



Torture and Abuse in Prisons in the United Arab Emirates

A report by the Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report details the torture and abuse of prisoners in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), focusing on prisoners from a group of 94 human rights defenders and activists on trial in 2013, known collectively as the UAE 94, most of whom were arrested in 2012. According to a trial observation report¹ published in August 2013 by the Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR), the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), the Arab Network for Human Rights Information (ANHRI) and the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS), the UAE 94 trial was deeply flawed. The trial of 94 intellectuals, activists, and human rights defenders, took place before the Special Security Court within the Federal Supreme Court in Abu Dhabi, between 4 March and 2 July 2013.
2. On 27 January 2013, the 94 defendants were charged with founding, organising and administering an organisation aimed at overthrowing the government, contrary to article 180 of the penal code. The offence carries a maximum sentence of 15-years' imprisonment.
3. The hearing of case No. 17/2013 State Security was postponed to 11 March 2013 in order to inform those charged *in absentia*, and to allow defense attorneys time to prepare. The court ordered that the 13 female defendants should remain free on bail. It ordered the continuation of imprisonment of judges Ali Al-Kindi, Khamis Saeed Al-Sam Al-Zyoudi and Mohamed Said Diab Al-Abdouli, but in appropriate prisons designated for members of the judiciary system. It also ordered the continuous detention of the remaining defendants in appropriately designated prisons. Finally, the court additionally ordered that detainees Judge Khamis Al-Sam Al-Zyoudi, Abdulsalam Darwish, Dr. Ibrahim Al-Yassi, Dr. Saif Mohammed Al-Egleh and Dr. Adnan Julfar be transferred to a hospital and examined by specialists.
4. At the conclusion of the trial on 2 July 2013, 69 defendants were convicted and 25 acquitted, including all of the 13 women. In all, 61 prisoners of opinion were jailed as a result of this trial, and they remain in Al-Razeen prison in Abu Dhabi. Many were sentenced to ten years and others to seven years imprisonment. The eight defendants tried *in absentia* received 15 years imprisonment and the UAE started extradition proceedings against them.
5. No independent observation of the trial was allowed. The international media were also barred from the proceedings. The trial was marred by recurrent and serious breaches of internationally agreed standards of fair trial. This has led to 69 unfair convictions and the imposition of lengthy terms of imprisonment from which there is no right of appeal. Furthermore, credible allegations of torture, which were repeatedly made by defendants to the tribunal, were ignored. The allegations are consistent with other reports of torture that have been made in the UAE over the last ten years leading to the fear that torture is systematic within the state's penal system. The failure by the authorities to allow independent observation of the UAE 94 trial and to instigate any investigations into the torture allegations adds weight to this conclusion. The failure to investigate the allegations of torture puts the authorities in breach of

¹ *Criminalizing Dissent UAE 94 Trial Deeply Flawed / Judicial Observation Report August 2013*<http://www.gc4hr.org/report/view/18>

their international obligations under the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ratified by the UAE in July 2012.

6. Although the UAE has ratified the UN Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, it has failed to ratify the optional protocol, nor has it ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), one of the few states to refrain from doing so. The UAE also entered a reservation on accession to the UN Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, declaring that it does not recognize the competence of the Committee against Torture referred to in Article 20 of the Convention. The UAE is currently serving the third year of its three-year term on the UN Human Rights Council, having been elected in November 2012.
7. On 15 February 2015, government-owned newspaper *The National* reported that the UAE government had adopted 36 recommendations made by the human rights department of the UAE's Ministry of Foreign Affairs after it carried out a study of international reports on the country's human rights performance². The article said one of the recommendations was that an independent committee should be established to review all allegations of torture. However, the report disappeared from *The National's* website the day after it was published.

II. Methodology

8. This report is based on research, including over 150 pages of documentation containing the statements of 57 detainees, obtained by the Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) from sources in the United Arab Emirates. It covers incidents that took place in 2012-2014. The documents include a complaint (referenced as Document 13) against the UAE Federal State Security for falsifying official documents and failing to investigate crimes of torture and depriving detainees from their legal rights granted to them by UAE law. The material was initially vetted and organised into findings by Jamie Armstrong, a British international human rights lawyer. Under the supervision of law professor David Akerson and research coordinator Claire Noone, 17 research associates³ at the University of Denver College of Law then compiled, analysed and edited the annexes detailing the circumstances of the abuse suffered by 57 detainees. That is not to say that other prisoners did not also suffer abuse. The Chair of the GCHR Advisory Board, Kristina Stockwood, wrote the introduction and background and edited the report.
9. The human rights violations documented in this report cover different time frames and jails (from secret detention centres to the prisons Al-Sader, Al-Wathba and Al-Razeen), so different treatment is detailed depending on where the prisoners were detained, whether in solitary confinement or in groups, and what level of rights were afforded by the state authorities e.g. such as visitation by families or lack thereof, etc. As of February 2015, all remaining prisoners had been moved to Al-Razeen prison in Abu Dhabi, and 50 of the prisoners documented in this report remain in detention after seven were acquitted and released in July 2013.
10. The authorities in the UAE do not support independent human rights monitoring in the country and access by international lawyers to the country and the prison system has been limited or restricted. Therefore this report does

² *The National*, "Government approval for 36 human rights 'recommendations', FNC hears", 16 February 2015, <http://www.thenational.ae/uae/government-approval-for-36-human-rights-recommendations-fnc-hears>.

³ Wafa Ben Hassine, Nadin Said, Taylor G. Minshall, Allie Moore, Emily Miller, Stephanie Skeffington, Shirin Porbanderwala, James Harmoush, Jacqui Distefano, Katherine Billotte, Claire Noone, Tessa Hausner, Giedre Stasiunaite, Kitty Robinson, Ty J. Nagamatsu, Brad Kloewer, Rachel Heier

not set out to be a comprehensive documentation on the situation in the UAE's jails. It seeks simply to show that abuse is commonplace in places of detention and is applied as a matter of course to those held as a result of being involved in campaigning for social reform since 2011.

11. A note about names: There may be different spellings of the names of the prisoners mentioned in this report that are publicly available or mentioned by other human rights groups. Efforts were made to use recognisable versions of the names.

III. BACKGROUND

12. According to the *Annual Report* of the Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR), 2014 saw a continuation in the targeting of human rights defenders and the imposition of restrictions on the right to freedom of expression and assembly in the UAE⁴. Online activists were arrested and given lengthy prison sentences. Many of the political prisoners known collectively as the UAE 94 remain in detention, having suffered abuse, and their families have been harassed. For example, prominent human rights lawyer and former President of the Association of Jurists, Dr. Mohammed Al-Roken, was denied contact with his family, subjected to ill-treatment in prison and placed in solitary confinement. He is serving a ten-year sentence which was handed down in July 2013 at the end of the notorious UAE 94 trial.
13. In addition to the torture and cruel treatment of detainees by officials at the prisons and secret detention centers, this report documents instances of administrative and judicial authorities preventing the detainees from submitting complaints about the abusive conditions. In addition, prison officials tampered with case files, thwarted investigations, falsified documents and reports, and generally frustrated efforts at justice.
14. Harassment of the families of the UAE 94 continues. In January 2014, the authorities arbitrarily detained Aisha Ibrahim Al-Zaabi as she tried to leave the country with her 18-month-old son. Al-Zaabi is the wife of human rights defender Mohamed Saqer Al-Zaabi, who was convicted in absentia during the UAE 94 trial in July 2013.
15. Human rights defenders are at risk of being targeted under the Anti-Terrorism Law which was approved in August 2014. A coalition of NGOs including the GCHR called on the UN Human Rights Council in December 2014 to act to ensure that the legislation is not used as a tool against human rights defenders, particularly as human rights groups were among those named as terrorist organisations by the authorities in November 2014⁵. Sentences that may be imposed under the proposed legislation include capital punishment and life imprisonment.
16. Human rights defender and online activist Osama Al-Najjar was sentenced to three years in prison and a fine of approximately US\$136,000 in 2014. He was violently arrested on 17 March 2014; but his case did not appear before the court until September 2014, when the new anti-terror law was invoked. He was charged with belonging to the group Al-Islah (Reform and Social Guidance Association), offending and instigating hatred against the State via Twitter, and spreading lies about the torture of his father, Hussain Al-Najjar (Annex 17), one of the UAE 94, who is currently serving an 11-year jail term for his peaceful social activities. He has been subjected to torture and ill-treatment on an on-going basis.

⁴ "Hear their Voices: Alarming Times for Human Rights Defenders in the Gulf Region & Neighbouring Countries / GCHR 2014 Annual Report", <http://www.gc4hr.org/report/view/30>

⁵ <http://www.gc4hr.org/news/view/850>

17. In May 2014, British barrister Victoria Meads was refused entry into the UAE and was informed that she is banned for life from entering the country. It is feared that this ruling is a direct result of her work as a human rights advocate. She had visited the UAE in October 2012 on behalf of the GCHR, the Arab Network for Human Rights Information (ANHRI) and Human Rights Watch, when she sought to evaluate and seek responses to a highly critical European Union resolution which expressed grave concerns over the treatment, repression and intimidation of human rights defenders, political activists and civil society actors who peacefully exercise their basic rights to freedom of expression, opinion and assembly in the UAE. Her report noted the lack of cooperation by authorities and that the findings of the EU are clearly accurate.

18. The crackdown on dissent began after a group of 133 people signed a petition⁶ that was then posted online to gather more signatures and subsequently published in the banned online political forum UAE Hewan in March 2011. One of the initiators of the petition was Ahmed Mansoor, an engineer and blogger who is a member of the GCHR Advisory Board. Mansoor and four others were arrested in April 2011 and jailed until 27 November 2011, when they were pardoned after being convicted under article 176 of the penal code for publicly insulting officials and using the banned UAE Hewan forum. While in prison, Mansoor and his fellow detainees allege that they suffered abuse including a lack of medical attention for health disorders that arose from poor treatment in prison.⁷

19. According to Amnesty International⁸, further abuse of detainees has occurred in prison following subsequent unfair trials. In November 2013, the authorities began prosecuting ten of the same defendants convicted in the UAE 94 trial along with 20 Egyptians, for allegedly establishing an “international” branch of Egypt’s Muslim Brotherhood organisation, and stealing and distributing secret state documents. “In court, many of the defendants complained that state security officials had subjected them to torture and other ill-treatment during their lengthy pre-trial detention, when they were held incommunicado. Some reported they had been coerced into signing ‘confessions’ or other incriminating statements, which prosecutors submitted to the court as evidence against them.”⁹ All 30 defendants were convicted (six in absentia) in January 2014, and sentenced to one to five years in prison.

20. According to the Emirates Centre for Human Rights, as of January 2015, 120 political prisoners are detained in the UAE, including Emiratis and foreign nationals. Of those, 61 are part of the UAE 94 group of prisoners.¹⁰ On 3 March 2015, the GCHR and a dozen other NGOs called for them to be freed.¹¹

21. In another case of abuse of prisoners’ rights, according to documents obtained by GCHR, prisoners Salim Abdul Rahman Al-Balushi, an Emirati detained in December 2012, and Mishal Shuhail Al-Ajmi, a Saudi, were among the prisoners at Al-Razeen prison who have been banned from performing religious rights, praying, playing sports or purchasing personal hygiene kits, books pens, and all types of food. Additionally, prison administration freely confiscate the detainees’ property including electronic devices, pens, personal diaries, underwear, and socks.

22. On 20 April 2014, these prisoners were allowed to go out in the sun and exercise for the first time in a year. However for more than four months to date, the prisoners Dr. Mahmoud Al-Jeda, a Qatari, and Saeed Al-Buraimi and Abdul

⁶ <http://www.ipetitions.com/petition/uaepetition71>

⁷ <http://www.gc4hr.org/news/view/24>

⁸ *There is no freedom here: Silencing dissent in the UAE*, Amnesty International, Nov 2014

<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/MDE25/018/2014/en/da9909f8-498a-49b0-a1f9-d269f102f8ce/mde250182014en.pdf>

⁹ *Ibid*

¹⁰ http://www.echr.org.uk/?page_id=207

¹¹ *United Arab Emirates: Stop the charade and release activists convicted at the mass UAE 94 trial*, <http://www.gc4hr.org/news/view/930>

Wahid Al-Badi, both Emiratis detained on 26 March 2013, continue to be prevented from going outside, performing religious rites, and playing sports.

IV. FINDINGS

1. TORTURE¹²

Infliction of severe pain or suffering

Detainees provided accounts of severe beatings by prison guards in Al-Razeen prison and in other state prison facilities. Ibrahim Al-Marzooqi (Annex 9) described being subject to repeated physical assaults. During his detention, Al-Marzooqi was slapped by a prison official, forced to stand under an air conditioning unit for four hours, beaten with a waterspout, jabbed with a nail¹³ and made to stand for hours at end despite intense back pain. Dr. Ahmed Yousef Abdullah Buatabh Al-Zaabi (Annex 1) reported being beaten to the point he was left swollen, covered in bruises all over his body and with large amounts of blood in his urine. On one occasion, his fingernails were systematically pulled out. Another detainee, Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori (Annex 25), had his shoulder dislocated during an attack by a guard. As a result of repeated physical assaults, Essa Al-Sari (Annex 30) lost excessive amounts of weight, suffered chapped lips, severe dehydration which prevented him from opening his mouth, and exhibited symptoms of strabismus.¹⁴

Essa Al-Sari (Annex 30) was locked in the trunk of a car¹⁵ while petrol was leaked into the air vents. After being confined to the car for nearly thirty minutes, Al-Sari struggled to breathe and almost choked to death. Musabeh Al-Rumaithi (Annex 31) was also forced to remain in the trunk of a car, blindfolded and handcuffed for an hour and thirty minutes.

At least 41 detainees, on separate occasions, stated that they were deprived of sleep for significant periods of time.¹⁶ The sleep deprivation caused major health problems, including compromised and failed immune systems, decreased white blood cell and antibody counts, significant weight loss, profound muscular weakness, and elevated blood pressure.

¹² "Torture" means "any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions." Article 1 (1), UN General Assembly, *Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*, 10 December 1984, United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1465, p. 85, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b3a94.html> [accessed 26 January 2015]

¹³ The nail was described as a "brad nail." A brad nail is commonly used in carpentry, and has a gauge or thickness of 18 with a diameter of 1.22mm.

¹⁴ Strabismus is a form of "cross eyed" disorder where the eyes do not line up. It can be caused by a traumatic brain injury.

¹⁵ GMC model car.

