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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Twenty-ninth session**  
Geneva, 15-26 January 2018

### **Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\***

**United Arab Emirates**

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\* The annex is being issued without formal editing in English.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction .....	3
I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process .....	3
A. Presentation by the State under review .....	3
B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review .....	3
II. Conclusions and/or recommendations.....	3
Annex	
Composition of the delegation .....	17

## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-ninth session from 15 to 26 January 2018. The review of the United Arab Emirates was held at the 12th meeting, on 22 January 2018. The delegation of the United Arab Emirates was headed by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Anwar Mohammad Gargash. At its 17th meeting, held on 25 January 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on the United Arab Emirates.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the United Arab Emirates: Egypt, Peru and the Republic of Korea.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of the United Arab Emirates:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/ARE/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/ARE/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/ARE/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Czechia, Germany, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to the United Arab Emirates through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

### I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 2 February 2018]

#### A. Presentation by the State under review

#### B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 97 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

### II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. **The following recommendations will be examined by the United Arab Emirates, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council:**

6.1. **Sign and ratify the two International Covenants and other core international human rights conventions (Italy);**

6.2. **Accelerate the 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);**

6.3. **Consider the possibility of acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Slovenia);**

- 6.4. Continue work on accession to the key international human rights instruments, including the two core treaties, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ukraine);
- 6.5. Ratify early 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);
- 6.6. 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);
- 6.7. Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Uruguay) / Consider the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Peru);
- 6.8. Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Armenia) (Benin) (France) (Portugal) / Accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);
- 6.9. Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ghana) (Uruguay) / Consider the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Peru) / Consider acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.10. Strengthen the constitutional right of freedom of expression by becoming a state party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Germany);
- 6.11. Accede to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);
- 6.12. Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ghana) / Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.13. 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);
- 6.14. Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ghana) / Consider acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.15. 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);
- 6.16. 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);
- 6.17. 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);**

6.18. **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 on 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 human rights special procedures of the Human Rights Council that requested so and issue a standing invitation to the thematic special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Czechia);**

6.19. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Liechtenstein);**

6.20. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (France) (Liechtenstein) (Paraguay);**

6.21. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Liechtenstein) (Paraguay);**

6.22. **Take further steps and provide necessary resources to ensure effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including ratification of two remaining Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Slovakia);**

6.23. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark) (Portugal);**

6.24. **Ensure impartial investigations into 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);**

6.25. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh) (Ghana);**

6.26. **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Burkina Faso);**

6.27. **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families together with other relevant laws (Philippines);**

6.28. **Ratify international human rights instruments that it is not yet a party to, in particular, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and consider withdrawing 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);**

6.29. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the International Labour Organization Convention no. 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers, and consider the human rights of trafficked persons at the centre of any anti-trafficking policies and measures that the country adopts (Afghanistan);**

6.30. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France) (Portugal);**

- 6.31. Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Greece);
- 6.32. Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as well as incorporate that offence into its national legislation (Argentina);
- 6.33. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Portugal);
- 6.34. Ratify the Rome Statute, including the provisions on the crime of aggression (Liechtenstein);
- 6.35. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and fully align its legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute (Latvia);
- 6.36. Ratify International Labour Organization Convention no. 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers (Paraguay);
- 6.37. Consider ratifying Convention International Labour Organization Convention No. 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers (Burkina Faso);
- 6.38. Ratify International Labour Organization Convention no. 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers and adapt its national legislation in accordance with this treaty (Chile);
- 6.39. Accede to and implement the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Kenya);
- 6.40. 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);
- 6.41. Continue to undertake effective measures to further promote and protect human rights in the country, including through accession to international conventions and covenants in this sphere (Uzbekistan);
- 6.42. Withdraw reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Latvia);
- 6.43. Withdraw its reservations to articles 2, 15, and 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Finland);
- 6.44. Consider withdrawing its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and harmonise the national legislation with the obligations under the Convention (Mongolia);
- 6.45. 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 equal status and rights of women in all matters (Canada);
- 6.46. 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);
- 6.47. Adopt and implement equal nationality rights to guarantee, in particular women's rights and gender equality, including removing reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Kenya);
- 6.48. Further strengthen its cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms (Pakistan);

