

EMIRATOS ÁRABES UNIDOS: DISIDENTES ENCARCELADOS Y MIGRANTES PERSEGUIDOS POR MOTIVOS RACIALES

AMNISTÍA INTERNACIONAL: INFORMACIÓN PARA EL 43 PERIODO DE SESIONES DEL GRUPO DE TRABAJO SOBRE EL EXAMEN PERIÓDICO UNIVERSAL, 1–12 DE MAYO DE 2023

RESUMEN

Este documento se ha preparado para el Examen Periódico Universal (EPU) al que se someterá Emiratos Árabes Unidos (EAU) en agosto-septiembre de 2022. En él, Amnistía Internacional expone las violaciones de derechos humanos y los motivos de preocupación de los que ha tenido constancia en Emiratos desde la conclusión de su último EPU en junio de 2018 y evalúa la aplicación de las recomendaciones que se le formularon en el examen anterior.

Con respecto a la situación de los derechos humanos sobre el terreno, Amnistía Internacional expresa su preocupación, en particular, por el encarcelamiento y detención arbitraria continuados de defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos y presos de conciencia, la deportación masiva de cientos de ciudadanos africanos por motivos racistas en verano de 2021, los continuos casos de tortura y malos tratos a personas detenidas, la vigilancia electrónica de defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos en violación del derecho a la intimidad y la presencia de una numerosa población apátrida nacida en EAU a la que se niega el derecho a una nacionalidad y se excluye del acceso a la educación y la sanidad financiadas por el Estado que sí se proporciona a los ciudadanos emiratíes.

El documento concluye con un conjunto de recomendaciones a Emiratos Árabes Unidos que, de aplicarse, contribuirán a mejorar la situación de los derechos humanos.

SEGUIMIENTO DEL EXAMEN ANTERIOR

1. En muchas de las recomendaciones del EPU anterior se instaba al país a garantizar la libertad de expresión y permitir a los defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos desarrollar su trabajo sin miedo ni intimidación.¹ No ha habido avances en estos campos, puesto que las reformas jurídicas que ofrecían la oportunidad de eliminar restricciones a la libertad de expresión, como la adopción de un nuevo código penal en 2021, se utilizaron por el contrario para mantener y consolidar las restricciones a la crítica respecto a los gobernantes y las autoridades del país. Los defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos emiratíes siguen encarcelados.
2. En la ronda del EPU anterior de Emiratos no se incluyó ninguna recomendación que mencionara explícitamente a su población apátrida, la cual es considerable e incluye a muchas personas que han nacido y se han criado en el país. Durante el actual EPU, Amnistía Internacional espera ver una mayor preocupación y concienciación internacional por este grupo marginado; en el presente documento se ofrecen información y recomendaciones a tal fin.

MARCO NACIONAL DE DERECHOS HUMANOS

3. Emiratos Árabes Unidos no es Parte en el Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos ni en el Pacto Internacional de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales. Sus leyes nacionales no protegen la mayoría de los derechos civiles y políticos y sólo proporcionan una protección discrecional de los derechos económicos a su ciudadanía.

Los niños y el derecho a una nacionalidad

4. Emiratos Árabes Unidos es Parte en la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño, pero ha formulado una reserva al artículo 7, que establece que todo niño tiene “derecho a adquirir una nacionalidad [...] sobre todo cuando el niño resultara de otro modo apátrida”, alegando que “Emiratos Árabes Unidos entiende que la adquisición de la nacionalidad es un asunto interno”. [Traducciones de Amnistía Internacional]²

Las mujeres, la igualdad y el derecho a transmitir la nacionalidad a los hijos

5. Emiratos Árabes Unidos es Parte en la Convención sobre la Eliminación de Todas las Formas de Discriminación contra la Mujer, pero mantiene reservas que, según el Comité de la ONU para la Eliminación de la Discriminación contra la Mujer, “son incompatibles con el objeto y el propósito de la Convención”.³
6. Otra reserva afirma que el gobierno “no se considera obligado” por el artículo 15.2 sobre la igualdad jurídica de la mujer en virtud del derecho civil porque “entra en conflicto con los preceptos de la *sharia* (ley islámica)” [Traducción de Amnistía Internacional]⁴ La reforma de septiembre de 2020 de la Ley sobre el Estatuto Personal sólo se aplica a mujeres no emiratíes no musulmanas.⁵
7. La legislación emiratí continúa discriminando a las mujeres a la hora de transmitir la nacionalidad emiratí a sus hijos.⁶

¹ Informe del Grupo de Trabajo sobre el Examen Periódico Universal: Emiratos Árabes Unidos, 18 de abril de 2018, doc. ONU A/HRC/38/14. Consulten en el Anexo 2 a continuación las recomendaciones de este ciclo de examen previo, junto con los comentarios de Amnistía Internacional sobre su aplicación.

² Naciones Unidas, Convención de la ONU sobre los Derechos del Niño, <https://www.ohchr.org/es/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-child> (consultado el 22 de agosto de 2022).

³ Comité de las Naciones Unidas para la Eliminación de la Discriminación contra la Mujer, Observaciones finales: Emiratos Árabes Unidos, 4 de julio de 2022, doc. ONU CEDAW/C/ARE/CO/4, párr. 11.

⁴ Naciones Unidas, Convención sobre la Eliminación de Todas las Formas de Discriminación contra la Mujer, <https://www.ohchr.org/es/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-elimination-all-forms-discrimination-against-women> (consultado el 5 de octubre de 2022).

⁵ EAU, (artículo 1.2 (según la modificación del 27 de septiembre de 2020), لائحة القانون الاتحادي رقم 28 لسنة 2005).

⁶ EUA, (artículo 10 bis, م في شأن الجنسية وجوازات السفر 1972) لسنة 17م في شأن تعديل بعض أحكام القانون الاتحادي رقم (2017) لسنة 16مرسوم بقانون اتحادي رقم 1, párr. 1.

Origen racial y elegibilidad para la nacionalidad

8. La legislación sobre nacionalidad de Emiratos discrimina por motivos raciales, ya que sólo concede la nacionalidad original a las personas árabes y establece condiciones en relación con la adquisición de la nacionalidad más favorables para las personas árabes que para las de otros grupos raciales o étnicos.⁷

Personas refugiadas

9. Emiratos Árabes Unidos no dispone de ningún marco jurídico en el que se reconozca el derecho de las personas refugiadas a solicitar asilo, ni la prohibición de devolución de una persona a un país donde corra peligro de ser perseguida o sufrir otras violaciones graves de derechos humanos. Tampoco es Parte en la Convención sobre el Estatuto de los Refugiados de 1951 ni en su Protocolo de 1967.
10. En las últimas modificaciones de su ley nacional de inmigración, publicadas en julio de 2022, siguen sin reconocerse legalmente los conceptos de asilo o de la condición de refugiado.⁸ En su lugar, hay sólo una categoría de visado de entrada y permiso de residencia para “casos humanitarios”, determinados por discreción ejecutiva, sin ninguna norma legal a la cual puedan apelar los solicitantes y refugiados *de facto* para defender sus derechos.⁹

Derechos sexuales

11. Emiratos Árabes Unidos adoptó un Código de Delitos y Penas completamente nuevo en 2021, que sustituyó en su totalidad al Código Penal de 1987 al entrar en vigor el 2 de enero de 2022.¹⁰ En virtud del artículo 409, el nuevo código reinstauraba la antigua penalización de las relaciones sexuales consentidas entre personas adultas del mismo sexo y las relaciones sexuales extramatrimoniales, que se habían despenalizado brevemente en 2020.¹¹ El nuevo artículo 409 impone una pena de prisión de seis meses a tres años a ambos participantes en un acto sexual en el cual “alguno de ellos... fornicar con una mujer o practicar la sodomía con un hombre [...] con consentimiento”.¹² A diferencia de la ley anterior que penalizaba las relaciones sexuales consentidas, la nueva ley dicta que el enjuiciamiento por tales actos sólo puede iniciarse “sobre la base de una denuncia presentada por un esposo o tutor masculino”. [Traducciones de Amnistía Internacional]¹³
12. Otras disposiciones del nuevo Código de Delitos y Penas son imprecisas y excesivamente amplias, de modo que preocupa que puedan utilizarse para sancionar actos sexuales consentidos entre personas adultas. El artículo 407, por ejemplo, autoriza una pena de prisión de hasta tres años para quien “atente contra el honor de otra persona, ya sea hombre o mujer”. [Traducción de Amnistía Internacional]¹⁴

Acceso para observadores independientes de los derechos humanos

13. Aunque en 2018 remitió una invitación a la relatora especial de la ONU sobre los derechos de las personas con discapacidad y a la relatora especial sobre el derecho a la educación, Emiratos Árabes Unidos no ha aceptado las visitas propuestas por ninguno de los procedimientos especiales de la ONU sobre derechos humanos. En concreto, no ha aceptado las visitas propuestas por ningún mandato de los procedimientos especiales sobre

⁷ EAU, 17قانون اتحادي رقم, في شأن الجنسية وجوازات السفر لسنة 1972, artículos 2.1, 5, 6 (según la modificación del 15 de noviembre de 1975), 7 y 8.

⁸ EAU, (Decisión del Consejo de Ministros n.º 65 de 2022), في شأن دخول وإقامة الأجانب (2021) لسنة 29 بإصدار اللائحة التنفيذية للمرسوم بقانون اتحادي رقم (2022) لسنة 65مقرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (2022), bit.ly/3dMs2i9

⁹ EAU, Decisión del Consejo de Ministros n.º 65 de 2022 (anteriormente citada), artículos 34.9 y 46.9.

¹⁰ EAU, (Código de Delitos y Penas), بإصدار قانون الجرائم والعقوبات (2021) لسنة 31مرسوم بقانون اتحادي رقم (2021), artículos preliminares 2 y 3.

¹¹ EAU, (Código Penal anterior), م بإصدار قانون العقوبات (1987) لسنة 3قانون اتحادي رقم (2020), artículo 356 (según la modificación del 27 de septiembre de 2020).

¹² EAU, Código de Delitos y Penas (anteriormente citado), artículo 409, párr. 1 y artículo 70, párr. 2.

¹³ EAU, Código de Delitos y Penas (anteriormente citado), artículo 409, párr. 2. El texto en árabe es “بناءً على شكوى من الزوج أو الولي”.

¹⁴ EAU, Código de Delitos y Penas (anteriormente citado), artículo 407, párr. 1 y artículo 70, párr. 2.

derechos civiles y políticos desde 2014, cuando una visita de la relatora especial sobre la independencia de magistrados y abogados dio lugar a un informe crítico.¹⁵

Institución Nacional de Derechos Humanos

14. Emiratos Árabes Unidos ha establecido una Institución Nacional de Derechos Humanos. Sin embargo, la información sobre ella es contradictoria y poco transparente; más de un año y medio después de haberse anunciado, no parece que disponga de una oficina física ni ha establecido ningún mecanismo para recibir denuncias. En diciembre de 2020, Emiratos anunció que había “aprobado la formación de la Autoridad Nacional de Derechos Humanos”, la cual “seguiría los Principios de París” y tomaría medidas para “proteger los derechos humanos”. [Traducciones de Amnistía Internacional]¹⁶ Sin embargo, la ley de creación de la Institución Nacional de Derechos Humanos no se promulgó en realidad hasta mayo de 2021.¹⁷ A finales de agosto de 2022, el sitio web de la Institución seguía sin ofrecer un mecanismo de denuncia por internet, un número de teléfono o una dirección física.¹⁸

SITUACIÓN DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS SOBRE EL TERRENO

Continúa el encarcelamiento de defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos

15. Emiratos Árabes Unidos sigue manteniendo en prisión a los defensores y defensoras emiratíes de derechos humanos Mohamed al Mansoori, Mohamed al Roken y Ahmed Mansoor. Las autoridades detuvieron a Mohamed al Mansoori y Mohamed al Roken en julio de 2012 y los procesaron en un macrojuicio con 94 acusados (el caso “los 94 de Emiratos Árabes Unidos”).¹⁹ Ahmed Mansoor fue detenido en marzo de 2017, procesado y condenado a 10 años de prisión por ejercer su derecho a la libertad de expresión y criticar en las redes sociales la trayectoria de Emiratos en materia de derechos humanos.²⁰ Antes de su encarcelamiento, tanto Mohamed al Mansoori como Mohamed al Roken eran destacados abogados que representaban a víctimas de abusos contra los derechos humanos.²¹ Ambos habían sido dirigentes de la Asociación de Juristas.²² Como todas las demás organizaciones no gubernamentales en el país, la Asociación de Juristas y su directiva se crearon con la aprobación del gobierno.²³

¹⁵ Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos; véanse las visitas a los países de los procedimientos especiales del Consejo de Derechos Humanos desde 1998,

spinternet.ohchr.org/ViewCountryVisits.aspx?visitType=all&Lang=es (consultado el 24 de agosto de 2022); informe de la relatora especial de la ONU sobre la independencia de los magistrados y abogados: *Misión a Emiratos Árabes Unidos*, 5 de mayo de 2015, doc. ONU A/HRC/29/26/Add.2.

¹⁶ Embajada de Emiratos Árabes Unidos en Washington, DC, “Human Rights”, uae-embassy.org/discover-uae/society/human-rights (consultado el 25 de agosto de 2022).

¹⁷ EAU, “بشأن الهيئة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان 2021” لسنة 12 قانون اتحادي رقم () EAU, nhriuae.com/ar/law-12

¹⁸ Institución Nacional de Derechos Humanos, EAU, “قريباً”, en el enlace “تواصل معنا”, nhriuae.com/ar/coming-soon (consultado el 29 de agosto de 2022); Institución Nacional de Derechos Humanos, EAU, “Coming Soon,” en el enlace “Contact Us”, nhriuae.com/en/coming-soon (consultado el 29 de agosto de 2022).

¹⁹ Amnistía Internacional, “*There Is No Freedom Here*”: *Silencing Dissent in the United Arab Emirates (UAE)* (MDE 25/018/2014), 18 de noviembre de 2014, pp. 44–46.

²⁰ Amnistía Internacional, Ahmed Mansoor condenado a 10 años de prisión (MDE 25/8510/2018), 4 de junio de 2018, <https://www.amnesty.org/es/documents/mde25/8510/2018/es/>

²¹ Amnistía Internacional, “*There Is No Freedom Here*” (anteriormente citado), p. 47; Amnistía Internacional, EAU: Se intensifica la represión. Abogados defensores de los derechos humanos entre los 13 detenidos, 18 de julio de 2012, <https://www.amnesty.org/es/latest/press-release/2012/07/eau-intensifica-represion-abogados-defensores-derechos-humanos/>

²² Agencia de noticias de Emiratos (WAM), “جمعية الحقوقيين/رئيس الدولة”, 6 de septiembre de 2000, wam.ae/ar/details/1395231251163; WAM, “وزير العمل يتلقى وفدا من جمعية الحقوقيين”, 16 de septiembre de 2005, wam.ae/ar/details/1395234310902

²³ EAU, “في شأن 6 قانون اتحادي رقم () لسنة 1974م”, artículo 5. Esta es la ley que estaba en vigor cuando el gobierno autorizó la creación de la Asociación de Juristas en 1980. La disposición equivalente de la ley actual es: EAU, “في شأن 2008 لسنة 6 قانون اتحادي رقم () لسنة 2008”, artículo 6 (según la modificación del 27 de septiembre de 2020).

16. Mohamed al Roken terminó de cumplir su condena de 10 años de prisión el 17 de julio de 2022.²⁴ Sin embargo, Emiratos no lo puso en libertad en esa fecha, sino que lo mantuvo recluido en la prisión de Al Razeen, donde había cumplido su condena.²⁵ El país justifica la reclusión de presos más allá del cumplimiento de su condena en virtud de una disposición de su ley antiterrorista de 2014, que establece que a una persona que “adopte un pensamiento extremista o terrorista” se le puede mantener recluida para recibir “asesoramiento”. [Traducción de Amnistía Internacional]²⁶ La ley no concede al preso el derecho a estar presente o a contar con representación legal en estos procedimientos de ampliación de la reclusión, ni tampoco el derecho a apelar contra la prolongación de su reclusión, lo que lo convierte en víctima de detención arbitraria.²⁷

Continúa el encarcelamiento de presos de conciencia

17. El gobierno emiratí sigue manteniendo en prisión al menos a 26 presos de conciencia. De ellos, 24 son presos del macrojuicio de “los 94 de Emiratos Árabes Unidos” de 2012-2013.²⁸ Además, el Gobierno ha detenido y mantiene encarcelado al profesor universitario Nasser bin Ghaith desde agosto de 2015, así como al defensor de los derechos humanos Ahmed Mansoor desde marzo de 2017.²⁹ Estas 26 personas están encarceladas únicamente por haber ejercido su derecho a la libertad de expresión o de asociación. Once de estos presos de conciencia, todos ellos víctimas del macrojuicio de “los 94 de Emiratos Árabes Unidos”, permanecen recluidos de forma arbitraria después de haber cumplido su condena, en virtud de la ley de “asesoramiento” antiterrorista.³⁰

Deportación masiva de personas africanas por motivos racistas

18. Desde la noche del 24 al 25 de junio hasta otoño de 2021, Emiratos mantuvo detenidos ilegalmente a cientos de personas africanas negras tras una redada masiva por motivos racistas, sin juicio y en condiciones inhumanas.³¹ Las detenciones se efectuaron a través de registros de bloques de apartamentos en los que residían trabajadores y trabajadoras migrantes. Para esta operación se movilizaron decenas de autobuses de transporte y un grupo operativo de agentes del cuerpo general de policía y de paisano.
19. Las mayores redadas se produjeron a altas horas de la noche en el centro de Abu Dabi. La policía recorrió los bloques planta por planta, forzando puertas. Si en un apartamento había trabajadores migrantes asiáticos, los agentes se marchaban; si eran africanos, los detenían. La policía no presentó órdenes judiciales ni dio a las víctimas explicación por las detenciones. Los agentes sacaron a las personas detenidas —descalzas y en pijama— de su casa, las subieron a los autobuses que esperaban fuera y las transportaron a la prisión de Al Wathba, donde las cachearon, y luego las condujeron a zonas de retención que concentraban a más de un centenar de personas.

²⁴ Tribunal Supremo Federal, Sala de Seguridad del Estado, EAU, sentencia de 2 de julio de 2013 sobre el caso n.º 17/2013, en los archivos de Amnistía Internacional, pp. 240–241.

²⁵ Entrevista telefónica con activista emiratí en el exilio, 19 de julio de 2022.

²⁶ EAU, () قانون اتحادي رقم 7 لسنة 2014 مكافحة الجرائم الإرهابية (2014), artículo 40.

²⁷ Amnistía Internacional, UAE: Dissidents arbitrarily detained beyond their sentence must be immediately released, 30 de mayo de 2022, [amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/05/uae-dissidents-arbitrarily-detained-beyond-their-sentence-must-be-immediately-released/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/05/uae-dissidents-arbitrarily-detained-beyond-their-sentence-must-be-immediately-released/)

²⁸ Amnistía Internacional, “There Is No Freedom Here” (anteriormente citado).

²⁹ Amnistía Internacional, Emiratos Árabes Unidos: Los 10 años de cárcel para un destacado profesor universitario por publicar unos tuits, indignante golpe a la libertad de expresión, 29 de marzo de 2017, <https://www.amnesty.org/es/latest/news/2017/03/uae-prominent-academic-jailed-for-10-years-over-tweets-in-outrageous-blow-to-freedom-of-expression/>; Amnistía Internacional, EAU: 10 años de cárcel al activista Ahmed Mansoor por publicaciones en las redes sociales, 31 de mayo de 2018, <https://www.amnesty.org/es/latest/news/2018/05/uae-activist-ahmed-mansoor-sentenced-to-10-years-in-prison-for-social-media-posts/>

³⁰ Amnistía Internacional, UAE: Dissidents arbitrarily detained beyond their sentence must be immediately released (anteriormente citado).

³¹ Todos los párrafos de esta sección se basan en los siguientes documentos de Amnistía Internacional: Emiratos Árabes Unidos: Debe garantizarse el derecho de recurso de cientos de trabajadores y trabajadoras africanos detenidos y deportados por motivos raciales, 26 de octubre de 2021, [amnesty.org/es/latest/news/2021/10/uae-ensure-the-right-to-remedy-to-hundreds-of-african-workers-following-racially-motivated-detentions-and-deportations/](https://www.amnesty.org/es/latest/news/2021/10/uae-ensure-the-right-to-remedy-to-hundreds-of-african-workers-following-racially-motivated-detentions-and-deportations/); Amnistía Internacional, UAE: Mass Arbitrary Detention and Deportation of Africans, 26 de octubre de 2021, [amnesty.org/es/documents/mde25/4896/2021/en/](https://www.amnesty.org/es/documents/mde25/4896/2021/en/)

20. Emiratos mantuvo a las personas detenidas en condiciones inhumanas y degradantes (véase la sección siguiente) durante una media de uno o dos meses, para luego deportarlas sumariamente, sin haber iniciado contra ellas en ningún momento procedimientos legales impugnables. La mayoría de las personas detenidas permanecieron completamente incomunicadas a lo largo de toda su detención. Ninguna de las personas detenidas vio a ningún juez ni abogado; ni siquiera se permitieron llamadas telefónicas a abogados.
21. Tras conocerse la noticia de la deportación masiva, Emiratos emitió un comunicado en el que afirmaba que las personas deportadas pertenecían a “organizaciones que son redes de prostitución” y habían sido tratadas “según los cauces legales” sobre la base de “pruebas decisivas y documentadas” [Traducciones de Amnistía Internacional].³² No obstante, como se ha descrito, a las personas detenidas no se les proporcionó el debido proceso legal. Amnistía Internacional confirmó con documentos la condición migratoria de varias personas detenidas, todas las cuales se encontraban legalmente en el país.
22. Todas las personas detenidas entrevistadas afirmaron que habían sido devueltas a su país de origen sin nada más que el teléfono, el pasaporte y algunas prendas de ropa usada. Refirieron haber perdido ropa, dinero en efectivo, ahorros bancarios, televisores, equipos de música, tabletas, teléfonos, ordenadores portátiles, permisos de conducir, partidas de nacimiento, certificados de matrimonio, diplomas escolares, títulos universitarios, licencias profesionales, documentos nacionales de identidad e historias médicas.
23. En principio, muchas de estas deportaciones fueron casos de devolución. De las 18 personas deportadas a las que entrevistó Amnistía Internacional, 11 procedían de la región anglófona de Camerún, donde existe un conflicto armado entre el gobierno y los grupos separatistas desde 2017. Varias personas detenidas expresaron a las autoridades tener miedo de regresar al país, pero se las ignoró.

Tortura y otros malos tratos

24. A principios de 2018, las autoridades emiratíes detuvieron al ciudadano libanés Abdel Rahman Chouman.³³ Se lo juzgó tras acusárselo de planear un atentado terrorista en nombre del partido político y grupo armado libanés Hezbolá. Chouman declaró ante el tribunal que no sabía dónde había estado detenido para ser interrogado, ya que había permanecido con los ojos vendados los tres meses que duró el interrogatorio; que sus interrogadores lo habían apalizado hasta seis horas seguidas, golpeándole la cabeza contra una pared hasta romperle las carillas de los dientes; y que después lo habían obligado a firmar una “confesión” sin siquiera leerla.³⁴ No obstante, el juzgado de primera instancia admitió explícitamente dicha “confesión” como parte de las pruebas que avalaban la declaración de culpabilidad y condenó a Chouman a cadena perpetua.³⁵
25. Las autoridades emiratíes maltrataron a las personas africanas detenidas durante la redada masiva descrita en la sección anterior. Para expulsar a las personas deportadas de su hogar, la policía y las fuerzas de seguridad emiratíes irrumpieron en los apartamentos sin presentar una orden judicial y apuntaron con la pistola a los residentes. Los agentes de seguridad golpearon con la porra en la cabeza o dispararon con armas de electrochoque a varias personas que opusieron resistencia a la detención y no se dejaron esposar. Los agentes de policía también agredieron sexualmente a varias de las mujeres al detenerlas.
26. En la zona de retención femenina de la prisión de Al Wathba, más de 140 mujeres tenían que compartir cuatro aseos, a veces tres. En un calabozo masculino, las personas detenidas se hacinaban en unos 1,64 m² por persona, menos de la mitad de los 3,4 m² que recomienda como mínimo el Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja. Un grupo de mujeres que discutieron con los guardias sobre el trato recibido fueron encadenadas de pies y

³² Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y Cooperación Internacional, EAU, “وزارة الداخلية تدعو وسائل الإعلام إلى تحري الدقة واستقاء المعلومات من مصادرها”, 3 de septiembre de 2021, mofaic.gov.ae/ar-ae/mediahub/news/2021/9/3/03-09-2021-uae-accuracy

³³ Su fecha de detención exacta no está clara porque la sentencia judicial contra Chouman es incoherente: en un principio menciona el 15 de febrero de 2018 y luego afirma que la detención tuvo lugar el 11 de enero de 2018. Tribunal Federal de Apelación de Abu Dabi, Sala de Seguridad del Estado, sentencia de 15 de mayo de 2019 sobre el caso de seguridad nacional núm. 32/2019, en los archivos de Amnistía Internacional, pp. 3 y 12.

³⁴ Amnistía Internacional, Se dicta sentencia contra libaneses (Índice: MDE 25/0430/2019), 27 de mayo de 2019, <https://www.amnesty.org/es/documents/mde25/0430/2019/es/>

³⁵ Tribunal Federal de Apelaciones de Abu Dabi, sentencia del 15 de mayo de 2019 (anteriormente citado), p. 9.

manos las 24 horas del día durante una semana, lo que les produjo abrasiones en muñecas y tobillos. La prisión no proporcionó tratamiento médico a las personas detenidas enfermas; no se les permitió tomar los medicamentos recetados que tenían en su apartamento en el momento de la detención. Una mujer camerunesa embarazada que padeció anemia en la prisión dijo a Amnistía Internacional que le habían negado la medicación y que había perdido unos siete kilos de peso mientras estuvo detenida.

27. Emiratos mantiene al defensor de los derechos humanos Ahmed Mansoor en condiciones inhumanas desde su detención en marzo de 2017.³⁶ Desde marzo de 2017 hasta noviembre de 2019, la administración penitenciaria de Al Sadr no le permitió salir de su módulo para ver la luz del sol ni respirar aire fresco. Desde su llegada a la prisión de Al Sadr hace más de cuatro años, en marzo de 2017, hasta la actualidad, se lo mantiene recluido en régimen de aislamiento sin acceso a libros, televisión ni radio. Desde diciembre de 2017 no hay cama, colchón ni almohada en su celda y se le ha privado del acceso a la mayoría de los artículos de limpieza e higiene personal. La combinación de estas medidas constituye trato cruel, inhumano y degradante, que probablemente alcance el nivel de tortura.

El derecho a una nacionalidad

28. Emiratos Árabes Unidos tiene una considerable población apátrida nacida en el país. Como resultado de un acuerdo con Comoras en 2008-2009, decenas de miles de emiratíes apátridas recibieron pasaportes comoranos, sin obtener la nacionalidad real ni de Comoras ni de Emiratos.³⁷
29. La presencia de apátridas en el país está reconocida en la legislación emiratí, una de cuyas disposiciones dicta que, a efectos del Código Penal, “quien carezca de nacionalidad será considerado equivalente a un ciudadano si su residencia habitual se halla en el Estado”. [Traducción de Amnistía Internacional]³⁸ La agencia oficial de noticias emiratí ha reconocido también que en su territorio hay apátridas “que carecen de documentos de identidad y cuya presencia en el Estado previa al anuncio de la Unión [el 2 de diciembre de 1971] ha sido probada”. [Traducción de Amnistía Internacional]³⁹
30. Hay diversas estimaciones sobre las cifras de la población apátrida en Emiratos Árabes Unidos. En el extremo inferior, el Ministerio del Interior emiratí declaró en octubre de 2006 que “ha[bía] unos 10.000 apátridas en Emiratos Árabes Unidos”, describiéndolos como “principalmente de origen iraní o asiático, o de Zanzíbar”. [Traducción de Amnistía Internacional]⁴⁰ En el extremo superior, Noora Lori, autora del estudio más completo sobre los apátridas emiratíes, presenta una estimación final de “aproximadamente” 80.000-120.000 personas en este grupo, basándose en las estimaciones del número de pasaportes de Comoras expedidos.⁴¹
31. En Emiratos, los apátridas no tienen acceso a la sanidad y la educación en las mismas condiciones —libres de discriminación— que los ciudadanos emiratíes. Mientras que los ciudadanos emiratíes pueden acceder a la sanidad y la educación del Estado de forma gratuita, los apátridas deben pagar por la sanidad o la educación

³⁶ Este párrafo se basa en: Amnistía Internacional, Preso de conciencia, en estado crítico (Índice: MDE 25/1782/2020), 12 de febrero de 2020, [amnesty.org/es/documents/mde25/1782/2020/es/](https://www.amnesty.org/es/documents/mde25/1782/2020/es/); Amnistía Internacional, Emiratos Árabes Unidos: Ahmed Mansoor, recluido ilegalmente en régimen de aislamiento durante tres años, debe ser puesto en libertad, 20 de marzo de 2020, [amnesty.org/es/latest/news/2020/03/uae-ahmed-mansoor-unlawfully-detained-in-solitary-confinement-for-three-years-must-be-released/](https://www.amnesty.org/es/latest/news/2020/03/uae-ahmed-mansoor-unlawfully-detained-in-solitary-confinement-for-three-years-must-be-released/); Human Rights Watch y Centro para los Derechos Humanos del Golfo Pérsico, *The Persecution of Ahmed Mansoor: How the United Arab Emirates Silenced its Most Famous Human Rights Activist*, 27 de enero de 2021, [hrw.org/report/2021/01/27/persecution-ahmed-mansoor/how-united-arab-emirates-silenced-its-most-famous-human](https://www.hrw.org/report/2021/01/27/persecution-ahmed-mansoor/how-united-arab-emirates-silenced-its-most-famous-human); y arabi21.com, “رسائل مسربة من سجون 21 حصري لـ عربي”, (الإمارات تفاصيل), 16 de julio de 2021, bit.ly/3CWak6f

³⁷ Noora Lori, *Offshore Citizens: Permanent Temporary Status in the Gulf*, 2019; Atossa Araxia Abrahamian, *The Cosmopolites: The Coming of the Global Citizen*, 2015, capítulos 1–3.

³⁸ EAU, Código de Delitos y Penas (anteriormente citado), artículo 23, párr. 2; EAU, anterior Código Penal (anteriormente citado), artículo 22, párr. 2.

³⁹ WAM, “سيف بن زايد: سائرون نحو حل نهائي لمسألة عديمي الجنسية”, 25 octubre de 2006, [wam.ae/ar/details/1395234612381](https://www.wam.ae/ar/details/1395234612381)

⁴⁰ AFP, UAE to naturalize 10,000 stateless people, 25 de octubre de 2006, base de datos Nexis Uni.

⁴¹ Lori, *Offshore Citizens* (anteriormente citado), p. 204.

que reciban.⁴² La restricción de acceso a estos servicios estatales se aplica a través del sistema de documentos nacionales de identidad biométricos. Únicamente quienes disponen del documento nacional de identidad pueden recibir servicios subvencionados por el Estado y sólo quienes tienen “libro de familia”, documento de nacionalidad esencial que se niega a los emiratíes apátridas, pueden obtener un documento nacional de identidad.⁴³ Además, los titulares de los pasaportes especiales de Comoras deben ahora buscar un ciudadano emiratí que actúe como “patrocinador” para poder solicitar un permiso de residencia renovable, sin el cual se los considera “residentes ilegales”.⁴⁴

RECOMENDACIONES DE ACTUACIÓN DIRIGIDAS AL ESTADO OBJETO DEL EXAMEN

Amnistía Internacional insta al gobierno de Emiratos Árabes Unidos a:

Defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos y presos de conciencia

32. Liberar de prisión inmediata e incondicionalmente a todos los defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos y presos de conciencia, incluidos Ahmed Mansoor, Mohamed al Roken y Mohamed al Mansoori.

Deportación masiva de personas africanas por motivos racistas

33. Restituir a las personas deportadas todos los bienes expropiados, indemnizarlas por su dolor y sufrimiento y abrir una investigación independiente para identificar y enjuiciar a los agentes que ordenaron y organizaron esta operación discriminatoria.

Tortura y otros malos tratos

34. Garantizar a todas las personas detenidas el acceso a visitas presenciales y privadas de abogados, familiares y (si son ciudadanos extranjeros) representantes consulares en las primeras 24 horas de su detención como medida de protección contra la tortura y otros malos tratos.

El derecho a una nacionalidad

35. Informar públicamente y con carácter anual del número y el bienestar socioeconómico de los apátridas en Emiratos Árabes Unidos, incluidas estadísticas sobre la media de mortalidad, ingresos, nivel de educación y empleo, así como la prevalencia de enfermedades crónicas.
36. Establecer un proceso justo y transparente, basado en criterios objetivamente verificables, para que los apátridas del país puedan solicitar la nacionalidad emiratí.
37. Garantizar que los apátridas puedan acceder a la educación y la sanidad en igualdad de condiciones que los ciudadanos emiratíes, libres de discriminación.

⁴² Entrevista por llamada de voz con “MM”, apátrida emiratí aceptado como refugiado en un país de la Unión Europea, 3 de mayo de 2020; entrevista por llamada de voz con Noora Lori, autora del estudio más detallado sobre la población apátrida emiratí, 14 de mayo de 2020; entrevista por llamada de voz con Yoana Kuzmova, abogada estadounidense que ha entrevistado sobre el terreno y prestado asistencia letrada gratuita a apátridas emiratíes solicitantes de asilo en el extranjero, 13 de mayo de 2020.

⁴³ Lori, *Offshore Citizens* (anteriormente citado), p. 204. El término árabe para designar el libro de familia es خلاصة القيد.

⁴⁴ Entrevista por llamada de voz con “MM”, apátrida emiratí aceptado como refugiado en un país de la Unión Europea, 3 de mayo de 2020; Lori, *Offshore Citizens*, p. 204; Abrahamian, *The Cosmopolites*, p. 67. El término árabe para designar al patrocinador legal de la residencia es كفيل.

ANNEX 1

KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS FOR FURTHER REFERENCE

UAE: Activist Ahmed Mansoor sentence to 10 years in prison for social media posts, 31 May 2018, [amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2018/05/uae-activist-ahmed-mansoor-sentenced-to-10-years-in-prison-for-social-media-posts/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2018/05/uae-activist-ahmed-mansoor-sentenced-to-10-years-in-prison-for-social-media-posts/)

UAE: Three Lebanese men receive heavy sentences, including life, despite grave fair trial concerns, 15 May 2019, [amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2019/05/uae-three-lebanese-men-receive-heavy-sentences-including-life-despite-grave-fair-trial-concerns-2/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2019/05/uae-three-lebanese-men-receive-heavy-sentences-including-life-despite-grave-fair-trial-concerns-2/)

UAE: Ahmed Mansoor, unlawfully detained in solitary confinement for three years, must be released, 20 March 2020, [amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2020/03/uae-ahmed-mansoor-unlawfully-detained-in-solitary-confinement-for-three-years-must-be-released/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2020/03/uae-ahmed-mansoor-unlawfully-detained-in-solitary-confinement-for-three-years-must-be-released/)

UAE: Supreme Court Confirms Verdict in an Unfair Trial, 31 March 2020, [amnesty.org/en/documents/mde25/2000/2020/en/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde25/2000/2020/en/)

UAE: Nearly a decade of unjust imprisonment for 'UAE-94' dissidents, 2 July 2021, [amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2021/07/uae-nearly-a-decade-of-unjust-imprisonment-for-uae-94-dissidents-2/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2021/07/uae-nearly-a-decade-of-unjust-imprisonment-for-uae-94-dissidents-2/)

UAE: Ensure the right to remedy to hundreds of African workers following racially motivated detentions and deportations, 26 October 2021, [amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2021/10/uae-ensure-the-right-to-remedy-to-hundreds-of-african-workers-following-racially-motivated-detentions-and-deportations/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2021/10/uae-ensure-the-right-to-remedy-to-hundreds-of-african-workers-following-racially-motivated-detentions-and-deportations/)

UAE: Mass Arbitrary Detention and Deportation of Africans, 26 October 2021, [amnesty.org/en/documents/mde25/4896/2021/en/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde25/4896/2021/en/)

UAE: Dissidents arbitrarily detained beyond their sentence must be immediately released, 30 May 2022, [amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/05/uae-dissidents-arbitrarily-detained-beyond-their-sentence-must-be-immediately-released/](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/05/uae-dissidents-arbitrarily-detained-beyond-their-sentence-must-be-immediately-released/)

ANNEX 2

MATRIX of recommendations from the Previous cycle, with comments on progress

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
Theme: A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies			
141.50 Continue to strengthen the State's cooperation with treaty bodies, including the submission of periodic reports in the framework of international human rights treaties (Saudi Arabia); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5	Supported	A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented The UAE submitted its first report to the UN Committee against Torture five years later. Its report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was submitted on time.
141.48 Further strengthen its cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms (Pakistan); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5	Supported	A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies A24 Cooperation with special procedures A26 Cooperation with the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented Although it extended an invitation to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Special Rapporteur on Education in 2018, the UAE has stonewalled all UN special procedures on human rights with responsibility for civil-political rights, and those with mandates relevant to migrant labour, since 2014, when a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers resulted in a critical report.
141.51 Submit its report to the Committee against Torture and engage in a dialogue with it (Switzerland); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5	Supported	A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented The report was submitted, but five years late.
Theme: A24 Cooperation with special procedures			
141.58 Cooperate with United Nations human rights mechanisms, including by responding positively to visit requests from special procedure mandate holders (Germany); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5	Supported	A24 Cooperation with special procedures Affected persons: - general	Not implemented No affirmative requests from special procedures mandate holders to visit the country have been granted by the UAE since its last UPR cycle.
Theme: A43 Human rights policies			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>141.61 Continue to work on building national capacity in the field of human rights, in accordance with international standards (Oman);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>A43 Human rights policies</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>The UAE has passed a law for the establishment of a National Human Rights Institution (NHRI). However, over a year and a half after its announcement, the NHRI still does not offer a complaints mechanism or have an address.</p>
Theme: A44 Structure of the national human rights machinery			
<p>141.64 Promote the role of national human rights mechanisms and institutions in the protection of human rights (Bahrain);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>A44 Structure of the national human rights machinery</p> <p>S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>A law for a National Human Rights Institution has been passed, but the Institution still is not open to the public.</p>
Theme: A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)			
<p>141.74 Take the necessary measures for the establishment of a national human rights institution, including considering cooperation with countries in the region that have already established a national human rights institution (Indonesia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)</p> <p>A3 Inter-State cooperation & development assistance</p> <p>S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>A law for a National Human Rights Institution has been passed, but the Institution still is not open to the public.</p>
<p>141.80 Work towards strengthening and developing the specialized national mechanisms in the field of human rights, especially the completion of the legal procedures related to the establishment of the independent national human rights commission, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)</p> <p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework</p> <p>S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>A law for a National Human Rights Institution has been passed, but the Institution still is not open to the public and the Paris Principles are not referenced in the law.</p>
<p>141.65 Accelerate the process of setting up a national human rights institution, in the light of the Paris Principles (Mozambique);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)</p> <p>S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>A law establishing a National Human Rights Institution was not passed until May 2021, three years after the last UPR, the Institution is still not open to the public over a year and a half after its establishment, and the law does not make reference to the Paris Principles.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>141.66 Establish a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ghana) (Greece) (Nepal) (Republic of Korea) (Timor-Leste); Establish a national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The law establishing the National Human Rights Institution makes no reference to the Paris Principles.</p>
<p>141.68 Establish a national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles, and ensure its effective functioning (Republic of Moldova);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>A law for a National Human Rights Institution has been passed, but the Institution still is not open to the public and the Paris Principles are not referenced in the law.</p>
<p>141.71 Create a national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles, and establish an Ombudsman's Office (France);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>A law for a National Human Rights Institution has been passed, but the Paris Principles are not referenced in the law and there is still no institution serving an effective ombudsman function.</p>
<p>141.72 Accelerate efforts to establish a national human rights institution, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Georgia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>A law establishing a National Human Rights Institution was not passed until May 2021, three years after the last UPR, the Institution is still not open to the public over a year and a half after its establishment, and the law does not make reference to the Paris Principles.</p>
<p>141.73 Establish a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles, to monitor and examine allegations of human rights violations (Kenya);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>A law establishing a National Human Rights Institution was not passed until May 2021, three years after the last UPR, the Institution is still not open to the public over a year and a half after its establishment, and the law does not make reference to the Paris Principles.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>141.75 Establish an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Mongolia); Establish an independent national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>A law establishing a National Human Rights Institution was not passed until May 2021, but it does not make reference to the Paris Principles.</p>
<p>141.76 Ensure the swift establishment of an independent national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles (Germany);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>A law establishing a National Human Rights Institution was not passed until May 2021, three years after the last UPR, the Institution is still not open to the public over a year and a half after its establishment, and the law does not make reference to the Paris Principles.</p>
<p>141.77 Finalize the draft act on the establishment of the independent national human rights commission and make it functional (Senegal);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>The law establishing a National Human Rights Institution has been, but the Institution is still not open to the public.</p>
<p>Theme: A61 Cooperation with civil society</p>			
<p>141.88 Support civil society organizations and institutions to enable them to play their full role in the promotion and protection of human rights (Chad);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>A61 Cooperation with civil society D45 Freedom of association S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>There are no independent civil society organizations operating legally inside the UAE, and under Article 5 of the Law on Public Benefit Associations, no nongovernmental organization can be established without the government's permission.</p>
<p>Theme: B31 Equality & non-discrimination</p>			
<p>141.90 Adopt a comprehensive political and legislative framework for the prevention of, and the fight against, discrimination in all its forms (Honduras);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality & non-discrimination A42 Institutions & policies - General A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality</p> <p>Affected persons: - vulnerable persons/groups</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>There is no comprehensive legislative framework against discrimination in place, and the UAE maintains reservations against core provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>141.89 Strengthen state programmes aimed at promoting tolerance of and respect for cultural diversity, and at combating discrimination, hatred and extremism (Belarus);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality & non-discrimination G1 Members of minorities S10 SDG 10 - inequality</p> <p>Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE is using “counselling” for those “adopting extremist thought” to arbitrarily detain prisoners, including dissidents and human rights lawyer Mohamed al-Roken, past the end of prison sentences.</p>
Theme: B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism			
<p>141.124 Guarantee that the application of the anti-terrorism law and the cybercrime law is not an obstacle to the legitimate activities of citizens, human rights defenders and the media (Switzerland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism H1 Human rights defenders S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - media - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The counterterrorism law (No. 7 of 2014) specifically is being used to keep human rights defender Mohamed al-Roken and other prisoners of conscience behind bars even after their court-ordered prison sentences have ended.</p>
Theme: D29 Domestic violence			
<p>141.177 Work on the adoption of the law on combating domestic violence (Tunisia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>D29 Domestic violence F12 Discrimination against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Implemented</p> <p>The UAE passed Decree of Federal Act No. 10 of 2019 on Protection from Family Violence in August 2019; it went into effect later, in March 2020. Amnesty International does not have information on how effective the law and its implementation have been in combating domestic violence.</p>
Theme: D43 Freedom of opinion and expression			
<p>141.121 Establish in national legislation the right to freedom of expression and to information, and mechanisms to guarantee its full respect and protection (Mexico);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>D43 Freedom of opinion and expression A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A42 Institutions & policies - General S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE retains many laws punishing freedom of expression, and criminalization of expression critical of the country's rulers was retained in the new Code of Crimes and Punishments adopted in 2021.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
141.119 Continue to work to amend the Publications and Publishing Act, thus contributing to enhancing freedom of expression, in conformity with the relevant international human rights standards (Lebanon); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5	Supported	D43 Freedom of opinion and expression A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general - media	Not implemented The law on publications and other laws continue to criminalize legitimate forms of free expression, such as criticizing the rulers of the country.
141.112 Protect freedom of expression and freedom of association (France); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5	Supported	D43 Freedom of opinion and expression D45 Freedom of association S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general	Not implemented Freedom of expression remains subject to criminal sanctions under many laws, and dissidents such as human rights defender Ahmed Mansoor are imprisoned solely because of their exercise of the right to freedom of expression.

Theme: D51 Administration of justice & fair trial

141.134 Strengthen the independence of the judiciary. Ensure the right to a fair trial for all without discrimination: in particular, reject evidence obtained by torture, and ensure that all arrests are subject to judicial oversight without exception (Czechia); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5	Supported	D51 Administration of justice & fair trial D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment B31 Equality & non-discrimination S10 SDG 10 - inequality S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - judges, lawyers and prosecutors	Not implemented The "confession" of Lebanese national Abdel Rahman Chouman, which he told the court was extracted under torture, was explicitly relied on by the court convicting him as evidence. In 2021 hundreds of African nationals targeted in racist mass arrests were denied all judicial process in relation to their detention and deportation.
141.141 Take steps to ensure that all detainees have access to a fair and transparent trial (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5	Supported	D51 Administration of justice & fair trial S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty	Not implemented The UAE arbitrarily detained and deported hundreds of racially targeted African nationals in summer 2021. None of those detained and deported was given a fair trial. In Amnesty International's interviews with over a dozen of the victims, not one had even seen a courtroom or been able to call an attorney.

Theme: E51 Right to education - General

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>141.159 Put in place access and non-discrimination measures, enabling all boys and girls residing in its country to fully enjoy their right to education (Paraguay);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>E51 Right to education - General B31 Equality & non-discrimination S04 SDG 4 - education S10 SDG 10 - inequality</p> <p>Affected persons: - children - girls</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>Children born into the stateless population in the UAE do not have access to the free public school system.</p>

Theme: F11 Advancement of women

<p>141.186 Work towards enhancing gender equality in society, including by removing impediments to women's free movement and to their free choice of profession and employment (Estonia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>F11 Advancement of women F12 Discrimination against women F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection D41 Freedom of movement E31 Right to work E32 Right to just and favourable conditions of work S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work</p> <p>Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>A 2020 amendment (Decree of Federal Act No. 5 of 2020) improved Article 72 of the Personal Status Law by removing explicit restrictions on a married woman's right to work. However, under the new version of Article 72, a judge may still restrict a spouse's right to leave the house or work based on factors including "canon law or custom" and "the interests of the family." A large-scale reform of the Personal Status Law in 2020 (Decree of Federal Act No. 29 of 2020) explicitly does not apply to Muslim Emirati nationals.</p>
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Theme: F12 Discrimination against women

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
141.173 Review regulations regarding women in the Penal Code and in the Personal Status Law (Republic of Korea); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5	Supported	F12 Discrimination against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Partially implemented In 2016 (by Decree of Federal Act No. 7 of 2016), the UAE removed Article 53.1 of its Penal Code which stated that a husband has the right to "discipline" his wife. In 2019 (by Decree of Federal Act No. 8 of 2019) the UAE removed Article 56.1 of the Personal Status Law which had stated that a husband has the right to "courteous obedience" from his wife. However, the major 2020 reforms of the Personal Status Law (passed in Decree of Federal Act No. 29 of 2020) explicitly do not apply to Muslim Emirati nationals.

Theme: F13 Violence against women

141.179 Enact comprehensive legislation to address violence against women, including the recognition of domestic violence as an offence (Belgium); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5	Supported	F13 Violence against women D29 Domestic violence F12 Discrimination against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Partially implemented The UAE has passed legislation outlawing domestic violence, through Decree of Federal Act No. 10 of 2019. The definition of "family violence" under Article 3 of that act remains a concern, as it refers to family violence vaguely as conduct that "transgresses the sovereignty, guardianship, sustenance, breadwinning role, authority, or responsibility of" the perpetrator.
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Theme: G4 Migrants

141.209 Further facilitate consular protection for migrant workers, including by informing the foreign consulate without delay in case of arrest or detention of nationals (Viet Nam); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5	Supported	G4 Migrants D33 Arbitrary arrest and detention S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - migrants	Not implemented In the summer 2021 mass deportation of African nationals, the victims were not afforded access to consular support.
141.216 Establish measures to facilitate access to justice, interpretation services and quality legal aid for migrant workers, stateless persons and domestic workers (Sierra Leone); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5	Supported	G4 Migrants D51 Administration of justice & fair trial B51 Right to an effective remedy S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work S10 SDG 10 - inequality S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - migrants - non-citizens - stateless persons	Not implemented In the summer 2021 mass deportation of African nationals, the majority of victims did not have an opportunity to contact any party outside the prison at all, let alone to receive legal aid.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>141.210 Continue to cooperate with the countries of origin of migrant workers, in order to better protect their rights (Mauritania);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>G4 Migrants E32 Right to just and favourable conditions of work S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work S10 SDG 10 - inequality</p> <p>Affected persons: - migrants</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>In the summer 2021 mass deportation of African nationals, the victims did not receive consular support and deportations were carried out in a way disrespectful of the interests of sending countries as the Emirati authorities falsified negative Covid-19 test results for the deportees, who in fact had not been either protected from or tested for infection prior to deportation.</p>
<p>141.228 Continue its efforts in the promotion and protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, in particular pregnant migrants (Viet Nam);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>G4 Migrants F12 Discrimination against women F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work S10 SDG 10 - inequality</p> <p>Affected persons: - women - migrants - vulnerable persons/groups</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>In documenting the summer 2021 mass deportation of African nationals, Amnesty International took testimony from a pregnant Cameroonian woman who was maltreated by denial of access to medical care while in detention and suffered drastic weight loss despite being several months into her pregnancy.</p>
<p>Theme: H1 Human rights defenders</p>			
<p>141.127 Ensure the protection of human rights defenders (France);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders</p> <p>Affected persons: - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>Human rights work is not permitted within the UAE and the most prominent nationals engaged in defence of human rights over the past decade, Mohamed al-Mansoori, Mohamed al-Roken and Ahmed Mansoor, are in prison because of their human rights work.</p>
<p>141.128 Take steps to protect human rights defenders (Norway);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders</p> <p>Affected persons: - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE's national human rights defenders are in prison and independent international human rights groups, including UN special procedures covering civil and political rights, are not permitted to investigate human rights violations in the country.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>141.129 Take measures to prevent acts of harassment and intimidation of human rights defenders and journalists (Latvia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>H1 Human rights defenders D43 Freedom of opinion and expression S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - media - human rights defenders 	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>Human rights defenders Mohamed al-Mansoori, Ahmed Mansoor and Mohamed al-Roken are in prison because of their human rights work, with al-Roken even being arbitrarily detained past the end of his court-ordered prison sentence on the pretext of "counselling" for "adopting extremist thought."</p>
Theme: A12 Acceptance of international norms			
<p>141.28 Ratify those international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, in particular, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and consider withdrawing its reservations to articles 2 (f), 9, 15 (2), 16 and 29 (1) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Honduras);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms A13 Reservations D32 Enforced disappearances F12 Discrimination against women G4 Migrants S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S10 SDG 10 - inequality S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - women - migrants - disappeared persons 	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not taken any of these steps with respect to international human rights law.</p>
<p>141.17 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and enhance cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms (Austria);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment E1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - general 	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not taken these steps with respect to international human rights law and has not acceded to the two principal international human rights Covenants.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>141.18 Become a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Allow, without delay, visits of the representatives of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, and issue a standing invitation to the thematic special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Czechia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms A24 Cooperation with special procedures D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment D32 Enforced disappearances S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - disappeared persons</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not acceded to any of these international human rights instruments and continues to deny access to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council with mandates covering civil and political rights.</p>
<p>141.35 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and fully align its legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute (Latvia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B11 International humanitarian law B52 Impunity D51 Administration of justice & fair trial S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not ratified the Rome Statute.</p>
<p>141.32 Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and incorporate that offence into its national legislation (Argentina);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D32 Enforced disappearances S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - disappeared persons</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not acceded to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and in the summer 2021 mass detention and deportation of African nationals held hundreds of individuals entirely incommunicado in conditions amounting to enforced disappearance.</p>
<p>141.33 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Portugal);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms B11 International humanitarian law B52 Impunity D51 Administration of justice & fair trial S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not ratified the Rome Statute.</p>
<p>141.34 Ratify the Rome Statute, including the provisions on the crime of aggression (Liechtenstein);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms B11 International humanitarian law B52 Impunity D51 Administration of justice & fair trial S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not ratified the Rome Statute.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>141.8 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Armenia) (Benin) (France) (Portugal); Accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p>
<p>141.11 Accede to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE is still not a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, nor to its Protocols.</p>
<p>141.13 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Chile) (Iceland) (Liechtenstein); Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation D23 Death penalty</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not ratified either the core Covenant or its Protocols, and its courts continue to apply the death penalty.</p>
<p>141.15 Establish an official moratorium on executions, and ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Second Optional Protocol, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Slovakia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation D23 Death penalty</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not ratified either the core Covenant or its Protocols, and its courts continue to apply the death penalty.</p>
<p>141.16 Ratify and accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation D32 Enforced disappearances E1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation G4 Migrants S10 SDG 10 - inequality S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general - migrants - disappeared persons</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not ratified any of these international human rights instruments.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>141.1 Sign and ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other core international human rights conventions (Italy);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation E1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not ratified the two core international human rights Covenants.</p>
<p>141.2 Accelerate steps to ratify core international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Republic of Korea);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation E1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not ratified the two core international human rights Covenants.</p>
<p>141.5 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in order to strengthen protection of the human rights of foreigners residing in the United Arab Emirates (Japan);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation E1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation</p> <p>Affected persons: - general - non-citizens</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not ratified the two core international human rights Covenants.</p>
<p>141.23 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark) (Portugal);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not ratified the Convention against Torture and its Protocol.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>141.24 Ensure the impartial investigation of all allegations of torture, and move towards ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Finland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>In the case of Lebanese national Abdel Rahman Chouman, there was no impartial investigation of the defendant's allegations of torture, and in fact the court explicitly relied on the "confession" the defendant said was extracted under torture as evidence. No impartial investigation has been made into the conditions of detention of human rights defender Ahmed Mansoor, which likely amount to mental torture.</p>
<p>141.30 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France) (Portugal);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D32 Enforced disappearances S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - disappeared persons</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not ratified the Convention against enforced disappearance.</p>
<p>141.39 Accede to and implement the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Kenya);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality G7 Stateless persons S10 SDG 10 - inequality</p> <p>Affected persons: - stateless persons</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not acceded to the core international instruments recognizing the legal concept and rights of the refugee.</p>
<p>141.40 Accede to and fully implement the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality G7 Stateless persons S10 SDG 10 - inequality</p> <p>Affected persons: - stateless persons</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not acceded to the core international instruments recognizing the legal concept and rights of the refugee.</p>
<p>141.6 Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Armenia) (Benin) (France); Accede to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Australia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms E1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>141.36 Ratify the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Paraguay);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms E32 Right to just and favourable conditions of work G8 Non-citizens S10 SDG 10 - inequality</p> <p>Affected persons: - women - migrants</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not ratified this Convention.</p>
<p>141.22 Take further steps, and provide the necessary resources, to ensure the effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including the ratification of the two remaining Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Slovakia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection</p> <p>Affected persons: - children - persons affected by armed conflict</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>Since its last UPR cycle, the UAE has not acceded to either of the remaining two Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child – neither the Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, of concern because of Emirati involvement in the war in Yemen, nor the Protocol on a Communications Procedure, which might lead to better enforcement of the rights in the Convention. The UAE does not permit stateless children born in the country to access the free system of public schools, contrary to Art. 28.1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which states that “primary education” shall be “compulsory and available for all” children, without restriction by nationality.</p>
<p>141.20 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (France) (Liechtenstein) (Paraguay);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection F35 Children in armed conflict S10 SDG 10 - inequality</p> <p>Affected persons: - children - persons affected by armed conflict</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not ratified this Protocol.</p>
<p>141.21 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Liechtenstein) (Paraguay);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A12 Acceptance of international norms F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S10 SDG 10 - inequality</p> <p>Affected persons: - children</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has not ratified this protocol.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
141.25 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh) (Ghana); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms G4 Migrants S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - migrants	Not implemented The UAE has not ratified this treaty.

