defence Force confirms that its air defence systems successfully destroyed 105 missiles and 176 drones.	10 March 2026	link
9	Bahrain TV News Centre: Bahrain Defence Force confirms that its air defence systems successfully destroyed 115 missiles and 191 drones.	13 March 2026	link
10	Bahrain TV News Centre: Bahrain Defence Force confirms that its air defence systems successfully destroyed 124 missiles and 203 drones.	14 March 2026	link
11	Bahrain TV News Centre: Bahrain Defence Force confirms that its air defence systems successfully destroyed 125 missiles and 211 drones.	15 March 2026	link
12	News: Bahrain Defence Force confirms that its air defence systems successfully intercepted and destroyed 129 missiles and 215 drones.	16 March 2026	link
13	News: Bahrain Defence Force successfully intercepted and destroyed 129 missiles and 233 drones.	17 March 2026	link

14	News: Bahrain Defence Force successfully intercepted and destroyed 134 missiles and 238 drones.	19 March 2026	link
15	News: Bahrain Defence Force successfully intercepted and destroyed 147 missiles and 282 drones.	23 March 2026	link
16	News: Bahrain Defence Force successfully intercepted and destroyed 153 missiles and 301 drones.	24 March 2026	link
17	News: Bahrain Defence Force successfully intercepted and destroyed 153 missiles and 331 drones.	25 March 2026	link
18	News: Bahrain Defence Force successfully intercepted and destroyed 154 missiles and 350 drones.	26 March 2026	link
19	News: Bahrain Defence Force successfully intercepted and destroyed 174 missiles and 385 drones.	28 March 2026	link
20	Bahrain TV News Centre: Bahrain Defence Force successfully intercepted and destroyed 182 missiles and 398 drones.	30 March 2026	link
21	News: Bahrain Defence Force successfully intercepted and destroyed 186 missiles and 419 drones.	1 April 2026	link
22	News: Bahrain Defence Force successfully intercepted and destroyed 188 missiles and 477 drones.	7 April 2026	link
23	News: Bahrain Defence Force successfully intercepted and destroyed 194 missiles and 515 drones.	9 April 2026	link
24	Bahrain TV News Centre: Bahrain Defence Force General Command announces that no hostile missiles or drones were detected.	10 April 2026	link
25	News: Bahrain Defence Force successfully intercepted and destroyed 194 missiles and 523 drones.	17 April 2026	link
26	Bahrain TV News Centre: Bahrain Defence Force General Command confirms that all its weapons systems and units remain at the highest state of readiness.	25 April 2026	link
27	News: Bahrain Defence Force General Command confirms that all its weapons systems and units remain at the highest level of readiness and preparedness.	28 April 2026	link
28	News: Bahrain Defence Force General Command confirms that all its weapons systems and units remain at the highest level of readiness and preparedness.	2 May 2026	link
29	News: Bahrain Defence Force General Command confirms that all its weapons	4 May 2026	link

	systems and units remain at the highest level of readiness and preparedness.		
30	News: Bahrain Defence Force General Command confirms that all its weapons systems and units remain at the highest level of readiness and preparedness.	6 May 2026	link
31	Bahrain TV News Centre: Bahrain Defence Force General Command confirms that all its weapons systems and units remain at the highest state of readiness.	8 May 2026	link
32	Bahrain TV News Centre: Bahrain Defence Force General Command confirms that all its weapons systems and units remain at the highest state of readiness.	9 May 2026	link
33	News: Bahrain Defence Force General Command confirms that all its weapons systems and units remain at the highest level of readiness and preparedness.	10 May 2026	link
34	News: Bahrain Defence Force General Command confirms that all its weapons systems and units remain at the highest level of readiness and preparedness.	12 May 2026	link
35	News: Bahrain Defence Force General Command confirms that all its weapons systems and units remain at the highest level of readiness and preparedness.	14 May 2026	link
36	Bahrain TV News Centre: Bahrain Defence Force General Command confirms that all its weapons systems and units remain at the highest state of readiness.	16 May 2026	link
37	News: Bahrain Defence Force General Command confirms that all its weapons systems remain at the highest level of readiness and preparedness.	17 May 2026	link
38	News: Terrorism Crimes Prosecution: Life imprisonment imposed on a defendant convicted of collaborating with the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and Hezbollah.	17 May 2026	link
39	Bahrain TV News Centre: Bahrain Defence Force General Command confirms that all its weapons systems and units remain at the highest state of readiness.	18 May 2026	link
40	News: Field operations continue to deal with unexploded objects and debris resulting from the Iranian attacks.	19 May 2026	link
41	News: Bahrain Defence Force General Command confirms that all its weapons systems remain at the highest level of readiness and preparedness.	20 May 2026	link