- 6.49. **Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.50. **Continue to strengthen the State's cooperation with treaty bodies, including the submission of due periodic reports in the framework of international human rights treaties (Saudi Arabia);**
- 6.51. **Submit its report to the Committee against Torture and engage in a dialogue with it (Switzerland);**
- 6.52. **Issue a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Portugal);**
- 6.53. **Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures (Kenya);**
- 6.54. **Issue a standing invitation to the Human Rights Council's special procedures, and accept a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders (Sweden);**
- 6.55. **Enhance cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and extend a standing invitation to all special procedures (Cyprus);**
- 6.56. **Respond positively to the pending visit requests by the special procedures mandate holders and consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);**
- 6.57. **Fully cooperate with the special procedures and accept the pending invitations to carry out country visits, including from the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders (Netherlands);**
- 6.58. **Cooperate with United Nations human rights mechanisms, including by responding positively to visiting requests by special procedure mandate holders (Germany);**
- 6.59. **Continue its efforts in promoting and protecting the lives of its people, particularly children and share best practices in youth empowerment (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 6.60. **Adopt a national family policy (Oman);**
- 6.61. **Continue to work on building national capacity in the field of human rights in accordance with international standards (Oman);**
- 6.62. **Establish a relevant monitoring mechanism to enhance effectiveness of implementation of the National Programme on promoting tolerance (Russian Federation);**
- 6.63. **Continue its efforts to promote and protect human rights in line with its national priorities and international obligations (Pakistan);**
- 6.64. **Promote the role of national human rights mechanisms and institutions in the protection of human rights (Bahrain);**
- 6.65. **Accelerate the process of setting up the national human rights institution in the light of the Paris Principles (Mozambique);**
- 6.66. **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);**
- 6.67. **Consider establishing a national human rights institution (India);**
- 6.68. **Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles and ensure its effective functioning (Republic of Moldova);**

- 6.69. Take measures to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Botswana);
- 6.70. Promote the establishment of the national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Mexico);
- 6.71. Create a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles and establish an Ombudsman (France);
- 6.72. Accelerate efforts to establish a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Georgia);
- 6.73. Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles to monitor and examine allegations of human rights violations (Kenya);
- 6.74. Take 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);
- 6.75. 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);
- 6.76. Ensure the swift establishment of an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Germany);
- 6.77. Finalize the draft law creating the independent national human rights commission and make it functional (Senegal);
- 6.78. Clarify the mandate and scope of the independent national human rights commission (Egypt);
- 6.79. Accelerate the process of adopting the draft law on the creation of the independent national human rights commission in line with the Paris Principles and the draft law on combating domestic violence (Gabon);
- 6.80. Work towards strengthening and developing the specialised 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);
- 6.81. Keep up with the State's voluntary pledges and commitments, including on establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);
- 6.82. Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles and strengthen, by clarifying its mandate, the national institution for the future of women in line with the Beijing Principles (Honduras);
- 6.83. Develop initiatives in the area of promotion and protection of human rights for the enforcement of the law within the framework of the national human rights action plan (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.84. Continue its efforts to develop a national plan for protecting and promoting human rights (Maldives);
- 6.85. Continue promoting the rights of vulnerable groups through national strategies that have already been defined (Senegal);
- 6.86. Strengthen efforts to promote education and training on human rights (Georgia) (Greece) / Strengthen its efforts to promote education and training on human rights (Timor-Leste);
- 6.87. Activate the role of civil society organisations in raising awareness and increasing education in the field of human rights (Bahrain);

