

Saudi Arabia's Human Rights Record, Raises Number of Beheadings by 70%, Lack of Basic Freedoms for Women and Girls

The number of beheadings in Saudi Arabia during the first quarter of 2018 rose by over 70 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year, a new report by a nonprofit organization says.

By [Press TV](#)

Global Research, April 23, 2018
[PressTV](#) 22 April 2018

Region: [Middle East & North Africa](#)
Theme: [Law and Justice](#), [Police State & Civil Rights](#), [Women's Rights](#)

Featured image: Protesters of the beheading of foreign workers in Saudi Arabia stage a mock beheading. (File photo)

In its latest report published Saturday, [the European-Saudi Organization for Human Rights \(ESOHR\)](#) said executions by the Saudi government in the first quarter of 2018 increased by 72 percent.

The report also showed that a number of foreign nationals also face capital punishment in Saudi Arabia.

ESOHR released its report amid widespread criticism of Saudi Arabia over its terrible human rights record, including the **ensorship of free speech, indiscriminate incarceration of citizens with no due process, and lack of basic freedoms for women and girls.**

Cinema Opening in Saudi Arabia Coincided with the 47th beheading in 2018

admin April 21, 2018 Reports 0 223



لقراءته بالعربية اضغط هنا As local and international media celebrated the opening of Saudi Arabia's first ever cinema, the Kingdom carried out the 47th execution of 2018 by beheading. On April 18 2018, the Saudi government opened the country's first cinema in 30 years at the King Abdullah Financial Centre in the capital, Riyadh. The Minister of Culture and Information ...

[Read More »](#)

Like 2

Tweet

G+

Submit

Share

Save

UN Rapporteur on Human rights defenders: Dangerous Practices Of Saudi Arabia To Silence Rights Defenders Despite Its Membership In HRC

The Saudi government refrains from providing any official statistics for people on death row but the organization confirmed that 42 people are expected to be imminently executed, including 8 individuals who were minors at the time of the offense.

The anti-death penalty rights group Reprieve said in March that Saudi Arabia's execution rate has increased since **Mohammed bin Salman** was appointed crown prince in 2017. The group said 133 executions have taken place in the eight months since his appointment last June, compared with 67 in the eight months before.

Maya Foa, the group's director, said,

"The doubling of executions under the new crown prince reveals that, beneath his glossy public image, Mohammed bin Salman is one of the most brutal leaders in the kingdom's recent history."

In its report, ESOHR denounced the Saudi regime's execution of people for alleged offenses that are not even against the international law and said the convicts have simply attended peaceful demonstrations, exercised freedom of speech or practiced their religious rites.

The Riyadh regime has been rejecting all requests for visits by special independent rapporteurs of the United Nations since 2008, the report added.

Concern is growing about the increasing number of executions in Saudi Arabia. Saudi authorities say the executions reveal the Saudi government's commitment to "maintaining security and realizing justice." The country has come under particular criticism from rights groups for the executions carried out for non-fatal crimes.

According to the London-based rights group Amnesty International, Saudi Arabia has one of the highest execution rates in the world. The New York-based Human Rights Watch (HRW) has called on the Saudi regime to abolish its “ghastly” beheadings.

In the most stunning case of executions in 2016, Saudi Arabia executed on January 2 **Sheikh Nimr al-Nimr** along 46 other people in defiance of international calls for the release of the prominent Shia cleric and other jailed political dissidents in the kingdom.

In July 2017, human rights group Amnesty International called on Saudi Arabia to halt the executions of 14 individuals who were sentenced to death following a “grossly unfair mass trial” as part of the kingdom’s “bloody execution spree.”

“By confirming these sentences Saudi Arabia’s authorities have displayed their ruthless commitment to the use of the death penalty as a weapon to crush dissent and neutralize political opponents,” said Amnesty’s director of campaigns for the Middle-East, **Samah Hadid**.

The 14 individuals were convicted over charges of “armed rebellion against the ruler” by, among other things, “participating in shooting at security personnel, security vehicles,” “preparing and using Molotov Cocktail bombs,” “theft and armed robbery” and “inciting chaos, organizing and participating in riots.”

The original source of this article is [PressTV](#)
Copyright © [Press TV](#), [PressTV](#), 2018

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Press TV](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca
www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca