



Ensemble contre la torture
معاً ضد التعذيب
Together against torture
جمعية ضحايا التعذيب
Association des Victimes de Torture
Association of Victims of Torture

An Additional Year of De Facto Authority in Tunisia: Political Extermination and Electoral Farce

ANNUAL REPORT

Palestine:

**Between Oppression and Resistance,
An Unending Human Tragedy**



AVTTch
  

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

“

Article 25

Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions.....

”

(a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;

(b) To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections, which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors;

(c) To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country.

Preamble

and faced with the gravity of the harrowing testimonies we gathered about the rapid regression towards accusations of treason and judicial and security persecution, turning the cradle and blossom of the Arab Spring into a country that hunts down its youth and intellectuals of all walks of life, we were quick to recall the early years of exile that took us away from the realms of childhood and its longings, casting us as exiles to the farthest corners of the world, seeking freedom of expression and the solace of refuge. The tales of the journey's suffering and the pain of a past we thought we had left behind, never to return, called out to us once again.

And as we wrestled with the pain of these memories — sometimes overcoming them, sometimes being overwhelmed by them — we were heartened by the decision of the International Criminal Court to issue international arrest warrants against war criminals in occupied Palestine, including Netanyahu and former Defense Minister Gallant. This was soon followed by the joyous news of the Syrian people's and their armed opposition's success in ending a bloody dictatorship that had killed over 500,000 people and displaced nearly 12 million Syrians across the globe.

Such decisions and positive news serve as a powerful reminder that the sword of human justice is sharp, even if it strikes later than hoped. They reaffirm that the struggle for the freedom and independence of nations, like the fight for political freedoms and social justice, will ultimately prevail, no matter the resistance of occupiers and tyrants.

We at the Association of Victims of Torture in Geneva have long understood the significance of holding perpetrators to account. This awareness stems from our early encounter with the escape of a torturer from his victim. On the night of 12 May 2001, under the cover of darkness, we compelled Ben Ali's regime to smuggle Abdallah Kallel, Tunisia's former Minister of Interior in the early 1990s, out of Geneva University Hospital. He fled in an ambulance, under a false identity.

This incident strengthens our resolve to support the issuance of international criminal decisions that honor victims and their families, ensuring that perpetrators are pursued in the more than 124 countries that have ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Ben Ali's regime resorted to smuggling the criminal Abdallah Kallel with the assistance of its ambassador in the Swiss capital, Bern, in collaboration with French entities. The regime was compelled to act out of fear that Swiss authorities would detain him after the association's president, Mr. Abdennacer Nait-Liman, himself a victim of brutal torture that resulted in severe physical harm during Kallel's tenure as Minister of Interior in 1991, filed a complaint with the Attorney General of the Canton of Geneva, Mr. Bernard Bertossa, alongside lawyer François Membrez.

We at the Association of Victims of Torture in Geneva dedicate this annual report to informing the international public opinion of the alarming deterioration in the state of political and civil liberties in Tunisia, three years after the 25 July 2021 coup, and warn against the grave repercussions of the overall regression in these domains. This regression has eroded the democratic and institutional gains achieved through decades of struggle by Tunisians, which were successfully enshrined and codified during the decade of democracy.

In this report, we have diligently documented the majority of violations targeting activists in the political and civil spheres, presenting them in a detailed table that links the victims' names to the charges brought against them and the time spent in detention. We have made a point of retaining the exact wording of the charges against political figures, many of whom spent over four decades fighting for freedom during the eras of the late presidents Habib Bourguiba and Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, enduring the horrors of prisons and the longing of exile. Today, they find themselves accused of conspiring against the state and its security, or of insulting the President of the Republic!

While our focus has been on documenting violations committed against journalists, political figures and human rights activists, we must not overlook a shocking fact: the majority of custodial sentences were handed down under Decree No. 2022-54 of 13 September 2022 on combating crimes related to information and communication systems.

In this respect, it suffices to mention an alarming figure revealed by the official page of the Presidency of the Republic regarding the special presidential pardon issued on the anniversary of 25 July 2024. This pardon involved 1,727 convicts, resulting in the immediate release of 233 people. It was specified at the time that "the pardon was specifically aimed at people convicted in cases related to social media posts, excluding those convicted of crimes unrelated to digital expression".

This presidential statement exposes the scale of prison sentences handed down for Facebook posts or the simple expression of an opinion on social media, which the authorities perceive as exposing their hypocrisy and disregard for freedom of opinion and expression. The climate of fear and intimidation that the authorities have worked – and continue to work – to spread and perpetuate has prevented us from fully documenting these crimes committed against Tunisian citizens.

In this context, it is worth mentioning that while the Association of Victims of Torture in Geneva has dedicated its 2024 annual report to addressing the situations in Tunisia and the occupied Palestinian territories, its monitoring and awareness-raising activities extend to exposing the crimes of Israeli aggression and its victims in Lebanon. The association also investigates the human rights conditions in several Arab countries where torture and judicial persecution of activists and bloggers persist due to their opinions and political or civil activities.

Our decision stems from the severity of the events in Gaza following October 2023, as well as the alarming regression in political and civil liberties in Tunisia, the cradle of the Arab Spring, since the 25 July 2021 coup.

The report also documents the violations and crimes committed against prisoners inside the occupation's prisons and detention centers, particularly those that occurred after 7 October 2023. It also includes photos of some of the awareness-raising, solidarity, and media activities that the Association of Victims of Torture has consistently held on an almost weekly basis in the city of Geneva since 7 October 2023.

The Association of Victims of Torture in Geneva expresses its sincere thanks and gratitude to the children of torture victims, detainees, prisoners and their families, lawyers, the network of human rights organisations, Tunisian and international civil society activists and human rights defenders for their support in documenting crimes and for their precious trust, and undertakes to continue delivering its message of human rights and its humanitarian mission, so as to bring justice to the victims and unmask the criminals and their collaborators, and undertakes to prosecute them before the international courts. Tomorrow is certainly close for those who wait for it.



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Tunisia

**JUSTICE FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS IN TUNISIA.
JUSTICE POUR LES PRISONNIERS POLITIQUES EN TUNISIE**

Tunisia's Bankrupt Populism Engages in All-Out Political Eradication

Three years have not passed since the evening of 25 July 2021, when military tanks moved to shut the doors of Tunisia's democratically elected parliament, before the reality of the coup and the populist slogans cloaking its so-called "exceptional measures" became apparent. Although the primary justification given was the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and the rising death toll,



the swift dissolution of parliament, suspension of the 27 January 2014 Constitution, and the push for legislative elections based on the grassroots model that Kais Saied had been advocating since 2011—along with the dissolution of the Supreme Judicial Council and the appointment of a loyal electoral authority—clearly revealed the true objective. Beyond any doubt, the main aim has been, and remains, the overthrow of the democratic experiment and its nascent institutions.

The all-out and excessive campaign of political eradication, which has targeted the symbols of national and democratic struggle by accusing them of conspiring against state security and subjecting them to judicial proceedings lacking the minimum standards of a fair trial, has exposed the true nature of the coup regime and its populist tool.

Hundreds have been thrown into prison in the largest and fiercest political purge since the start of the 21st century. What distinguishes this purge from the one launched by the late President Ben Ali against society in the early 1990s is its targeting of the entire political and civil structure. This collective political eradication is reminiscent of Anwar Sadat's actions in Egypt in the early 1980s.

It was inevitable that this widespread targeting of opponents of the de facto authority and dissenting voices would lead to the desertification of the political landscape and block the path for any serious electoral competitor who might threaten the "presidential allegiance" project during the October 2024 elections.

An Electoral Massacre Leading to “Presidential Allegiance”

On 6 October 2024, the first presidential elections since the 25 July 2021 coup took place, delivering a landslide victory to the incumbent president, Professor Kais Saied. Despite the lack of independence and trust in the electoral authority overseeing the process — qualities that had characterized its

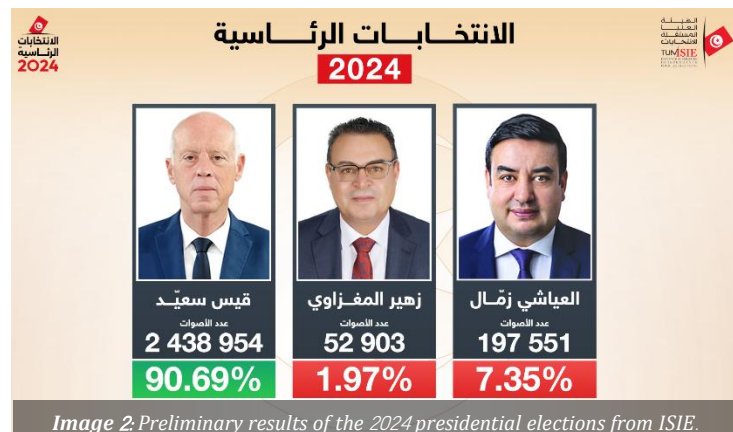


Image 2. Preliminary results of the 2024 presidential elections from ISIE.

management of elections following the 17 December 2010 to 14 January 2011 revolution — many hopes were pinned on this electoral event. It was seen as a potential opportunity to pave the way for new political and social pathways that, at the very least, could break away from the climate of unprecedented judicial persecutions that had targeted much of the first-tier opposition political elite opposing the coup and its nascent institutions.

While political parties, coalitions, and figures were quick to announce their principled boycott of what they called a blatantly staged electoral charade designed solely to extend Saied's term and grant him a facade of legitimacy, other prominent figures with significant political and popular influence chose to participate, with the aim of denouncing the claimed electoral competitiveness touted by the regime and its media apparatus.

In contrast to the boycott stance adopted by Ahmed Nejib Chebbi, head of the National Salvation Front, former President Mohamed Moncef Marzouki, and a broad spectrum of political and human rights figures who warned against the risks of participating in the 6 October elections, candidates such as Dr. Lotfi Mraihi, Ghazi Chaouachi, and Abir Moussi — either imprisoned or detained pending ongoing cases — were prevented from completing their candidacies due to unjustified administrative obstacles and exclusion.