- 6.88. Support civil society organizations and institutions to enable them to play their full role in the promotion and protection of human rights (Chad);
- 6.89. Strengthen state programmes aimed at promoting tolerance and respect of cultural diversity, combatting discrimination, hatred and extremism (Belarus);
- 6.90. Adopt a comprehensive political and legislative framework for the prevention of and the fight against discrimination under any criteria (Honduras);
- 6.91. Take further steps to ensure submission of complaints on an equal footing and without discrimination for any reason on all matters that constitute a violation of human rights (Jordan);
- 6.92. Take policy measures to promote tolerance and non-discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation (Iceland);
- 6.93. Take appropriate steps to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons and ensure that protection is provided to victims of sexual assault and perpetrators are identified, prosecuted, and held accountable (United States of America);
- 6.94. Continue to promote economic and social sustainable development to lay a solid foundation for the enjoyment of all human rights by its people (China);
- 6.95. Protect bio-diversity and stop disastrous environmental impacts such as threats to the security of migrant birds, destruction of live coral cover, change of natural water flow and destruction of natural seabed when constructing manmade islands in the United Arab Emirates (Kenya);
- 6.96. Consider abolishing the death penalty (Mozambique);
- 6.97. Abolish the death penalty for all crimes and commute all existing death sentences (Austria);
- 6.98. Give due consideration to the legal abolition of the death penalty as well as to the commutation of all death sentences to terms of imprisonment (Liechtenstein);
- 6.99. Establish a moratorium on the death penalty as a first step towards its full abolition (Portugal);
- 6.100. Establish a moratorium on the death penalty as the first step toward its abolition (Slovenia);
- 6.101. Establish a moratorium on the death penalty as a step towards complete abolition of this practice (Australia);
- 6.102. Reinstate a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view of abolishing the practice (Belgium);
- 6.103. Ensure a moratorium on executions and consider the complete abolition of the death penalty (France);
- 6.104. Give effect to a moratorium on executions with the aim of abolishing the death penalty (Ireland);
- 6.105. Consider the adoption of a de jure moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Italy);
- 6.106. Further consider establishing a moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Montenegro);
- 6.107. Commute all death sentences in respect of drug offences and other non-lethal crimes; and amend legislation such that the death penalty is only available in respect of the “most serious crimes” and compliant with

international minimal standards (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

6.108. Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its abolition and commute the death sentences handed down for non-violent crimes, which should not be considered as being the most serious, such as drug trafficking or those related to freedom of expression, opinion and association (Mexico);

6.109. Stop and investigate all acts of torture and cruel treatment and prosecute those responsible for its order and perpetration (Qatar);

6.110. Prohibit the practice of secret detention and institute safeguards against torture and other ill-treatment (Italy);

6.111. Create a comprehensive national strategy to prevent and eliminate systematically torture and other cruel inhuman or degrading treatment. Eliminate practices of arbitrary detention and incommunicado detention. Ensure accountability of security staff for any acts of torture (Czechia);

6.112. Protect freedom of expression and freedom of association (France);

6.113. Take further steps to ensure freedom of expression by strengthening the knowledge and capacity of state apparatus (Indonesia);

6.114. Continue to develop legislation and practices in the media sector to promote the right to freedom of expression (Iraq);

6.115. Review the legal framework and amendments preventing freedom of expression (Norway);

6.116. Take concrete measures to ensure the right of freedom of expression and review legislation preventing exercising freedom of expression (Slovenia);

6.117. 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);

6.118. Reform the 1980 law on publications and publishing and all other related laws to take into account the evolution of freedom of opinion and expression (Qatar);

6.119. Continue to work on amending the Publications and Publishing Act, thus contributing to enhancing of freedom of expression and in conformity with the relevant international human rights standards (Lebanon);

6.120. 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);

6.121. Establish in national legislation the right to freedom of expression and to information as well as mechanisms to guarantee its full respect and protection (Mexico);

6.122. Decriminalize defamation and include it as part of the civil code in accordance with international standards (Estonia);

6.123. Amend the Cybercrime law and the Antiterror law and provisions of the Penal Code restricting freedom of expression in order to bring them into conformity with international standards (Sweden);

6.124. Guarantee that the application of anti-terrorists and cybercrime laws are not an obstacle to the legitimate activity by citizens, human rights defenders and the media (Switzerland);