42	News: Bahrain Defence Force General Command confirms that all its weapons systems remain at the highest level of readiness and preparedness.	21 May 2026	link
43	Bahrain TV News Centre: Terrorism Crimes Prosecution announces a five-year prison sentence for a defendant convicted of photographing vital installations.	21 May 2026	link
44	Bahrain TV News Centre: Bahrain Defence Force General Command confirms that all its weapons systems and units remain at the highest state of readiness.	23 May 2026	link
45	Bahrain TV News Centre: Bahrain Defence Force announces the interception and destruction of three missiles and a number of drones.	6 June 2026	link
46	News: Bahrain Defence Force air defence systems intercept and destroy a number of hostile Iranian aerial attacks.	10 June 2026	link
47	News: Bahrain Defence Force air defence systems intercept and destroy a number of hostile Iranian aerial attacks.	11 June 2026	link
48	A child was injured, and several vehicles and homes in Hamad Town and the Capital Governorate were damaged by debris resulting from the interception of Iranian drones.	11 June 2026	link

National Institution for Human Rights News (Statements and Visits)

أخبار المؤسسة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان (البيانات والزيارات)

م No.	الخبر - Title	التاريخ - Date	الرابط - URL
1	بيان المؤسسة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان بشأن الاحداث الراهنة التي تمر بها مملكة البحرين Statement by NIHR on the Current Developments in the Kingdom of Bahrain	2026 / 3 / 1	Arabic English
2	المؤسسة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان تنفذ زيارات ميدانية لمتابعة أوضاع المتأثرين من الهجمات الإيرانية NIHR Conducts Field Visits to Follow Up on the Situation of Those Affected by the Iranian Attacks	2026 / 3 / 6	Arabic English
3	وفد من المؤسسة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان يزور مصابي سترة في مجمع السلمانية الطبي Delegation from NIHR Visits the Injured from Sitra at Salmaniya Medical Complex	2026 / 3 / 12	Arabic English
4	بيان المؤسسة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان بمناسبة اليوم العربي لحقوق الإنسان Statement by the NIHR On the Occasion of the Arab Human Rights Day	2026 / 3 / 16	Arabic English
5	المؤسسة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان تتأسس اجتماعاً عربياً يدين الاعتداءات الإيرانية ويطالب بتحقيق دولي NIHR Chairs Arab Meeting Condemning Iranian Attacks and Calls for International Investigation	2026 / 3 / 17	Arabic English
6	تصريح رئيس المؤسسة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان حول الجلسة الطارئة لمجلس حقوق الإنسان بشأن الاعتداءات الإيرانية الغاشمة	2026 / 3 / 26	Arabic English

		Statement by Chairperson of NIHR on the Special Session of the Human Rights Council Regarding the Iranian Aggressions	
Arabic English	2026 / 4 / 1	مجلس المفوضين يعقد اجتماعًا استثنائيًا لبحث التداعيات الحقوقية والإنسانية جراء الاعتداءات الإيرانية الآتمة على مملكة البحرين The Council of Commissioners Holds an Extraordinary Meeting to Examine the Human Rights and Humanitarian Implications of the Iranian Attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain	7
Arabic English	2026 / 4 / 2	تصريح رئيس المؤسسة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان بشأن تولي مملكة البحرين رئاسة مجلس الأمن الدولي NIHR Chairperson's Statement on Bahrain's UN Security Council Presidency	8
Arabic English	2026 / 4 / 7	اللجنة المصغرة بالمؤسسة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان تعقد اجتماعها الأول Subcommittee at NIHR Holds Its First Meeting	9
Arabic English	2026 / 4 / 16	اللجنة المصغرة بالمؤسسة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان تعقد اجتماعها الثاني Subcommittee at NIHR Holds Its Second Meeting	10
Arabic English	2026 / 4 / 19	اجتماع فريقي العمل المعنيين بمتابعة توثيق الانتهاكات الناجمة عن العدوان الإيراني Working Teams Meet on Documenting Violations from Iranian Aggression	11
Arabic English	2026 / 4 / 23	اللجنة المصغرة تعقد اجتماعها الثالث Subcommittee Holds Its Third Meeting	12
Arabic English	2026 / 4 / 28	المؤسسة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان ومؤسسات المجتمع المدني تبحثان التداعيات الحقوقية للاعتداءات الإيرانية دعمًا لإعداد تقرير حقوقي شامل NIHR and Civil Society Discuss Iranian Attack Implications	13

Arabic English	2026 / 4 / 30	اللجنة المصغرة تعقد اجتماعها الرابع Subcommittee Holds Its Fourth Meeting	14
Arabic English	2026 / 5 / 1	تصريح رئيس المؤسسة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان حول ما تضمنه حديث جلاله الملك NIHR Chairperson's Statement on HM the King's Address	15
Arabic English	2026 / 5 / 13	تصريح رئيس المؤسسة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان بشأن ما تضمنته كلمة وزير الداخلية NIHR Chairperson's Statement on the Minister of Interior's Address	16
Arabic English	2026 / 5 / 21	اللجنة المصغرة تعقد اجتماعها الخامس The Subcommittee Holds Its Fifth Meeting	17
Arabic English	2026 / 5 / 24	المؤسسة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان تطلع على جهود وزارة الإسكان لضمان حماية الحق في السكن للمتضررين من الاعتداءات الإيرانية NIHR Reviews Housing Ministry's Efforts to Protect Housing Rights Amid Iranian Attacks	18
Arabic English	2026 / 5 / 24	زيارة ميدانية للمؤسسة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان إلى الأسر المتضررة من العدوان الإيراني NIHR Conducts Field Visit to Families Affected by Iranian Aggression	19
Arabic English		اللجنة المصغرة تعقد اجتماعها السادس The Subcommittee Holds Its Sixth Meeting	20