¹⁶ Dr. Ahmed Yousef Abdullah Buatabh Al-Zaabi (Annex 1), Ahmed Ghaith Al-Suwaidi (Annex 2), Ahmed Saqer Mohammad Obeid Al-Suwaidi (Annex 3), Mohammed Abdulrazzak Al-Sidiq (Annex 4), Hassan Muneef Al-Jabiri (Annex 5), Saleh Al-Dhufairi (Annex 6), Sultan Bin Kayed al-Qasimi (Annex 7), Dr. Ibrahim Ismail Ibrahim Mohamed Al-Yassi (Annex 8), Ibrahim Al-Marzooqi (Annex 9), Ahmed Rashid Al-Taboor Al-Nuaimi (Annex 10), Khalid Mohammed Abdulla Al-Shaiba Al-Nuaimi (Annex 11), Khalifa Hilal Saeed Al-Nuaimi (Annex 12), Salim Hamdoon Al-Shehhi (Annex 13), Dr. Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori (Annex 14), Hussain Ali Abdulla Al-Najjar Al-Hammadi (Annex 16), Hassan Mohammed Al-Hammadi (Annex 17), Bader Abdulrahman Al-Hammadi (Annex 19), Jamal Awad Al-Sharqi (Annex 20), Ahmed Awad Al-Sharqi (Annex 21), Rashid Mohammed Abdullah Al-Roken (Annex 23), Abdullah Abdulqader Al-Hajiri (Annex 24), Abdulsalam Mohammed Darwish (Annex 26), Tariq Abdulrahim Al-Qasim (Annex 27), Juma Darwish Al-Felasi (Annex 28), Essa Moded Abdullah Al-Sari (Annex, 30), Musabeh Al-Rumaithi (Annex 31), Imran Ali Hassan Radwan (Annex 35), Rashid Imran Al-Shamsi (Annex 37), Abdulrahim Mohammed Abdulrahman Al-Zaroon (Annex 38), Ahmed Saif Khalfan Al-Matri (Annex 39), Tariq Hassan Abdullah Al-Quattan (Annex 40), Hamad Hassan Roqait (Annex 41), Dr. Saif Mohammed Al-Egleh (Annex 42), Khalid Mohammad Yousef Al-Yammahi (Annex 43), Khamis Saeed Al-Sam Al-Zyoudi (Annex 44), Saeed Nasser Al-Wahidi (Annex 45), Rashid Khalfan Bin Sabt (Annex 47), Abdullah Naseeb Karma Al-Jabri (Annex 50), Dr. Hadeef Rashid Abdullah Nasser Al-Owais (Annex 51), Abdulrahman Al-Hadidi (Annex 55), Ali Mohammed Bin Hajar Al-Shehhi (Annex 56)

At least 24¹⁷ detainees say they were subjected to practices which caused severe pain in order to obtain confessions from them. Ahmed Ghaith Al-Suwaidi (Annex 2), for example, stated that he was “horrendously and viciously tortured” by various state personnel until he confessed to crimes that he did not commit.

Numerous detainees stated that they were placed in solitary confinement for prolonged periods of time between 16 July 2012 and 10 March 2013.

Intentional infliction of severe mental pain or suffering

The detainees interviewed for this report also described several cases of intentional infliction of severe mental pain and suffering.

The prolonged deprivation of sleep described in the preceding paragraphs (as reported by the 41 detainees listed in footnote 16) caused dementia, memory loss, and anxiety. Detainees indicated they were unable to think properly or concentrate.¹⁸

Prison guards verbally abused the detainees and threatened them and their families with physical violence.¹⁹

Abdulsalam Mohammed Darwish (Annex 26) suffered severe mental pain and suffering as a result of his captors’ repeated abuse and threats of physical violence. Darwish alleges that during interrogations, the prison guards and other state officials repeatedly instructed him to tell the judge at his first court hearing that he “wants to establish a caliphate.”²⁰ The prison guards and other state personnel also threatened Darwish by telling him that his “attempts to seize power will cause blood to flow” and that he was “a bitch” and “hadn’t seen anything yet!” Additional allegations of verbal abuse were reported by Juma Darwish Al-Felasi (Annex 28), who stated that he was called a “donkey” and a “rat” by a prison guard.

Furthermore, Ahmed Ghaith Al-Suwaidi (Annex 2) reported that state representatives threatened to kill both Al-Suwaidi himself and his family if he did not confess to his alleged crimes and plead ‘guilty’ at his court hearing. At his hearing on 26 May 2013, Al-Suwaidi pleaded not guilty to all charges and desperately begged the court to protect him and his family. It was clear at this hearing that Al-Suwaidi was psychologically traumatised after suffering torturous treatment by state employees. In fact, his former law professor and a fellow detainee, Dr. Mohammed Al-Roken (Annex 22), requested the court to order

¹⁷Sultan Bin Kayed al-Qasimi (Annex 7), Imran Ali Hassan Radwan (Annex 35), Essa Moded Abdullah Al-Sari (Annex 30), Abdullah Naseeb Karma Al-Jabri (Annex 50), Abdulrahman Mohammed Abdulrahman Al-Zaroon (Annex 38), Abdullah Abdulqader Al-Hajiri (Annex 24), Ibrahim Al-Marzooqi (Annex 9), Bader Abdulrahman Al-Hammadi (Annex 19), Jamal Awad Al-Sharqi (Annex 20), Juma Darwish Al-Felasi (Annex 28), Ali Abdullah Fateh Al-Khaja (Annex Annex 49), Ali Abdullah Mahdi Saleh Al-Manie (Annex 29), Fouad Mohammed Abdullah Al-Hammadi (Annex 18), Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori (Annex 44), Mahmoud Hassan Mahmoud Ahmed Al-Hosani (Annex 36), Rashid Mohammed Abdullah Al-Roken (Annex 23), Rashid Imran Al-Shamsi (Annex 37), Saeed Nasser Al-Wahidi (Annex 45), Mohammed Abdulrazzak Al-Sidiq (Annex 4), Mohammed Abadan Al-Naqbi (Annex 32), Mohamed Said Diab Al-Abdouli (Annex 52), Mansoor Hassan Ahmed Abdullah Al-Ahmadi (Annex 54), Najib Ahmad Abdullah Amiri (Annex 25), Musabeh Al-Rumaithi (Annex 31)

¹⁸Sultan Bin Kayed al-Qasimi (Annex 7), Dr. Hadeef Rashid Abdullah Nasser Al-Owais (Annex 51), Dr. Ibrahim Ismail Ibrahim Mohamed Al-Yassi (Annex 8), Dr. Saif Mohammed Al-Egleh (Annex 42), Abdulrahman Al-Hadidi (Annex 2), Ali Mohammed Bin Hajar Al-Shehhi (Annex 56), Rashid Khalfan Bin Sabt (Annex 47), Abdulsalam Mohammed Darwish (Annex 26), Tariq Abdulrahim Al-Qasim (Annex 27), Ahmed Saqer Mohammad Obeid Al-Suwaidi (Annex 3), Ahmed Ghaith Al-Suwaidi (Annex 2), Hamed Hussain Raqeeq Al Ali (Annex 20), Hassan Muneef Al-Jabiri (Annex 5), Hussain Ali Abdulla Al-Najjar Al-Hammadi (Annex 17), Hassan Mohammed Al-Hammadi (Annex 17), Khalid Mohammed Abdulla Al-Shaiba Al-Nuaimi (Annex 11), Khalifa Hilal Saeed Al Nuaimi (Annex 26), Khamees Saeed Al Sam Al Zyoodi (Annex 21), Khalid Mohammad Yousef Al-Yammahi (Annex 43), Dr. Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori (Annex 14), Ahmed Yousef Abdullah Buatabh Al-Zaabi (Annex 48), Ahmed Awad Al-Sharqi (Annex 21), Ahmed Saif Khalfan Al-Matri (Annex 39), Ahmed Rashid Al-Taboor Al-Nuaimi (Annex 10), Imran Ali Hassan Radwan (Annex 35), Issa Moded Abdullah Al Seri (Annex, 45), Abdullah Nasib Karamah Al-Jabri (Annex 50), Abdulrahman Mohammed Abdul Rahman Al-Zaroon (Annex 38), Abdullah Abdulqader Al-Hajiri (Annex 24), Ibrahim Al Marzooqi (Annex 13), Bader Abdulrahman Al-Hammadi (Annex 19), Jamal Awad Al-Sharqi (Annex 20), Juma Darwish Al-Felasi (Annex 28), Tariq Hassan Abdullah Al-Qattan (Annex 33), Rashid Mohammed Abdullah Al-Roken (Annex 23), Rashid Imran Al-Shamsi (Annex 37), Salim Hamdoon Al-Shehhi (Annex 13), Saeed Nasser Al-Wahidi (Annex 45), Rashid Mohammed Abdullah Al-Roken (Annex 24), Musabeh Al-Rumaithi (Annex 31)

¹⁹Juma Darwish Al-Felasi (Annex 28), Salim Hamdoon Al-Shehhi (Annex 27), Abdullah Naseeb Karma Al-Jabri (Annex 50) and Musabeh Al-Rumaithi (Annex 31).

²⁰The detainees were threatened because of their political views opposing the current government. This threat is based in the fact that the defendants are in political opposition.

immediate intensive therapy sessions for Al-Suwaidi, because he had become so unrecognisable following the abuse he had suffered.²¹

2. CRUEL, INHUMANE AND DEGRADING TREATMENT²²

Inhumane prison conditions

Detainees reported that conditions in the prisons in which they were held were inhumane, humiliating and degrading. At least 53 detainees reported being held at first in a clandestine facility in which they were interrogated after being subjected to sleep deprivation and other harsh conditions designed to cause physical and mental trauma.²³ These conditions included being confined to a windowless cell with no bed and in which the lights were kept on during the night to disrupt sleep. They were prevented from using toilet facilities for long periods of time, and when officials did permit a detainee to use the bathroom, they were accompanied and forced to walk with only a towel around their waists and blindfolded from their cells to the bathroom facilities. The cruel and humiliating conditions were engineered to create an intimidating environment in which to conduct interrogations and obtain confessions from the detainees.

Khalifa Hilal Saeed Al-Nuaimi (Annex 12) and Dr. Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori (Annex 14) stated that the prison authorities prevented them receiving food delivered from outside of the prison, while the prison's canteen opens only once a week. In addition, they were repeatedly and deliberately deprived of access to water. In Al-Wathba prison, the water supply was cut off almost three times each week and 140 detainees did not have access to water in bathrooms for six continuous hours. In order to further punish the detainees, the facility administration provided only one razor blade per detainee each month. The authorities regularly applied collective punishment, including: cutting off detainee phone calls without reason; sudden and unwarranted personal searches; wanton destruction of detainees' personal effects; providing one small cleaning soap to each detainee per month; banning detainees from meeting privately with their lawyers; and keeping detainees' personal belongings that were delivered by their relatives and lawyers, such as books and papers, for weeks before handing them over to detainees (and in many cases they do not deliver them or return them.)

²¹ Dr. Al-Roken remarked that "This is not the Ahmed Ghaith [Al-Suwaidi] I know." See Ahmed Ghaith Al-Suwaidi (Annex 2).

²² "Degrading treatment" has been defined by the European Commission of Human Rights as treatment or punishment that "grossly humiliates the victim before others or drives the detainee to act against his/her will or conscience". European Commission of Human Rights, Application No 3321/67 - Denmark v. Greece et al.

²³ Sultan Bin Kayed al-Qasimi (Annex 7), Dr. Hadeef Rashid Abdullah Nasser Al-Owais (Annex 51), Dr. Ibrahim Ismail Ibrahim Mohamed Al-Yassi (Annex 8), Dr. Saif Mohammed Al-Egleh (Annex 42), Abdulrahman Al-Hadidi (Annex 2), Ali Mohammed Bin Hajar Al-Shehhi (Annex 56), Rashid Khalfan Bin Sabt (Annex 47), Abdulsalam Mohammed Darwish (Annex 26), Tariq Abdulrahim Al-Qasim (Annex 27), Ahmed Saqer Mohammed Obeid Al-Suweidi (Annex 8), Ahmed Ghaith Al-Suwaidi (Annex 2), Hamad Hassan Roqait (Annex 41), Hassan Muneef Al-Jabiri (Annex 5), Hussain Ali Abdulla Al-Najjar Al-Hammadi (Annex 16) Hassan Mohammed Al-Hammadi (Annex 17), Khalid Mohammed Abdulla Al-Shaiba Al-Nuaimi (Annex 11), Khalifa Hilal Saeed Al-Nuaimi (Annex 12), Khamees Saeed Al Sam Al Zyoodi (Annex 21), Khalid Mohammad Yousef Al-Yammahi (Annex 43), Ali Saeed Al-Kindi (Annex 33), Abdulaziz Hareb Al-Muhairi (Annex 46), Dr. Adnan Abdulkarim Mohammed Julfar (Annex 40), Ali Salem Hamad Al-Ghawas Al-Zaabi (Annex 48), Mohammed Abdullah Mohammad Abadan Al-Naqbi (Annex 32), Abdulrahim Abdullah Abdulkarim Naqi (Annex 53) Ali Abdullah Fateh Al-Khaja (Annex Annex 49), Ali Abdullah Mahdi Saleh Al-Manie (Annex 29), Fouad Mohammed Abdullah Al-Hammadi (Annex 18), Dr. Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori (Annex 14), Mahmoud Hassan Mahmoud Ahmed Al-Hosani (Annex 36) Dr. Ahmed Youssef Abdullah Buatabh Al-Zaabi (Annex 1), Ahmed Awad Al-Sharqi (Annex 21) Ahmed Saif Khalfan Al-Matri (Annex 39), and Ahmed Rashid Al-Taboor Al-Nuaimi (Annex 10), Imran Ali Hassan Radwan (Annex 35), Issa Moded Abdullah Al Seri (Annex, 45), Abdullah Nasib Karamah Al-Jabri (Annex 50), Abdulrahim Mohammed Abdul Rahman Al-Zaroon (Annex 38), Abdullah Abdulqader Al-Hajiri (Annex 24), Ibrahim Al-Marzooqi (Annex 9), Bader Abdulrahman Al-Hammadi (Annex 19), Jamal Awad Al-Sharqi (Annex 20), Juma Darwish Al-Felasi (Annex 28), Tariq Hassan Abdullah Al-Qattan (Annex 33), Rashid Mohammed Abdullah Al-Roken (Annex 23), Rashid Imran al Shamsi (Annex 31), Salim Hamdoon Al-Shehhi (Annex 27), Saeed Nasser Al-Wahidi (Annex 45), Mohammed Abdulrazzak Al-Sidiq (Annex 4), Mohammed Abadan Al-Naqbi (Annex 32), Mohamed Said Diab Al-Abdouli (Annex 52), Mansoor Hassan Ahmed Abdullah Al-Ahmadi (Annex 54), Najib Ahmad Abdullah Amiri (Annex 25), Musabeh Al-Rumaithi (Annex 31)

Officials at Al-Razeen and Al-Sadr prisons prevented Khalifa Hilal Saeed Al-Nuaimi (Annex 12) and Dr. Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori (Annex 14) from exercising at any time other than between 2:00 PM and 4:00 PM, during which time it was so hot that it was extremely difficult to even be outside, much less engage in exercise.

Six detainees were deprived of sunlight and forced to remain in their continuously lit cells without access to any furniture.²⁴

Sexual Harassment

Detainees were frequently subjected to sexual harassment and threats of sexual abuse.²⁵ Khalifa Hilal Saeed Al-Nuaimi (Annex 12) suffered sexual intimidation, including an incident where a guard threatened to sexually assault him. Abdullah Nasib Karamah Al-Jabri (Annex 50) was sworn at and verbally abused by law enforcement officers, who said “You are adulterers and homosexual[s]...we will send you back to your country.” Dr. Ibrahim Ismail Mohamed Al-Yassi (Annex 5) alleged that he experienced physical torture especially “focused on his mouth.”

Lack of adequate medical care

Several detainees reported that authorities refused to provide them with adequate medical care. Abdulsalam Mohammed Darwish (Annex 3) was denied medical care for back pain and rheumatism for prolonged periods of time. The prison staff only provided sedatives, without any proper ongoing or remedial medical care. When detainee Fouad Mohammed Abdullah Al-Hammadi (Annex 18) became ill, he received no medical care for a significant period of time, which severely aggravated an eye condition, a urinary tract infection, and a stomach ailment. Dr. Ahmed Yousef Abdullah Buatabh Al-Zaabi (Annex 1) repeatedly requested to have his injuries examined and treated by medical personnel. His requests were denied. Prison guards had caused his injuries and Al-Zaabi was repeatedly denied the opportunity to be medically treated by a doctor.

Another detainee, Dr. Saif Mohammed Al-Egleh (Annex 41), was prevented from receiving treatment for tinnitus and trembling hands, which caused a deterioration of his mental health and heightened anxiety. During his detention, Abdullah Nasib Karamah Al-Jabri (Annex 50) was denied treatment for fifth and seventh spinal vertebrae problems for a protracted period of time. Najib Ahmad Abdullah Amiri (Annex 24) was deprived of medicine required to treat a serious hyperthyroid condition. Three detainees alleged that Al-Razeen prison staff confiscated their eyeglasses and thus prevented them from properly being able to see throughout the duration of their detention.²⁶

Deprived of an adequate legal defense

The right to a fair trial under international law includes the right of the accused to meet and communicate confidentially with legal counsel, and the right to adequate time and facilities to prepare and conduct a defense.²⁷ None of the detainees

²⁴ Mohammed Abdulrazzak Al-Sidiq (Annex 4), Mohamed Said Diab Al-Abdouli (Annex 52), Najib Ahmad Abdullah Amiri (Annex 25), Musabeh Al-Rumaithi (Annex 31), Mohammed Abadan Al-Naqbi (Annex 32), Tariq Hassan Abdullah Al-Qattan (Annex 34) and Mansoor Hassan Ahmed Abdullah Al-Ahmadi (Annex 54).

²⁵ Due to cultural and social norms around sexuality and masculinity, we expect that the actual number of sexual abuse cases is higher than the total number of those reported.

²⁶ Abdulsalam Mohammed Darwish (Annex 26), Dr. Ahmed Yousef Abdullah Buatabh Al-Zaabi (Annex 48), and Musabeh Al-Rumaithi (Annex 31)

²⁷ UN General Assembly, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 10 December 1948, 217 A (III), available at:

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b3712c.html> [accessed 27 January 2015], Art. 610; UN General Assembly, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 16 December 1966, United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 999, p. 171, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b3aa0.html> [accessed 27 January 2015], Art. 14(3)(b).

interviewed for this report were allowed to meet confidentially with an attorney.²⁸ At least 17 detainees were prohibited from having any visits or consultations with lawyers.²⁹

During their detention, over 20 detainees alleged that they were denied any form of privacy, because they were under constant video surveillance.³⁰

Use of media to publicly attack character and reputation

Ahmed Ghaith Al-Suwaidi (Annex 2) and Dr. Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori (Annex 25) allege that the state used the media to publicly attack their characters and reputation. At a 26 May 2013 hearing, counsel for Al-Suwaidi demonstrated to the court that the state had published a number of articles describing Al-Suwaidi as having committed various crimes. However, Al-Suwaidi was in detention at the time the articles were published and had not at that point even had a hearing to answer the charges. Al-Suwaidi alleges that this was an effort by the state to attack his character and reputation, and to turn public opinion against him.

Since 2011, the state has persistently targeted Dr. Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori (Annex 25) and Najib Ahmad Abdullah Amiri (Annex 24) with a campaign of slander and libel. The state made multiple public accusations on websites, usually by publishing fabricated images on detainee's personal Twitter and Facebook accounts and websites. For example, the state superimposed the logo of the Muslim Brotherhood at the bottom of a photograph of Dr. Al-Mansoori, claiming that they took it from the website of Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood party. Two of the websites that displayed fabricated information about Dr. Mohammed Saleh Al-Mansoori are hosted in the United States. Although Dr. Al-Mansoori's lawyer has made initiated multiple actions against websites displaying this fabricated information, nothing has been done by the authorities to investigate or apply punitive measures against these websites. In addition, the Al-Mezmaah Center for Studies and Research (The Center) has been publishing false information against several detainees, thus influencing public opinion by either design or effect.³¹ The detainees claim that the Center also has been distributing cash gifts to others in return for slandering the detainees.

²⁸ Dr. Hadeef Rashid Abdullah Nasser Al-Owais (Annex 51), Dr. Ibrahim Ismail Ibrahim Mohamed Al-Yassi (Annex 8), Dr. Saif Mohammed Al-Egleh (Annex 41), Abdulsalam Mohammed Darwish (Annex 26), Tariq Abdulrahim Al-Qasim (Annex 27), Ahmed Saqer Mohammed Obeid Al-Suwaidi (Annex 3), Ahmed Ghaith Al-Suwaidi (Annex 2), Hamad Hussain Roqait (Annex 40), Hassan Muneef Al-Jabiri (Annex 5), Hussain Ali Abdulla Al-Najjar Al-Hammadi (Annex 16), Hassan Mohammed Al-Hammadi (Annex 17), Abdulaziz Hareb Al-Muhairi (Annex 45), Dr. Adnan Abdulkarim Mohammed Julfar (Annex 40), Ali Salem Hamad Al-Ghawas Al-Zaabi (Annex 48), Mohammed Abadan Al-Naqbi (Annex 31), Abdulrahim Abdullah Abdulkarim Naqi (Annex 53), Ali Abdullah Fateh Al-Khaja (Annex 48), Ali Abdullah Mahdi Saleh Al-Manie (Annex 28), Fouad Mohammed Abdullah Al-Hammadi (Annex 18), Dr. Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori (Annex 25), Mahmoud Hassan Mahmoud Ahmed Al-Hosani (Annex 36), Dr. Ahmed Yousef Abdullah Buatabh Al-Zaabi (Annex 48), Ahmed Awad Al-Sharqi (Annex 21), Ahmed Saif Khalfan Al-Matri (Annex 39), Ahmed Rashid Al-Taboor Al-Nuaimi (Annex 10), Ibrahim Al-Marzooqi (Annex 9), Bader Abdulrahman Al-Hammadi (Annex 19), Jamal Awad Al-Sharqi (Annex 20), Juma Darwish Al-Felasi (Annex 28) and Tariq Hassan Abdullah Al-Qattan (Annex 33).

²⁹ Dr. Hadeef Rashid Abdullah Nasser Al-Owais (Annex 51), Dr. Ibrahim Ismail Ibrahim Mohamed Al-Yassi (Annex 8), Dr. Saif Mohammed Al-Egleh (Annex 42), Hamad Hassan Roqait (Annex 41), Hassan Muneef Al-Jabiri (Annex 5), Hussain Ali Abdulla Al-Najjar (Annex 23), Hassan Mohammed Al-Hammadi (Annex 17), Khalid Mohammed Abdulla Al-Shaiba Al-Nuaimi (Annex 11), Khalifa Hilal Saeed Al-Nuaimi (Annex 12), Khamees Saeed Al Sam Al Zyoodi (Annex 21), and Khalid Mohammad Yousef Al-Yammahi (Annex 43), Najib Ahmad Abdullah Amiri (Annex 25), Mahmoud Hassan Mahmoud Ahmed Al-Hosani (Annex 36), Ali Saeed Al-Kindi (Annex 33) Ali Abdullah Fateh Al-Khaja (Annex Annex 49), Ali Abdullah Mahdi Saleh Al-Manie (Annex 29), Fouad Mohammed Abdullah Al-Hammadi (Annex 18), Dr. Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori (Annex 14)

³⁰ Ibrahim Al-Marzooqi (Annex 9), Bader Abdulrahman Al-Hammadi (Annex 19), Jamal Awad Al-Sharqi (Annex 20), Juma Darwish Al-Felasi (Annex 28), Tariq Hassan Abdullah Al-Qattan (Annex 34), Ali Abdullah Fateh Al-Khaja (Annex Annex 49), Ali Abdullah Mahdi Saleh Al-Manie (Annex 29), Fouad Mohammed Abdullah Al-Hammadi (Annex 18), Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori (Annex 44), Mahmoud Hassan Mahmoud Ahmed Al-Hosani (Annex 36), Rashid Mohammed Abdullah Al-Roken (Annex 23), Rashid Imran Al-Shamsi (Annex 37), Saeed Nasser Al-Wahidi (Annex 45), Mohammed Abdurazzak Al-Sidiq (Annex 4), Mohammed Abadan Al-Naqbi (Annex 32), Mohamed Said Diab Al-Abdouli (Annex 52), Mansoor Hassan Ahmed Abdullah Al-Ahmadi (Annex 54), Najib Ahmad Abdullah Amiri (Annex 25), Musabeh Al-Rumaiti (Annex 31)

³¹ Rashid Mohammed Abdullah Al-Roken (Annex 23), Najib Ahmad Abdullah Amiri (Annex 25), Dr. Dr. Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori (Annex 14), Dr. Mohammed Abdullah Mohammed Al-Roken (Annex 22).

Lack of reasonable contact with family

Fourteen detainees were not allowed to correspond with their families by either sending or receiving mail.³² Their phone calls were under constant surveillance, restricted to immediate family members only, and repeatedly terminated without notice or reason. When Abdulsalam Mohammed Darwish's (Annex 3) family came to visit him in detention, Suhail Matar ordered that only immediate family would be allowed to see him, and no more than a maximum of four adults and two children. During his detention, Ali Saeed Al-Kindi (Annex 32) was only allowed to make two ten-minute telephone calls per week to communicate with his family. These telephone calls were closely monitored by prison officials.

Persecution of family members

Poor treatment was extended to the families of detainees, as well as the detainees themselves. Seven detainees reported that Suhail Matar ordered the prison staff to treat the detainees' visiting families badly.³³ For example, in March of 2014, Suhail Matar ordered that only immediate family members would be allowed to visit detainees, restricted to no more than four adults and two children per detainee. The detainees' visiting family members were forced to wait in a reception room and were denied access to toilet facilities and prohibited from praying, despite many having travelled over 300 kilometers to see their detained family member(s). Suhail Matar also ordered the prison staff to search the visiting family members in humiliating ways and remove any wristwatches, eyeglasses, and women's earrings before a visitor would be allowed to see a detainee.

During the UAE 94 trial, 13 women family members had been arrested and charged, but they were acquitted in July 2013 at the conclusion of the trial. According to Document 13, during the investigations of three women, Fatima Hassan Al-Zaabi, Najeebeh Mohammed Al-Hosani, and Amina Sultan Al-Shibh, the State Security Service and prosecution distorted the truth in the investigation in two ways: 1) Asked defendants questions which include fake confessions of other defendants; and 2) distorted the words of defendants during the questioning of other defendants.

Other violations and mistreatment

Many detainees were denied basic necessities, such as food and clothing. Detainees were also denied access to pens, paper, books, newspapers, chairs, and computers.³⁴

³² During their detentions, Dr. Hadeef Rashid Abdullah Nasser Al-Owais (Annex 51), Dr. Ibrahim Ismail Ibrahim Mohamed Al-Yassi (Annex 8), Dr. Saif Mohammed Al-Egleh (Annex 42), Abdulrahman Al-Hadidi (Annex 2), Ali Mohammed Bin Hajar Al-Shehhi (Annex 56), Rashid Khalfan Bin Sabt (Annex 47), Abdulsalam Mohammed Darwish (Annex 26) and Tariq Abdulrahim Al-Qasim (Annex 27), Dr. Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori (Annex 14), Mohammed Abdulrazzak Al-Sidiq (Annex 4), Mohammed Abadan Al-Naqbi (Annex 32), Mohamed Said Diab Al-Abdouli (Annex 52), Mansoor Hassan Ahmed Abdullah Al-Ahmadi (Annex 54), Najib Ahmad Abdullah Amiri (Annex 25)

³³ Dr. Hadeef Rashid Abdullah Nasser Al-Owais (Annex 51), Dr. Ibrahim Ismail Ibrahim Mohamed Al-Yassi (Annex 8), Dr. Saif Mohammed Al-Egleh (Annex 42) Abdulrahman Al-Hadidi (Annex 2), Ali Mohammed Bin Hajar Al-Shehhi (Annex 56), Rashid Khalfan Bin Sabt (Annex 47) and Abdulsalam Mohammed Darwish (Annex 26)

³⁴ Dr. Hadeef Rashid Abdullah Nasser Al-Owais (Annex 51), Dr. Ibrahim Ismail Ibrahim Mohamed Al-Yassi (Annex 8), Dr. Saif Mohammed Al-Egleh (Annex 42), Abdulsalam Mohammed Darwish (Annex 26), Tariq Abdulrahim Al-Qasim (Annex 27), Ahmed Saqer Mohammed Obeid Al-Suwaidi (Annex 3), Ahmed Ghaith Al-Suwaidi (Annex 2), Hamad Hassan Roqait (Annex 41), Hassan Muneef Al-Jabiri (Annex 5), Hussain Ali Abdulla Al-Najjar Al-Hammadi (Annex 16), Hassan Mohammed Al-Hammadi (Annex 17), Khalid Mohammed Abdulla Al-Shaiba Al-Nuaimi (Annex 11), Khalifa Hilal Saeed Al Nuaimi (Annex 26), Khamis Saeed Al-Sam Al-Zyouidi (Annex 44), Khalid Mohammad Yousef Al-Yammahi (Annex 43), Ali Saeed Al-Kindi (Annex 33), Abdulaziz Hareb Al-Muhairi (Annex 46), Dr. Adnan Abdulkarim Mohammed Julfar (Annex 40), Ali Salem Hamad Al-Ghawas Al-Zaabi (Annex 48), Mohammed Al-Naqbi (Annex 32), Abdulrahim Abdullah Abdulkarim Naqi (Annex 53), Ali Abdullah Fateh Al-Khaja (Annex Annex 49), Ali Abdullah Mahdi Saleh Al-Manie (Annex 29), Fouad Mohammed Abdullah Al-Hammadi (Annex 18), Dr. Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori (Annex 14), Mahmoud Hassan Mahmoud Ahmed Al-Hosani (Annex 36), Dr. Ahmed Yousef Abdullah Buatabh Al-Zaabi (Annex 1), Ahmed Awad Al-Sharqi (Annex 21), Ahmed Saif Khalfan Al-Matri (Annex 39), Imran Ali Hassan Radwan (Annex 35), Issa Moded Abdullah Al Seri (Annex, 45), Abdullah Nasib Karamah Al-Jabri (Annex 50), Abdulrahim Mohammed Abdul Rahman Al-Zaroon (Annex 38), Abdullah Abdulqader Al-Hajiri (Annex 24), Ibrahim Al Marzooqi (Annex 13), Bader Abdulrahman Al-Hammadi (Annex 19), Jamal Awad Al-Sharqi (Annex 20), Juma

Abdulsalam Mohammed Darwish (Annex 3) reported that prison staff stole a radio that they had previously sold to a group of detainees. Sixteen detainees allege that they were prevented from using eyeglasses for a significant period of time following their initial arrest and detention in solitary confinement. One detainee alleges that he was prohibited from using his eyeglasses in order to prevent him from being able to read the statements that he was signing.³⁵

Tariq Abdulrahim Al-Qasim (Annex 9) alleged that while he was out of his prison cell praying, guards entered the cell secretly and without his permission, searched his closet, and stole his underwear, pajamas, and sports clothing - with the purpose of reselling these items back to him from the prison canteen. Al-Qasim had previously bought the clothing from the prison administration for a significant price. Dr. Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori (Annex 14) also stated that the same guards searched his prison cell and stole his pajamas, underwear, writings, and notebooks.

3. PERPETRATORS

a. **Abdullah, Ahmed - Lieutenant**

Tariq Abdulrahim Al-Qasim (Annex 27) alleges that, on 7 March 2014, Ahmed Abdullah and an unknown military personnel secretly entered Al-Qasim's prison cell and stole his clothes with the purpose of reselling the clothing back to Al-Qasim from the prison canteen. The unknown military personnel had second lieutenant ranking, was approximately 35 years old, taller than average, bald and overweight. Ahmed Abdullah and the unknown military personnel who allegedly stole Al-Qasim's clothing neither accepted responsibility for the act, nor suffered any consequences.

Dr. Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori (Annex 14) identifies the same individuals for the same crimes. Yet, he does not give the exact date of the incident and does not tell where he was at that time. His testimony alleges that prison employees, with the help from the group of the Nepalese guards, raided Dr. Al-Mansoori's prison cell and without any justification confiscated his pajamas, bed sheets, his writings, papers, letters and notebooks. After the guards and prison employees attacked the detainee (and a few others), they ripped and threw away UAE flags and pictures of the head of the state, which were displayed on the cell's walls.

b. **Al'abri, Yousef** – (former) Attorney General of the local Abu Dhabi Emirate

c. **Al-Naqbi, Saqer**- Federal State Security prosecutor

d. **Al-Nahyan, Khaled Mohammed Zayed** - Head of State Security apparatus

Darwish Al-Felasi (Annex 28), Tariq Hassan Abdullah Al-Qattan (Annex 33), Rashid Mohammed Abdullah Al-Roken (Annex 23), Rashid Imran al Shamsi (Annex 31), Salim Hamdoon Al-Shehhi (Annex 13), Saeed Nasser Al-Wahidi (Annex 45), Musabeh Al-Rumaithi (Annex 31)

³⁵ Tariq Abdulrahim Al-Qasim (Annex 27), Ahmed Saqer Mohammed Obeid Al-Suwaidi (Annex 3), and Ahmed Ghaith Al-Suwaidi (Annex 2), Ali Abdullah Fatehi Al-Khaja (Annex Annex 49), Ali Abdullah Mahdi Saleh Al-Manie (Annex 29), Fouad Mohammed Abdullah Al-Hammadi (Annex 18), Dr. Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori (Annex 14), Mahmoud Hassan Mahmoud Ahmed Al-Hosani (Annex 36), Ibrahim Al Marzooqi (Annex 13), Bader Abdulrahman Al-Hammadi (Annex 19), Jamal Awad Al-Sharqi (Annex 20), Juma Darwish Al-Felasi (Annex 28), Mohammed Abdulrazzak Al-Sidiq (Annex 4), Mohammed Abadan Al-Naqbi (Annex 32), Mohamed Said Diab Al-Abdouli (Annex 52), Mansoor Hassan Ahmed Abdullah Al-Ahmadi (Annex 54), Najib Ahmad Abdullah Amiri (Annex 25) Musabeh Al-Rumaithi (Annex 31), Tariq Hassan Abdullah Al-Qattan (Annex 34)

Dr. Hadeef Rashid Abdullah Nasser Al-Owais (Annex 51), Dr. Ibrahim Ismail Mohamed Al-Yassi (Annex 8), and Dr. Saif Mohammed Al-Egleh (Annex 42) cite Khaled Mohammed Zayed Al-Nahyan as the head of the security apparatus under which they suffered torture and degrading treatment.

e. **Al-Nahyan, Saif Zayed** - Minister of Interior, United Arab Emirates

f. **Al-Shamsi, Hamad** - Manager of State Security apparatus

Dr. Hadeef Rashid Abdullah Nasser Al-Owais (Annex 51), Dr. Ibrahim Ismail Mohamed Al-Yassi (Annex 8), and Dr. Saif Mohammed Al-Egleh (Annex 42) cite Hamad Al-Shamsi as the manager of the state security apparatus under which they suffered torture and degrading treatment.

g. **Al-Zaabi, Mohammed Saif** - Director of prison institutions in the Ministry of Interior and Abu Dhabi Police

h. **Al-Dhanhani, Ahmed** - Chief State Security Prosecutor

i. **Khalil, Abdel Moneim Sayed** - State Security prosecutor

j. **Kubaish, Salim** - Federal General Attorney

k. **Matar, Suhail** - Al-Razeen prison director

During their detentions, Dr. Hadeef Rashid Abdullah Nasser Al-Owais (Annex 51), Dr. Ibrahim Ismail Mohamed Al-Yassi (Annex 8), Dr. Saif Mohammed Al-Egleh (Annex 42) Abdulrahman Al-Hadidi (Annex 55), Ali Mohammed Bin Hajar Al-Shehhi (Annex 56), Rashid Khalfan Bin Sabt (Annex 47) and Abdulsalam Mohammed Darwish (Annex 26) identified Suhail Matar as the person responsible for issuing orders to the prison staff, instructing them to remove their name badges when visitors came and to treat the detainees' visiting families badly. For instance, in March of 2014, Suhail Matar issued orders that only immediate family members may visit detainees, but restricted to no more than four adults and two children per detainee. The detainees' visiting family members were forced to wait in a reception room and were not allowed to use the toilets or to pray, even though many travelled over 300 kilometers to see their detained family member(s). Suhail Matar also ordered the prison staff to search the visiting family members in humiliating ways and to remove any wristwatches, eyeglasses, and women's earrings prior to seeing a detainee. Darwish also alleges that when detainees were permitted to temporarily read a newspaper, Suhail Matar would damage the newspapers before handing them to detainees.

l. **Al-Muqbali, Tariq Hamad** - Prison officer at Al-Razeen jail.

Thirty-eight detainees³⁶ identify Tariq Hamad Al-Muqbali as the party responsible for their detention in solitary confinement and abuse therein. The detainees assert they were detained in an unofficial facility, where they were interrogated after being subjected to sleep deprivation and other harsh detention conditions. They were kept in windowless and bed-less cells, and

³⁶ Sultan Bin Kayed al-Qasimi (Annex 7), Abdulsalam Mohammed Darwish (Annex 26), Tariq Abdulrahman Al-Qasim (Annex 27), Ahmed Saqer Mohammed Obeid Al-Suwaidi (Annex 3), Ahmed Ghaith Al-Suwaidi (Annex 2), Hamad Hassan o, Hassan Muneef Al-Jabiri (Annex 5), Hussain Ali Abdulla Al-Najjar Al-Hammadi (Annex 16), Hassan Mohammed Al-Hammadi (Annex 17), Khalid Mohammed Abdulla Al-Shaiba Al-Nuaimi (Annex 11), Khalifa Hllal Saeed Al-Nuaimi (Annex 12), Khamees Saeed Al Sam Al Zyoodi (Annex 21), Khalid Mohammad Yousef Al-Yammahi (Annex 43), Ali Saeed Al-Kindi (Annex 33), Abdulaziz Hareb Al-Muhairi (Annex 46), Dr. Adnan Abdulkarim Mohammed Julfar (Annex 40), Ali Salem Hamad Al-Ghawas Al-Zaabi (Annex 48), Mohammed Abdullah Mohammad Abadan Al-Naqbi (Annex 32), Abdulrahim Abdullah Abdulkarim Naqi (Annex 53), Ali Abdullah Fateh Al-Khaja (Annex 49), Ali Abdullah Mahdi Saleh Al-Manie (Annex 29), Fouad Mohammed Abdullah Al-Hammadi (Annex 18), Dr. Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori (Annex 14), Mahmoud Hassan Mahmoud Ahmed Al-Hosani (Annex 36), Ahmed Awad Al-Sharqi (Annex 21) Ahmed Saif Khalfan Al-Matri (Annex 39), Imran Ali Hassan Radwan (Annex 35), Issa Moded Abdullah Al Seri (Annex 45), Abdullah Nasib Karamah Al-Jabri (Annex 50), Abdulrahim Mohammed Abdulrahman Al-Zaroon (Annex 38), Abdullah Abdulqader Al-Hajiri (Annex 24), Ahmed Rashid Al-Taboor Al-Nuaimi (Annex 10), Tariq Hassan Abdullah Al-Qattan (Annex 34), Mohammed Abdulrazzak Al-Sidiq (Annex 46), Mohammed Abadan Al-Naqbi (Annex 32), Mohamed Said Diab Al-Abdouli (Annex 52), Mansoor Hassan Ahmed Abdullah Al-Ahmadi (Annex 54), Najib Ahmad Abdullah Amiri (Annex 25)

officials turned the lights on through the day and night to disrupt their sleep. Their cells were monitored by remote cameras so they did not have any privacy. They were kept from going to the bathroom for long periods of time, or were humiliatingly paraded to the bathroom with only a towel around their waists and blindfolded. The detainees were denied contact with a lawyer and not allowed to complain to any authorities about their detention.

Ali Saeed Al-Kindi (Annex 33) adds that he was often not permitted to go outside for the allotted two hours a day. And when he was finally permitted to see a lawyer, the meetings were never private and he was prevented from seeing legal documents that were being used in his case.

m. **Humaid, Salim** – Head of Al-Mezmaah Center for Studies and Research

n. **Unknown** – State employee of medium height, black mustache and beard. He is of average weight and wears a green military uniform. He is known to deliberately take off his badge and frequently wears dark sunglasses.

o. **Unknown** - Second lieutenant, taller than average, bald, overweight and approximately 35 years old.

Tariq Abdulrahim Al-Qasim (Annex 27) alleges that on 7 March 2014 while he was praying outside of his prison cell, Ahmed Abdullah and an unknown military personnel secretly entered Al-Qasim's prison cell and stole his clothing - with the purpose of reselling the clothing back to Al-Qasim. The unknown military personnel had second lieutenant ranking, was approximately 35 years old, taller than average, bald, and overweight. Ahmed Abdullah and the unknown military personnel who allegedly stole Al-Qasim's clothing neither accepted responsibility for the act, nor suffered any consequences.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

The Gulf Centre for Human Rights reiterates its request to the UAE authorities to:

1. Order the immediate release of those imprisoned as a result of blatantly unfair trials, pending the outcome of any further inquiry;
2. Provide an independent investigation into the allegations of torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatments forthwith, and ensure medical and psychological support, rehabilitation, compensation and other relevant forms of reparation to those who have been victims of such acts and make accountable those responsible for these crimes;
3. Ratify the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and
4. Invite the UN Special Rapporteurs on torture, and on freedom of expression and opinion to visit the UAE, as they did the UN Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, and grant them access to those convicted in this case, in particular those who stated that they have been tortured.

ANNEX I: SUMMARIES OF ALLEGATIONS MADE BY DETAINEES IN THE UAE

1. DR. AHMED YOUSEF ABDULLAH BUATABH AL-ZAABI

Dr. Ahmed Yousef Abdullah Buatabh Al-Zaabi, a law professor and former judge, was detained on 26 March 2012 and is currently serving a ten-year sentence in Al-Razeen prison. During his detention, he was physically assaulted which resulted in injuries including swollen feet, repeatedly urinating blood, bruises all over his body, and having his nails pulled out. His requests to have his injuries examined by a forensic doctor were repeatedly denied. He was also deprived of privacy including being constantly under the watch of video surveillance, was denied a chair or bed, subject to annoying lights day and night and deprived sleep, prohibited from accessing pens, papers, or reading material, denied use of his eyeglasses, and was subjected to humiliation including long waits before being permitted to use the bathroom and being deprived of his clothes and taken blindfolded when he was permitted to use the bathroom. He was also denied contact with an attorney.

2. AHMED GHAITH AL-SUWAIDI

Ahmed Ghaith Al-Suwaidi was detained in an unknown location during the period of 26 March 2012 to 10 March 2013, when he was subjected to harsh treatment. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention.

After his arrest, Al-Suwaidi alleges that he was placed in solitary confinement in an unknown location that was outside the “supervision of public prosecution.” He also alleges that during his confinement he was kept in a windowless cell, with no bed or chair, under constant video surveillance, and was subjected to sleep deprivation by means of bright lights throughout the day and night. This caused Al-Suwaidi to suffer from a range of physical and mental problems, including mood disorders, short-term memory loss, weight loss, immune system disorders, and high blood pressure. Al-Suwaidi was interrogated under these conditions in order to obtain a confession from him.

During his initial detention, Al-Suwaidi was not allowed any contact with his lawyer, was prevented from making calls to his family for four months, and was not allowed to have books, newspapers, pens, paper, or computers. He was also deprived of using his eyeglasses until late into his detention. Al-Suwaidi was not allowed to go to the bathroom for long periods of time, and when he was permitted to use the bathroom, he was humiliatingly forced to remove all his clothes and walk to the bathroom blindfolded. Al-Suwaidi was not allowed to communicate to authorities to register complaints about the conditions of his detention.

Additionally, during his court hearing on 26 May 2013, Al-Suwaidi provided testimony to the court that the Public Prosecution’s evidence against him was invalid due to forgery, and that his confession was invalid due to torture and coercion. Al-Suwaidi alleged that he was horrendously and viciously tortured by various state personnel until he confessed to crimes that he did not commit. However, Suwaidi did not elaborate on what methods the state personnel used during his torture. Moreover, Al-Suwaidi alleges that the state personnel threatened to kill both Al-Suwaidi and his family if he did not confess to the crimes alleged against him and if he did not plead ‘guilty’ at his hearing. At his 26 May 2013 hearing, Al-Suwaidi denied all charges against him and desperately begged the court to protect him and his family. It was evident at his hearing that Al-Suwaidi was psychologically impacted after his torture by the state personnel. In fact, his former law professor, Dr. Mohammed Al-Roken (Annex 22), requested the court to order immediate intensive therapy sessions for Al-Suwaidi, adding that, “This is not the Ahmed Ghaith [Al-Suwaidi] I know.”

Al-Suwaidi also alleges that the state used the media to publicly attack his character, reputation, and to form public opinion. At his 26 May 2013 hearing, defense counsel for Al-Suwaidi documented where the state had published a number of articles stating that Al-Suwaidi had committed various crimes; however, Al-Suwaidi was still detained and had not even had a hearing to answer the charges when the pieces were published. This was an effort by the state to attack Al-Suwaidi’s character, reputation, and to create incitement against Al-Suwaidi.

3. AHMED SAQER MOHAMMAD OBEID AL-SUWAIDI

Ahmed Saqer Mohammad Obeid Al-Suwaidi was detained in an unknown location during the period of 30 July 2012 to 10 March 2013, when he was subjected to harsh treatment. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention serving a ten-year sentence.

Following his arrest, Al-Suwaidi alleges that he was placed in solitary confinement in an unknown location that was outside the “supervision of public prosecution.” He also alleges that during his confinement he was kept in a windowless cell, with no bed or chair, under constant video surveillance, and was subjected to sleep deprivation by means of bright lights throughout the day and night. This caused Al-Suwaidi to suffer from a range of physical and mental problems, including mood disorders, short-term memory loss, weight loss, immune system disorders, and high blood pressure. Al-Suwaidi was interrogated under these conditions in order to obtain a confession from him.

During his detention, Al-Suwaidi was not allowed any contact with his lawyer, and was not allowed to have books, newspapers, pens, paper, or computers. He was also deprived of using his eyeglasses until late into his detention. Al-Suwaidi was not allowed to go to the bathroom for long periods of time, and when he was permitted to use the bathroom, he was humiliatingly forced to remove all his clothes and walk to the bathroom blindfolded. Al-Suwaidi was not allowed to communicate to authorities to register complaints about the conditions of his detention.