- 6.125. 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);
- 6.126. Release all those detained because of their political views and stop all practices of secret detention and enforced disappearance (Qatar);
- 6.127. Ensure the protection of human rights defenders (France);
- 6.128. Take steps to protect human rights defenders (Norway);
- 6.129. Take the measures to prevent acts of harassment and intimidation against human rights defenders and journalists (Latvia);
- 6.130. Take the necessary measures to ensure that human rights defenders can exercise their work in a safe environment, free from harassment and intimidation (Belgium);
- 6.131. 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);
- 6.132. 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);
- 6.133. Take appropriate measures to ensure that the principle of the separation of powers of the Executive and the Judiciary is enshrined in the Constitution (Ghana);
- 6.134. 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 without exceptions are subject to judicial oversight (Czechia);
- 6.135. Continue efforts to address gender based discriminatory practices in the judiciary (Hungary);
- 6.136. Disseminate the code of conduct for law enforcement officials (Kuwait);
- 6.137. Develop training programmes in the field of human rights to raise awareness among public officials, particularly law enforcement and judicial officials (Libya);
- 6.138. Continue efforts aimed at strengthening the training of law enforcement officials on international law and conventions in the field of human rights (Jordan);
- 6.139. Ensure more effective interpretation services and legal aid to foreign women in criminal court proceedings (Hungary);
- 6.140. Amend the Code of Criminal Procedure to ensure that it provides a maximum limit for pre-trial detention (Botswana);
- 6.141. Take steps to ensure that all detainees have access to a fair and transparent trial (Australia);
- 6.142. Inform without delay all people deprived of the liberty of all the charges brought against them and establish a central registry of all detainees to guarantee that their families can immediately locate their whereabouts (Chile);
- 6.143. 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);

6.144. Continue to support victims of trafficking in human beings through national specialized mechanisms (Sudan);

6.145. Continue the efforts to enable tangible progress in combating trafficking in persons (Turkmenistan);

6.146. Improve and expand identification and protection procedures for victims of human trafficking and forced labour, ensuring adequate access to support services and sheltered accommodation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

6.147. Take effective measures to fight against trafficking in human beings and ensure protection of victims (Angola);

6.148. Continue to combat crimes of human trafficking by tightening the legal penalty, strengthening protection measures, providing the necessary compensation and rehabilitating victims of such crimes (Lebanon);

6.149. Strengthen the efforts of the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking in line with the five pillars of the United Nations (Cuba);

6.150. Fully implement the "Strategic Plan of the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking" and the relevant Federal Laws, in order to combat human trafficking issues, including the sexual exploitation of children (Japan);

6.151. Continue strengthening its excellent social programmes to improve the living conditions of its people (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

6.152. Continue to take necessary steps at both the legislative and procedural levels to ensure full protection of the workforce in the United Arab Emirates (Morocco);

6.153. Improve the legal and policy framework in order to further ensure respect for labour rights and freedom of expression (Brazil);

6.154. Issue the Social Action Charter to promote the rights of social workers and protect the rights of beneficiaries of their services (Libya);

6.155. Amend Federal Law No. 10 of 2017 to specify offences falling under the term "failure to protect employer secrets" (Denmark);

6.156. Strengthen efforts to ensure affordable and quality health and social services to improve the overall well-being of children, women and older persons (Malaysia);

6.157. Adopt and implement measures to eliminate stigma and discrimination against persons living with HIV/AIDS (Thailand);

6.158. Guarantee mandatory and free primary education to all children living in its territory (Peru);

6.159. Put in place access and non-discrimination measures, enabling all boys and girls residing in its country the fulfilment of their right to education (Paraguay);

6.160. Continue efforts to uphold education, improve the quality of education, and ensure equal opportunities for access to the right to education, especially for girls (State of Palestine);

6.161. Continue efforts to disseminate the culture of human rights through the curricula of schools, universities and law enforcement academy (Egypt);