Similarly, despite final rulings by the Administrative Court's General Assembly (the highest administrative judicial authority) in favor of including Dr. Abdellatif Mekki, Dr. Mondher Zenaidi, and Imed Daimi on the final list of presidential candidates for October 2024, the de facto authority did not hesitate to use its influence within the "Legislative Function" (the new designation for the parliamentary authority under the 2022 Constitution)

to urgently amend Organic Law No. 2014-16 of 26 May 2014, relating to elections and referenda. This amendment, introduced just a week before the election date, aimed to block the excluded candidates and avoid the risk of the Administrative Court annulling the elections, as it retained sole jurisdiction over electoral disputes.

The amendment was rushed through and approved by parliament, a legislative body that garnered the trust of only 11.2% of the electorate, according to the official results of the legislative elections held in December 2022. Furthermore, this parliament is predominantly composed of coalitions supporting the coup. In other words, a parliament elected with an extremely low and unprecedented turnout worldwide granted itself the authority to amend the electoral law just one week before the election date.



This legislative amendment, tailored to suit the executive authority, aimed to strip the Administrative Court of its electoral jurisdiction by transferring it to the Court of Appeal within the ordinary judiciary, which is entirely under the direct authority of the Ministry of Justice. This move effectively blocked all serious candidacies, thereby depriving the electoral process of even the minimum standards of competitiveness and fairness.



Prisoner: Mr. Rached Ghannouchi

Speaker of the Assembly of the People's
Representatives (2019–2024 term).

Age: 83 years (one of the oldest political prisoners in the world).

Position: Leader and founder of the Ennahdha Movement.

History: Political prisoner during both the Bourguiba and Ben Ali regimes.

Lived in exile for 22 years under Ben Ali's rule.



Detained Since: 17 April, 2023.

Charges: Faces 12 charges, including criticism of Kais Saied and his coup, as well as conspiracy against the internal and external security of the state, with potential sentences extending to the death penalty.

Trial Conditions:

Has not been granted a fair trial. The proceedings have been limited to a detention order issued by an investigating judge under suspicious circumstances, without presenting concrete evidence or conducting a thorough interrogation.

Health Condition:

His health is deteriorating due to advanced age and chronic illnesses, including Parkinson's disease, which is aggravated by the lack of necessary medical care despite repeated requests.

Forced to consume cold food from the fridge, as prison authorities deny him access to means of heating his meals.

Family Visits:

Has not seen his family directly for nearly a year and a half, as prison authorities only allow visits behind glass barriers, disregarding his age and status as a former Parliament Speaker.

Isolation:

Deprived of seeing any other political prisoners.

Discriminatory Treatment:

The discriminatory treatment of Rached Ghannouchi reflects a systematic political targeting aimed at suppressing opposition and silencing free voices in Tunisia. The prison system is being used as a tool for repression.

Judicial Exploitation:

The judiciary is used as a pretext to legitimize these practices, given that trials lack guarantees of impartiality and independence. This has led Mr. Ghannouchi to boycott the judiciary for nearly a year, asserting that his imprisonment and prosecution are not judicial matters but rather blatant political persecution.



Saied's Presidential Rival Sentenced to 37 Years in Prison!

Although the regime succeeded in sidelining serious competitors through its repressive tools, a puppet parliament, and a subservient judiciary, leaving only two contenders against Kais Saied—Zouhair Maghzaoui, Secretary-General of the pro-coup People's Movement, and Ayachi Zammel, former MP (2019–2024) and leader of the "Determined Movement"—its desire to eliminate even the semblance of competitiveness led to the conviction and imprisonment of Ayachi Zammel on charges of falsifying electoral endorsements, despite his inclusion on the final list of candidates for the October 6 election by the electoral authority.



While Kais Saied took advantage of state resources and administrative tools for his campaign, Ayachi Zammel was shuttled between courts, detention centers, and prisons across multiple governorates in an unprecedented campaign of vindictive persecution.

Ayachi Zammel, the presidential candidate who secured 7.4% of the votes in the 6 October 2024 elections, is still being prosecuted two months after the elections. He faces 37 separate cases across all governorates of the country for similar charges, with a total of 35 years in prison sentences issued against him.

International Arrest Warrant and Prison Sentences for Saied's Presidential Rivals

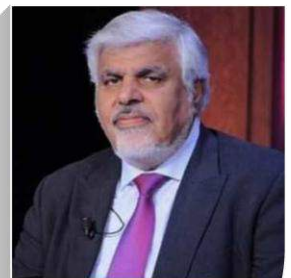
The de facto authority in Tunisia did not stop at disqualifying three presidential candidates whose mandatory inclusion on the final list for the October 2024 elections had been ruled by the Administrative Court. It also prosecuted them in multiple cases.

On October 4, 2024, an international arrest warrant was issued against Dr. Mondher Zenaidi for publishing recorded statements on social media exposing the rigged electoral climate. As a politically excluded candidate and a direct victim of the hastily amended electoral law, Zenaidi's media interventions were deemed by the Public Prosecution as acts of "spreading chaos and fear among citizens, causing disruption to the electoral process, and undermining the authority and institutions of the state."



Letter from the daughter of Prisoner Seyed Ferjani

For nearly two years, our father Seyed Ferjani has been unjustly imprisoned without formal conviction. This is not the first time he has endured oppression under a repressive Tunisian regime. During Ben Ali's era, he was severely tortured. Now, at the age of seventy, he is facing significant health challenges that have worsened due to the harsh prison conditions and medical neglect. He continues to endure physical pain resulting from the torture he endured in the past.



For nearly two years since his unlawful detention, we have had no direct contact with our father Seyed Ferjani, communicating with him only through his lawyer. In the first nine months of his imprisonment, he was confined in a cell with 120 other inmates, sharing a single toilet. He endured violence and death threats from one of the inmates. The conditions he faced during his transport to hospitals or court hearings were inhumane by any measure. Each journey took over two hours, with our father shackled in a cramped vehicle so tightly that he could neither sit nor stand properly, forcing him to struggle to maintain his balance.

The charges against our father are based purely on speculation, without any evidence to support them. Seyed Ferjani is a father of five, a grandfather to five grandchildren, and a devoted husband. It is profoundly unjust for him to spend his final years in prison, away from the family he built and loves. Our father's imprisonment has been deeply painful for us as a family, reopening old wounds from when we were children and he was unjustly detained. We never imagined history would repeat itself in such a way. Throughout his life, our father has been a steadfast advocate for human rights, deeply believing in freedom for all. His life is a testament to these principles, and we call on everyone who shares these values to stand with him and all political prisoners by demanding their immediate release.



As part of the ongoing persecution of presidential candidates, the Misdemeanor Chamber of the Tunis Court of First Instance sentenced disqualified presidential candidate Imed Daimi in absentia to one and a half years in prison. The charges included "attributing false allegations to a public official without evidence and defamation of others via social media."

Regarding Dr. Abdellatif Mekki, the Misdemeanor Chamber of the Tunis Court of Appeal upheld the initial verdict on 10 September, 2024. Mekki was sentenced in absentia to eight months in prison and permanently barred from running for office. The charges, widely considered politically motivated, accused him of "fabricating endorsements for the presidential elections."

A Thorny Path Towards the Dismantling of Democracy

Observers of the Tunisian situation cannot ignore the clear conclusion that the unprecedented legal and ethical violations that marred the general climate and process of the presidential elections were the inevitable outcome of the systematic campaign of collective political eradication waged by the de facto authority over three years.

After shutting down parliament with tanks on the evening of 25 July 2021, and suspending its activities, Kais Saied dissolved the National Anti-Corruption Authority, suspended the 27 January 2014 Constitution, and began legislating through presidential decrees. Among these decrees was the infamous Order No. 117, issued on 22 September 2021, concerning "exceptional measures." Saied also imposed a new constitution on the country via a referendum characterized by very low voter turnout.

All of this was carried out while sidelining parliamentary authority, despite Article 80 of the 27 January 2014 Constitution — used by Kais Saied as a pretext to transition from a state of law and institutions to one of coercion and militias — which explicitly states the following:

"These measures must aim to ensure the return to the normal functioning of state institutions as soon as possible. The Assembly of the People's Representatives (Parliament) is considered to be in a state of continuous session throughout this period. During this time, the



President of the Republic may not dissolve the parliament, nor may a motion of no confidence be tabled against the government."

Kais Saied also relied on his Presidential Decree No. 2022-11, which annulled Organic Law No. 2016-34, dissolving the Supreme Judicial Council and replacing it with a provisional body whose composition and powers he unilaterally determined. Furthermore, by Presidential Order No. 2022-516 of 1 June 2022, he dismissed 57 judges without following the customary disciplinary procedures outlined by law, an action later referred to as a massacre against Tunisian judges.

Although the Administrative Court annulled the dismissal order for 49 of these judges, the Ministry of Justice refused to comply with the ruling and continued to persecute them. This prompted Michelle Bachelet, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights at the time, to state:

"There remains much to be done to bring the justice sector's legislation, procedures, and practices into line with international standards – but this was a major step in the wrong direction. The dissolution of the Supreme Judicial Council constitutes a clear violation of Tunisia's obligations under international human rights law."

This judicial "massacre" was followed by a second purge that targeted much of the composition of the Public Prosecutor's Office in major Tunisian courts, particularly the Court of First Instance in Tunis. This move was aimed at eliminating political opponents by means of fabricated cases that disregarded the basic principles and procedures of a fair trial.

Further intensifying the silencing of dissent and the targeting of opponents, including journalists and media professionals, Kais Saied introduced Decree No. 2022-54 of 13 September 2022 on combating offences relating to information and communication systems. This decree led to over 1,700 bloggers and social media users being imprisoned or prosecuted, along with dozens of politicians, journalists, and activists. Notable figures prosecuted under this decree include: Nouredine Bhiri, former Minister of Justice and Deputy Chairman of the Ennahda Movement, sentenced to 10 years in prison for a Facebook post. Ayachi Hammami, former minister and lawyer. Ghazi Chaouachi, former minister and opposition figure. Chaima Issa, leader in the National Salvation Front. Sonia Dahmani, lawyer and political commentator. Abir Moussi, leader of the Free Destourian Party. Journalists Mohamed Boughelab, Borhane Bsaies, and Mourad Zghidi.



