

Human Rights Watch

Torture, Former Combatants, Political Prisoners, Terror Suspects, & Terrorists

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Smuggled Notes Detail Serious Abuse in Detention

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(Beirut) [United Arab Emirates](#) (UAE) state security officers have subjected detainees to systematic mistreatment, including torture, say hand-written letters from detainees smuggled out of jails, Alkarama, Amnesty International, and Human Rights Watch said today. The groups obtained 22 statements written by some of the 94 people on trial for allegedly plotting to overthrow the government. The mistreatment described in the letters is consistent with other allegations of torture at UAE state security facilities, and indicates that torture is a systematic practice at these facilities.

The statements describe conditions in pre-trial detention in varying levels of detail. Several detainees describe mistreatment that clearly meets the definition of torture as outlined in Article 1 of the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which the UAE ratified in July 2012. I was beaten with a plastic tube all over my body, one detainee said. I was tied to a chair and threatened with electrocution if I didn't talk. I was insulted and humiliated.

The UAE's judicial system will lose all credibility if these allegations are swept under the carpet while the government's critics are put behind bars, said [Joe Stork](#), deputy Middle East director at Human Rights Watch. Unless the government investigates and takes action, it will be hard to avoid concluding that torture is routine practice in the UAE.

On March 4, 2013, at the first trial hearing, some defendants told the judge they had been seriously ill-treated during months in detention. They described prolonged solitary confinement, exposure to continuous fluorescent lighting that made it difficult to sleep, inadequate heating, and hooding when they were taken from their cells including while being taken to the toilet or for interrogation. They said they had been repeatedly insulted by prison guards. People present in the court said that the judge ordered that the detainees undergo medical examinations, but these did not take place. The letters obtained by the rights groups indicate that these forms of mistreatment were systematic. All of the detainees who described their conditions said they were held in solitary confinement where they were constantly exposed to bright light in their cells.

All but six said they were subjected to extremes of temperature and that men who claimed to be state security officials interrogated the detainees while they were blindfolded. Two described being threatened with electrocution.

I heard muffled sounds and screams, suggesting systematic torture, knocking on the iron doors to prevent me from sleeping, and very loud noises from the AC hatch, like airplane engines, another detainee said.

The allegations in the letters are consistent with previous allegations of torture. Amnesty International documented credible claims of torture in 2003 and raised concerns over the treatment of a [UAE national](#) in 2007, along with a [US-Lebanese](#) national in 2009. In September 2012, a Syrian national, Abdulelah al-Jadani, told [Human Rights Watch](#) that officers at a state security facility beat and whipped him, held him in painful stress positions, and hung him from the wall by his arms and legs. He also said he was subjected to severe sleep deprivation and extreme cold in his cell.

At the time Al-Jadani's allegations emerged the whereabouts of the Emirati political detainees were unknown, and local sources told the organizations that it was likely they were being held in the same state security facility where al-Jadani alleges he was tortured. On September 6, six of the 94 detainees appeared before a judge at the Supreme Court. The son of one of the detainees was in the courtroom and reported that they seemed dishevelled, disoriented, and distressed.

Other detainees have also alleged that they have been tortured. One is Saud Kulaib, who is being held in Al Sader jail, but spent five months in incommunicado detention between December 29 and May 27. It is not clear what charges Kulaib is facing. Since his move to Al Sader, Kulaib has told family members and other inmates that he spent all of that time in solitary confinement, and that he was subjected to extremes of temperature and sleep deprivation.

He also alleges that officers beat him, sliced his hand open with a razor blade, threatened to pull out his fingernails, and told him that his wife was in detention and on hunger strike:

I was suspended several times from the legs, by an iron rod, in an extremely painful position, between two chairs while my hands were tied with an iron chain, leaving marks that are still visible today. I was then severely beaten on the legs for more than half an hour. Next cold water was poured over my head and body. At times my clothes were taken off, leaving only my under-shorts, to torture me in the manner already described.

In September [Alkarama](#) and Human Rights Watch [documented](#) the enforced disappearance of Ahmed al-Suweidi for a period of six months. Local activists believe that a forced confession from al-Suweidi forms the basis of the prosecutions case in the trial. On March 4, during the first session of the trial, al-Suweidi [told the judges](#): I know that what I'm going to say may cost my life, but I deny the charges and I ask the court to protect my life and the life of my family, witnesses who were in the courtroom said.

Not investigating such serious allegations of torture would add to the litany of the violation of the 94 defendants rights, from the vague the charges brought against them for their association with al-Islah, or the Reform and Social Guidance Association, to their rights of defense being repeatedly flouted, said Hassiba Hadj Sahraoui, Middle East and North Africa Program deputy director at Amnesty International.

Another group of 30 people accused of operating a branch of the Muslim Brotherhood have also alleged that they were tortured. On June 19, UAE authorities [referred them for trial](#) at the Federal Supreme Court. The authorities have not released their names, although local sources believe they include [13 Egyptians](#) detained between November 21 and January 7. The son of one of the detainees, Dr Ali Sonbul, told Human Rights Watch that family members of the detainees who have visited the men in prison told him that they are being kept in solitary confinement and have been subjected to psychological and physical torture.

To mark the International Day in Support of the Victims of Torture on June 26, Human Rights Watch and Alkarama call on UAE authorities to:

On June 7, the foreign minister, Dr. Anwar Gargash, [told](#) the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva that any allegation of torture in the UAE would be dealt with in accordance with the laws of our country and the measures provided by the law will be taken in case of violation.

To prove his intentions to the international community, Dr. Gargash should order investigations into all allegations of torture and mistreatment committed by the state security services, including those made by the UAE 94, said Rachid Mesli, director of Alkaramas legal department.

An initial version of this press release stated erroneously that local sources believed that the detention of Saud Kulaib related to comments he made on social media on June 10, 2012, about the alleged torture of one of the 94 defendants, Ahmed al-Suweidi. Those comments were made on an anonymous account which is not related to Saud Kulaib.

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