Theme: A13 Reservations

141.45 Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and introduce amendments to its national family law to ensure the equal status and rights of women in all matters (Canada); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A13 Reservations A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B31 Equality & non-discrimination D8 Rights related to marriage & family F12 Discrimination against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - women	Not implemented The UAE has not withdrawn its reservations to this Convention, including reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, and the large-scale reforms in 2020 of its Personal Status Law do not apply to Muslim Emirati women.
141.46 Withdraw the reservations to article 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and introduce legislative reforms that provide equal rights to women in the fields of marriage, divorce, property relations, custody of children and inheritance (Uruguay); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A13 Reservations A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D26 Conditions of detention F12 Discrimination against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - women - children	Not implemented The UAE has not withdrawn this reservation, and its 2020 reform of its Personal Status Law did not include Emirati Muslim women within its scope.
141.47 Adopt and implement equal nationality rights to guarantee, in particular, women's rights and gender equality, including by lifting reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Kenya); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A13 Reservations D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality F12 Discrimination against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - women	Not implemented The UAE has not withdrawn its reservations to the Convention and its law continues to discriminate against women with respect to the transmission of nationality to children.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
141.42 Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Latvia); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A13 Reservations F12 Discrimination against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - women	Not implemented The UAE has not withdrawn its reservations.
141.43 Withdraw its reservations to articles 2, 15 and 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Finland); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A13 Reservations F12 Discrimination against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - women	Not implemented The UAE has not withdrawn its reservations.
Theme: A24 Cooperation with special procedures			
141.52 Issue a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Portugal); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A24 Cooperation with special procedures Affected persons: - general	Not implemented The UAE continues to deny access and disregard requests to visit the country by special procedures of the Human Rights Council with mandates covering civil and political rights.
141.53 Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Kenya); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A24 Cooperation with special procedures Affected persons: - general	Not implemented The UAE continues to deny access and disregard requests to visit the country by special procedures of the Human Rights Council with mandates covering civil and political rights.
141.56 Respond positively to the pending visit requests by the special procedure mandate holders, and consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Latvia); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A24 Cooperation with special procedures Affected persons: - general	Not implemented The UAE continues to deny access and disregard requests to visit the country by special procedures of the Human Rights Council with mandates covering civil and political rights.
141.54 Issue a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, and accept a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A24 Cooperation with special procedures H1 Human rights defenders Affected persons: - human rights defenders	Not implemented The UAE continues to deny access and disregard requests to visit the country by special procedures of the Human Rights Council with mandates covering civil and political rights and has not accepted a visit by the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders specifically.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>141.57 Fully cooperate with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, and accept the pending requests to carry out country visits, including from the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (Netherlands);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A24 Cooperation with special procedures H1 Human rights defenders</p> <p>Affected persons: - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE continues to deny access and disregard requests to visit the country by special procedures of the Human Rights Council with mandates covering civil and political rights, and has not accepted a visit by the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders specifically.</p>
Theme: A41 Constitutional and legislative framework			
<p>141.10 Strengthen the constitutional right to freedom of expression by becoming a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Germany);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D43 Freedom of opinion and expression D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE has still not ratified the Covenant, and the right to freedom of expression is not adequately protected in its national laws.</p>
Theme: B31 Equality & non-discrimination			
<p>141.92 Take policy measures to promote tolerance and non-discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation (Iceland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>B31 Equality & non-discrimination S10 SDG 10 - inequality</p> <p>Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE continues to criminalize "sodomy" between consenting adult men and in June 2022 its Media Regulatory Office banned the showing of an international film in the country on the grounds that it depicted a same-sex kiss.</p>
Theme: D23 Death penalty			
<p>141.97 Abolish the death penalty for all crimes, and commute all existing death sentences (Austria);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>D23 Death penalty S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE retains the death penalty, and its courts continue to hand down new death sentences, which continue to be implemented.</p>
<p>141.99 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, as a first step towards its full abolition (Portugal);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>D23 Death penalty S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>UAE courts continue to hand down new death sentences, which continue to be implemented.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
141.100 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, as the first step towards its abolition (Slovenia); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	D23 Death penalty S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general - persons deprived of their liberty	Not implemented UAE courts continue to hand down new death sentences, which continue to be implemented.
141.101 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, as a step towards the complete abolition of this practice (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	D23 Death penalty S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general - persons deprived of their liberty	Not implemented UAE courts continue to hand down new death sentences, which continue to be implemented.
141.102 Reinstate a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to abolishing the practice (Belgium); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	D23 Death penalty S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general - persons deprived of their liberty	Not implemented UAE courts continue to hand down new death sentences, which continue to be implemented.
141.103 Ensure a moratorium on executions, and consider the complete abolition of the death penalty (France); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	D23 Death penalty S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general - persons deprived of their liberty	Not implemented UAE courts continue to hand down new death sentences, which continue to be implemented.
141.104 Give effect to a moratorium on executions, with the aim of abolishing the death penalty (Ireland); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	D23 Death penalty S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general - persons deprived of their liberty	Not implemented UAE courts continue to hand down new death sentences, which continue to be implemented.
141.105 Consider the adoption of a de jure moratorium on executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Italy); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	D23 Death penalty S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general - persons deprived of their liberty	Not implemented UAE courts continue to hand down new death sentences, which continue to be implemented.
Theme: D26 Conditions of detention			
141.110 Prohibit the practice of secret detention, and institute safeguards against torture and other ill-treatment (Italy); Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	D26 Conditions of detention D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general - persons deprived of their liberty	Not implemented In the summer 2021, mass detention of African nationals, the victims were held in secret and Emirati authorities subjected them to ill-treatment.
Theme: D33 Arbitrary arrest and detention			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>141.143 Implement existing laws to inform detainees promptly of the charges against them, and permit access to legal counsel for all those accused of crimes, while affording fair and transparent proceedings by an independent and impartial tribunal with all the fair trial guarantees necessary for an accused's defence (United States of America);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>D33 Arbitrary arrest and detention D26 Conditions of detention D51 Administration of justice & fair trial S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>In the summer 2021, mass detention of African nationals, Emirati authorities did not respect any of the forms and guarantees of due process cited in this recommendation.</p>
<p>141.142 Inform without delay all persons deprived of their liberty of all the charges brought against them, and establish a central register of all detainees, in order to guarantee that their families can immediately locate their whereabouts (Chile);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>D33 Arbitrary arrest and detention D51 Administration of justice & fair trial D26 Conditions of detention S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>There is no publicly accessible registry of detainees, and there continue to be cases of arbitrary detention in which those detained are not timely informed of what charges they may face, as illustrated on both counts in the case of the summer 2021 mass detention of African nationals.</p>
Theme: D43 Freedom of opinion and expression			
<p>141.123 Amend the cybercrime law, the anti-terrorism law and provisions of the Penal Code restricting freedom of expression, in order to bring them into conformity with international standards (Sweden);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>D43 Freedom of opinion and expression A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>In 2021, the UAE passed a new Code on Crimes and Punishments superseding the old Penal Code and a new, additional law on cybercrimes, both of which contain provisions suppressing and criminalizing freedom of expression. The counterterrorism laws continue to retain provision incompatible with the right to freedom of expression.</p>
<p>141.115 Review the legal framework and amendments preventing freedom of expression (Norway);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>D43 Freedom of opinion and expression A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>In 2021, the UAE passed a new Code on Crimes and Punishments superseding the old Penal Code and a new, additional law on cybercrimes, both of which contain provisions suppressing and criminalizing freedom of expression. The counterterrorism laws continue to retain provision incompatible with the right to freedom of expression.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>141.116 Take concrete measures to ensure the right to freedom of expression, and review legislation preventing the exercise of the right to freedom of expression (Slovenia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>D43 Freedom of opinion and expression A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>In 2021 the UAE passed a new Code on Crimes and Punishments superseding the old Penal Code and a new, additional law on cybercrimes, both of which contain provisions suppressing and criminalizing freedom of expression. The counterterrorism laws continue to retain provisions incompatible with the right to freedom of expression. Authorities continue to issue warnings and summons against individuals exercising their right to freedom of expression.</p>
<p>141.117 Continue to take steps to uphold freedom of expression by reviewing restrictive articles within its domestic legal framework, ensuring that legislation is fully aligned with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Netherlands);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>D43 Freedom of opinion and expression A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>In 2021, the UAE passed a new Code on Crimes and Punishments superseding the old Penal Code and a new, additional law on cybercrimes, both of which contain provisions suppressing and criminalizing freedom of expression. The counterterrorism laws continue to retain provision incompatible with the right to freedom of expression.</p>
<p>141.120 Uphold freedom of expression in traditional and online media by removing from relevant laws the restrictions on expressions critical of State officials and institutions and the related administrative and judicial penalties (Canada);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>D43 Freedom of opinion and expression A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - media</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The new Code on Crimes and Punishments adopted in 2021 retains and reproduces the criminalization of expressions critical of state officials that were found in the old Penal Code.</p>
<p>141.125 Demonstrate greater respect for freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly, including by allowing individuals to criticize the Government and hold peaceful demonstrations, and revising the cybercrime law to be consistent with principles of free expression (United States of America);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>D43 Freedom of opinion and expression D44 Right to peaceful assembly A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>In 2021, the UAE passed a new Code on Crimes and Punishments superseding the old Penal Code and a new, additional law on cybercrimes, both of which contain provisions suppressing and criminalizing freedom of expression. Various provisions of law continue to overbroadly restrict the right to peaceful assembly.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>141.132 Align its legislation with international human rights obligations on freedom of expression, and take concrete measures to protect human rights defenders, including from reprisals for cooperating with the United Nations (Austria);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>D43 Freedom of opinion and expression H1 Human rights defenders A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE continues to retain many laws criminalizing the exercise of freedom of expression, and to imprison Emirati human rights defenders Mohamed al-Roken, Mohamed al-Mansoori and Ahmed Mansoor. The charges on which Ahmed Mansoor is imprisoned include "damaging the reputation and prestige of the state before international bodies and organizations."</p>
Theme: E51 Right to education - General			
<p>141.158 Guarantee mandatory and free primary education for all children living in its territory (Peru);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>E51 Right to education - General E52 primary education S04 SDG 4 - education</p> <p>Affected persons: - children</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE does not permit stateless children born in the country to access the free system of public schools, contrary to Art. 28.1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which states that "primary education" shall be "compulsory and available for all" children, without restriction by nationality.</p>
Theme: F12 Discrimination against women			
<p>141.172 Enact legislative reforms to ensure non-discrimination against women, including in relation to marriage, divorce and inheritance (Sweden);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>F12 Discrimination against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE's 2020 reform of its Personal Status Law did not include Emirati Muslim women within its scope.</p>
<p>141.170 Modify the laws to enable Emirati women to pass their nationality on to their children (Sierra Leone);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>F12 Discrimination against women D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>Affected persons: - women - children</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>Emirati law continues to discriminate against women with respect to the transmission of nationality to children.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>141.171 Take legislative measures to enable Emirati women to transfer nationality to their children without restrictions (Slovakia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>F12 Discrimination against women D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - women - children 	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The basic rule of Emirati nationality law continues to be that Emirati women having children with non-Emirati men shall not transmit their nationality to their children. Only special discretionary action taken subsequently by the executive branch, and subject to restrictive conditions, will allow such children to obtain the Emirati nationality of their mothers.</p>
<p>141.192 Continue efforts to tackle gender discrimination and inequality for all women and children, independently of their status and nationality (Portugal);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>F12 Discrimination against women F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection B31 Equality & non-discrimination S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S10 SDG 10 - inequality</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - women - children - migrants - non-citizens 	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE's 2020 reform of its Personal Status Law did not include Emirati Muslim women within its scope.</p>
Theme: G4 Migrants			
<p>141.205 Adopt the necessary legal framework to ensure that migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees, including children, fully enjoy their rights, according to international standards (Brazil);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>G4 Migrants G5 Refugees & asylum seekers F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S10 SDG 10 - inequality</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - children - migrants - refugees & asylum seekers 	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE is not a party to the international conventions guaranteeing migrant and refugee rights, and its domestic legislative framework provides no recognition of the legal concept of a refugee.</p>
Theme: H1 Human rights defenders			
<p>141.130 Take the necessary measures to ensure that human rights defenders can carry out their work in a safe environment, free from harassment and intimidation (Belgium);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>H1 Human rights defenders</p> <p>Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - human rights defenders 	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>The UAE continues to imprison Emirati human rights defenders Mohamed al-Roken, Mohamed al-Mansoori and Ahmed Mansoor for their human rights work.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>141.131 Enhance efforts to guarantee the full exercise of the rights to freedom of expression and association, and ensure a safe environment conducive to the work of human rights defenders and civil society organizations (Italy);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/38/14/Add.1 - Para. 6</p>	Noted	<p>H1 Human rights defenders D43 Freedom of opinion and expression D45 Freedom of association S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>Affected persons: - human rights defenders</p>	<p>Not implemented</p> <p>Recent legal reforms, such as the passage of the new Code of Crimes and Punishments and a new, additional cybercrimes law in 2021, maintain and consolidate restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression and association. The legal framework remains incompatible with the establishment of civil society organizations independent of the government, in human rights or other fields.</p>