The Prisoner: Bechir Akremi

Former Judge and Public Prosecutor at the Tunis Court

He is the most famous investigating judge, having led the investigations into the most important political assassination cases and terrorism-related issues after the Revolution. His defense team **argues that the charges against Judge Bechir Akremi lack strong legal foundations** and appear to result from misunderstandings or wrongly assigning him responsibilities



The indicators suggest political motives aimed at tarnishing the reputation of a judge known for his independence and handling of sensitive cases. These actions represent a serious threat to the independence of the judiciary and its neutrality, **used to settle political scores**.

He faces a range of charges, including:

- Obstruction of Justice (Bardo Museum Attack): Two police officers accuse him of obstructing the investigation into the 2015 Bardo Museum attack in favor of the terrorists. The case is currently frozen, and he is being monitored on bail since no solid evidence has been presented. The defense team argues that **the charges are driven by personal conflicts**, as Judge Akremi previously brought charges against the same police officers for torture. The judicial stagnation raises suspicions about the seriousness of this case.
- Forgery of Documents Related to Terrorist Kamel Gadhagadhi, despite an official death certificate confirming his death. Legal proceedings in this case are currently halted. The defense team insists **the charges are fabricated and groundless**, aiming only to damage the judge's reputation, as official documents from the authorities contradict these claims.
- The Ameer Belazzi Case: The prosecution accuses Belazzi of failing to inform the judge about weapons linked to the assassination of Chokri Belaid, even though he was not in charge of the case in 2016. An arrest warrant has been issued for him. The defense argues that **the charge is based on a misunderstanding of responsibility**, as Judge Akremi was serving as Public Prosecutor at the time, and the case had been transferred to another judge.
- Forgery of a Report Related to the Chokri Belaid Case: The prosecution accuses Judge Akremi of not pursuing suspects who were under investigation in the same case. An arrest warrant has been issued. The defense team argues that the decision not to pursue the suspects aligns with the principle of not prosecuting a person twice for the same facts, as they had been acquitted in a separate trial. **The arrest warrant likely reflects a misapplication or biased interpretation of the law.**

Failure to Issue an Arrest Order for Chokri Ben Othman: The prosecution accuses Judge Akremi of not issuing an arrest order for Chokri Ben Othman, a suspect allegedly linked to terrorism, even though the decision was a collective one. An arrest warrant was issued against Akremi. The defense maintains that the decision not to arrest Ben Othman was made collectively by the Public Prosecutor's Office, **negating individual responsibility for Akremi.**



"Saleh in Thamud" Facing "The People of Conspirators"!

The case known in the media as the "Conspiracy Against State Security" case, which includes prisoners such as Issam Chebbi, Jawhar Ben Mbarek, Abdelhamid Jlassi, Khaïam El-Turki, Me Ghazi Chaouachi, Me Reda Belhaj, and those charged while free such as Me Lazhar Akremi and Chaima Issa, is one of the largest cases involving various political sensitivities. Although the arrests related to the case began in February 2023, judicial proceedings are still at a standstill, and requests for release filed by the defendants' lawyers have been rejected.

Investigations in the aforementioned case are ongoing with a total of 21 people, including prominent opposition figures, lawyers, and businessmen. They are being investigated under 10 articles of the Tunisian Penal Code, including Article 72, which provides for the death penalty for anyone attempting to "alter the State's structure." They also face multiple charges under the 2015 Anti-Terrorism Law, Article 32 of which carries a prison sentence of up to 20 years for "organizers of terrorist groups or alliances."

What is particularly strange is that all of the charges brought against the defendants stems solely from their exercise of their natural rights, including freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, and the right to form or join associations. These are all rights guaranteed by Tunisian law and protected under international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, both of which have been ratified by the Tunisian state.

Additionally, Rached Ghannouchi, Speaker of Parliament for the 2019-2024 term, whose position was overturned, and the leader of Ennahda, Tunisia's largest political party, is facing multiple trumped-up charges and has been imprisoned since April 2023. Alongside Ghannouchi, other prominent Ennahda leaders are also imprisoned, including: Ali Larayedh, former Prime Minister and Deputy Chairman of the movement; Ajmi Lourimi, Secretary-General of Ennahda; Dr. Mondher Lounissi; Abdelkarim Harouni, Chairman of the Shura Council; Mohamed Galoui; Mohamed Jemai; Riyadh Bettayeb; Seyed Ferjani; Sheikh Habib Ellouz; and Ahmed Laamari.

As for former President Mohamed Moncef Marzouki, he has been sentenced to more than ten years in absentia. An international arrest warrant has also been issued against him,

and he was recently referred to trial in a new "conspiracy" case alongside Me Abderrazek Kilani, former President of the Tunisian Bar, Abdennacer Nait Liman, President of the Association of Victims of Torture in Geneva; Adel Mejri, Vice President of the Association of Victims of Torture; and Imad Daimi. Additionally, prison sentences were handed down to the lawyer and MP for the 2019-2024 term, Me Bechr Chebbi.

Tunisia has never experienced a worse period than the three and a half years following the 25 July 2021 coup in terms of the persecution and imprisonment of journalists. After the imprisonment of journalist Ameer Ayad, a program host at "Zitouna TV"; journalist Saleh Atiyah, the director of "Al-Rai Al-Jadid" website; and Khalifa Guesmi, a journalist at Mosaïque Radio, the turn came for journalist Shatha Haj Mubarak and media figure Ali Lafi. Judicial persecution has extended to dozens of other journalists, including: Chahrazad Akacha, Mohamed Fourati, Mounia Arfaoui, Khaoula Boukrim, Lotfi Hidouri, and Houcine Ben Amor. Additionally, journalist Nourddine Boutar, director of Mosaïque Radio, was imprisoned before being released on bail. Meanwhile, media figure Sami Essid, director of Zitouna TV—the only opposition channel banned from broadcasting inside Tunisia — continues to face prison sentences, legal proceedings, and financial fines amounting to nearly four million dinars, most of which are based on complaints filed by the Audio-Visual Communications Authority (HAICA).

10 Years in Prison in the Absence of Lawyers and for a Missing Online Post!

The arrest of Me Nourddine Bhiri, former Minister of Justice and a prominent leader of the Ennahda Party, on 31 December 2021, and his arbitrary detention for 67 days, followed by his release without any charges, was a blatant example of the regime's persecution of political opponents and its vindictive actions without legal basis. However, the decision by the Criminal Chamber of the Tunis Court of First Instance on Friday, 19 October 2024, sentencing him to 10 years in prison on charges of "an attack aimed at changing the form of government" based on a phantom online post that no one has been able to find, represents a dangerous and unprecedented legal precedent — a scandal by all measures.

Apart from the fact that the verdict marks the end of an unprecedented legal process characterized by procedural violations, disregard for the law, and failure to observe even the most basic aspects of a fair trial, it began by confronting Me Bhiri with content allegedly

from an online post, yet no source for it could be found either on his account or on his wall. Bhiri denied any involvement in the case.



Prisoner: Sahbi Atig

Sahbi Atig holds a PhD in Islamic studies and served as the head of the Ennahda parliamentary bloc in the National Constituent Assembly until 2014. He was also a **member of the People's Assembly until 25 July 2021**. He previously served as the director of Al-Fajr newspaper and has authored several books. **He was imprisoned during the Bourguiba era and sentenced to life under Ben Ali**. He spent 17 years in prison, from 5 March 1991 to 25 July 2007.



Dr. Sahbi Atig has been in detention since 6 May 2023. **He was arrested at Tunis-Carthage Airport** while on his way to Turkey at the invitation of the International Islamic Forum of Parliamentarians. He faces two charges:

First charge:

This case arose from an accusation made by someone with a criminal record. It relates to a 2016 burglary incident at a house far from Dr. Sahbi Atig's residence. The thief, a minor, was caught with the stolen money and confessed to the crime. The homeowner recovered the stolen money, and the thief was sentenced to three years in prison. **Dr. Sahbi Atig had no connection to this case**, either directly or indirectly, and his name was never mentioned at any stage of the investigation. However, in May 2023, seven years after the incident, the same thief was arrested again on another charge and claimed that the stolen money in 2016 belonged to Dr. Sahbi Atig. As a result, he was arrested and detained.

The authorities failed to provide any evidence linking Dr. Atig to the crime. Testimonies from those involved in the incident, including the police officers who handled the case at the time, confirmed that Dr. Atig had no connection to the burglary. The thief himself, in the latest investigation, denied the accusation completely, stating, "I don't know anything, and I have nothing to say."

Judicial Status:

His case has been transferred to the Indictment Chamber for some time. The First Instance Court set an initial hearing date for 3 October 2024, which was postponed to 14 November 2024, and then further postponed to 16 January 2025, due to his file being with the Indictment Chamber.

Second charge:

After the authorities failed to bring the above spurious charges to a successful conclusion, **they included Dr. Sahbi Atig in the "conspiracy case"**, in which dozens of people have been falsely accused.

The charges in this case carry the death penalty.

Dr. Atig is allowed to receive visits only once a week, with a maximum duration of 15 minutes. He is deprived of direct visits, which the law guarantees to all prisoners. For example, he is only allowed to receive a maximum of four pieces of clothing, four containers, and half a liter of olive oil.





Image 4: Nourddine Bhiri after 67 days of detention – Photo from Samir Dilou's Facebook account.

The Indictment Chamber of the Court of Appeal in Tunis referred Me Bhiri to trial in Case No. 14903 on 15 November 2023, accusing him of having committed an “attack aimed at changing the form of government, inciting people to arm themselves against each other or causing disorder, murder or pillage on Tunisian territory, under Article 72 of the Penal Code”. However, the charge of “attack aimed at changing the form of government” is not related to any material act that could be considered an attack but is limited to a political statement attributed to an individual in a Facebook post that has not been found.