4. MOHAMMED ABDULRAZZAK AL-SIDIQ

Sheikh Mohammed Abdulrazzak Al-Sidiq submitted a request to open investigations about what he suffered during detention from 9 April 2012 to 10 March 2013. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in jail serving a ten-year sentence. During his initial detention, Al-Sidiq states he was the target of deliberate acts, which caused severe pain and torment in order to obtain confessions from him. These acts included solitary confinement in an unknown place, with no supervision by the public prosecution from the time of his arrest until implementing the decision of President of State Security Department at the Supreme Federal Court in the first hearing on 4 March 2013.

The GCHR reports that during the time when he was in the solitary confinement, one day, Al-Sidiq was taken from the cell and was told that he will meet an important person. They took him blindfolded. The person, who seemed to be a high official from the way that they were talking to him, beat Al-Sidiq on his neck and chest and told him that “I will step with my shoes on your stomach.” He described the hands that were beating him as the hands of a wrestler in court.

During this time, the jailers turned on the defendants’ lights throughout the day and night in their individual cells. Surveillance cameras were on at all time in the defendants’ cells, taking away their privacy. The defendants were banned from visiting and consulting with their lawyer. The defendants’ cell did not have a chair or a bed for them to sleep on. They were also prohibited from using pens and paper to write notes to public authorities. The defendants were forbidden from reading books, newspapers, and computers. The defendants were also not allowed to use their eyeglasses until the later in their detention, and were deprived of sunlight, as there were no windows or holes in the cells. Additionally, the defendants were humiliated before going to the bathrooms, as they had to wait a lengthy amount of time, were forced to take off all of their clothes, and then were taken to the bathroom blindfolded with only a small towel around their waist.

The defendants were deprived of sleeping which affected their mood, ability to think properly, and concentration, as well as caused nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and the possibility of defects in white blood cell and antibody functions. Deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia is linked to premature death, decrease in skin freshness, work inefficiency, and changes many other functions of the body. The defendants were interrogated under these conditions.

All these practices violated their basic rights. In addition to these violations, the defendants were banned from submitting complaints, a clear violation of the Act 43 of 1992.

5. HASSAN MUNEEF AL-JABIRI

Hassan Muneef Al-Jabiri was detained in an unknown location from 9 April 2012 to 10 March 2013. During his detention the defendant was subjected to harsh and cruel treatment. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in jail serving a ten-year sentence.

After his arrest, Al-Jabiri alleges that he was isolated from the rest of the world. He was placed in solitary confinement in an unknown location that was outside the “supervision of public prosecution” from the day of his arrest until the implementation of the decision of the President of the State Security Department of the Supreme Federal Court at the first hearing on 4 March 2013.

His prison cell contained neither bed or chair nor any windows or holes in the ceiling for the sunlight. There he was continuously subjected to lights throughout the days and nights. He was deprived of any privacy due to surveillance cameras in his cell. The defendant was not allowed to go to the bathroom for long periods of time and when he was permitted to do so he was humiliatingly forced to remove all his clothes and walk to the bathroom blindfolded.

The defendant was not allowed any contact with his lawyer, and was not allowed to have books, newspapers, pens, paper, or computers. He was also deprived of using his eyeglasses until late into his detention.

Additionally, the sleep deprivation suffered by the defendant affected his ability to think properly and concentrate, while also causing nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and possibly a defect in the function of white blood cells and antibodies. Deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia is linked to premature death, lack of skin freshness, inefficient work, and changes to many functions of the body. The defendant was interrogated under all these circumstances, and was banned from submitting complaints or contacting the competent authorities.

The harsh treatment inflicted upon the defendant was in violation of his basic rights, unless proven that such treatment was in accordance with the interest of the investigation. Furthermore, the defendant was banned from submitting any complaints in a clear violation of Act 43 of 1992.

6. SALEH AL-DHUFARI

Saleh Al-Dhufairi was detained on 29 April 2012 and is currently serving a ten-year sentence in Al-Razeen prison. Al-Dhufairi is named as a defendant within Document 13, which is a complaint against the UAE Federal State Security for falsifying official documents and failing to investigate crimes of torture and depriving detainees from their legal rights granted to them by UAE law.

He complained that Tariq Hamad Al-Muqbali, a United Arab Emirates national, and others officials working at Al-Razeen, Al-Sader, Al-Wathba, and other prisons engaged in systematic exploitation, cruelty, and the deprivation of rights secured by the constitution, the punitive facilities law, and the punitive facilities law’s implementation regulations.

During his initial detention in an unknown location, prison officials subjected Al-Dhufairi and other prisoners to intrusive lights throughout the day and night to deprive them of their privacy even though surveillance cameras were on all of the time in these places. The prison officials also banned Al-Dhufairi and others from visits or consultations with their lawyers. They refused to provide prisoners with beds or chairs within the cells. Additionally, officials prohibited the use of writing utensils and paper jeopardizing a defendant’s ability to submit a note or request to public authorities. Also forbidden by the officials

was the reading of books and newspapers or the using of computers. Defendants were not permitted to use their eyeglasses until the latter part of their detention period. The prison structures also had no windows or holes in the cells, and defendants were deprived of sunlight for the duration of their detention. Defendants were also humiliated when they used the bathroom - officials would force prisoners to wait long periods of time then confiscate all of their clothes, and take them to the bathroom with only a towel around their waists and blindfolded.

Defendants were also deprived of sleep. Taken together, all of these inhumane conditions severely affected defendants' moods and ability to concentrate and think properly leading to nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorders, and the possibly, defective functioning of white blood cells and antibodies. Studies show that deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia alone are linked to premature death, inefficiency, and alteration of bodily functions. Lastly and in violation of Act 43 of 1992, prison officials also banned defendants from submitting complaints about their treatment.

Al-Dhufairi along with Dr. Mohammed Al-Roken, Dr. Mohammed Al-Mansoori, Hassan Al-Hammadi, Salim Hamdoon Al-Shehhi, Ali Abdullah Al-Manie, Hussain Abdullah Al-Najjar Al-Hammadi and others were subjected to inhumane treatment on 7 March 2014 at Al-Razeen Prison at the hands of Ahmed Abdullah, a public employer with lieutenant's level and another with second lieutenant level. This second aggressor's name is unknown, but his description includes the following—taller than average, bald, very fat, and approximately 35 years old.

The above-mentioned employers with assistance from group of Nepalese guards raided the defendants' cells and confiscated their pajamas and bed sheets without cause. They repeatedly searched the defendants' personal belongings and closets confiscated all of their writings, papers, letters, and notebooks without justification. The aggressors attacked the prisoners and destroyed and discarded UAE flags and pictures of the head of state which were displayed on the room walls.

In addition to this incident, the prison administration limited outdoors time to 2:00 pm to 4:00 pm—a time so unbearably hot that prisoners cannot go outside.

Additionally, all personal messages sent by the prisoners to their parents within the United Arab Emirates never reach them. They are returned to sender after approximately one month. All of the prisoner's phone calls are also subjected to surveillance and are frequently disconnected during calls that exceed the allotted 10 minutes.

7. SULTAN BIN KAYED AL-QASIMI

Sultan Bin Kayed al-Qasimi was detained on 20 April 2012. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention serving a ten-year sentence. He submitted a request for an investigation into the torture inflicted upon him and other detainees from in State Security jail. This torture was inflicted in order to elicit a confession from the detainees. The detainees were kept in solitary confinement in a location that was not under public supervision until the 10 March 2013 Supreme Federal Council decision to transfer the prisoners.

Sultan Al-Qasimi complained that Tariq Hamad Al-Muqbali, a United Arab Emirates national, and others officials working at Al-Razeen, Al-Sader, Al-Wathba, and other prisons engaged in systematic exploitation, cruelty, and the deprivation of rights secured by the constitution, the punitive facilities law, and the punitive facilities law's implementation regulations.

During his initial detention in an unknown location, prison officials subjected Sultan Al-Qasimi and other prisoners to intrusive lights throughout the day and night to deprive them of their privacy even though surveillance cameras were on all of the time in these places. The prison officials also banned Sultan Al-Qasimi and others from visits or consultations with their lawyers. They refused to provide prisoners with beds or chairs within the cells. Additionally, officials prohibited the use of writing utensils and paper jeopardizing a defendant's ability to submit a note or request to public authorities. Also forbidden by the officials was the reading of books and newspapers or the using of computers. Defendants were not permitted to use their

eyeglasses until the latter part of their detention period. The prison structures also had no windows or holes in the cells, and defendants were deprived of sunlight for the duration of their detention. Defendants were also humiliated when they used the bathroom - officials would force prisoners to wait long periods of time then confiscate all of their clothes, and take them to the bathroom with only a towel around their waists and blindfolded.

Defendants were also deprived of sleep. Taken together, all of these inhumane conditions severely affected defendants' moods and ability to concentrate and think properly leading to nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorders, and the possibly, defective functioning of white blood cells and antibodies. Studies show that deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia alone are linked to premature death, inefficiency, and alteration of bodily functions. Lastly and in violation of Act 43 of 1992, prison officials also banned defendants from submitting complaints about their treatment.

Sultan Bin Kayed Al-Qasimi was subjected to the same systemic defamation campaign as Najib Ahmad Abdullah Amiri (Annex 25), as the fabrications about him were a major reason for his arrest, including defamation by the the Al-Mezmaah Center for Studies and Research online, on facebook and twitter, as detailed by Rashid Mohammed Abdullah Al-Roken (Annex 23).

8. DR. IBRAHIM ISMAIL MOHAMED AL-YASSI

Dr. Ibrahim Al-Yassi was detained in solitary confinement from 16 July 2012 to 10 March 2013, during which he was subjected to harsh treatment. Dr. Al-Yassi alleges that he was placed in solitary confinement in an unknown location that was outside the "supervision of public prosecution" from the day of his arrest until the implementation of the decision of the President of the State Security Department of the Supreme Federal Court on 4 March 2013. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention serving a ten-year sentence.

During his initial detention in solitary confinement, Dr. Al-Yassi's prison cell contained neither bed or chair nor any windows or holes in the ceiling for the sunlight. There he was continuously subjected to lights throughout the days and nights. He was deprived of any privacy due to surveillance cameras in his cell. Dr. Al-Yassi was not allowed to go to the bathroom for long periods of time and when he was permitted to do so he was humiliatingly forced to remove all his clothes and walk to the bathroom blindfolded.

Dr. Al-Yassi was not allowed any contact with his lawyer, and was not allowed to have books, newspapers, pens, paper, or computers. He was also deprived of using his eyeglasses until late into his detention.

In addition, Dr. Al-Yassi was deprived of sleep, which affected his ability to think properly and concentrate, while also causing nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and possibly a defect in the function of white blood cells and antibodies. Deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia is linked to premature death, lack of skin freshness, inefficient work, and changes to many functions of the body. Dr. Yassi was interrogated under all these circumstances, and was banned from submitting complaints or contacting the competent authorities.

The detainees Dr. Ibrahim Ismail Al-Yassi, Rashid Khalfan Bin Sabt (Annex 50), Abdulrahman Al-Hadidi (Annex 55), and Tariq Hassan Abdullah Al-Qattan (Annex 34) were prevented from signing administration commissions for their families, as per instructions from the General Attorney General that are without legal justification. Detainees in Al-Sader prison were prevented from newspapers and TV. Detainees in Al-Sader prison were forced to eat insufficient meals on the ground without a table and chair.

On 25 March 2014, public servant employees working in the Al-Razeen prison's reception area treated defendants' families very badly. Notably, these employees took off their badges and name tags so that their identities remain anonymous to visitors.

The public servants prevented defendants from receiving basic personal needs (such as hygiene) without justification. For over two months, defendants were prevented from using bathing soap, shampoo, and toothpaste. Defendants were also prohibited access to healthy foods such as dates and nuts, and some drinks such as tea, milk and coffee. The prison's administration stole the defendants' radio devices, which were previously sold to the defendants, and Suhail Matar continuously damaged the daily newspapers before handing them to the prisoners.

Suhail Matar has issued orders to treat family members visiting the defendants arbitrarily and disrespectfully. The reception employees stripped the visitors from wristwatches and glasses, and visitors were subject to humiliating searches where some of the women were forced to take off their earrings.

Suhail Matar also issued orders to prevent a 10-month-old baby from visiting Dr. Ibrahim Al-Yassi because he is considered a second-degree relative.

At the beginning of March 2014, Suhail Matar issued an arbitrary order that allows only 4 adults and 2 children of defendants' first-degree relatives to visit.

The reception staff implements orders received from Suhail Matar to force family visitors to wait in the reception room, which is both psychologically and physically inappropriate. The reception room and toilets are very dirty. Family visitors are not allowed to enter the lounge or use the toilets. Additionally, they are not allowed to pray. Most visitors travel long distances (over 300 km). Many visitors have health complications such as diabetes, high blood pressure, and other disabilities, and travel with children and infants.

Prisoners were not allowed to receive books from outside the prison by anyone without justification. The defendant is prevented from sending and receiving letters to or from his family without any justification.

Prison staff put all the prisoners' phone calls under surveillance, and repeatedly disconnected the lines during the calls, which not allowed to be more than 10 minutes. Prisoners are only allowed to call their immediate family, with no reasons given as to why they could not telephone their friends.

Prisoners have been deprived of their rights to submit any complaints about torture and degrading treatment, which they received from public servants working in the state security apparatus of United Arab Emirates, which is headed by Khaled Mohammed Zayed Al-Nahyan and managed by Hamad Al-Shamsi.

The hearing of case No. 17/2013 State Security was postponed to 11 March 2013 in order to inform those charged in absentia, and to allow defense attorneys time to prepare. The court ordered the continuation of allowing bail for female defendants. It ordered the continuation of imprisonment of judges Ali Al-Kindi, Khamis Al-Sam and Mohamed Said Diab Al-Abdouli, but in appropriate prisons designated for members of the judiciary system. It also ordered the continuous detention of the remaining defendants in appropriately designated prisons. Finally, the court additionally ordered that detainees Judge Khamis Al-Sam, Dr. Abdulsalam Darwish, Dr. Ibrahim Al-Yassi, Dr. Saif Mohammed Al-Egleh and Dr. Adnan Julfar be transferred to a hospital and examined by specialists.

9. IBRAHIM AL-MARZOOQI

Ibrahim Al-Marzooqi was detained on 9 April 2012 and sentenced to ten years in prison. During his initial detention, Al-Marzooqi submitted a request for an investigation into the torture inflicted upon him and other detainees from 16 July 2012

to 10 March 2013 in State Security jail. This torture was inflicted in order to elicit a confession from the detainees. The detainees were kept in solitary confinement in a location that was not under public supervision until the 10 March 2013 Supreme Federal Council decision. Al-Marzooqi alleges that Tariq Hamad Al-Muqbali, a United Arab Emirates national, and others officials working at Al-Razeen, Al-Sader, Al-Wathba, and other prisons engaged in systematic exploitation, cruelty, and the deprivation of rights secured by the constitution, the punitive facilities law, and the punitive facilities law's implementation regulations.

