

**Mandates of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances; and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism**

REFERENCE:  
AL ARE 2/2020

14 July 2020

Excellency,

We have the honour to address you in our capacities as Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances; and Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 34/19, 36/6 and 40/16.

In this connection, we would like to bring to the attention of your Excellency's Government information we have received concerning Mr. [REDACTED], a Yemeni national living in Saudi Arabia, who was arrested at a checkpoint in Yemen, forcibly disappeared between 19 May to 25 June 2018 while detained in unofficial detention facilities and allegedly tortured and intimidated, by Yemeni and Emirati forces.

According to the information received:

Mr. [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]), is a Yemeni national from the Awalki tribe, born on [REDACTED] in Saudi Arabia where he resided and whose family is from the city of Ataq in the Shabwah governorate in Yemen. Mr. [REDACTED] is a follower of Tablighi Jamaat Movement.

On 18 May 2018, Mr. [REDACTED] drove from Saudi Arabia to Yemen to visit his family in the city of Ataq. The next day while on the road, he was stopped at a checkpoint in Shubeika, in the District of Ataq by Yemeni gunmen who were reportedly under the supervision of United Arab Emirates officers. Mr. [REDACTED] was asked about his tribe and when he confirmed being from the Awlaki tribe, he was beaten up, handcuffed, blindfolded, and pushed into a car that drove him to a Barrack in Ash Al-Shubeika, reportedly run by the Shabwan Elite Forces non-State armed group, where he was subjected to enforced disappearance.

While detained in the Barrack, Yemeni, Saudi and Emirati security personnel interrogated Mr. [REDACTED] regarding reasons for his visit, suspecting him of affiliation with the Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) or Al-Islah Party. During interrogations, Mr. [REDACTED] was blindfolded and repeatedly beaten.

On 20 May 2018, Mr. [REDACTED] was transferred by car to the Balhaf coalition base located in the Balhaf gas liquefaction plant, of which Total S.A. is the main shareholder with 39.62%. During the transfer, he was allegedly subjected to mock executions. Upon arrival, he was pushed from the car, threatened and intimidated by security officers.

In Balhaf, Mr. [REDACTED] was detained, in the so-called “Maaskar Al Himaya Al Sharika”, with eight others, two of them from the Awlaqi tribe, also accused of belonging to the AQAP. Mr. [REDACTED] was interrogated eight times, where he was questioned by Emirati officers on his ties with AQAP, ISIL and Al-Islah Party.

On 6 June 2018, after 17 days in Balhaf, Mr. [REDACTED] was taken to the Mounawara Central Prison in Al-Mukalla, where he was examined by a doctor, before being transferred blindfolded to Al-Rayyan Airport detention facility, reportedly run by the Emirati armed forces. Guards from several nationalities allegedly recruited by the United Arab Emirates took him to a mobile home, used as interrogation room, where he was psychologically and physically tortured, including threats of rape and murder.

On 14 June 2018, detainees were allowed one hour in open air. However, the same night, officers stripped Mr. [REDACTED] of his clothes and suspended him from the ceiling by his hands. He was detained in a cell called “Room 10”.

Mr. [REDACTED] was transferred blindfolded by helicopter to an unknown location, which he believes is by the sea, on two occasions. On 15 June 2018, after landing, Mr. [REDACTED] was given orange clothes like those which have previously been associated with prisoners held and detained at Guantanamo Bay detention facilities and allegedly interrogated for eight hours by a U.S. officer, assisted by a translator. On 21 June 2018, Mr. [REDACTED] was transferred again to the same secret location and interrogated by who he identified as a CIA officer, assisted by a translator, about his affiliations, whether he received military training and reasons for his travels to countries such as Indonesia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Malaysia and others. After each interrogation, Mr. [REDACTED] was transferred back to Al-Rayyan, where he was threatened to be executed.

On 25 June, Mr. [REDACTED] was released with fourteen other detainees, and asked to leave Yemen and not to come back until the war on terror was over. He was also requested not to speak of Al-Rayyan Airport detention facility nor the Emirati presence in Yemen. He was hit on his back and head with a metal stick when he refused those instructions. His family picked him up from Al-Rayyan airport and took him to the Mukalla hospital to examine his reportedly deteriorated health, as Mr. [REDACTED] suffered from a prior urological condition and did not have access to medical treatment throughout his 28 days of enforced disappearance in detention.

After his return to Saudi Arabia, Mr. [REDACTED] was diagnosed with urethral stricture and undertook surgery. He was however threatened with reprisals when he reported to the Saudi Police the torture and ill-treatment he has been subjected to during his journey in Yemen.

While we do not wish to prejudge the accuracy of these allegations, we are seriously concerned by the deteriorated health condition of Mr. [REDACTED] as a result of torture and ill-treatment suffered during his enforced disappearance, by armed forces of Yemen and the United Arab Emirates, in contravention of the absolute and non-derogable obligation to prohibit and prevent torture and ill-treatment as codified in articles 2 and 16 of the Convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (CAT), ratified by the United Arab Emirates on 19 July 2012 as well as the 1992 United Nations Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance which prohibits enforced disappearances which cannot be justified in any context or situation whatsoever

We further express our grave concern that Mr. [REDACTED] was forcibly disappeared, held incommunicado in unofficial detention facilities in Balhaf and Rayyan, reportedly under the control of the UAE forces, for 28 days, which removed him from the protection of the law and subjected him to an increased risk of torture and ill-treatment. We are concerned that intelligence officials of the United States engaged in extra-territorial interrogation. Moreover, we are extremely concerned by the allegations of the use of interrogation techniques adopted by security officers and methods of intimidation and threatening, which could amount to psychological torture, as well as security personnel's brutality in detention as well as denial of medical care.

We are further alarmed about your Excellency's Government responsibility for the violations committed by the Emirati Armed Forces in Yemen, under the International Humanitarian Law, rule 149.

In connection with the above alleged facts and concerns, please refer to the **Annex on Reference to international human rights law** attached to this letter which cites international human rights instruments and standards relevant to these allegations.

As it is our responsibility, under the mandates provided to us by the Human Rights Council, to seek to clarify all cases brought to our attention, we would be grateful for your observations on the following matters:

1. Please provide any additional information and/or comment(s) you may have on the above-mentioned allegations.
2. Please provide detailed information on the informal detention facilities in Balhaf and Rayyan Airport including conditions of detention and treatment of detainees. Kindly provide information on the availability, accessibility of an up to date registry of all persons detained by UAE forces in Yemen.

3. Kindly provide details on measures taken by the UAE to prevent, investigate and prosecute enforced disappearances by its security forces in general, and in particular in Yemen.
4. Please provide further information on the interrogation techniques adopted by the Emirati Officers in the context of the Coalition Army's war against terrorist groups. Please explain how those techniques are compliant with the State obligation to prohibit and prevent torture.
5. Please provide detailed information on the investigations which may have been conducted with regards to the alleged acts of torture, ill-treatment and enforced disappearance detailed above. If not, please explain how this is compatible with the international human rights obligations of the United Arab Emirates.

This communication and any response received from your Excellency's Government will be made public via the communications reporting website within 60 days. They will also subsequently be made available in the usual report to be presented to the Human Rights Council.

Please note that a letter expressing similar concerns is being sent to the Governments of the United States of America and Yemen.

While awaiting a reply, we urge that all necessary interim measures be taken to halt the alleged violations and prevent their re-occurrence and in the event that the investigations support or suggest the allegations to be correct, to ensure the accountability of any person(s) responsible for the alleged violations.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Nils Melzer  
Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Luciano Hazan  
Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

Fionnuala Ní Aoláin  
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism



## **Annex**

### **Reference to international human rights law**

In connection with the above allegations and concerns, we would like to refer your Excellency's Government to the relevant international norms and standards that are applicable to the issues brought forth by the situation described above.

The prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, as an international norm of *jus cogens*, is reflected inter alia, in article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), articles 2 and 16 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and article 5 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

We would like to draw the attention of your Excellency's Government to article 6 of the Convention Against Torture, which requires State Parties to establish their jurisdiction over acts of torture if they are committed in any territory under its jurisdiction; when the alleged offender is a national of that State and when the victim is a national of that State if that State considers it appropriate. It also requires State Parties to establish their jurisdiction over acts of torture in cases where the alleged offender is present in their territory. Article 7 goes on to provide that State Parties must either extradite alleged offenders or submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution.

We would like to further refer to paragraph 8a of Human Rights Council Resolution 16/23, which reminds States that "Intimidation and coercion, as described in article 1 of the Convention against Torture, including serious and credible threats, as well as death threats, to the physical integrity of the victim or of a third person can amount to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or to torture."

Moreover, paragraph 27 of General Assembly Resolution 68/156, "[r]eminds all States that prolonged incommunicado detention or detention in secret places can facilitate the perpetration of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and can in itself constitute a form of such treatment, and urges all States to respect the safeguards concerning the liberty, security and dignity of the person and to ensure that secret places of detention and interrogation are abolished". In addition, the Committee Against Torture and the Human Rights Committee have consistently found that conditions of detention can amount to inhuman and degrading treatment.

We wish to refer to the United Nations Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and in particular article 2 which prohibits enforced disappearances and article 7 that no circumstances whatsoever, whether a threat of war, a state of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked to justify enforced disappearances. Further, the Declaration establishes that any person deprived of liberty shall be held in an officially recognised place of detention (article 10.1), that an official up-to-date register of all persons deprived of their liberty shall be maintained in every place of detention (article 10.3).

Furthermore, the Declaration sets out an obligation for States to take any lawful and appropriate action available to them to bring to justice all persons presumed responsible for an act of enforced disappearance, who are found to be within their jurisdiction or under their control (article 14).

We would like to draw the attention of your Excellency's Government to the obligation to effectively investigate allegations of torture as expressed in paragraph 7b of Human Rights Council Resolution 16/23, which urges States "(t)o take persistent, determined and effective measures to have all allegations of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment investigated promptly, effectively and impartially by an independent, competent domestic authority, as well as whenever there is reasonable ground to believe that such an act has been committed; to hold persons who encourage, order, tolerate or perpetrate such acts responsible, to have them brought to justice and punished in a manner commensurate with the gravity of the offence, including the officials in charge of the place of detention where the prohibited act is found to have been committed; and to take note, in this respect, of the Principles on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the updated set of principles for the protection of human rights through action to combat impunity as a useful tool in efforts to prevent and combat torture."

Finally, we would like to refer to the State responsibility under International Humanitarian Law, rule 149, explaining that "A State is responsible for violations of international humanitarian law attributable to it, including:(a) violations committed by its organs, including its armed forces;(b) violations committed by persons or entities it empowered to exercise elements of governmental authority;(c) violations committed by persons or groups acting in fact on its instructions, or under its direction or control; and(d) violations committed by private persons or groups which it acknowledges and adopts as its own conduct."