



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-third session
1–12 May 2023

Summary of stakeholders' submissions on the United Arab Emirates*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1 The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 17 stakeholders' submissions¹ for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. This report has been prepared taking into consideration the outcome of the previous reviews.²

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations³ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. MENA Rights and Organization for Defending Victim of Violence (ODVV) recommended that the United Arab Emirates (UAE) ratify the ICCPR, ICESCR, OP-CAT, ICPPED, ICRMW and ILO's Convention No. 189.⁴ MENA Rights recommended to accept CAT's competence to conduct inquiries and receive individual communication.⁵

3. JS5 recommended removing reservations and ensuring full compliance with CEDAW article 9 and CRC article 7.⁶

4. JS4 recommended extending a standing invitation to all the special procedures mandate holders.⁷

5. Migrant-Rights.org (MR) recommended acceding to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.⁸

6. MENA Rights recommended that the UAE end reprisals against individuals cooperating with the UN.⁹

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.



7. JS 6 recommended to submit mid-term reports on the implementation of the recommendations of the UPR and to strengthen cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.¹⁰

B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

8. JS 6 recommended to evaluate the need for harmonization of national laws with international laws and to review the laws related to the fight against terrorism and ensure their consistency with human rights. JS 6 also recommended to explore the possibility of issuing a law amending the Press and Publications Act.¹¹

9. MENA Rights noted that, despite the UAE Constitution prohibited torture, its legislation refrained from defining torture in accordance with the CAT. It recommended to ensure that the definition of torture is in full compliance with the CAT.¹² JS4, MENA Rights and No Peace Without Justice (NPWJ) highlighted that the 2021 Federal Crime and Punishment Law maintained restrictions on freedom of expression and speech and freedom of association and peaceful assembly.¹³ JS4 and MENA Rights stated that the 2014 Counter-Terrorism Law and the 2021 Law on Combatting Rumours and Cybercrime had similar restrictions and recommended amending them in line with international standards.¹⁴

10. MR and Just Atonement Inc. (JAI) recommended to reform immigration and labour laws, including the *Kafala/sponsorship system*, which tied all migrant workers' legal status to an employer or sponsor and their lack of access to permanent residency.¹⁵ MR recommended to adopt national asylum legislation.¹⁶

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

11. JS 6 noted the issuance of Federal Law No. 12 of 2021 establishing the National Human Rights Commission, and the appointment of its board of directors by Resolution No. 21 of 2021.¹⁷ Concerns however were raised regarding its independence and recommended ensuring it was in line with the Paris Principles.¹⁸

12. JS 6 recommended to launch the national plan for human rights, and include aspects related to improving institutional and societal awareness and national capacity building and strengthening programs.¹⁹

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

Equality and non-discrimination

13. JS1 referred to discriminatory provisions in the UAE's legislation such as the concept of male guardianship, and unequal rights of women and men with regard to marriage, custody, divorce and inheritance as stipulated by the Personal Status Law.²⁰ Amnesty International (AI) and JS5 noted that the UAE Family Law still discriminated against women in the transmission of Emirati nationality to their children from foreign spouses.²¹ JS5 noted the existence of discrimination in naturalisation process based on ethnicity, race or disability.²²

14. JS 6 recommended to develop national mechanisms to monitor the implementation of international anti-discrimination obligations and to ensure the achievement of fair equality for all without discrimination. JS 6 recommended to strengthen the societal culture of equality and non-discrimination, and to develop complaint procedures for violations related to discrimination and inequality in all governmental and private agencies.²³

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

15. The UPR Project at BCU (UPR BCU) noted that the UAE continued to hand down death sentences every year and the death penalty remained a lawful punishment for several offences including conduct which contravened the evolving jurisprudence on the “most serious crimes” under international law.²⁴ JS2 additionally informed that the UAE largely adhered to Sharia law and Islamic jurisprudence that stipulated inhumane punishments.²⁵ UPR BCU recommended ensuring that the death penalty complies with the “most serious crimes” principle under Article 6 of ICCPR, restricting punishment to crimes of intentional killing only.²⁶ MENA Rights recommended establishing a moratorium on executions.²⁷

16. MENA Rights observed that the State Security Apparatus was responsible for a widespread pattern of human rights violations, including arbitrary arrest and detention, enforced disappearance and torture, most notably against government critics, political opposition figures and human rights defenders.²⁸ MENA Rights also highlighted that numerous individuals were detained for longer than the three-month time limit imposed by the 2003 State Security Law, before being brought to a court and charged.²⁹

17. JS4 recommended the UAE to comply with the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Mandela Rules) and the UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules).³⁰

Human rights and counter-terrorism

18. JS1, JS3 and JS4 noted that the Federal Law No. 7 of 2014 ‘On Combatting Terrorism Crimes’ wasn’t amended and its vague and broad definition of terrorism continued to play a central role in the criminalization of freedoms of speech and association.³¹

19. NPWJ, MENA Rights and AI observed that article 40 of the Counter-Terrorism legislation allowed indefinite detention.³² NPWJ, JS3 and JS1 noted that the UAE Federal Decree-Law No. 28 established the National Counselling Centre, intended to guide and reform those who posed a terrorist threat or those convicted in terrorist crimes.³³ NPWJ stated that these centres were utilized by UAE authorities to suppress opposition and arbitrarily detain individuals for indefinite periods of time.³⁴

20. JS5 noted that the arbitrary deprivation of nationality of citizens was a measure used by the government to combat terrorism in the Nationality Law.³⁵ AI noted that 24 prisoners from the UAE 94 mass trial (2012–2013) were still detained after the end of their sentences under the counterterrorism “counselling” law.³⁶ JS5 noted that since the mass trial, at least 60 people were also arbitrarily stripped of their nationality.³⁷

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

21. JS1 and MENA Rights noted that the judiciary remains largely under the control of the executive branch, especially in cases concerning state security.³⁸ JS1 stressed that this resulted in the lack of accountability for the executive actions.³⁹ MENA Rights said that this resulted in impunity for violations committed by the State Security Apparatus which was also controlled by the executive.⁴⁰

22. MENA Rights recommended to ensure that all detainees have access to legal representation from the moment of arrest, free legal counsel for those who cannot afford it, and that detainees meet with their lawyers in private. MENA Rights also recommended that confessions obtained under torture are not admitted as evidence in any proceedings.⁴¹ JS3 noted that at least 40 individuals were denied access to legal counsel for the duration of their detention in the National Counselling Centre and detainees were at risk of longer detention than their prison sentences served.⁴²

23. NPWJ reported that access to fair and transparent trials within the UAE was not guaranteed. In the case of detainees with terrorism charges, their confessions are extracted under duress and used as evidence and they are kept incommunicado for months and denied access to lawyers during their interrogations.⁴³ ODVV recommended the UAE take necessary measures to guarantee that all prisoners have access to fair and transparent trial.⁴⁴

Fundamental freedoms

24. JS2 observed restrictions on freedom of religion in the Constitution and the Penal Code, specifically on religious practice so long as it did not violate public morals or offended Islam's sacred beliefs. It also noted the criminalization of proselytism or preaching another religion other than Islam, and acts opposing Islam. JS2 noted that the UAE most frequently applied Sharia law in civil cases between self-identifying Muslims and applied it at the federal level against Muslim and non-Muslim citizens alike.⁴⁵

25. ADF International informed that legislation prohibited expression critical of Islam or other "divine recognized religions", as well as the preaching of other religions, which unduly restricted freedom of religion and expression, particularly for non-Muslim minorities.⁴⁶ ADF International and JS2 recommended the UAE to repeal or amend the Penal Code provisions on religious crimes to ensure compatibility with international human rights law and standards governing freedom of religion and expression.⁴⁷

26. JS2 and ADF International noted that article 4 of Federal Decree Law No. 2 (2015) on Combating Discrimination and Hatred broadly described acts of blasphemy, including challenging, defaming or disrespecting any religion or any of its rituals or sacred things, and all blasphemous acts were punishable by at least five years and a fine.⁴⁸ Furthermore, JS2 mentioned numerous cases where individuals were imprisoned for blaspheming Islam and recommended the UAE to repeal the law and release anyone unjustly detained and sentenced for alleged blasphemy.⁴⁹

27. JS1 observed that since the Arab Spring, the UAE through legislation, has increasingly cracked down on dissent and has criminalized the exercise of fundamental freedoms, especially freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and organization, and the right to receive and communicate information and ideas. JS1 also reported about prosecution of foreign citizens residing in the UAE for criticizing their own governments and that the 2021 Penal Code amendments limited journalists' freedom of expression and ability to do their work.⁵⁰

28. JS4 noted that the Cybercrimes Law was used to prosecute numerous human rights defenders, journalists and civil society activists through broad and vague definitions related to the State security.⁵¹ JS3 noted that the law on combatting rumours and cybercrime targeted human rights defenders, whistle-blowers, journalists, or activists who sought to disseminate information that might not be consistent with the State political interests or its rulers, limiting the already shrinking space of civil society in the country.⁵²

29. JS4 and MENA recommended that the UAE align its terrorism definition with international standards and halt its use to arrest, detain and prosecute human rights defenders and activists for the peaceful exercise of their rights.⁵³ JS4 recommended the UAE to provide civil society members, human rights defenders and journalists a safe and secure environment to carry out their work, and conduct impartial, thorough and effective investigations into all cases of killings, enforced disappearances, attacks, harassment and intimidation against them and bring the perpetrators of such offences to justice.⁵⁴

Right to privacy

30. NPWJ and JS1 referred to human rights groups, media investigations and parliamentary inquiries concluding that the UAE used new technologies, such as the secret use of spyware, and exploited opportunities offered by the information society to find new ways to harass and limit the right to privacy. NPWJ and JS1 stressed that the UAE was among the ten governments involved in the use of Pegasus spyware, with more than 10,000 persons of interest in the UAE and in exile, including journalists, human rights defenders and government critics affected by the spyware.⁵⁵

Right to marriage and family life

31. JS2 noted that improvements of the 2021 family law was only applicable in the UAE capital, permitting non-Muslims to apply civil law rather than Islamic law. The reform also made it possible for women to no longer require consent from families to marry and divorce and to initiate divorces and share equal custody of children. In addition, non-Muslims were

allowed to draft wills conferring the inheritance of property to a chosen individual.⁵⁶ JS2 recommended the UAE to propose a federal law similar to the Abu Dhabi secular family law which would allow non-Muslims to choose to apply civil and non-Islamic laws to issues of marriage, divorce, and custody.⁵⁷

32. ADF International remained concerned with the UAE's failure to recognize marriages between Muslims and non-Muslims, except when the woman was Christian or Jewish.⁵⁸ JS2 recommended the UAE to revise or amend Federal Law No. 28 (2005) to permit consensual interfaith marriages, including the marriages of Muslims to faith practitioners beyond just Christians and Jews.⁵⁹

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

33. JS6 recommended to strengthen supervision of private companies and institutions, ensuring that they comply with laws on working conditions and the environment, and strengthening accountability for labor law violations by these companies.⁶⁰

34. MR stated that the *Kafala system* created fertile ground for forced labour and human trafficking. In addition, reforms to labour laws and the sponsorship system did not loosen the stranglehold employers and sponsors had on foreign workers. MR said that domestic workers who signed contracts to work in the UAE were trafficked into neighbouring countries.⁶¹ MR and JAI recommended the UAE to reform the set of immigration and labour laws that constitute the kafala system, including the absconding regime, and lift constraints on changing employers.⁶²

35. MR stressed that the UAE considered forced labour issues through administrative procedures, rather than investigating them under its anti-trafficking laws. The UAE has never convicted any traffickers for the forced labour of a migrant worker.⁶³ MR recommended the UAE to investigate and prosecute possible trafficking incidents, including passport confiscation, wage theft, and malicious use of the absconding system, under the anti-trafficking law; and to end the criminalisation of victims of trafficking.⁶⁴

36. ECLJ recommended to continue strengthening the initiative of the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking to tackle sex trafficking, ensure all are protected from human trafficking and provide adequate amounts of resources to address the problem. ECLJ urged to focus attention on targeting and arresting the traffickers and not the victims. The UAE must take steps to uncover and prosecute any perpetrators within government agencies who are complicit in human trafficking.⁶⁵

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

37. MR indicated that the UAE domestic workers law fell short of the ILO's 189 convention's standards. The UAE did not support the third cycle UPR recommendation to protect domestic workers in this regard.⁶⁶ JAI highlighted that the UAE labour laws did not address the non-compliance of existing protections for foreign domestic workers due to the weak enforcement by authorities. The absence of a trade union results in the lack of representation to voice their concerns without fear of reprisal.⁶⁷ JS4 informed that UAE authorities have denied labour unions the right to operate and advocate for the rights of workers.⁶⁸

38. MR observed that the new labour law explicitly prohibited discrimination in the workplace. However, the effectiveness of this legislation in the UAE seems questionable because discrimination against migrants is both legally codified and culturally prevalent.⁶⁹

Right to social security

39. MR referred to unequal access of migrant workers to social security and health. They lack access to permanent residency, or a residency de-linked from their employment, and are excluded from many key social protections.⁷⁰

40. MR stated that the UAE has not established a non-discriminatory minimum wage or social protection benefits for migrants. Migrants and migrant women specifically are excluded from many social protections, cannot contribute to pension schemes or unemployment insurance and are dependent on End-of-Service benefits alone. These benefits

can be withheld or improperly calculated, particularly for domestic workers who are not included in the country's Wage Protection System.⁷¹

Right to an adequate standard of living

41. Broken Chalk said that the UAE Government did not provide updated statistics on the country's poverty line. According to the Beit Al Khair Society, over 17,000 families in the UAE need help from the government and are less likely to have the means to enroll their children in school.⁷² JS 6 recommended to strive to make the most of all development and humanitarian aid programs and initiatives in the country, and ensure that everyone has the opportunity to enjoy an appropriate level of happiness, well-being and quality of life.⁷³

Right to health

42. JS5 stressed that, in June 2021, the UAE announced that the children of Emirati mothers and non-citizen fathers who resided in the UAE would be allowed to access expanded health and education benefits.⁷⁴

43. MR noted that low-income migrant workers lacked access to health services in the UAE. Migrant women continued to face legal and practical barriers to healthcare, especially maternity care. Health insurance providers do not provide unmarried women maternity coverage, and hospitals withhold birth certificates from women who cannot pay their bills. The steep costs of care for women without insurance also prevent them from seeking critical pre and postpartum care.⁷⁵

44. AI informed that stateless people in the UAE lacked access to healthcare and education on equal terms, free from discrimination, with Emirati nationals. Emirati nationals have access to free State healthcare and education, while stateless people pay for healthcare or education. A biometric national identity card system is used to enforce restriction to these State services.⁷⁶

Right to education

45. Broken Chalk noted that free education was only in public schools for Emirati children, while stateless people, including the Bidoon, were marginalized, restricted from public services and basic human rights, such as healthcare and education, employment, the right to own property, birth and death certificates.⁷⁷ Broken Chalk urged the UAE to make efforts towards the inclusion of low-income immigrant children in education, based on principles of equality and non-discrimination.⁷⁸ In respect to accessing education, Broken chalk urged the UAE to provide a significantly more affordable education to low-income families.⁷⁹

46. End violence observed that, in 2019, the Ministry of Education launched a "Child Protection Unit" aimed at setting up an integrated system providing children with legal and social protection at all educational stages.⁸⁰

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

47. JAI informed that the UAE committed to increasing its investments in oil and gas. This continued supply of oil and gas is counterintuitive to the extensive efforts that the country place to mitigate the risks of climate change. In spite of its environmental advocacy, the short-term support for the fossil fuel industry is antithetical to the UAE's environmental ambitions and in keeping total warming from going over 1.5°C this century. JAI therefore urged the UAE to reconsider continued fossil fuel development.⁸¹

48. JAI observed that the UAE was susceptible to floating from sea level rise given that coastal zones were the most vulnerable areas to climate change. The UAE is also vulnerable to the effects of displacement as a result of sea level rise. 9 out of 10 power plants and desalination stations are in coastal areas, which may be vulnerable to flooding.⁸²

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

49. JS 6 recommended the need to accelerate the publication of the national strategy for women's empowerment for the year 2022–2027, and the national strategy for motherhood and childhood for the year 2022–2025. JS 6 also recommended to strengthen the participation of the National Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations in women's empowerment and leadership strategies, and to activate their role and representation in all plans, programs and strategies concerning women.⁸³

50. JS2 stressed that, in 2019, the UAE enacted both the Family Protection Policy to Prevent Domestic Abuse and Federal Decree Law No. 10 of 2019 criminalizing six forms of domestic violence, including physical abuse, verbal abuse, psychological abuse, sexual abuse, financial abuse, and negligence, granting the Public Prosecution Authority the ability to issue protection orders to victims of domestic violence, and supporting the work of the Dubai Foundation for Women and Girls.⁸⁴ JS1 informed that the UAE altered the 2015 anti-discrimination law, taking long-awaited legal steps to combat gender-based violence. In 2016, the government removed a provision in the Penal Code that permitted men to discipline their wives and children physically.⁸⁵