Prisoner: Abdelhamid Jlassi

Abdelhamid Jlassi is a **retired engineer**, political activist and writer. He is a former political prisoner under both Bourguiba and Ben Ali. During Ben Ali's rule, he was arrested on 6 April 1991 and sentenced to life imprisonment, serving 17 years before being released on 7 November 2007. Abdelhamid Jlassi suffers from **throat cancer** and underwent surgery in 2008, which left lasting effects on his voice in particular and his overall health



- Abdelhamid Jlassi has been a political prisoner since 11 February 2023, and has been held in what is considered forced detention since 19 April 2024, **on which date the 14-month pre-trial detention period provided for by Tunisian law expired.**
- Abdelhamid Jlassi is being tried in the conspiracy case against state security since 11 February 2023. Despite the severity of the charges against him and the potential penalties, including the death penalty according to the Penal Code and Anti-Terrorism Law, he has only been allowed one meeting with the investigating judge, on 25 February 2023. **He has not been questioned with the other detainees** in the same case, nor has his phone or digital tablet been examined.
- Abdelhamid Jlassi has not committed any criminal acts under the law, and the investigation report **does not include any unlawful behavior or evidence.**
- The executive authority has not only subjected him to this severe punishment but **continues to harass and mistreat him in prison**, which could have destructive consequences on his health, especially as he is suffering from cancer.
- During his recent detention, he developed three medical conditions: **shortness of breath, high blood sugar, and high cholesterol, along with worsening symptoms of vertigo to the point of severe fainting**, which occurred at the end of May 2024. Despite this, the management of Mornaguia prison and the General Directorate of Prisons have delayed providing him with the necessary medical care.
- He needs to see an ENT specialist, and despite multiple requests to the prison warden and meetings with a delegation from the General Directorate of Prisons, who promised he would receive treatment at the hospital for an accurate diagnosis and appropriate care, **he continues to wait for this broken promise** while suffering from vertigo and balance issues.
- He is forced to **eat food that is cold or even frozen**, which could cause health complications, due to the continuous refusal by prison management to heat the food, despite repeated requests from detainees and their families, especially since national human rights organizations have committed to providing heating equipment.
- **Abdelhamid Jlassi faces significant restrictions on receiving books**, as only selected titles are allowed. Strangely, he is even prevented from receiving his own published books. These restrictions also extend to the newspapers provided by the prison administration and the television channels and programs allowed for viewing.
- He is only allowed to have one family visit per week, lasting no more than 15 minutes, under strict surveillance by prison officers.
- **Written letters are delayed**, with letters sometimes taking a month to reach the family.

On 25 February 2023, the investigating judge ordered the freezing of his bank account. After his wife, MP Monia Ibrahim, obtained a court order to withdraw a monthly pension to cover essential family expenses, the withdrawals were made the same day. This has added another form of torture for the family, as the frozen bank account is now tied to the state treasury.





Prisoner: Dr. Mondher Lounissi

Dr. Mondher Lounissi is a **medical doctor and a university hospital professor** at the Faculty of Medicine in Tunis, specializing in nephrology and kidney transplantation. He is also a reference physician for several international and academic journals. He served as the Vice President of the Ennahda Movement and as a former advisor to the Minister of Health in Tunisia from 2012 to 2013.



Dr. Mondher Lounissi was arrested on 5 September 2023, **following the leak of an audio recording of a phone call, the authenticity of which was not confirmed by technical tests**. He was then charged in terrorism-related cases. Recently, he has been accused of manslaughter, along with others, for the death of a common-law prisoner with whom he had no prior connection. He was neither the direct physician of the deceased nor had he followed his health condition.

An investigation was opened, and a medical review conducted by three major colonels from the Military Hospital concluded that the deceased **had died from a heart attack** caused by physical exertion before death, with no medical error or malfunction during his hospital stay or medical consultations. Despite this exonerating report, the authorities continued to detain Dr. Lounissi.

Dr. Lounissi has suffered health crises during his detention, including a mild stroke caused by neglect **after he went on a hunger strike in prison**. He was only transferred to the hospital after his wife intervened and contacted several human rights organizations. **He also developed acute kidney failure**, which is also a result of the neglect he has faced. He continues to receive treatment in the hospital to this day.

The Lounissi family and children are **enduring psychological trauma due to the mistreatment** Dr. Lounissi is subjected to within the prison system, as well as the ongoing weekly harassment they face, culminating in extremely short visits lasting no more than 15 minutes, after long waits standing in line outside the prison and during the delivery of packages



Prison and Judicial Referrals with Political Background Since July 25, 2021

	Name And Surname	Current Status	Suspension Date	Term Of Sentence	The Charge	Comments
1	Rached Ghannouchi	Prisoner, subject to prosecution in more than 10 cases	17/04/2023	One year in prison and three years in prison in one case and the same period in another, and he is being tried while at large in another case.	Imprisoned for conspiracy and attributing a horrific matter to the President of the Republic, and in the “lobbying” case, and for giving a speech in which he called for national unity, which the coup considered an incitement against him...	83 years old, the oldest prisoner and the highest political position (Speaker of the House of Representatives) - The subject of prosecution in more than 10 cases - He attended trials whenever he was summoned, then boycotted them after being arrested without prior summons and denied the right to have a lawyer present with him. He considers that the judiciary is not independent after the 2022 constitution, which considers the judiciary a function
2	Ali Laarayedh	- Criminal terrorism, Tunis Court of First Instance, no verdicts have been issued yet. - Suspension	17/12/2022	-----	Travel file	- Vice President of the Ennahda Movement, former Prime Minister, former Minister of the Interior and former member of Parliament. - He is being pursued on the background of the deportation file, despite the fact

						that he was the one who activated the 17S travel advisory and classified Ansar al-Sharia as a terrorist organization in 2012. At that time, Kais Saied considered the classification to be politically motivated!
3	Ahmed Nejib Chebbi	Ongoing issues	-----	No judgment has been issued yet.	Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	Chairman of the National Salvation Front
4	Bechir Akremi	Arrested	12/02/2023	No judgments have been issued.	Related to his duties as a judge	He was honored by many Western countries for his efforts in combating terrorism and his success in many cases.
5	Karim Harouni	- Suspension - Case: In the indictment department of the Economic and Financial Judicial Pole of the Court of First Instance in Tunis.	2023/09	-----	- In order for a public employee to exploit his position to extract an unjustified benefit for others, harm the administration and violate applicable regulations. - Money laundering by exploiting the facilities granted by the characteristics of professional and social activity	Engineer, former minister, Chairman of the Shura Council of the Ennahda Movement

6	• Nouredine Bhiri	• Prisoner + Tunis Court of First Instance Investigation. Dabousi Case • Terrorism Investigation File in Citizenship Granting Case	13/02/2023	• 10 years	• Committing the crime of assault with the intention of changing the state structure and inciting residents to attack each other with weapons and inciting chaos, murder and robbery on Tunisian territory, according to Article 72 of the Penal Code.	• Vice President of the Ennahda Movement... Former Minister of Justice and Member of Parliament for the 2019-2024 session. • He was previously kidnapped on 12/31/2021 and then released after a hunger strike that lasted for 65 days. Then he was detained on 02/13/2023 and a detention card was issued on 02/14/2023, a detention card in another case on 06/20/2024 and a third on 12/19/2023
7	• Issam Chebbi	• Arrested	24/02/2023	-----	• The case of conspiracy against state security	• Secretary General of the Republican Party
8	• Sahbi Atig	• Arrested	06/05/2023	-----	• Money laundering Conspiracy against the internal and external security of the state	• Member of the Shura Council of the Ennahda Movement and Member of Parliament for the 2019-2024 session
9	• Dr. Mohamed Moncef Marzouki	• Wanted + International Arrest Warrant	-----	-----	• November 2021: Judiciary issues international arrest warrant for Marzouki, over a statement in which he said he sought to sabotage the	• The first president of the republic freely elected by parliament in 2011 • Former president of the Tunisian League for the Defense of Human Rights • Doctor and university professor

					Francophone Summit December 22, 2021: 4 years in absentia; on charges of "attacking the external security of the state" February 2024: Sentenced in absentia to 8 years, over statements he made on social media Other ongoing cases	
10	• Hamadi Jebali	• Ongoing issues	05/09/2023	-----	• Charges related to his duties as Prime Minister	• Head of the first elected government after the revolution
11	• Ajmi Lourimi	• Arrested	14/07/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	-----
12	• Mondher Ounissi	• Arrested	05/09/2023	• No judgments have been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	• 3 cases
13	• Fathi Ayadi	• Wanted	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	-----

14	• Lotfi Hidouri	• Wanted	16/06/2022	-----	• Insta Lingo Profile	• Journalist He was detained on 06/16/2022 and the investigating judge released him and the indictment department issued a detention order on 06/20/2022
15	• Jawhar Ben Mubarak	• Arrested	23/02/2023	• No verdict in the conspiracy case • Sentenced to prison	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic, Decree 54	• Leader in the National Salvation Front
16	• Al-Hussein Ben Omar	• 2 ongoing cases	-----	-----	• Against the backdrop of a live television interview with former President Moncef Marzouki	• Journalist
17	• Dean Abdelrazak Kilani	• Ongoing issues	03/03/2022	-----	• Undermining the morale of the Tunisian army, incitement, Decree 54.	• Former Dean of the Bar Association • Referred to several cases · Sentenced to one month in prison, then the court relinquished jurisdiction • Was prosecuted before the military judiciary, then relinquished to the civil judiciary
18	• Ridha Belhaj	• Arrested	24/02/2023	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	-----

19	• Khayam Turki	• Arrested	11/02/2023	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	
20	• Abdelhamid Jelassi	• Arrested	11/02/2023	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy against the internal and external security of the state	
21	• Ahmed Al-Omari	• Arrested	04/03/2023	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	• He was released on 09/25/2023 and placed under house arrest, then arrested again on a conspiracy case, and a third case was added to him. • He suffers from a critical health condition and completely lost sight in his right eye in prison. • He was imprisoned in Gabes prison, then Messaadine, and today in Mornaguia
22	• Ghazi Chaouachi	• Arrested	24/02/2023	-----	• The case of conspiracy against state security and attributing a horrific matter to the President of the Republic	• Former Secretary General of the Democratic Current Party and former Minister
23	• Béchr Chebbi	• Wanted	-----	• Sentenced to four years	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	• Advocates in many cases

