

Stakeholder submission for the 41st session of the Universal Periodic Review

Report on Bahrain

The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) is a campaign coalition of over 600 non-government organizations in over one hundred countries. Following the historic achievement of the adoption of the nuclear weapons ban treaty, ICAN now campaigns for all States to sign, ratify or accede to the Treaty as a matter of urgency, take measures towards the global elimination of all nuclear weapons, and provide assistance to the victims of the humanitarian and environmental impact of nuclear weapon tests in the Pacific and elsewhere.

ICAN was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2017 for "its work to draw attention to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and for its groundbreaking efforts to achieve a treaty-based prohibition of such weapons."

National Human Rights Framework

The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons has clear references to and implications for human rights law and practice. Preambular paragraph 8 reaffirms "the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law" The most relevant rights concern from a nuclear weapons attack is the right to life, other relevant rights concerns include the prohibition of inhuman and degrading treatment, the right to a home and to property, as well as rights violations resulting from nuclear weapons testing.

ICAN welcomes that Bahrain has indicated its support for the TPNW by voting in favour of its adoption in 2017, and by consistently voting in favour of an annual UN General Assembly resolution since 2018 that calls upon all states to sign, ratify, or accede to the treaty "at the earliest possible date".



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ICAN now calls upon Bahrain to sign, ratify or accede to the TPNW.