51. JS1 observed that a 2020 law allowed women to obtain restraining orders against their domestic abusers but it granted men the ability to abuse their wives and children to the extent that the authorities found acceptable.⁸⁶ JS2 recommended the UAE to conduct a legal reform to abolish the practice of male guardianship and thus offer women and especially spouses more freedom of choice in the home, workforce, and education, and to discourage honor killings.⁸⁷

Children

52. Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children (End Violence) noted corporal punishment of children in the UAE is lawful in the home, alternative care settings, day care, as a sentence for crime, and prohibition in penal institutions requires confirmation.⁸⁸ End Violence also recommended the UAE intensify efforts to enact a law clearly prohibiting all corporal punishment of children, however light, in every setting of their lives, as a matter of urgency.⁸⁹

53. JS2 noted that the UAE lacked a specific law criminalizing specific acts of child abuse and that the number of child abuse cases in the UAE has raised to 243 from just 103 in 2020. The rise in incidents is attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic and corresponding lockdown through which children were confined at home with potential abusers. JS2 noted a prevalence of child neglect and maltreatment in the UAE and its relation to rates of depression and other mental disorders among the population. Male children are more vulnerable to emotional and physical abuse, whereas girls are more susceptible to neglect.⁹⁰ JS2 recommended the UAE to take observable measures to combat the rise in domestic abuse targeting children during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown.⁹¹

Persons with disabilities

54. JS 6 recommended to strengthen the participation of civil society in the development of plans, programs and strategies for persons with disabilities and to incorporate in the National Plan for Human Rights projects and initiatives to reinforce the leadership of the State and put it at the service of the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities.⁹²

Minorities

55. ECLJ noted the blasphemy laws in the UAE were discriminatory and were used to target and punish members of minority religions.⁹³ JS2 recommended the UAE to cease the practice of illegally detaining and deporting foreign nationals of minority faiths including Shia Islam.⁹⁴

56. Broken Chalk reiterated the urge to register and take the appropriate measures to integrate the Bidoon population.⁹⁵

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

57. AI and JS1 noted that under Article 409, the new Code on Crimes and Punishments in 2021 reinstated the long-standing criminalization of consensual same-sex and extramarital sex between adults that had been briefly decriminalized in 2020. A number of other provisions are vague and overly broad in ways that raise concerns that they may be used to prosecute consensual sexual acts between adults. JS1 recommended repealing laws that criminalize same-sex activity.⁹⁶ JS1 noted that the UAE routinely arrested and deported LGBTQ+ individuals, which forced many to adopt self-censorship tactics. Furthermore, the UAE government continued to impose severe restrictions on any content that included references to homosexuals and their rights.⁹⁷

Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

58. AI noted that the UAE lacked a legal framework recognizing the rights of refugees to seek asylum, or prohibiting forcible return (refoulement) of an individual to a country where they would be at risk of persecution or other serious human rights violations.⁹⁸

59. MR noted that the UAE Federal Law No (6) (1973) concerning Immigration and Residence had a wide scope for detaining and deporting non-citizens, making them vulnerable to arbitrary and abusive detention measures as well as criminal penalties. There remain a number of legal protection gaps and an even wider gap between law and practice in the country. The law permits indefinite detention, including incommunicado detention, without appeal.⁹⁹

60. AI observed that, in 2021, the UAE held hundreds of migrants of African descent, unlawfully detained in a racist mass arrest without trial or explanation and in inhuman conditions. Arrests were carried out in raids on apartment buildings housing migrant workers.¹⁰⁰ MR noted that an estimated 800 workers were rounded up, detained for up to several months without charge, without information about the reason for their detention, and with almost no access to their embassy officials. They were then deported without redress and without the opportunity to retrieve personal belongings or owed wages.¹⁰¹