24	• Ali Lafi	• Arrested	04/03/2023	-----	• Conspiracy, possession and use of documents with the intention of creating them for a party related to terrorist groups.	• Media
25	• Saida Akremi	• Released and ongoing case • Travel ban	-----	• No judgment has been issued yet.	• The case related to a dispute between lawyers and employees of the National Guard Center in Menzel Jemil when Nouredine Bhiri was placed under house arrest in January 2022.	• President of the International Association for the Defense of Political Prisoners
26	• Abdelwahab Maatar	• Released and ongoing case	-----	• No judgment has been issued yet.	• Complaint against the non-independent electoral body	• Former Minister and Professor of Constitutional Law
27	• Chawki Tabib	• Released and placed under house arrest for a period of time.	-----	-----	• Charges related to his management of the Anti-Corruption Commission	• Former Dean of the Bar Association and Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Commission
28	• Maher Zid	• He is wanted and an international arrest warrant has been issued against him.	-----	• A military sentence of 3 years in prison for a blog post calling for an investigation into an aircraft purchase deal	• Imprisoned in all conspiracy cases and the secret apparatus case • Sentenced to 2 years in prison with Mohamed Ali	• People's Representative for the 2019-2024 session

				involving Mehdi Jomaa and Ghazi Jribi • A 4-year sentence for stealing judicial files • A 2-year sentence for filming a video clip by Sahabi Al-Omari in which he attacked the late Beji Caid Essebsi • A 2-year sentence with Mohamed Ali Laroui for an audio recording in which he admitted to me that there were parties that moved Ansar al-Sharia towards committing assassinations	Laroui for an audio recording in which he admitted to me that there were parties that moved Ansar al-Sharia towards committing assassinations	
29	• Mohamed Al-Afas	• Released and ongoing cases	-----	-----	• Against the backdrop of participating in a legitimate parliamentary session remotely on March 30, 2022	• Leader in the Dignity Coalition and People's Representative for the 2019-2024 session

30	• Maher Medhioub	• Ongoing issues	-----	-----	• Against the backdrop of participating in a legitimate parliamentary session remotely on March 30, 2022	• Assistant to the Speaker of the House of People's Representatives, 2019-2024 session
31	• Fathi Al-Beldi	• Arrested	-----	-----		• A security leader was referred to mandatory retirement after the coup.
32	• Hala Gharbia	• Wanted and with international arrest warrant	-----	• 220 years in prison	• Cybercrimes within the meaning of Decree 54, forming a terrorist group with the aim of changing the state structure, conspiring against state security and calling on residents to kill each other. • Cactus Broad Company checks	-----
33	• Mokdad Mejri	• Wanted	-----	-----	• Conspiracy against state security	• Journalist
34	• Ghofran Binous	• Wanted	-----	-----	• Illicit enrichment and money laundering	-----
35	• Sami Essid (Director of	• Wanted	-----	• Prison sentences, judicial prosecutions, and financial fines of	• Media incitement, spreading chaos and sins based on previous	• Journalist and director of Al-Zaytouna TV, the only opposition channel in Tunisia.

	the Zitouna channel)			about 4 billion, freezing all personal bank accounts for him and his family members, freezing all property and movables, and depriving him of a passport for two years.	complaints by the dissolved HAICA	
36	• Borhane Bsaies	• Arrested	11/05/2024	• 8 months	• Decree 54	• Media
37	• Lotfi Mraihi	• Prisoner and suspension	03/07/2024	-----	• Fabricating endorsements for the 2024 elections, Decree 54.	• Secretary General of the Republican People's Party and former presidential candidate
38	• Sihem Ben Sedrine	• Arrested	01/08/2024	-----	• Charges against her management of the Authority and the Authority's final report	• Former President of the Truth and Dignity Commission
39	• Abdelmajid Ezzar	• Ongoing issues	08/05/2023	-----	• Against the backdrop of his management of the Farmers Union	• Former President of the Farmers Union
40	• Wadii Jarii	• Ongoing issues	26/10/2023	-----	• Charges related to his management of the	• Former President of the Tunisian Football Federation

					Tunisian Football Federation	
41	• Mohamed Ali Laroui	• Arrested	-----	• Sentenced to two years in prison	• Sentenced to 2 years in prison with Maher Zaid case on the background of an audio recording • Conspiracy case	-----
42	• Khawla Boukriem	• Released	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	• On the background of her journalistic work	• Journalist
43	• Lotfi Zitoun	• Wanted and has an international arrest warrant	-----	-----	• "Forming a terrorist gang" and "conspiring against state security."	• Former Minister
44	• Youssef Chahed	• Wanted and has an international arrest warrant	-----	-----	• "Forming a terrorist gang" and "conspiring against state security."	• Former Prime Minister
45	• Nadia Akacha	• Wanted and has an international arrest warrant	-----	-----	• "Forming a terrorist gang" and "conspiring against state security."	• Former Director of the Presidential Office
46	• Mariem Sassi	• Ongoing cases and completed prison term	-----	• Months' imprisonment	Decree 54	• Leader in the Free Constitutional Party
47	• Hattab Ben Othman	• Arrested	-----	• 14 years in prison	-----	• Former President of the Union of Justice Employees and Staff

48	Chahrazad Akacha	She is wanted and an international arrest warrant has been issued against her.		8 months imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 dinars.	- Five cases with the same charges: forming a terrorist group with the aim of changing the state structure and a heinous act against the President of the Republic - Conspiring against the internal and external security of the state and calling on the population to kill each other - Terrorism and money laundering	Journalist
49	Mourad Zghidi	Arrested	2024/05	8 months	Decree 54	Journalist
50	Cherifa Riahi	Prisoner	08/05/2024	-----	Money laundering	-----
51	Amer Ayad	Completed prison sentence and ongoing case	03/10/2021	Two months	Committing an obscene act against the President of the Republic and harming the dignity and reputation of the army.	Journalist and his case are military

52	• Mohamed Salah Boualag	• Released	-----	-----	-----	-----
53	• Mohamed Mzoughi		-----	-----	-----	-----
54	• Samir Hannachi	• Suspension and ongoing cases	05/06/2023	-----	• Committing the crime of assault with the intent to change the state structure, conspiracy...	• Former advisor to the Prime Minister
55	• Mohamed Amine Chikhari	• Arrested	09/09/2023	-----	• Charges related to his duties as a former minister.	• Former Minister of Industry
56	• Adel Mejri	• Ongoing cases international arrest warrant	-----	-----	• Conspiracy against state security	• International human rights activist and Vice President of the Association of Victims of Torture in Geneva
57	• Habib Ben Sidhem	• Ongoing case	-----	-----	• Conspiracy against state security	• Leader in the Dignity Coalition and People's Representative for the 2019-2024 session
58	• Abdennacer Nait-Liman	• Wanted and has an international arrest warrant.	-----	-----	• Conspiracy against state security	• President of the Association of Victims of Torture in Geneva

59	• Rafiq Abdessalam	• Wanted and has an international arrest warrant.	-----	• Imprisonment for 5 years with immediate execution	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic • Downloading posts and video clips on social media platforms by the suspects, Al-Mundhir Al-Zanaidi, Rafiq Bouchlaka, Anis Ben Dhou and Thamer Badida, the aim of which was to spread chaos and terror among citizens, stir up confusion, disrupt the electoral process and undermine the prestige of the state and its institutions. • Publishing fake news and insulting others via social media	• Former Foreign Minister • Sentenced in absentia to 3 years in prison in two cases • No verdicts issued in the remaining cases
60	• Mohamed Al-Hamdi	• Ongoing case	-----	-----	• Conspiracy	• Former leader of the Democratic Current and former minister

61	• Mondher Zenaidi	• Wanted with international arrest warrant	-----	-----	• The case of conspiracy against state security • Uploading posts and video clips on social media platforms, the aim of which was to spread chaos and terror among citizens, stir up confusion, disrupt the electoral process, and undermine the prestige of the state and its institutions	-----
62	• Abdelatif Mekki	• House arrest	-----	-----	• Charges related to electoral endorsements	• Secretary General of the Labor and Achievement Party
63	• Abdallah Said	• Detainee	12/11/2024	-----	• Obtaining foreign funding to help immigrants	-----
64	• Iyadh Bousselmi	• Detainee	08/05/2024	-----	• Money laundering	-----
65	• Mohamed Juweiyou	• Detainee	08/05/2024	-----	• Money laundering	-----
66	• Mustapha Jammali	• Detainee	2024/05	-----	• Illegal harbouring of foreigners and obtaining money from abroad	-----

67	• Abdelrazak Karim	• Detainee	2024/05	-----	• Illegal harbouring of foreigners and obtaining money from abroad	-----
68	• Ahmed Gaaloul	• Wanted	-----	-----	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	• Former Minister
69	• Abdelkarim Slimane	• Arrested	-----	-----	-----	-----
70	• Mehdi Thabet	• Arrested	-----	-----	-----	-----
71	• Bassam Thabet	• Arrested	-----	-----	-----	-----
72	• Al-Haj Abdelrahman Ben Said Chaâbani	• Arrested	26/11/2024	-----	-----	-----
73	• Salah Atiya	• Completed sentence and on release	11/06/2022	• 3 months and 5 days	• Committing an indecent act against the President of the Republic • Undermining the prestige of the military institution	• A journalist with a military case