6.162. Continue the efforts to strengthen the status of women (Algeria);

6.163. Strengthen efforts towards promotion of gender equality (Cyprus);

- 6.164. Further promote gender equality and better guarantee women's rights (China);
- 6.165. Harmonize gender equality for guaranteeing equal rights for men and women (Turkmenistan);
- 6.166. Continue to strengthen their efforts towards the equality between men and women and the empowerment and advancement of women (Bulgaria);
- 6.167. Make necessary efforts so that the principle of gender equality is protected at a Constitutional level (Paraguay);
- 6.168. Amend Federal Decree Law No.2 of 2015 to include prohibition of discrimination based on sex (Denmark);
- 6.169. Strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of women and their equality, including by amending the Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 to include gender discrimination (Germany);
- 6.170. Modify the laws to enable Emirati women to pass nationality to their children (Sierra Leone);
- 6.171. Take legislative measures to enable Emirati women to transfer nationality to their children without restrictions (Slovakia);
- 6.172. Enact legislative reforms to ensure non-discrimination of women, including in relation to marriage, divorce and inheritance (Sweden);
- 6.173. Review regulations regarding women in the Penal Code and in the Personal Status Law (Republic of Korea);
- 6.174. Take necessary measures to guarantee full access for women to the justice system and give them the same legal capacity and equal treatment before the courts (Argentina);
- 6.175. Continue measures to empower women and combat discrimination and violence against them (Nepal);
- 6.176. Strengthen the efforts to promote gender equality and protect women from domestic violence (Myanmar);
- 6.177. Work on the adoption of the law on combating domestic violence (Tunisia);
- 6.178. Expedite on the enactment of the law on domestic abuse prevention (Maldives);
- 6.179. Enact comprehensive legislation to address violence against women, including the recognition of domestic violence as an offence (Belgium);
- 6.180. Amend the Penal Code, in particular article 53, in order to repeal the right of a husband to punish his wife and the right of parents or custodians to punish their minor children by means of physical violence (Iceland);
- 6.181. Reform discriminatory evidence standards for prosecution of rape and train police and judicial personnel on handling cases of sexual and gender based violence (Sweden);
- 6.182. Continue efforts aimed at empowering women in the social, economic and cultural life (Iraq);
- 6.183. Continue to implement the "National Strategy for the Empowerment and Advancement of Emirati Women" and its relevant cabinet decisions, in order to continue to promote the social engagement of women (Japan);
- 6.184. Review those legal provisions that hinder women from freely choosing their profession and employment (Peru);

- 6.185. Continue with efforts to implement the national strategy for empowerment and advancement of women, and in the early fulfilment of the voluntary pledges relating to domestic violence and labour rights (Bhutan);
- 6.186. Work towards enhancing gender equality in the society, including removing impediments to women's free movement and free choice of profession and employment (Estonia);
- 6.187. Continue enhancing the role of women in strengthening democracy and ensuring sustainable development (Azerbaijan);
- 6.188. Take further steps to improve participation and engagement of women in political work and legislative processes of the country (Sri Lanka);
- 6.189. Redouble its efforts to enhance women's representation in leadership and decision-making positions (Pakistan);
- 6.190. Accord special attention to promote participation of women in public life through implementation of the programme called National Vision 2021 (Russian Federation);
- 6.191. Continue to adopt measures to ensure the effective implementation of Wadeema's law and the National Strategy for Motherhood and Childhood (Singapore);
- 6.192. Continue applying efforts towards the trend of tackling gender discrimination and inequality for all women and children independently of their status and nationality (Portugal);
- 6.193. Continue prioritising and allocating adequate resources for programmes aimed at the protection and promotion of the rights of children, women and older persons (Malaysia);
- 6.194. Continue to cooperate with UNICEF, the Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood, and the entities concerned with children in the State in the best interest of the child (Morocco);
- 6.195. Develop operational policies and programmes to protect children from the risks of sexual harassment and abuse (Azerbaijan);
- 6.196. Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including in the home and in school (Estonia);
- 6.197. Adopt law prohibiting corporal punishment of children in all settings (Montenegro);
- 6.198. Abolish legislation that provides for the imposition of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment on children (Liechtenstein);
- 6.199. Raise the age of criminal responsibility above seven years of age (Sierra Leone);
- 6.200. Continue to develop the procedures for investigating cases in line with the nature and needs of children (Sudan);
- 6.201. Ensure the successful implementation of the National Policy for the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Brunei Darussalam);
- 6.202. Continue to strengthen its collaboration with the relevant civil society organisations to provide better services to persons with disabilities, in particular in education and the labour market, so as to better integrate them into society (Singapore);
- 6.203. Continue the implementation of its national strategy by meeting all educational and rehabilitation needs of all persons with disabilities in order to integrate them into society (State of Palestine);