Internally displaced persons

61. JAI observed that the UAE had been repeatedly affected by weather extremes such as flash flooding in Al Fujairah and Al Sharjah in 2017. According to Emirates Red Crescent, 188 people were displaced by the flooding, which also resulted in at least three fatalities in the neighbouring region of Oman. The right to life, right to housing and right to self-determination were impacted due to the increase in morbidity and mass evacuations. JAI recommended the UAE to follow UNHCR's "Guidance on Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change through Planned Relocation", which sets out principles to respond to climate change-induced displacement.¹⁰²

Stateless persons

62. JS5 noted that policies undertaken by the UAE Government indicated that many long-standing residents of the UAE lacked access to any citizenship. As a result, Emirati citizenship is a revocable and precarious status for those who express dissent, regardless of whether they are naturalised or born with a right to Emirati citizenship. The relative ease with which citizenship can be stripped threatens a wide range of citizens' and citizenship applicants' human rights, by stifling political expression and dissent.¹⁰³ AI noted that migrants with the special Comoran passports required an Emirati national to serve as a "sponsor" in order to apply for renewable residency permits, without which they were considered "illegal residents".¹⁰⁴

63. JS5 noted that the League of Arab States, of which the UAE is a member, introduced the Arab Declaration on Belonging and Legal Identity, whose principle calls upon Member States to end gender discrimination in the area of nationality and to take concrete steps to amend laws and legislation relating to women's rights to confer nationality on children and spouses on an equal basis with men. Principle 14 also urges Member States to reduce statelessness in the context of their international obligations.¹⁰⁵

Notes

- ¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org

*Civil society**Individual submissions:*

ADF International	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
AI	Amnesty International, London, (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
Broken Chalk	The Stichting Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
ECLJ	The European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
Violence	Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, New York (United States of America);
JAI	Just Atonement Inc, New York (United States of America);
MENA Rights	MENA Rights Group, Châtelaine (Switzerland);
MR	Migrant-Rights.org, Baarn, (Netherlands);
NPWJ	No Peace Without Justice, Rome (Italy);
ODVV	Organization for Defending Victim of Violence, Tehran, (Islamic Republic of Iran);
UPR BCU	The UPR Project at BCU, Birmingham (United Kingdom of Britain and Northern Ireland).

Joint submissions

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: HRF: Human Rights Foundation, New York (United States of America) and MENA Rights Group, Châtelaine (Switzerland);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: JUBILEE: Jubilee Campaign, Fairfax (United States of America) and Set My People Free, Gnosjo (Sweden);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: ICFUAE: The International Campaign for Freedom in the United Arab Emirates, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); ICJHR: The International Center for Justice and Human Rights, Geneva (Switzerland) and HuMENA for Human Rights and Civic Engagement, Brussels (Belgium);
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg (South Africa), EDAC: Emirates Detainees Advocacy Centre, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); GCHR: Gulf Centre for Human Rights, Beirut (Lebanon) and OMCT: The World Organization Against Torture, Geneva (Switzerland);
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: ISI: Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion, Eindhoven (Netherlands); MENA Statelessness Network (Hawiati) and Salam DHR: Salam for Democracy and Human Rights, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: Arab European Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, Bahrain Jurists Society, International Council for Diplomacy and Dialogue, The European Association for Defense of Minorities, Arab Union for Human Rights, The National Coalition of Independent Women and Together Organization for Human Rights.

- ² See A/HRC/38/14, A/HRC/DEC/23/111 and A/HRC/10/75.

- ³ The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child

ICRMW

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of
All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

ICPPED

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons
from Enforced Disappearance