					• Undermining the morale of the national army • Inciting the population to fight among themselves • Making a statement that would change the state's structure • Using social media to offend others • Slandering a public employee and making false allegations against him	
74	• Imed Daimi	• Wanted	-----	• One and a half year sentences and other sentences	• Fabricating endorsements, Decree 54	• Many issues are related to it.
75	• Zied Hechmi	• Ongoing cases and judgment in absentia	-----	• Sentenced in absentia to prison	• Conspiracy against state security	• Leader in the Dignity Coalition and People's Representative for the 2019-2024 session
76	• Khalifa Al-Qasimi	• Released	18/03/2022	-----	-----	• Journalist
77	• Seifeddine Makhlouf	• Release of a person arrested in Algeria on	20/01/2023	• Sentenced to one year in prison	• A scary thing...	• More than one case (civil/military) with a supplementary ruling not to practice the legal profession for 5 years

		charges of crossing borders				
78	• Mohamed Boughalleb	• Arrested	22/03/2024	• He has an 8-month sentence and ongoing legal proceedings.	-----	• Journalist
79	• Monia Larfaoui	• Released	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	• Decree 54	• Journalist
80	• Al-Ayachi Al-Hamami	• Released	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	-----
81	• Sonia Al-Dhamani	• Arrested	11/05/2024	• Several sentences ranging from eight months to a year.	• Decree 54 and incitement,	• She was arrested from inside the "Dar Al-Muhami" headquarters after it was stormed by unidentified security personnel.
82	• Mehdi Zagrouba	• Released	13/05/2024	• Several provisions	• Decree 54.	• He was arrested from inside the "Dar Al-Muhami" headquarters after it was stormed by unidentified security personnel. • He was tried before the military and judicial courts.
83	• Abou Yaareb Marzouki	• Released	-----	• Incitement and attributing a horrific	• Sentenced to one year in prison pending verdicts	-----

				matter to the President of the Republic		
84	• Abdelaziz Al-Tamimi	• Ongoing case	-----	-----	• In relation to the Hamadi Jebali case and the tasks of the Prime Minister	• Journalist
85	• Nidal Saudi	• Released and ongoing cases	-----	• The first case under investigation 20 at the Court of First Instance in Tunis (Airport) Its outcome: dismissing all charges • The second case, the Military Court in Tunis (Airport) 4 months of detention (imprisonment following the issuance of a detention warrant) by the investigating judge in the first phase, the outcome of the case is the failure to hear the case, the judiciary's contact in the appeal phase and the	• The first case under investigation 20 at the Court of First Instance in Tunis (Airport) Its outcome: dismissing all charges • The second case, the Military Court in Tunis (Airport) 4 months of detention (imprisonment following the issuance of a detention warrant) by the investigating judge in the first phase, the outcome of the case is the failure to hear the case, the judiciary's contact in the appeal phase and the prosecution's comment	• Leader in the Dignity Coalition and People's Representative for the 2019-2024 session

				prosecution's comment on the ruling · The second case (Plenary Session) The case is ongoing under investigation by the Dean of the Investigating Judges at the Court of First Instance in Tunis	on the ruling · The second case (Plenary Session) The case is ongoing under investigation by the Dean of the Investigating Judges at the Court of First Instance in Tunis	
86	• Ahmed Al-Mashreqi	• Arrested	19/04/2023	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	
87	• Saadia Mosbah	• Arrested	06/05/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	
88	• Chaima Issa	• Released in a case after serving his prison term and being banned from traveling	22/02/2023	• 6 months imprisonment with deferred execution in one case, and in another case, no verdict was issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic, Decree 54.	• Cases before the civil judiciary and others before the military judiciary

89	• Amine Messaoui	• Released after serving prison term and ongoing cases	-----	• 4 months in prison	• 2 cases with prison sentences executed	• Leader in the Dignity Coalition and People's Representative for the 2019-2024 session
90	• Lazhar Akremi	• Released and ongoing cases	13/02/2023	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	• Former Minister
91	• Mohamed Khalifi	• Wanted and has an international arrest warrant	-----	• 6 months sentence	• Conspiracy	• Leader in the Dignity Coalition and People's Representative for the 2019-2024 session
92	• Nourreddine Al-Arbaoui	• Released	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	• Leader in the Ennahda Movement
93	• Rached Khiari	• Arrested	03/08/2022	• Several provisions	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	• He left prison after serving his sentence while suffering from cancer after contracting several skin diseases in prison and not receiving treatment. He was then returned to prison to serve a new sentence in another case.
94	• Riadh Chaibi	• Released	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	-----

95	• Mehdi Ben Gharbia	• Arrested	20/10/2021	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	• More than one case
96	• Mohamed Ali Boukhatem	• Arrested	09/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	-----
97	• Moncef Al-Amdouni	• Arrested	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	-----
98	• Abdelatif Al-Aloui	• Released	03/10/2021	• 3 months in prison	• Decree 54 and his duties as a deputy	-----
99	• Mosab Al-Gharbi	• Arrested	14/07/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	-----
100	• Mohamed Ghannoudi	• Arrested	14/07/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	• Suspended pending two cases, one of which he was suspended before being initiated by the Public Prosecution.
101	• Habib Ellouze	• Arrested	14/09/2022	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous	-----

					matter to the President of the Republic	
102	• Naji Jalloul	• Released and the case is ongoing before the Judicial Pole for Combating Terrorism	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	-----	• Former Minister of Education
103	• Mohamed Ben Salem	• Released	03/03/2023	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	• After his release, he was placed under house arrest.
104	• Mohamed Frikha	• Arrested	12/09/2023	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and financial files	• More than one case
105	• Said Al-Ferjani	• Arrested	01/03/2023	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	• More than one case
106	• Riadh Bettaieb	• Arrested	23/02/2023	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Prosecutions were initiated against him after he was arrested and banned from traveling: the case is pending.
107	• Youssef Al-Nouri	• Arrested	19/04/2023	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	• He was arrested after a proposal he submitted was found to raise citizens' political awareness and oppose the coup.

108	• Mohamed Kaloui	• Arrested	09/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• He was suspended after it was decided to schedule meetings on transitional justice and resume judicial sessions.
109	• Mohamed Jemaai	• Arrested	09/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• He was suspended after it was decided to schedule meetings on transitional justice and resume judicial sessions.
110	• Chatha Haj Mubarak	• Arrested	-----	• No judgment has been issued yet.	• Instalingo case	• Journalist
111	• Al-Ayachi Zammal	• Arrested	02/09/2024	• Prison sentences have reached 35 years so far.	• Forging electoral endorsements	• Official 2024 Presidential Candidate
112	• Ghassan Ben Khalifa	• Ongoing issues	-----	-----	• Conspiracy case	• Journalist
113	• Lazhar Longou	• Arrested	21/07/2022	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	-----
114	• Abdelkarim Al-Abidi	• Arrested	11/09/2023	• No judgment has been issued.	• In relation to his job	• A security leader was referred to mandatory retirement after the coup.
115	• Abir Moussi	• Arrested	04/10/2023	• Several prison sentences were issued.	• Attack on personal data	• Several issues are related to it.
116	• Safinaz Ben Ali	• Arrested	16/06/2022	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	-----

117	• Ahmed Mouha	• Released	-----	-----	• Conspiracy investigation under	• Leader in the Dignity Coalition and People's Representative for the 2019-2024 session
118	• Fakhreddine Chlig	• Wanted	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	-----
119	• Bechir Yousfi	• Wanted	16/06/2022	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• After being detained by the Public Prosecution, the investigating judge released him, and then the Indictment Division issued a new detention warrant.
120	• Hassan Al-Meddeb	• Released	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	• In relation to the accounting of a development association	-----
121	• Lamia Jendoubi	• Arrested	05/07/2022	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	-----
122	• Adel Daddaâ	• Wanted	22/06/2022	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• He was involved in several cases. • After his release by the investigating judge, other detention orders were issued against him.
123	• Al-Majoul Ali	• Wanted	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	-----

124	• Ridha Al-Barouni	• Wanted	-----	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	• Many issues are related to it.
125	• Mustapha Khedher	• Wanted	-----	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	• After serving his sentence, he was prosecuted for the same act and has a number of cases against him.
126	• Taher Boubehri	• Wanted	-----	• Conspiracy	• No judgment has been issued.	• It is related to a number of issues.
127	• Moaz Al-Khraiiji	• Wanted	-----	• Conspiracy	• No judgment has been issued.	• Many issues are related to it.
128	• Jamal Al-Barouni	• Arrested	-----	• Attributing a hideous matter to the President of the Republic, conspiracy	• No judgment has been issued.	-----
129	• Ali Al-Nafati	• Released	16/09/2023	• Attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	• No judgment has been issued.	-----
130	• Haitham Al-Bazrati	• Released	16/09/2023	• Attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	• No judgment has been issued.	-----

131	• Hamza Al-Akari	• Released	16/09/2023	• Attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	• No judgment has been issued.	
132	• Ali Jaballah	• Released	03/01/2024	• Conspiracy...	• No judgment has been issued.	
133	• Mohamed Zantour	• Released	-----	• Decree 54		
134	• Samir Sassi	• Ongoing case	-----	-----	• Conspiracy and membership in a terrorist organization	• Journalist, correspondent for Al Jazeera Qatar
135	• Raja Al-Taboubi	• Released	09/03/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	
136	• Adel Chebbi	• Released	09/03/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	
137	• Farid Al-Madini	• Released	09/03/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	
138	• Mohamed Ali Azizi	• Wanted	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	
139	• Kamal Al-Badawi	• Arrested	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Many issues are related to it.