National Institution for Human Rights (Videos)

#	News	Date	Link
1	Statement by the National Institution for Human Rights on the current developments in the Kingdom of Bahrain.	5 March 2026	Link
2	Excerpt from the interview with Dr. Maha Al Shahab, Commissioner for Child Rights, on Bahrain TV News Centre, discussing the Iranian aggression and its impact on family and children's rights.	8 March 2026	Link
3	Statement by Eng. Ali Ahmed Al Derazi, President of the National Institution for Human Rights, to Al Arabiya Channel regarding the Iranian attacks on the Kingdom of Bahrain.	16 March 2026	Link
4	Interview with Eng. Ali Ahmed Al Derazi, President of the National Institution for Human Rights, on Bahrain TV commenting on the Iranian attacks against the Kingdom of Bahrain.	16 March 2026	Link Link2
5	The National Institution for Human Rights, while chairing the meeting of the Arab Network of National Human Rights Institutions, condemns the malicious Iranian attacks.	17 March 2026	Link
6	Interview with Mr. Mohammed Juma Fuzai, Member of the Council of Commissioners and Chair of the Committee on Public Rights and Freedoms, on Bahrain TV, discussing the Human Rights Council resolution condemning the Iranian attacks.	25 March 2026	Link
7	Excerpt from the interview with Eng. Ali Ahmed Al Derazi on Bahrain TV discussing the Human Rights Council session on the Iranian attacks.	25 March 2026	Link
8	Excerpt from the interview with Dr. Shaima Abdulla Mohammed, Member of the Council of Commissioners, on Bahrain TV, discussing Bahrain's contribution to the Human Rights Council debate on the Iranian attacks.	26 March 2026	Link
9	Excerpt from the interview with Dr. Maha Al Shahab, Commissioner for Child Rights, discussing community awareness during the circumstances resulting from the Iranian attacks.	26 March 2026	Link
10	Excerpt from the interview with Mr. Mohammed Juma Fuzai on Bahrain TV discussing the impact of misinformation on the right to personal and psychological security during the Iranian attacks.	29 March 2026	Link
11	Excerpt from the interview with Dr. Hamad Al Abdulla, Member of the Council of Commissioners, discussing human rights in the workplace during times of crisis.	31 March 2026	Link
12	Excerpt from the interview with Dr. Malla Allah Al Hammadi, Vice-President of the National Institution for	1 April 2026	Link

	Human Rights, on Bahrain TV discussing the Security Council session on the Iranian attacks.		
13	Interview with Eng. Ali Ahmed Al Derazi on Bahrain TV discussing the extraordinary meeting of the Board of Commissioners on the human rights implications of the Iranian attacks.	2 April 2026	Link
14	Excerpt from the interview with Ms. Shaikha Al Shaiba, Member of the Board of Commissioners, on Bahrain TV marking the International Day of Conscience.	5 April 2026	Link
15	Interview with Eng. Ali Ahmed Al Derazi on Bahrain TV discussing the Minister of Foreign Affairs' remarks on food security.	6 April 2026	Link
16	Interview with Ms. Rawdha Al Arradi on Bahrain TV discussing the economic and humanitarian crisis resulting from the closure of the Strait of Hormuz.	9 April 2026	Link
17	Statement by Eng. Ali Ahmed Al Derazi on the outcomes of the Ad Hoc Committee meeting on documenting the human rights and humanitarian consequences of the Iranian attacks.	19 April 2026	Link
18	Interview with Eng. Ali Ahmed Al Derazi on Bahrain TV discussing the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on documenting the human rights and humanitarian consequences of the Iranian attacks.	20 April 2026	Link
19	Statement by Dr. Malla Allah Al Hammadi, Vice-President of the National Institution for Human Rights, on the sidelines of the meeting of Working Group (A) on documenting violations arising from the Iranian aggression.	21 April 2026	Link
20	Statement by Dr. Hamad Al Abdulla, Member of the Board of Commissioners, on the sidelines of the meeting of Working Group (B) on documenting violations arising from the Iranian aggression.	21 April 2026	Link
21	Participation of Eng. Ali Ahmed Al Derazi on Bahrain TV discussing Bahrain's chairing of the meeting of GCC Foreign Ministers.	22 April 2026	Link
22	Interview with Ms. Rawdha Al Arradi, Member of the Board of Commissioners, on Bahrain TV discussing the humanitarian dimensions of Bahraini diplomacy.	23 April 2026	Link
23	Participation of Dr. Malla Allah Al Hammadi, Vice-President of the National Institution for Human Rights, on Bahrain TV discussing international law as a tool for protecting national interests.	26 April 2026	Link
24	Interview with Eng. Ali Ahmed Al Derazi on Bahrain TV discussing Bahrain's approach to promoting tolerance, strengthening responsiveness to citizens' needs, and its active role in supporting regional and international peace and security.	24 May 2026	Link



In English



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