The detainees were subjected to lights day and night. The detainees were denied any privacy because they were under constant video surveillance. The detainees were denied legal visits. The detainees were denied chairs. The detainees were denied beds. The detainees were denied pen and paper and thus could not write official requests about their situation. The detainees were prohibited from reading books, newspapers, or the Internet. The detainees were denied their eyeglasses until near the end of their detention. The detainees were housed in windowless cells with no exposure to the sun. The detainees were forced to wait a long time to use the bathroom, and when they were able to use the bathroom they had to do so with only a towel around their waists and blindfolded. The detainees were prohibited from sleeping. Their sleep deprivation affected their moods, ability to think, and concentrate. In addition, the sleep deprivation causes nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, and immune deficiencies. Furthermore, the sleep deprivation may also have impaired their white blood cells and antibodies. Studies show that sleep deprivation and constant insomnia can cause premature death, and that it can negatively affect an individual's skin and other bodily functions as well as an individual's ability to work.

Al-Marzooqi personally suffered the following: he was detained in a cell under the circumstances just described; he was interrogated for five consecutive days without sleep; he was physically assaulted, including being slapped on the neck; he was forced to stand under the air conditioner from 8:00 PM to 12:00 AM; he was beaten with a water spout; he was jabbed with a brad nail; and he was forced to stand for hours at end despite intense back pain.

Al-Marzooqi believes that the torture that he and the other detainees suffered violates their basic rights, and that their inability to submit official request is a clear violation of Act 43 of 1992.

10. AHMED RASHID AL-TABOOR AL-NUAIMI

Ahmed Rashid Al-Taboor Al-Nuaimi was detained on 18 May 2012 in an unknown location. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention serving a ten-year sentence. He alleges that Tariq Hamad Al-Muqbali, a public employee of UAE nationality working at Al-Razeen prison, and other public employees and officials in Al-Razeen, Al Sader, Al Wathba, and State Security jail tortured him to obtain confessions. This torture included solitary confinement in an unknown place not subject to supervision by higher authorities. He was also deprived of privacy including being constantly under the watch of video surveillance, was denied a chair or bed, subject to annoying lights day and night and deprived sleep, prohibited from accessing pens, papers, or reading material, denied use of his eyeglasses, and was subjected to humiliation including long waits before being permitted to use the bathroom and being deprived of his clothes and taken blindfolded when he was permitted to use the bathroom. He was also denied contact with an attorney.

11. KHALID MOHAMMED ABDULLA AL-SHAIBA AL-NUAIMI

Khalid Mohammed Abdulla Al-Shaiba Al-Nuaimi was detained from 16 July 2012 to 10 March 2013, during which time he was subjected to deliberate practices that caused him severe pain and torment in order to obtain confessions out of him. These practices included solitary confinement in an unknown place that was not subject to the supervision of the public prosecution from the time of his arrest to the implementation of the decision of the President of the State Security Department at Supreme Federal Court at the first hearing on 4 March 2013. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention.

During this initial detention period, Al-Shaiba Al-Nuaimi was subjected to annoying lights throughout the day and night in his individual cell, deprived of his privacy because surveillance cameras were on all the time, banned from visits and consultation with his lawyer, not provided with a chair or bed to sit or sleep on inside the cells, prohibited from using pens and paper to write notes or requests to the public authorities, forbidden from reading books, newspapers or computers, denied from using his eye-glasses until much later in the detention, deprived of sunlight since there were no windows or holes in the cells, and being humiliated before going to the bathroom since he had to wait for a long time, take off all of his clothes, and then was taken blindfolded. All these practices violate Al-Shaiba Al-Nuaimi's basic rights that do not contradict with the interest of the investigation. In addition, Al-Shaiba Al-Nuaimi was banned from submitting complaints in clear violation of the Act 43 of 1992.

In addition, Al-Shaiba Al-Nuaimi was deprived of sleep, which affected his ability to think properly and concentrate, while also causing nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and possibly a defect in the function of white blood cells and antibodies. Deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia is linked to premature death, lack of skin freshness, inefficient work, and changes to many functions of the body. Al-Shaiba Al-Nuaimi was interrogated under all these circumstances, and was banned from submitting complaints or contacting the competent authorities.

12. KHALIFA HILAL SAEED AL-NUAIMI

Khalifa Hilal Saeed Al-Nuaimi was detained in an unknown location from 16 July 2012 to 10 March 2013, during which time he was subjected to deliberate practices that caused him severe pain and torment in order to obtain confessions out of him. These practices included solitary confinement in an unknown place that was not subject to the supervision of the public prosecution from the time of his arrest to the implementation of the decision of the President of the State Security Department at Supreme Federal Court on 4 March 2013. (He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains jailed serving a ten-year sentence.)

During this initial detention period, Al-Nuaimi was subjected to annoying lights throughout the day and night in his individual cell, deprived of his privacy because surveillance cameras were on all the time, banned from visits and consultation with his lawyer, not provided with a chair or bed to sit or sleep on inside the cells, prohibited from using pens and paper to write notes or requests to the public authorities, forbidden from reading books, newspapers or computers, denied from using his eye-glasses until much later in the detention, deprived of sunlight since there were no windows or holes in the cells, and being humiliated before going to the bathroom since he had to wait for a long time, take off all of his clothes, and then was taken blindfolded. All these practices violate Al-Nuaimi's basic rights that do not contradict with the interest of the investigation. In addition, Al-Nuaimi was banned from submitting complaints in clear violation of the Act 43 of 1992.

In addition, Al-Nuaimi was deprived of sleep, which affected his ability to think properly and concentrate, while also causing nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and possibly a defect in the function of white blood cells and antibodies. Deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia is linked to premature death, lack of skin freshness, inefficient work, and changes to many functions of the body. Al-Nuaimi was interrogated under all these circumstances, and was banned from submitting complaints or contacting the competent authorities.

Al-Nuaimi submitted a report on 1 November 2012 during his appearance before a judge of the Federal Supreme Court, but he received no response until now. On Al-Nuaimi's second day of arrest, one of the officers covered his face and took him from his cell to an unknown location where he heard several voices from different persons. One of the voices asked for Al-Nuaimi's mobile password but Al-Nuaimi refused to do so. After that, the voice threatened to keep Al-Nuaimi in solitary confinement for at least four months. Al-Nuaimi was blindfolded and interrogated by more than one person without opening

a formal report a total of six times. The interrogators cursed Al-Nuaimi many times with words that are considered crimes according to the law and with flagrant violations of modesty and dignity.

Al-Nuaimi was subjected to threats with sexual intimation, where someone threatened to sexually harass him.

Salim Hamdoon Al-Shehhi (Annex 13) and Al-Nuaimi submitted a request to the punitive facility administration to meet the head of Bani Yas Prosecution or one of the General Attorney agents in order to hand over their complaints about the dirty place of their detention, the bad smell in the cell, failure to provide them with a praying carpet, failure to provide air conditioning in the praying place, deprivation of their own clothes and meals from outside prison, and deprivation of the ability to pray in the main mosque of the prison. They were specifically detained in a building where they were banned from going to the prison's cafeteria to have their Iftar on Mondays and Thursdays. Specific times were set for meals, according to the complainants, Dr. Mohammed Al-Roken and Dr. Mohamed Al-Mansoori, where they were forced to eat breakfast at 6:30 AM, lunch at 11:00 AM and dinner at 6:30 PM. The authorities continued to not allow the detainees to bring food from outside the prison, while the prison's canteen opens only once a week. These restrictions were intended to make the detainees suffer and are considered harsh treatment. The complainants suffered from repeated cuts in the water supply, almost three times a week in Al-Wathba prison, where 140 detainees remained without water in bathrooms for six hours! The punitive facility administration provided only one razor blade per detainee per month, in addition to the illegal collective punishment, unjustified cutting of phone calls, sudden searches, which included ripping the detainees' properties without legal justification, providing one small cleaning soap per month, banning them from meeting their lawyer privately, and keeping their things that were deposited by their relatives and lawyers, such as books and papers, for weeks before handing them over. Depriving the detainees from meeting their relatives directly and without a glass barrier, as well as allowing them to receive medical care only on Fridays and Saturdays of each week because the doctor was on vacation does not meet the detainees' humanitarian, ethical and legal needs. In addition to the above-mentioned practices, other abuses also deprived the detainees of the ability to enjoy their guaranteed rights vested in the constitution and laws.

The two defendants, Salim Hamdoon Al-Shehhi and Al-Nuaimi, have previously applied for the same request to the punitive facility administration about poor treatment to be sent to the Minister of Interior, but they did not receive a legal response according to the law. The two men submitted similar requests to the punitive facility administration, but they did not get a response according to the law.

The following violations took place in Al-Razeen and Al-Sadr Prisons:

- Sports times were changed from 2:00 PM to 4:00 PM, during which time the sun is out and it is very hot, making it difficult for them to play sports.
- Mansoor Al-Ahmedi and Al-Nuaimi were imprisoned in solitary confinement without opening an investigation and without referring to the rules of penitentiary establishments.
- Officers and soldiers tore up pictures and clippings that inmates cut out from newspapers and hung in their cells and threw them into bins, knowing that these clippings included pictures of the leaders of the UAE.
- Inmates were disturbed, provoked, and attacked from time to time. Soldiers cut down the tomato tree that Mansoor Al-Ahmedi planted, and when he said, "Allah is sufficient for me and the best disposer of affairs," the authorities took him and put him in solitary confinement.
- Inmates were prevented from communicating with their families without reason, perhaps to disturb the family, and from using Twitter, which is included in their rights. Families wait all day for communication, but it does not come.

13. SALIM HAMDOON AL-SHEHHI

Salim Hamdoon Al-Shehhi makes a series of allegations regarding the cruel conditions in several of the prisons in the UAE. Some of the prisons he mentions include: Al-Razeen, Al-Sader, and Al-Wathba. He first discusses incidents that occurred between 18 July 2012 and 10 March 2013. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 7 March 2013 and remains in detention serving a ten-year sentence.

He explains that the prison officials used several incidents of severe pain and psychological torment in order to obtain confessions from the prisoners. Solitary confinement was a common practice, in which they would be subjected to annoying lights during the day and night, under constant surveillance, and lacked any furniture such as a bed or chair. Legal consultations were always under surveillance. Some prisoners were denied any legal consultation visits whatsoever. They were not allowed to write anything down, and there were not allowed to read any books or publications. Eyeglasses were prohibited. They were required to disrobe publically before using the bathroom, and they would have to go to the bathroom blindfolded. Sleep deprivation was a common practice, which affected their overall demeanor, ability to think clearly, and ability to concentrate. It also created symptoms of irritability, anxiety, nervousness, anorexia, paranoia, weight loss, muscular atrophy, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, auto-immune disorders, stress, and a weakened immune system, along with other unnamed alterations to normal bodily functions. Despite all of this, they were prohibited from sending any complaints in violation of Act 43 of 1992.

Hamdoon Al-Shehhi was not aware of the prison name or location during his sentence. He complained that the cell was too small, it lacked windows or holes, and was deprived of sunlight, the ability to read, and the ability to contact anyone, such as his lawyer, during his detention. He was interrogated by people who covered his face during the investigation. He said during these interrogations, he would hear many voices which would use coercion and verbal threats to force him to make a confession for crimes he did not commit. Some of the threats included: revoking his citizenship, denying him his right to ever see his daughter again, and subtle threats against his family.

Khalifa Hilal Saeed Al-Nuaimi (Annex 12) and Al-Shehhi frequently submitted requests to meet with their prosecutors or one of the General Attorney's agents to submit a formalise complaint regarding prison conditions. Conditions included: unhygienic appearance of the cells, horrid smells in the cells, prohibiting the use of prayer carpets, not providing any air conditioning when they wanted to pray, depriving them of any of their previous property, banning them from praying in the main mosque in the prisons, and being banned from the prison's cafeteria to have their Iftars on Mondays and Thursdays.

He also submitted a request to a social worker to allow him to meet with a competent psychiatrist to get treatment for psychological and neurological disorders he started having during his detention, but was never given a response to his request.

Prior to May 2013, the detainees requested that they be allowed to submit penal reports so that representatives may examine the conditions of the prisons, or to submit legal complaints to the appropriate authorities concerning their suffering of torture, cruel treatment, and humiliation during their detention. In both cases, they either never heard a response or were denied. He was forced into solitary confinement from 30 July 2013 to 2 August 2013 without any justification or disciplinary investigation.

He noticed other prisoners subjected to other abuses, including: being deprived of their religious rights; racial discrimination; only allowing some prisoners to make no more than one ten minute phone call twice a week, while allowing other prisoners to have two 120 minute phone calls four times a week; and not being allowed to submit complaints from 16 July 2012 to 10 March 2013.

On 7 July 2014, the defendant and other prisoner's cells were raided by Ahmed Abdullah, a lieutenant, and another unnamed public worker. They confiscated their pajamas, bed sheets, papers with any writing, and searched through their belongings. They also attacked the prisoners and destroyed a UAE flag and pictures of the head of state in some of the rooms. Prison administration only allowed prisoners to go outside between 2 PM and 4 PM, the harshest times of the day in the UAE. They also never allowed messages from the prisoners to be sent to their loved ones. They were always under constant surveillance.

Hassan Al-Mansoori, son of Dr. Mohammed Al-Mansoori one of the UAE detainees, stated in his Twitter account that Hamdoon Al-Shehhi had lost 30 Kg, had a pale face with signs of constant fear and panic, and was showing signs of hallucinations and hysteria.

14. DR. MOHAMMED ALI SALEH AL-MANSOORI

Dr. Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori was detained in a State Security jail from 16 July 2012 to 10 March 2013. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention, serving a ten-year prison sentence. During the initial detention period he was subjected to severe pain and torture, which included him being held in a solitary confinement that was located in an unknown place. His prison cell contained neither bed or chair nor any windows or holes in the ceiling for the sunlight. There he was continuously subjected to lights throughout the days and nights. He was deprived of any privacy due to surveillance cameras in his cell, and he was banned from visits and consultation with a lawyer.

Dr. Al-Mansoori was purposely isolated from the rest of the world. He was banned from submitting any complaints. He was not allowed to write to public authorities or his family as he was prohibited from using a pen, paper and computer. Further, during most of his detention, he was not allowed to use his eyeglasses and to read books, newspapers and computers. All personal messages sent by the prisoners to their parents within the United Arab Emirates did not reach their families and, after approximately one month, were returned back to the prisoners. Further, the detainee's phone calls have been subjected to surveillance and eavesdropping, while being repeatedly disconnected during the call that shouldn't exceed 10 minutes.

On multiple occasions the detainee was humiliated by prison employees. He had to wait long hours before being permitted to use bathroom facilities. Even when permitted, he had to take his close off and to be blindfolded in order to be taken to bathroom.

This systematic torment that the detainee was exposed to, caused grave sleep deprivation which affected his mood, ability to think properly, and concentration. It also caused substantially increased nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, and muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and the possibility of causing defect in the function of white blood cells and antibodies. Such deprivation of sleep is linked to premature death, substantial deterioration of health, ability of work and perform daily activities.

Since 2011, the State has targeted Dr. Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori by using campaign of slander and libel against the detainee. The State made multiple public accusations against him in a certain website, usually by publishing fabricated images on Dr. Al-Mansoori's personal Twitter and Facebook accounts and several websites. For instance, the State placed the logo of Muslim Brotherhood on the bottom of the detainee's left photo, claiming that they took it from the website of Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood party. Two of the websites that displayed fabricated information about the detainee are registered in the United States. Although, Dr. Al-Mansoori's lawyer has made multiple claims against websites displaying fabricated information of the detainee, nothing has been done to investigate or sanction such websites. In addition, Al-Mezmaah Center for Studies and Research has been publishing fabricated information against detainee, thus influencing public opinion. The Center also has been distributing cash gifts for slandering the detainees.