140	• Belkacem Hassan	• Released	18/04/2023	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	_____
141	• Mohamed Al-Goumani	• Released	18/04/2023	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	_____
142	• Abdallah Al-Skheiri	• Released	18/04/2023	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	_____
143	• Mohamed Cheniba	• Released	17/04/2023	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	_____
144	• Seddik Al-Makni	• Released	17/04/2023	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	_____
145	• Ridha Idris	• Wanted	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	_____
146	• Ezzeddine Garrad	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	_____
147	• Kamal Al-Said	• Released	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	_____
148	• Monji Al-Dhawadi	• Wanted	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous	_____

					matter to the President of the Republic	
149	• Kamal Al-Aifi	• Wanted	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	-----
150	• Abdelfattah Al-Taghouti	• Released	21/08/2023	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy and attributing a monstrous matter to the President of the Republic	-----
151	• Walid Al-Jallad	• Arrested	15/02/2023	• No judgment has been issued.	• Financial file	-----
152	• Tawfiq Ammar	• Arrested	09/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
153	• Monia Al-Messaoui	• Released	09/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
154	• Mohamed Salah Bouaab	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
155	• Adel Tabini	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
156	• Saïd Souli	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions

157	• Abdelkarim Al-Acheb	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
158	• Abdelkarim Al-Waslati	• Release	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
159	• Lotfi Rebai	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
160	• Salah Eddine Al-Hechri	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
161	• Marouan Sari	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
162	• Mohamed Al-Nasri	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
163	• Al-Dhawi Hamdi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
164	• Boubaker Hamdi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
165	• Wissam Saidiya	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions

166	• Chaaban Dbeish	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
167	• Ezzeddine Mansouri	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
168	• Nouredine Jendoubi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
169	• Saïd Belsaoud	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
170	• Moncef Al-Louzi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
171	• Naji Qaâllich	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
172	• Hamadi Chebili	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
173	• Zohir Latif	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
174	• Salem Brahem	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions

175	• Ammar Ghoula	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
176	• Fawzi Ben Khidher	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
177	• Majdi Mabrouk	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
178	• Mohamed Eid Abidi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
179	• Chokri Latif	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
180	• Kamal Al-Mabrouk	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
181	• Rachid Ben Fraj	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
182	• Salem Belkacem	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
183	• Amer Boukhreiss	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions

184	• Abdelhakim Chebbeh	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
185	• Yassine Essafi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
186	• Raouf Souka	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
187	• Mansour Al-Ahmar	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
188	• Abdessattar Dbib	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
189	• Lotfi Al-Hanashi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
190	• Nabil Obeidli	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
191	• Taher Al-Kehili	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
192	• Ali Al-Ajili	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions

193	• Jalal Shaaban	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
194	• Hatem Al-Hamrouni	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
195	• Hadi Aloui	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
196	• Hassan Qassa	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
197	• Abdelkarim Bouhajeb	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
198	• Mohamed Bechir Khodhri	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
199	• Mourad Arouq	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
200	• Najwa Soumri	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions

201	• Nourreddine Harbaoui	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
202	• Mourad Al-Khadimi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
203	• Rached Souileh	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
204	• Abdelaziz Al-Sherif	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
205	• Mohamed Maslahi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
206	• Tawfiq Al-Trabelsi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
207	• Walid Al-Ghadhab	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
208	• Al-Mouldi Mannaai	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
209	• Rached Ben Said	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions

210	• Abdelhamid Souli	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
211	• Mustapha Al-Chetioui	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
212	• Belaid Al-Channoufi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
213	• Habib Al-Dhaif	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
214	• Taher Qadriya	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
215	• Mohamed Al-Saeidi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
216	• Naïla Al-Jedidi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
217	• Abdelkarim Zarrouq	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
218	• Monji Jabir	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions

219	• Kamal Chaairat	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
220	• Taher Rahmani	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
221	• Hadi Boussalhi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
222	• Kamal Al-Dhib	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
223	• Rabii Amara	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
224	• Lotfi Saoudi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
225	• Abdelhamid Hebheb	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
226	• Kamal Asadi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
227	• Khaled Al-Kout	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions

228	• Ibrahim Hamidi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
229	• Moez Aifaoui	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
230	• Ali Ramdhani	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
231	• Hussein Trabelsi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
232	• Nasser Al-Hakkiri	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
233	• Hussein Al-Hamami	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
234	• Dawadi Al-Rajhi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
235	• Majid Al-Gaidi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
236	• Mohamed Al-Gaidi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions

237	• Laroussi Abbas	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
238	• Rabii Rajeb	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
239	• Jamal Sidhem	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
240	• Mohamed Al-Douzi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
241	• Massoud Al-Ayeb	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
242	• Massoud Ben Ali	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
243	• Lazhar Al-Qassar	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
244	• Habib Ben Hamed	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
245	• Abdelkader Al-Ferjani	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions

246	• Ali Ferj	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
247	• Mohamed Nejib Al-Zaher	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
248	• Ayad Ben Saïd	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
249	• Nabil Obeidli	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
250	• Majdi Al-Talili	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
251	• Sghir Al-Jebali	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
252	• Mohamed Al-Hadhili	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
253	• Khaled Al-Fadhlawi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions

254	• Afif Malek	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
255	• Ali Hamzaoui	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
256	• Najm Eddine Sohail	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
257	• Ali Othman	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
258	• Ayad Al-Chaibi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
259	• Khaled Mabrouk	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
260	• Mohamed Ismail Hamdi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
261	• Khadija Salah	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
262	• Slim Al-Wakeel	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions

263	• Lotfi Kamoun	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
264	• Aymen Bouganmi	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
265	• Tarek Misrati	• Released	12/09/2024	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions
266	• Leila Zitouni	• Wanted	-----	• No judgment has been issued.	• Conspiracy	• Closed group to prepare for transitional justice sessions

Complaints Filed by the Association of Victims of Torture on behalf of Detainees in Tunisia

The Association of Victims of Torture brought the **case of Tunisian Members of Parliament** before the Inter-Parliamentary Union following the unconstitutional suspension of parliamentary activities and the subsequent **legal actions taken by Tunisian authorities against MPs in military courts**. The association also worked to serve as a bridge between the MPs and the Human Rights Committee at the Inter-Parliamentary Union, encouraging them to file complaints with their union, which resulted in more than 50 MPs submitting complaints on this matter.

On 15 September 2021, the Association of Victims of Torture in Geneva, alongside Al-Karama Foundation, sent a letter to the **United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention** regarding the situation of Mr. **Anwar Maarouf**, former Minister of Information Technology and Digital Economy, and Mr. **Yosri Dali**, a Member of Parliament for the 2019-2024 term, when they were placed under house arrest between 5 and 18 August 2021.

On 26 November 2021, Mr. Maher Madhioub, Assistant to the Speaker of the Tunisian Parliament and in charge of Media and Communication, submitted a complaint to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights through Ms. Nada Nashif. Additionally, Mr. Adel Mejri, Vice President of the Association of Victims of Torture, filed an oral complaint against those who made death threats against one of the association's guests, a Tunisian MP, during a press conference held by the association at the Swiss Press Club. The association also highlighted the return of the coup regime to practices similar to those of the Ben Ali era, targeting human rights activists abroad, particularly in Geneva, and harassing them.

On 8 January 2022, the Association of Victims of Torture in Geneva, along with four international human rights organizations, filed a complaint against the **President of the coup regime and Taoufik Charfeddine**, the head of the Ministry of the Interior, before international bodies at the United Nations in Geneva.

On 8 March 2022, the Association of Victims of Torture organized a special press conference regarding the complaint filed against the **president of the Bar Abderrazak Kilani**.

On 6 February 2023, the association, together with Al-Karama Foundation in Geneva, filed a complaint with the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers concerning **Judge Bechir Akremi**, in response to the systematic and arbitrary targeting he faced.

On 5 December 2023, the Association of Victims of Torture in Tunisia, along with Al-Karama Association, submitted a case to the **United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention** regarding the situation of Mr. Rached Ghannouchi, Speaker of the Tunisian Parliament and leader of the Ennahda movement, after he was sentenced on **15 May 2023**, to one year in prison on charges of “glorifying terrorism”

The Association of Victims of Torture in Geneva informs public opinion in Tunisia that, after organizing numerous protests and press conferences, and after meeting and corresponding with several officials at the Inter-Parliamentary Union, petitions were accepted. The complaint regarding the arbitrary arrest and detention of MP Nouredine Bhiri was also accepted. It is worth mentioning that the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers had planned a monitoring mission in Tunisia to investigate the situation of MPs on 26 February 2023. However, the Tunisian authorities rejected this initiative.

[To view the complaints, click here.](#)





Recommendations

The Association of Victims of Torture in Geneva, after reviewing the horrific violations contained in its annual report, which affected political, civil, human rights and media figures and their families, known for their history of struggle in resisting tyranny, and after ascertaining that the judicial referrals following the coup of 25 July 2021, lack the minimum elements of a fair trial, recommends and recalls the following:

1. The recommendations and decisions addressed to the Tunisian state within the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are required not to be violated and to abide by them in the relevant fields.
2. The recommendations and resolutions adopted by the Human Rights Council addressed to the Tunisian state at the 41/2022 session (from 07 to 18 November 2022) within the framework of the presentation of the universal periodic report on Tunisia must be enforced, implemented and complied with.
3. Torture is a strictly prohibited crime under all UN and international instruments, and cannot be justified under any circumstances, and is part of customary international law. Torture is a crime that has no statute of limitations.
4. Torture means any act that results in severe pain or suffering, physical or mental, intentionally inflicted on a person with the intention of obtaining from that person or from a third person information or a confession, punishing him or a third person for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of committing, intimidating or coercing him or any third person, or when such pain or suffering is inflicted on any reason based on discrimination of any kind, or is approved or acquiesced by a public official or any other person acting in an official capacity.
5. Tunisia's international commitments require its officials to respect the right of torture victims, their families, and society to know the truth about human rights violations and attacks on human dignity and bodily integrity.
6. The recommendations and decisions addressed to the Tunisian state and all states that have ratified the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol are unanimous in considering amnesty for crimes of torture as a form of impunity.
7. Tunisian authorities must release all political prisoners, journalists, young people and bloggers who are victims of the shameful Decree No. 54, and take responsibility for the consequences of depriving them of their freedom. These prisoners include the symbol of the legislative power, Mr. Rached Ghannouchi, Speaker of the Assembly of the Representatives of the People for the 2019-2024 session, and Judge Bechir Akremi.

8. The re-arrest of politicians and transitional justice activists known as the G120 who sacrificed their youth during the tyranny of the Bourguiba and Ben Ali eras, and are now over the sixth decade of life, and the arrest and trial of journalists for their media and journalistic activities are an indelible moral failure.
9. Victims' families are particularly urged to document all violations committed against their relatives and not to give in to any police or judicial harassment to which they may be subjected.
10. The de facto authority's persistence in abusing detainees, especially the elderly and those with chronic diseases, is a crime against humanity and a complete disregard for the relevant international conventions and treaties, which holds it fully responsible for any medical or psychological complications they may suffer as a result of the systematic abuse to which they are subjected, until such time as they are released.