- ⁴ MENA Rights, para. 1.1, para 30.16 and ODVV, para. 19. See also JAI, para. 5.
- ⁵ MENA Rights, para. 1.1.
- ⁶ JS5, para. 48. II.
- ⁷ JS4, para. 6.2.5.
- ⁸ MR, para. 15, page 14.
- ⁹ MENA Rights, para. 1.2.
- ¹⁰ JS 6, paras. 8.2–8.3.
- ¹¹ JS 6, paras. 11.2, 13.4 and 16.5.
- ¹² MENA Rights, para. 3.4.2.
- ¹³ JS4, para. 3.2, MENA Rights, para. 3.2 and NPWJ, para. B.7.
- ¹⁴ Ibid and MENA Rights, para. 3.2.
- ¹⁵ MR, p12, JAI, para. 3.
- ¹⁶ MR, para. 15, page 14.
- ¹⁷ JS6, para. 10.1.
- ¹⁸ JS4, p. 15; MENA Rights, para. 2; JS3, para. 4.1; JAI, para. 1; and UPR BCU, para. 19.
- ¹⁹ JS 6, paras. 6.4–6.5.
- ²⁰ JS1, para. 35.
- ²¹ AI, para. 7 and JS5, para. 10.
- ²² JS5, para. 8.
- ²³ JS 6, paras 12.5, 12.6 and 12.7.
- ²⁴ UPR BCU, para. 5.
- ²⁵ JS2, para. 22.
- ²⁶ UPR BCU, para. D, iii.
- ²⁷ MENA Rights, para. 3.4.4.
- ²⁸ MENA Rights, para. 3.4.2.
- ²⁹ MENA Rights, para. 3.4.1.
- ³⁰ JS4, p. 13.
- ³¹ JS1, para. 50, JS3, para. 7, and JS4, para. 2.9.
- ³² NPWJ, para. 17, MENA Rights, para. 3.1, and AI, para. 16.
- ³³ NPWJ, para. E.21, JS3, para. 8, and JS1, paras. 52–55.
- ³⁴ NPWJ, para. 21.
- ³⁵ JS5, para. 27.
- ³⁶ AI, para. 17.
- ³⁷ JS5, para. 27.
- ³⁸ JS1, para. 48 and MENA Rights, para. 3.5.
- ³⁹ JS1, para. 49.
- ⁴⁰ MENA Rights, para. 3.5.
- ⁴¹ MENA Rights, para. 3.4.3.
- ⁴² JS3, paras. 8.10–8.13.
- ⁴³ NPWJ, paras. 19–20.
- ⁴⁴ ODVV, para. 19.
- ⁴⁵ JS2, para. 12–22.
- ⁴⁶ ADF International, para. 25.
- ⁴⁷ ADF International, paras. 25 and 27, JS2, para. 29.
- ⁴⁸ JS2, paras. 12–16 and ADF International, paras. 24–26.
- ⁴⁹ JS2, paras. 18–21.
- ⁵⁰ JS1, paras. 50, 21 and 22.
- ⁵¹ JS4, para. 2.6.
- ⁵² JS3, para. 5.9.
- ⁵³ JS4, para 2, MENA Rights, para. 3.1.
- ⁵⁴ JS4, p. 13, para. 2.
- ⁵⁵ NPWJ, para. C 11 and JS1, para. 25.
- ⁵⁶ JS2, para. A.3.
- ⁵⁷ JS2, para. 28.
- ⁵⁸ ADF International, para. 24.
- ⁵⁹ JS2, para. 31.
- ⁶⁰ JS6, paras. 4.7–4.8.
- ⁶¹ MR, paras. 15–16.
- ⁶² MR, p.12, para. 1, and JAI, para. 3.

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- 63 MR, para. 17.
64 MR, p. 12, para. 2.
65 ECLJ, para. 32.
66 MR, para. 18.
67 JAI, para. 6.
68 JS4, para. 1.7.
69 MR, para. 9.
70 MR, para. 6.
71 MR, para. 8.
72 Broken Chalk, para. 15.
73 JS 6, para 18.3.
74 JS5, para. 22.
75 MR, para. 1.1.
76 AI, para. 31.
77 Broken Chalk, paras. 9 and 18.
78 Broken Chalk, para. 38.
79 Broken Chalk, para. 44.
80 End Violence, para. 2.6.
81 JAI, para. 9.
82 JAI, paras. 10, 12 and 13.
83 JS 6, paras. 21.1, 21.2, 21.5 and 21.6.
84 JS2, para. 35.
85 JS1, para. 35.
86 JS1, para. 36.
87 JS2, para. 44.
88 End Violence, para. 2.
89 End Violence, para. 1.3.
90 JS2, para. 52.
91 JS2, para. 54.
92 JS 6 paras. 5.4–5.5.
93 ECLJ, para. 22.
94 JS2 para. 32.
95 Broken Chalk, para. 40.
96 AI, paras 11–12, JS1 paras 29 and 58.e (ii).
97 JS1, paras. 30–31.
98 AI, para. 9.
99 MR, para. 26.
100 AI, para. 18.
101 MR, paras. 28–29.
102 JAI, paras. 15 and 29.
103 JS 5, para. 15.
104 AI, para. 31.
105 JS5, para. 12.
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