While detained, Dr. Al-Mansoori was physically attacked, causing the dislocation of his shoulder.

The detainees Salim Hamdoon Al-Shehhi and Khalifa Hilal Al-Nuaimi, who were detained in the same prison as Dr. Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Mansoori, had submitted a request for the punitive facility administration, requesting them to meet with the Head of Bani Yas Prosecution or General Attorney's agent in order to hand them their complaints regarding inhumane living conditions of the prison. In this complaint they stated that Dr. Al-Mansoori (together with another detainee Dr. Mohammed Al-Roken) were purposefully allowed to eat breakfast at 6:30 AM, lunch at 11:00 AM and dinner at 6:30 PM. The prison employees did not allow detainees, including Dr. Al-Mansoori, to bring food from outside the prison, although the prison's canteen was opened only once a week. This inhumane treatment was applied in order to make detainees suffer.

The complaint written by Salim Hamdoon Al-Shehhi and Khalifa Hilal Al-Nuaimi provided more details of inhumane treatment. Dr. Al-Mansoori confirmed their statement.

The previously mentioned complaint further provided following statements. In Al-Wathba prison, the detainees suffered from continuous shutdown of the water approximately three times a week, where 140 detainees remained without water in the bathrooms for 6 hours. The punitive facility administration provided each detainee with only one razor blade and one small cleaning soap per month. Further, the employees of the prison conducted systematic collective punishments that are illegal, kept cutting of phone calls without a justifiable reason, and took away the detainees' property without any justifiable reason. For weeks, the prison's employees did not give to the detainees the things that their relatives and lawyers brought to them, such as books and papers. In addition the detainees were banned from meeting their relatives directly without a glass barrier. The detainees were allowed to receive medical care only on Fridays and Saturdays. For the previously mentioned reasons, this complaint demonstrated humanitarian, ethical, and legal violations.

Further, Prison employees with the help from the group of the Nepalese guards raided Dr. Al-Mansoori's prison cell and without any justification confiscated his pajamas, bed sheets, his writings, papers, letters and notebooks. After the guards and prison employees attacked the detainee (and few others), they ripped and threw away UAE flags and pictures of the head of the state, which were displayed on cell's walls. For further punishment, the prison administration amended the time allocated for detainees to go outside, making it to be from 2:00 pm to 4:00 pm, when the temperature sharply rises making it impossible for prisoners to go outside.

15. ALI HUSSAIN AL-HAMMADI

Ali Hussain Al-Hammadi was arrested on 9 April 2012 and tortured while being held in solitary confinement in an unknown location until 10 March 2013, when prisoners were transferred under a Supreme Federal Council decision. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison and then sentenced to ten years in prison on 2 July 2013. This torture was inflicted in order to elicit a confession from the detainees. He complained that Tariq Hamad Al-Muqbal, a United Arab Emirates national, and others officials working at Al-Razeen, Al-Sader, Al-Wathba, and other prisons engaged in systematic exploitation, cruelty, and the deprivation of rights secured by the constitution, the punitive facilities law, and the punitive facilities law's implementation regulations.

The torture that Al-Hammadi and the other detainees suffered violates their basic rights, and their inability to submit an official request is a clear violation of Act 43 of 1992.

16. HUSSAIN ALI ABDULLA AL-NAJJAR AL-HAMMADI

Hussain Ali Abdulla Al-Najjar Al-Hammadi was detained in an unknown location from 16 July 2012 to 10 March 2013. During his detention the defendant was subjected to harsh and cruel treatment. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in jail serving a ten-year sentence.

During his initial detention in an unknown location, prison officials subjected Al-Najjar and other prisoners to intrusive lights throughout the day and night to deprive them of their privacy even though surveillance cameras were on all of the time in these places. The prison officials also banned Al-Najjar and others from visits or consultations with their lawyers. They refused to provide prisoners with beds or chairs within the cells. Additionally, officials prohibited the use of writing utensils and paper jeopardizing a defendant's ability to submit a note or request to public authorities. Also forbidden by the officials was the reading of books and newspapers or the using of computers. Defendants were not permitted to use their eyeglasses until the latter part of their detention period. The prison structures also had no windows or holes in the cells, and defendants were deprived of sunlight for the duration of their detention. Defendants were also humiliated when they used the bathroom - officials would force prisoners to wait long periods of time then confiscate all of their clothes, and take them to the bathroom with only a towel around their waists and blindfolded. Defendants were also deprived of sleep. Taken together, all of these inhumane conditions severely affected defendants' moods and ability to concentrate and think properly leading to nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorders, and the possibly, defective functioning of white blood cells and antibodies. Studies show that deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia alone are linked to premature death, inefficiency, and alteration of bodily functions. Lastly and in violation of Act 43 of 1992, prison officials also banned defendants from submitting complaints about their treatment.

17. HASSAN MOHAMMED AL-HAMMADI

Hassan Mohammed Al-Hammadi was detained from 30 July 2012 to 10 March 2013. During his detention the defendant was subjected to harsh and cruel treatment. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention serving a ten-year sentence.

Al-Hammadi During his initial detention in an unknown location, prison officials subjected Al-Najjar and other prisoners to intrusive lights throughout the day and night to deprive them of their privacy even though surveillance cameras were on all of the time in these places. The prison officials also banned Al-Najjar and others from visits or consultations with their lawyers. They refused to provide prisoners with beds or chairs within the cells. Additionally, officials prohibited the use of writing utensils and paper jeopardizing a defendant's ability to submit a note or request to public authorities. Also forbidden by the officials was the reading of books and newspapers or the using of computers. Defendants were not permitted to use their eyeglasses until the latter part of their detention period. The prison structures also had no windows or holes in the cells, and defendants were deprived of sunlight for the duration of their detention. Defendants were also humiliated when they used the bathroom - officials would force prisoners to wait long periods of time then confiscate all of their clothes, and take them to the bathroom with only a towel around their waists and blindfolded. Defendants were also deprived of sleep. Taken together, all of these inhumane conditions severely affected defendants' moods and ability to concentrate and think properly leading to nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorders, and the possibly, defective functioning of white blood cells and antibodies. Studies show that deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia alone are linked to premature death, inefficiency, and alteration of bodily functions. Lastly and in violation of Act 43 of 1992, prison officials also banned defendants from submitting complaints about their treatment.

18. FOUAD MOHAMMED ABDULLAH AL-HAMMADI

Fouad Mohammed Abdullah Al-Hammadi was detained in an unknown location from 31 July 2012 to 10 March 2013. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in jail serving a ten-year sentence.

During the initial detention period he was subjected to severe pain and torture, which included being held in a solitary confinement that was located in an unknown place. His prison cell contained neither bed or chair nor any windows or holes

in the ceiling for the sunlight. There he was continuously subjected to lights throughout the days and nights. He was deprived of any privacy due to surveillance cameras in his cell, and he was banned from visits and consultation with a lawyer.

Al-Hammadi was purposely isolated from the rest of the world. He was banned from submitting any complaints. He was not allowed to write to public authorities or his family as he was prohibited from using a pen, paper and computer. Further, during most of his detention, he was not allowed to use his eyeglasses (including during the investigation) and to read books, newspapers and computers.

On multiple occasions Al-Hammadi was humiliated by prison employees. He had to wait long hours before being permitted to use bathroom facilities. Even when permitted, he had to take his clothes off and to be blindfolded in order to be taken to bathroom.

This systematic torment that Al-Hammadi was exposed to caused grave sleep deprivation which affected his mood, ability to think properly, and concentration. It also caused nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, and muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and the possibility of causing defect in the function of white blood cells and antibodies. Such deprivation of sleep is linked to premature death, substantial deterioration of health, ability of work and perform daily activities.

Even when Al-Hammadi became ill, he was deprived of medical care for a long time. It led to a grave deterioration of his health, including worsening of his eye condition and infection of urinary tract and stomach. He was also insulted by the law enforcement officer who told him: "The State was gracious with you and let you wear Ghatra and headband."

The State Security Prosecution distorted the investigation in two ways: 1) asked defendants' questions that included fake confessions from other defendants; 2) distorted the words of defendants that were given during the investigation and directed them as questions for other defendants. This method was used against Al-Hammadi.

According to GCHR, Al-Hammadi was once admitted to the hospital (under a different name), where he was operated on without his family being informed. His family came to know based on some indications that he was passing to them via the limited phone calls that he was allowed, and they managed to see him while he was taken out of the operation room, as they were present at the hospital that day.

19. BADER ABDULRAHMAN AL-HAMMADI

Bader Abdulrahman Al-Hammadi was detained on 31 July 2012. He submitted a request to investigate deliberate practices which cause severe pain and torment in order to obtain confessions from them. These practices included solitary confinement in an unknown place which is not under the supervision of the public prosecution since their arrest until he was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013. He was acquitted and released on 2 July 2013.

He complained that Tariq Hamad Al-Muqbali, a United Arab Emirates national, and others officials working at Al-Razeen, Al-Sader, Al-Wathba, and other prisons engaged in systematic exploitation, cruelty, and the deprivation of rights secured by the constitution, the punitive facilities law, and the punitive facilities law's implementation regulations.

During his initial detention in an unknown location, prison officials subjected him and other prisoners to intrusive lights throughout the day and night to deprive them of their privacy even though surveillance cameras were on all of the time in these places. The prison officials also banned him and others from visits or consultations with their lawyers. They refused to provide prisoners with beds or chairs within the cells. Additionally, officials prohibited the use of writing utensils and paper jeopardizing a defendant's ability to submit a note or request to public authorities. Also forbidden by the officials was the reading of books and newspapers or the using of computers. Defendants were not permitted to use their eyeglasses until the

latter part of their detention period. The prison structures also had no windows or holes in the cells, and defendants were deprived of sunlight for the duration of their detention. Defendants were also humiliated when they used the bathroom - officials would force prisoners to wait long periods of time then confiscate all of their clothes, and take them to the bathroom with only a towel around their waists and blindfolded. Defendants were also deprived of sleep. Taken together, all of these inhumane conditions severely affected defendants' moods and ability to concentrate and think properly leading to nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorders, and the possibly, defective functioning of white blood cells and antibodies. Studies show that deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia alone are linked to premature death, inefficiency, and alteration of bodily functions. Lastly and in violation of Act 43 of 1992, prison officials also banned defendants from submitting complaints about their treatment.

20. JAMAL AWAD AL-SHARQI

Jamal Awad Al-Sharqi submitted a request for an investigation into the torture inflicted upon him and other detainees from his arrest on 28 August 2012 to 10 March 2013, where he was held in a State Security jail. This torture was inflicted in order to elicit a confession from the detainees. The detainees were kept in solitary confinement in a location that was not under public supervision until the 10 March 2013 Supreme Federal Council decision to move them to prison. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013, and then acquitted on 2 July 2013.

He complained that Tariq Hamad Al-Muqbali, a United Arab Emirates national, and others officials working at Al-Razeen, Al-Sader, Al-Wathba, and other prisons engaged in systematic exploitation, cruelty, and the deprivation of rights secured by the constitution, the punitive facilities law, and the punitive facilities law's implementation regulations.

The detainees were subjected to lights day and night. The detainees were denied any privacy because they were under constant video surveillance. The detainees were denied legal visits. The detainees were denied chairs. The detainees were denied beds. The detainees were denied pen and paper and thus could not write official requests about their situation. The detainees were prohibited from reading books, newspapers, or the Internet. The detainees were denied their eyeglasses until near the end of their detention. The detainees were housed in windowless cells with no exposure to the sun. The detainees were forced to wait a long time to use the bathroom, and when they were able to use the bathroom they had to do so with only a towel around their waists and blindfolded. The detainees were prohibited from sleeping. Their sleep deprivation affected their moods, ability to think, and concentrate. In addition, the sleep deprivation causes nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, and immune deficiencies. Furthermore, the sleep deprivation may also have impaired their white blood cells and antibodies. Studies show that sleep deprivation and constant insomnia can cause premature death, and that it can negatively affect an individual's skin and other bodily functions as well as an individual's ability to work.

The torture that Al-Sharqi and the other detainees suffered violates their basic rights, and their inability to submit an official request is a clear violation of Act 43 of 1992.

21. AHMED AWAD AL-SHARQI

Ahmed Awad Al-Sharqi was detained on 28 August 2012. He was acquitted and freed on 2 July 2013. He alleges that Tariq Hamad Al-Muqbali, a public employee of UAE nationality working at Al-Razeen prison, and other public employees and officials in Al-Razeen, Al-Sader, Al-Wathba, and State Security jail tortured him to obtain confessions. This torture included solitary confinement in an unknown place not subject to supervision by higher authorities. He was also deprived privacy including being constantly under the watch of video surveillance, was denied a chair or bed, subject to annoying lights day and night and deprived sleep, prohibited from accessing pens, papers, or reading material, denied use of his eyeglasses, and

was subjected to humiliation including long waits before being permitted to use the bathroom and being deprived of his clothes and taken blindfolded when he was permitted to use the bathroom. He was also denied contact with an attorney.

22. DR. MOHAMMED ABDULLAH MOHAMMED AL-ROKEN (FATHER OF #23, FATHER-IN-LAW OF #24)

Dr. Mohammed Abdullah Mohammed Al-Roken made a series of allegations regarding the cruel conditions in several of the prisons in the UAE. Some of the prisons he mentions include: Al-Razeen, Al-Sader, and Al-Wathba. He first discussed incidents that occurred between 17 July 2012 and 10 March 2013. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in jail serving a ten-year sentence.

He explains that the prison officials used several incidents of severe pain and psychological torment in order to obtain confessions from the prisoners. Solitary confinement was a common practice, in which they would be subjected to annoying lights during the day and night, under constant surveillance, and lacked any furniture such as a bed or chair. Legal consultations were always under surveillance. Some prisoners were denied any legal consultation visits whatsoever. They were not allowed to write anything down, and there were not allowed to read any books or publications. Eyeglasses were prohibited. They were required to disrobe publically before using the bathroom, and they would have to go to the bathroom blindfolded. Sleep deprivation was a common practice, which affected their overall demeanor, ability to think clearly, and ability to concentrate. It also created symptoms of irritability, anxiety, nervousness, anorexia, paranoia, weight loss, muscular atrophy, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, auto-immune disorders, stress, and a weakened immune system, along with other unnamed alterations to normal bodily functions. Despite all of this, they were prohibited from sending any complaints, in violation of Act 43 of 1992.

On 7 July 2014, the defendant and other prisoners' cells were raided by Ahmed Abdullah, a lieutenant, and another unnamed public worker. They confiscated their pajamas, bed sheets, papers with any writing, and searched through their belongings. They also attacked the prisoners and destroyed a UAE flag and pictures of the head of state in some of the rooms. Prison administration only allowed prisoners to go outside between 2 PM and 4 PM, the harshest times of the day in the UAE. They also never allowed messages from the prisoners to be sent to their loved ones. They were always under constant surveillance and never allowed to be transferred to other police stations or report their experiences of poor conditions and torture.

He also noted the same types of corruption occurring with the Al-Mezmaah Center for Studies and Research in the Emirate of Dubai as explained by his son in Annex 23.

Finally, he mentioned the case of Rashid Al-Roken, whose lawyer informed the judge that he was beaten several times a day. Dr. Mohammed Al-Roken demanded the immediate release of both his son, Rashid, and his son-in-law Abdullah Al-Hajiri (Annex 24) after five months of "enforced disappearance" and physical torture by security forces, who eventually issued arrest warrants against them.