- 6.204. Consider further actions to promote an inclusive education for children with disabilities into the regular educational establishments (Bulgaria);
- 6.205. Adopt the necessary legal framework to ensure that migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees, including children, fully enjoy their rights, according to international standards (Brazil);
- 6.206. Continue with implementation of the initiatives upholding the rights of expatriate/contract workers (India);
- 6.207. Continue mainstreaming innovative approaches to regulate labour market, which would facilitate provision of due and safe working conditions to all foreign workers (Belarus);
- 6.208. Continue to improve measures to protect the rights of the foreign migrant workers; and further improve measures aimed at combating human trafficking, including victim assistance (Sri Lanka);
- 6.209. Further facilitate consular protection of migrant workers, including by informing the foreign consular post without delay in case of arrest or detention of nationals (Viet Nam);
- 6.210. Continue to cooperate with the countries of origin of migrant workers in order to better protect their rights (Mauritania);
- 6.211. Take concrete steps in policies and measures for better working practices and conditions for foreign workers (Myanmar);
- 6.212. Continue the important work of protecting and promoting the rights of foreign workers (Philippines);
- 6.213. Strengthen protection of workers and continue to improve living and working conditions for them (Yemen);
- 6.214. Continue to improve conditions for migrant workers through the implementation of recent labour reforms (Australia);
- 6.215. Continue to provide effective protection of the rights of migrant workers by strengthening its labour law to be consistent with international human rights law (Indonesia);
- 6.216. Establish measures to facilitate access to justice, interpretation services and quality legal aid for migrant workers, stateless persons and domestic workers (Sierra Leone);
- 6.217. Strengthen social protection measures for all workers, including migrant workers and women migrant workers (Angola);
- 6.218. Fully implement the Domestic Labour Law adopted in 2017 (Slovakia);
- 6.219. Take further measures to ensure that the law is properly implemented to ensure domestic workers are protected from abuse (Norway);
- 6.220. Ensure full implementation of recently updated labour legislation in order to secure that employers and sponsors fully respect the economic, social and cultural rights of migrants and domestic workers (Sweden);
- 6.221. Enforce newly enacted national provisions in the area of labour law, in keeping with relevant international instruments, including International Labour Organization Convention no. 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers (Ireland);
- 6.222. Continue to strengthen its labour laws through consistent follow-up on the implementation by employers of rights granted to workers in recent legal reforms, in particular the September 2017 legal changes applying to

domestic workers, and establish a national institution capable of addressing migrant workers' need for protection and advocacy (Canada);

6.223. Continue efforts to ensure the safety, security and dignity of the migrant workers, including women domestic workers, and protection of their interests through requisite institutional and legislative measures (Nepal);

6.224. Fully implement legislation on migrant workers, including domestic workers, and ensure a transparent and independent follow up of these issues (Switzerland);

6.225. Strengthen the protection of migrant workers and in particular female domestic workers, including by implementing existing legislation, reinforcing inspections and enhancing workers' access to remedies (Austria);

6.226. Fully implement its labour laws to safeguard the dignity and protect the rights of workers, particularly foreign and women workers, in full compliance with its international human rights obligations, as well as to develop effective mechanisms for resolving labour disputes (Thailand);

6.227. Take further concrete steps to strengthen its legislative and executive measures to promote and protect the rights and legitimate interests of migrant workers against violations committed by the employers, including illegally retaining migrant workers' passport (Viet Nam);

6.228. Continue its efforts in the promotion and protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, in particular pregnant migrants (Viet Nam);

6.229. Adopt a national policy for the older persons (Yemen);

6.230. Adopt law for the older persons (Kuwait).

7. The recommendations listed below have been noted by the United Arab Emirates:

7.1. End the unilateral coercive measures imposed on the State of Qatar immediately (Qatar);

7.2. Compensate all those affected by these coercive measures, provide them with fair access to justice and reparation, and bring those responsible for their human rights violations to accountability (Qatar).

8. The recommendations in paragraphs 7.1 and 7.2 have been noted, as the United Arab Emirates considers that they fall outside the scope of the universal periodic review, as stipulated in Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, and thus rejected them.

9. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of the United Arab Emirates was headed by H.E. Dr. Anwar Mohammad GARGASH, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: and composed of the following members:

- H.E Ohood Khalfan Mohamed **ALROUMI**, Minister of State for Happiness;
- H.E. **Ahmed Abdulrahman Al-JARMAN**, Assistant Minister for Human Rights and International Law at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- H.E. Dr. Abdulrahim Yousif **ALAWADI**, Advisor to the Minister of State for foreign Affairs;
- H.E. Obaid Salem **AL ZAABI**, Ambassador / Permanent Representative, UAE Mission – Geneva;
- H.E. Dr. Saeed Mohamed Abdulla **ALGHUFLI**, Asst. Secretary General, Ministry of Federal National Council Affairs;
- Mrs. Noora Khaleefa Salem **ALSUWAIDI** , Director General of the General Women's Union;
- Mrs. Reem Abdulla **AL FALASY**, Secretary General, The Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood;
- H.E. Maher Hamad Ali Obaid **ALOBAD**, Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratisation;
- H.E.Humaid Rashed **ALSHAMSI**, Red Crescent Authority;
- H.E. Ahmed Mohamed Nekhaira **ALMUHARRAMI**, Ministry of Interior;
- H.E. Ahmed Ali Hashem Ahmed **ALHASHMI**, Ministry of Interior;
- H.E Mohammed Ali Mohammed **ALSHEHHI**, Ministry of Interior;
- H.E.Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed **ALHAMMADI**, Ministry of Justice;
- H.E. Mohamed Abdalla **ALMUR**, Dubai Police Headquarters;
- H.E. Mansour Ibrahim **AL MANSOURI**, Director General of the National Media Council;
- H.E. Mrs. Afra Rashed Eid **ALBASTI**, Women and Child Foundation of Dubai;
- H.E. Mrs. Sara Ibrahim Abdulaziz **SHOHAIL**, Shelters for victims of Human Trafficking (EWA'A);
- Ms. Fawzia Mohammad **BADRI**, Ministry of Education;
- Mrs.Maittha Mohamed **AI SHAMSI**, Community Development Authority of Dubai;
- Mr. Dr. Mohammed Ebrahim **ALMANSOORI**, General Women's Union;
- Ms. Maryam Sallam **ALMENTHERI**, General Women's Union;
- Mr Saeed Mohamed Saif **ALMAZROUEI**, Ministry of Presidential Affairs;
- Mr. Saeed Rashed **ALHEBSI**, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Ms.Amna Abdulla Sultan **ALHAMMADI**, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Mr. Mohamed Abdulla Ali **ALSHAMSI**, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;

- Mr. Mubarak Mohamed **ALHAMMADI**, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Mr. Mansour Mohamed **ALJUWAIED**, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Ms. Azza Mabkhout Abdulla **ALSEIARI**, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Mr. Abdulrahman Jasem Salem **ALDHAHERI**, Ministry of Interior;
- Mr. Jaber Saeed **AL LAMKI**, National Media Council;
- Ms. Fatema AbdulJalil **ALANSARI**, National Media Council;
- Mr. Mohamed Rashed **ALHEBSI**, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Mr. Fahad Mohammed **ALSHEHHI**, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Mr. Ali Khameis **ESAADI**, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Ms. Shamsa Mohammed **ABDULLA**, UAE Council for Gender Balance;
- Ms. Dana Humaid **ALMARZOOQI**, Ministry of Interior;
- Mrs. Houria Mohamed Ghalhoom **ALZAROUNI**, Ministry of Human Resources & Emiratisation;
- Mr. Abdulwahhab IBRAHIM **ALHOSANI**, Ministry of Interior;
- H.E. Ms. Eman **ALFALAH**, Ministry of community development;
- Mr. Ibrahim Abdulrahman **ALAMMARI**, Ministry of Human Resources & Emiratisation;
- Ms. Naheda **NAKAD**, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Mr. Gerard **RUSSEL**, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Mr. Abdulla Mohammed Abdulla Fadel **ALNUAIMI**, UAE Permanent Mission, Geneva;
- Mrs. Reema Ibrahim Ali **ALSHARJI ALMANNAEE**, UAE Permanent Mission, Geneva;
- Mr. Saeed Ahmed Mohamed **ALJARWAN ALSHAMSI**, UAE Permanent Mission, Geneva;
- Mr. Mohammed Saleh Mohammed **AQARASH ALSHAMSI**, UAE Permanent Mission, Geneva;
- Dr. Ahmed **AOUED**, UAE Permanent Mission, Geneva;
- Dr. Abdellatif **FAKHFAKH**, UAE Permanent Mission, Geneva;
- Mrs. Dana Omar **ZAIN EDDIN**, UAE Permanent Mission, Geneva;
- Mr. Smaïl **KHRIS**, UAE Permanent Mission, Geneva;
- Mr. Mohamed Belhassen **BEN AMARA**, UAE Permanent Mission, Geneva.