Palestine

Conditions of Detention for Prisoners and Detainees After 7 October 2023

Although criminal acts inside Israeli prisons did not begin on 7 October 2023, their pace and nature have significantly intensified, especially since the current Netanyahu government is considered the most arrogant and extremist among its predecessors. In general, the crimes and violations committed against Palestinian prisoners and detainees in the occupation's detention centers and prisons in both Gaza and the occupied West Bank can be summarized under the following headings:



Image 5: Strip-searching of Palestinian prisoners (Social Media)

Occupation soldiers intentionally strip-search Palestinian prisoners when transferring them from detention centers to prisons. Testimonies received by the Association of Victims of Torture in Geneva confirm that prisoners are fully undressed in the prison's outdoor area under the

pretext of a search, as well as during transfers, where they are forced to adopt degrading and indecent postures.

Security inspections have become a tool for humiliating and tormenting prisoners, involving severe beatings, with most prisoners suffering from bruises and fractures in their arms, legs, and ribs, as well as broken teeth.

Prison and detention center administrations have adopted a policy of systematic starvation, with very small and poor-quality food portions, some of which are unfit for consumption. This has caused the majority of prisoners to lose between 25 to 35 kilograms of weight.

The repression units deliberately mistreat prisoners by forcing their heads into toilets. Prisoners are also required to adopt a certain position, kneeling and bending over during the "count" as a way of humiliating and tormenting them.

There is an unprecedented worsening of overcrowding in the cells, with many prisoners sleeping on the floor without mattresses or blankets and lacking the most basic living conditions.

All Gaza detainees remain subjected to enforced disappearance, with the occupation refusing to provide any information about them to this day. Amid this crime, the risks to their fate and lives increase, as more testimonies and human rights reports document the torture and executions suffered by Gaza detainees over the past period.

Systematic executions, torture, and sexual assaults, according to a UN report released on 19 February 2024. According to testimonies provided by released prisoners, occupation soldiers committed crimes and sexual assaults, including restraining prisoners in certain positions and releasing trained dogs to engage in sexual acts with the prisoners while they were shackled.



Image 6: Abuse of prisoners in prisons (Social Media)

Enforced Disappearance of Prisoners, Particularly Gaza Prisoners

While Israeli statistics indicate that the number of Palestinian prisoners subjected to enforced disappearance exceeds 849 detainees, the occupation state has admitted their presence in its camps and prisons, the "Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights" estimates that more than 1,600 Palestinian prisoners are in a state of enforced disappearance. They are treated under an Israeli law called "unlawful combatant," which places them outside the oversight of human rights and international organizations, preventing access to information about their locations and visits. Thus, Israel continues to violate the International Declaration on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which states that "enforced disappearance constitutes a violation of international law and must be prevented

in all circumstances. The Declaration emphasizes that every victim has the right to know the truth regarding the circumstances of their disappearance."

It is important to note that enforced disappearance, as a form of torture due to the severe pain and suffering it causes to victims and their families, is covered by the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Additionally, the Geneva Conventions, in the context of armed conflict, prohibit the enforced disappearance of protected persons and require the warring parties to provide information about detainees to other parties and humanitarian organizations such as the Red Cross.

The practices of the Israeli occupation against Palestinian prisoners and detainees represent a flagrant violation of the Convention Against Torture (UNCAT), adopted in 1984, which states that under no circumstances should torture be used, and it is categorically prohibited regardless of security conditions or any political emergencies. State parties are obligated to prevent torture in any areas under their jurisdiction. These practices also constitute a clear violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which prohibits the use of torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. Article 7 of the Covenant states that "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."



Image 7: Strip-searching of Palestinian prisoners (Social Media)

On the other hand, the aforementioned practices of the occupation constitute a violation of the Geneva Conventions, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention, which pertains to the protection of civilians in times of war and stipulates the protection of persons who fall into the hands of an enemy. Torture is considered a violation of this protection.

These practices also contravene the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which affirms the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

Law on Executing Palestinian Prisoners



Image 8: A Palestinian youth injured on the front of a military vehicle in Jenin (Social Media)

The Israeli Knesset's discussion of the proposed law to execute Palestinian prisoners has raised significant concerns about its violation of international laws and standards. This extremist law was first proposed in 2015, reintroduced in January 2017, and received approval from the government coalition before being passed by the Knesset in its preliminary reading on 3 January 2018. The law stipulates that the approval of two military judges is sufficient to impose the death penalty on Palestinian prisoners convicted of killing Israelis, without the need for consensus. It is worth noting that the occupation has already carried out extrajudicial executions, having executed around 250 Palestinian citizens since October 2015. Additionally, Israel conducted its largest field execution

campaign against Palestinians in the Gaza Strip during the ground invasion of Gaza after 7 October 2023.

Detention of Children

The Israeli occupation continues to detain more than 200 Palestinian children in its prisons, who, after 7 October 2023, face retaliatory measures imposed by the occupation on various categories of detainees in all prisons. In a new step of its policy targeting children, Israel amended its laws regarding the detention, interrogation, trial, and imprisonment of Palestinian children, allowing its courts to impose detention orders for investigation and



Image 9: Moment of the arrest of a Palestinian child in the West Bank (AFP)

actual prison sentences on Palestinian minors as young as 12. These children are also subjected to actual imprisonment, with charges expanded to include any crimes related to what the occupation calls "terrorism," which it defines in its own way, such as throwing stones and participating in protests, among others.

Detention of Women

According to data, the Israeli occupation continues to detain 90 women and girls in its prisons, some of whom are subjected to unjust administrative detention, meaning they are held without charges. Since 7 October 2023, the occupation forces have carried out a systematic Nazi-style retaliatory campaign against prisoners, including women, in the prisons, aiming to break them both mentally and physically. This is done through attempts to humiliate them and degrade their dignity in the most brutal ways, with the goal of destroying their psychological well-being. The occupation also engages in starving and torturing women around the clock, removing the hijabs of female prisoners, and conducting degrading strip searches as part of a consistent and systematic policy. Israeli authorities have long employed these methods against both male and female prisoners, but the only change has been the unprecedented intensification and escalation of these policies since 7 October 2023.

These violations against female prisoners constitute a breach of international humanitarian law, which ensures the protection of women during times of conflict. The law acknowledges that particular, may be specific types of special need for on women's roles emphasizes the protecting them violence in the key laws in this Convention on the Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which was signed by 189 countries by June 2015.



women, in vulnerable to violence. This protection focuses as mothers and necessity of from sexual particular. One of regard is the Elimination of All

Detention of Prisoners' Bodies

Israeli occupation forces continue to hold the bodies of 26 Palestinian prisoners, including those who were martyred after 7 October, with two of them being workers from Gaza. Estimates indicate that there are dozens of other bodies that have not yet been announced. The use of the bodies' detention policy by the Israeli authorities reflects a

systematic practice of collective punishment, intended as a means to punish the families of martyrs and deter any future acts of resistance. The oldest detained martyr's body has been held since 1980.

These inhumane practices constitute a violation of the Geneva Conventions, particularly the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions, which states that the bodies of the deceased must be treated with respect, and that they must be buried with dignity according to customary practices, with the burial sites being recorded. Additionally, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees the right to human dignity, which extends to the right to a dignified burial.

Field Executions of Detainees

Israeli occupation forces have carried out field executions of numerous Palestinian detainees since 7 October 2023, in a clear and explicit manner. They detained them for interrogation, subjected them to torture, and executed them in the field with gunfire, as occurred with detainees at Shifa Hospital in Gaza. Mass graves have revealed some bodies that were found showing signs of torture, with some even bound with plastic wires.

These practices constitute a violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, which prohibits the deliberate killing of civilians and prisoners, and outlines the rights of prisoners and the obligations of the state parties in dealing with them. They also represent a violation of the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which prohibits the use of torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment in all its forms, and forbids the use of any confessions obtained through torture. These practices also violate the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which guarantees the right to life and prohibits executions except in specific cases defined by law.



Image 11: Field execution of several detainees (Social Media)

Activities of the Association and Solidarity

Awareness Campaigns in Support of the

Palestinian Right in Geneva



With the participation of:

Thembeila Njekolo – Representative of the South African Mission to the United Nations

Mustafa Barghouthi – President of the Palestinian National Initiative

Michael Fakhry – Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food

Gil Devers – French Lawyer and Academic

François Drouche – President of Justice and Rights Without Borders Organization and Legal Expert

Ahmed Awad – Jordanian Researcher and Human Rights Defender

Nidal Mansour – Media Professional and Founder of the Center for the Protection and Freedom of Journalists

Adel Mejri – Vice President of the Association of Victims of Torture

International Forum



Human Rights at a
 Crossroads... Reevaluating
 Global Commitments and Their
 "Effectiveness"

2024/01/24

March

2023/04/20

2023/12/31

2023/11/25

Solidarity Stand

2024/03/08

2023/10/30

2023/10/20

2023/10/12

Official Meeting

Mr. Francesco Motta

Head of the Asia-Pacific, Middle East, and North Africa Branch at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, representing the High Commissioner.

Sit-in at the United Nations Square

2024/01/31-30-29

2024/01/24-23-22

2024/01/17-16-15

2024/01/10-09-08

Press Conference

The Occupation Assassinate Journalists...

A Zionist Crime to Kill the Truth

2023/11/29

Turkey

Official Visit

Gustavo Gallón

His Excellency the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Colombia

Solidarity Tent at Longemalle Square

2023/11/23	2023/12/28	2024/01/25	2024/01/18	2024/03/07	
2023/11/16	2023/12/21	2024/01/18	2024/02/15	2024/02/29	2024/02/30
2023/11/09	2023/12/14	2024/01/11	2024/02/08	2024/02/22	2024/03/23
2023/11/02	2023/12/07	2024/01/04	2024/02/01	2024/01/25	2024/01/14
2023/10/26	2023/11/30				

Solidarity Tent in front of the Mont-Blanc Post Office

2024/10/16	2024/11/13	
2024/10/09	2024/11/06	2024/11/04
2024/09/25	2024/10/30	2024/10/27
2024/09/18	2024/10/23	2024/10/20

Charity Day

Palestine Solidarity Day

2023/12/09