23. RASHID MOHAMMED ABDULLAH AL-ROKEN (SON OF #22)

Rashid Mohammed Abdullah Al-Roken makes a series of allegations regarding the cruel conditions in several of the prisons in the UAE. Some of the prisons he mentions include: Al-Razeen, Al-Sader, and Al-Wathba. He first discusses incidents that occurred between 17 July 2012 and 10 March 2013 during pre-trial detention in an unknown site. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013, following the first hearing on 4 March and was then freed on 2 July 2013 when he was acquitted.

He explains that the prison officials used several incidents of severe pain and psychological torment in order to obtain confessions from the prisoners. Solitary confinement was a common practice, in which they would be subjected to annoying lights during the day and night, under constant surveillance, and lacked any furniture such as a bed or chair. Legal

consultations were always under surveillance. Some prisoners were denied any legal consultation visits whatsoever. They were not allowed to write anything down, and there were not allowed to read any books or publications. Eyeglasses were prohibited. They were required to disrobe publically before using the bathroom, and they would have to go to the bathroom blindfolded. Sleep deprivation was a common practice, which affected their overall demeanor, ability to think clearly, and ability to concentrate. It also created symptoms of irritability, anxiety, nervousness, anorexia, paranoia, weight loss, muscular atrophy, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, auto-immune disorders, stress, and a weakened immune system, along with other unnamed alterations to normal bodily functions. Despite all of this, they were prohibited from sending any complaints in violation of Act 43 of 1992.

He also referenced two other detainees by the names of Dr. Mohammed Al-Roken (his father) and Dr. Mohamed Al-Mansoori. They also attempted to submit complaints and were denied. Their complaints included restrictions, such as being required to eat their meals at exactly 6:30 AM, 11:00 AM, and 6:30 PM exclusively, being denied outside meals, access to the prison canteen once a week, cutting water to the facility three times a week for six hours each time, providing only one razor to shave their beards per month, being subjected to various unnamed illegal collective punishment practices, cutting off phone calls unjustifiably, destroying or tampering with their property without legal justification, being provided one bar of soap each month, prohibiting meeting with their lawyers in private, having their mail be held on to and sifted through for extended periods of time, prohibiting visitation that wasn't through a glass barrier, only providing medical care on Fridays and Saturdays, and other unnamed violations of their rights as guaranteed by the UAE Constitution.

Al-Roken also discussed the various complaints against the Al-Mezmaah Center for Studies and Research. The center was publishing crimes in ways that impacted investigations, provided false information that negatively swayed juries in opposition of articles 263-266 of the UAE penal code, wrongly accusing defendants through abrasive practices and slander in violation of articles 351-353 and 372 of the Penal Code and articles 20, 21, and 35 of section 5 of the Combating Cyber Crimes law of 2012. The organisation also published a two-part book called "The Roots of Conspiracy Against the United Arab Emirates" written by Salim Hamid. The books contained early drafts of various Muslim Brotherhood in the UAE speeches and attempted to dismantle and slander them. The speeches and analysis were posted online via [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), and [an independent website](#). The center has constantly been influencing public opinion and the ongoing investigations; in addition to slandering detainees in pending case No. 79/2012 C state security. The Center has been known to distribute cash gifts to anyone who specializes in influencing public opinion, investigations, and slandering the detainees on the case. Thus, the Center committed publishing crimes by publishing information that influenced the investigation and the public opinion; and by providing false information that intended to mislead the judiciary and influence the public opinion in the cases in which still under investigation, which considers as offenses criminal according to articles 263 and 266 of the Federal Penal Code.

24. ABDULLAH ABDULQADER AL-HAJIRI (SON-IN-LAW OF #22)

Abdullah Abdulqader Al-Hajiri was detained from 16 July 2012 until 10 March 2013 and has submitted a request to open investigations about being subjected to deliberate practices which caused severe pain and torment in an attempt to obtain a confession from him. These practices included solitary confinement in an unknown place where he was not under the supervision of the public prosecution since their arrest until implementing the decision of President of State Security Department at Supreme Federal Court during the first hearing on 4 March 2013. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention serving a seven-year sentence.

Throughout his detention, the defendant was subjected to annoying lights throughout the day and night in his individual cells, deprived of his privacy by the constant surveillance by cameras, banned from visits and consultation with his lawyer, have not been provided with chair or bed to sit or sleep inside the cells, prohibited from using pens and papers to write their notes or requests to the public authorities, forbidden from reading books, newspapers or computers, denied from using their eyeglasses until the late time of their detention, deprived of sunlight as there were no windows or holes in the cells, and

being humiliated before going to the bathrooms as he had to wait long time, took all of his clothes, and then they took him blindfolded. All these practices violate the defendant's basic rights. In addition they banned from submitting complaints in clear violation of the Act 43 of 1992.

In addition, the defendant was deprived of sleeping which affected his mood, ability to think properly, and concentration, as well as causing nervous, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, and muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and the possibility of causing defect in the function of white blood cells and antibodies. However, deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia is linked to premature death, skin freshness, inefficiency of work, and changing many functions of the body. The defendant was interrogated under all these circumstances, with banning from submitting a complaints or contacting the competent authorities.

25. NAJIB AHMAD ABDULLAH AMIRI

Najib Ahmad Abdullah Amiri submitted a request to open investigations about torture and abuse he suffered from 31 July 2012 to 10 March 2013. The defendant states he was the target of deliberate acts, which caused severe pain and torment in order to obtain confessions from him. These acts included solitary confinement in an unknown place, with no supervision by the public prosecution from the time of his arrest until implementing the decision of the President of State Security Department at the Supreme Federal Court during the first hearing on 4 March 2013. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in jail serving a ten-year sentence.

During this initial detention, the jailers turned on the defendants' lights throughout the day and night in their individual cells. Surveillance cameras were on at all time in the defendants' cells, taking away their privacy. The defendants were banned from visiting and consulting with their lawyer. The defendants' cell did not have a chair or a bed for them to sleep on. They were also prohibited from using pens and paper to write notes to public authorities. The defendants were forbidden from reading books, newspapers, and computers. The defendants were also not allowed to use their eyeglasses until the later in their detention, and were deprived of sunlight, as there were no windows or holes in the cells. Additionally, the defendants were humiliated before going to the bathrooms, as they had to wait a lengthy amount of times time, were forced to take off all of their clothes, and then were taken to the bathroom blindfolded. The defendants were deprived of sleeping which affected their mood, ability to think properly, and concentration, as well as caused nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and the possibility of defects in white blood cell and antibody functions. Deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia is linked to premature death, decrease in skin freshness, work inefficiency, and changes many other functions of the body. The defendants were interrogated under these conditions.

All these practices violated their basic rights. In addition to these violations, the defendants were banned from submitting complaints, a clear violation of the Act 43 of 1992.

On 30 July 2012, Najib Amiri was arrested at 11:30 PM from his home in the Alrommaqia region of the Emirate of Sharjah. The police came to his house, knocked on his door, and then proceeded to arrest him and take him to an unknown location. Neither the judicial nor the investigative authorities searched his home.

Najib Ahmad Abdullah Amiri's wife visited the Federal General Attorney three times - on 8 August 2012, 27 August 2012, and 18 September 2012, but her visits were in vain. She also went to the State Security Prosecution on 27 August 2012 and 18 September 2012, but they refused to grant her requests to visit her husband. The prosecution employees would not tell her where her husband was being detained.

Amiri suffers from hypothyroidism and needs medical attention. He also needs to take a specific amount of vitamins on a daily basis.

Amiri's wife hired a lawyer, who filed a request with the Office of the Chief Prosecutor in the Emirate of Sharjah to open an investigation to discover the circumstances of Abdullah Amiri's disappearance. The Director of the Office of the Chief Prosecutor reported on 14 October 2012 that he did not approve the request, despite the fact that he is legally bound to ask an officer in review the request. The Public Prosecutor refused the request because Najib Ahmad Abdullah Amiri is one of the defendants in case No. 79/2012. Before and after 11 November 2012, the complainant in this case, Dhahi Khalfan Tamim (who was chief of the Dubai Police Force until the end of 2013), cursed the defendants, and tried to influence the investigation and public opinion through his Twitter account (https://twitter.com/Dhahi_Khalfan).

On 23 December 2012, Amiri's lawyer went to the Federal Supreme Court where the State Security Prosecutor was extending the preventative detention in Amiri's case. When the lawyer met the defendant, Amiri told him that he had been in solitary confinement with the light on in his cell for 24 hours. He was also forbidden from praying and fasting. The guards poured cold water on his back, causing cramps which needed medical intervention. During one of the interrogations Amiri was forced to open his mouth and they poured very cold water in his mouth. He was also not allowed to use his eyeglasses.

On 11 December 2012, despite the defendant's continued investigation and that his charges had not been approved, the complainant, Dhahi Khalfan Tamim, appeared as a guest on the TV programme called the "The Arab Road," hosted by Zeina Yazigi, which was broadcasted on Tenth Dubai TV at 10:30 pm. During the programme³⁷, he stated the following:

Complainant: One of the arrested groups in the UAE told me that the governmental approach is not suitable. We "reformists" should reform the government, and should govern.

Presenter: Is there any legal evidence?

Complainant: Sedition did not exist before them. They are sending messages on social media and writing that Zine El Abidine was a tyrant and was unfair with the advocates. However, his rule ended at his country, but he continued to stay here in the UAE.

Presenter: Are they part of a larger trend?

Complainant: They consist of 63 people. But what they are providing caused an attack on others.

The Presenter: Who create this sedition and who is directing them?

Complainant: They saw the success of the revolutions and then they rushed to do the same. They have connections outside the UAE. If the decision was mine, I would have separated them ten years ago!

The presenter: Do they receive support?

Complainant: We have recordings from their boss saying that they were able to organize lectures and convinced the people they were the best people to govern them. Among the dirty practices of this party is that they trying to use the weaknesses of the people. They are filming the people in shameful positions, so they can control them and letting them obey all party's orders. They have done shameful and unspeakable acts! They keep photos to show the children, so that after seeing the photos they will always obey! This party is not respectable and clean!

Presenter: The most dangerous thing, according to what you have said, is that they are physically and emotionally using people.

³⁷ https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=5LnRd2ZU_0g

Complainant: Many of them do not know exactly what they are supporting! This movement corrupts morals!

These statements accompanied a systematic campaign, carried out by Dhahi Khalfan Tamim and by the Al-Mezmaah Center for Studies and Research, which was established for this purpose. A formal notification against the Center submitted to the court and public prosecution states: On 16 January 2012, during the investigation, and before issuing a sentence in the case No. 79/2012 c, the State Security, Al-Mezmaah Center for Studies and Research in the Emirate of Dubai (phone: 042 565 444 - Fax 042 565 454, Address: Sky Business Center - Office No. 103. Nad Al-Hamar area - near the Festival City) has issued a book series of two parts with the title of "The Roots of the Conspiracy Against the United Arab Emirates," written by Dr. Salim Hamid. The books analyse early models of the media speeches for the Muslim Brotherhood party in the UAE. This series dismantles the speech of the secret Muslim Brotherhood party in the UAE.

Until now, the Center is still deliberately publishing the statements through their website, Twitter, and Facebook pages.³⁸

The Center was influencing public opinion during the ongoing investigation. They slandered the detainees in the No. 79/2012 case. This Center allegedly distributes cash gifts to those who have a strong influence on public opinion with the slander about the detainees. Thus, the Center has committed publishing crimes by publishing influencing information for the investigation to change the public's opinion. The Center has also provided false information that is intended to mislead the judiciary.

26. ABDUSALAM MOHAMMED DARWISH

Abdulsalam Mohammed Darwish was detained in an unknown location during the period of 24 July 2012 to 10 March 2013, where he was subjected to harsh treatment. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention, serving a ten-year sentence.

After he was arrested, Darwish alleges that he was placed in solitary confinement in an unknown location that was outside the "supervision of public prosecution." He also alleges that during his confinement he was kept in a windowless cell, with no bed or chair, under constant video surveillance, and was subjected to sleep deprivation by means of bright lights throughout the day and night. This caused Darwish to suffer from a range of physical and mental problems, including shortness of breath, allergenic responses, mood disorders, short-term memory loss, weight loss, immune system disorders, and high blood pressure. He also alleges that for extended periods he was deprived of receiving needed medical treatment for his back pain and rheumatism, but was merely given sedatives from the prison staff without any checkups from medical professionals.

Darwish was interrogated under these conditions in order to obtain a confession from him. He alleges that the prison guards and other state personnel repeatedly told him to tell the judge at his first hearing that he "wants to establish a caliphate." The prison guards and other state personnel also threatened Darwish by telling him that his "attempts to seize power will cause blood to flow," and that he "was a bitch" and "hadn't seen anything yet!"

During his detention, Darwish was not allowed any contact with his lawyer, and was not allowed to have books, newspapers, pens, paper, computers or his eyeglasses. If detainees were permitted to temporarily read a newspaper, Darwish alleges that the Al-Razeen Prison Director, Suhail Matar, would damage the newspapers before handing them to detainees. Darwish was not allowed to send or receive letters from his family, and he was not allowed to communicate to authorities to register complaints about the conditions of his detention. Darwish alleges that he was only permitted to make phone calls to his immediate family, and that his phone calls were always supervised and repeatedly disconnected after just ten minutes. He was not allowed to go to the bathroom for long periods of time, and when he was permitted to use the bathroom, he was

³⁸ <http://www.almezmaah.com/articles/90/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B2%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%87.asp>;
<https://twitter.com/AlMezmaah>;
<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Al-Mezmaah-Center/283381075110291#!/pages/Al-Mezmaah-Center/283381075110291>

humiliatingly forced to remove all his clothes and walk to the bathroom blindfolded with only a towel around his waist. For over two months, Darwish alleges that he was prevented from receiving basic personal care such as hygienic supplies and healthy foods. He was not allowed to use bathing soap, shampoo, or toothpaste, and he was deprived of healthy foods such as dates, nuts and some drinks such as tea, milk and coffee. Darwish also alleges that the prison staff stole a radio that they had previously sold to a group of detainees.

Additionally, Darwish alleges that under the orders of Suhail Matar, the prison staff were instructed to remove their name badges when visitors came and to treat the detainees' visiting families badly. For instance, in March of 2014 Suhail Matar issued orders that only immediate family members may visit detainees, but restricted to no more than four adults and two children per detainee. The detainees' visiting family members were forced to wait in a reception room and were not allowed to use the toilets or to pray, even though many travelled over 300 kilometers to see their detained family member(s). Matar also ordered the prison staff to search the visiting family members in humiliating ways and to remove any wristwatches, eyeglasses, and women's earrings prior to seeing a detainee.

27. TARIQ ABDULRAHIM AL-QASIM

Tariq Abdulrahim Al-Qasim was arrested on 19 July 2012 and held in an unknown location until he was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013, where he is serving a ten-year sentence. During this period, Al-Qasim was subjected to harsh treatment. Al-Qasim alleges that he was placed in solitary confinement in an unknown location that was outside the "supervision of public prosecution." He also alleges that during his confinement he was kept in a windowless cell, with no bed or chair, under constant video surveillance, and was subjected to sleep deprivation by means of bright lights throughout the day and night. This caused Al-Qasim to suffer from a range of physical and mental problems, including mood disorders, short-term memory loss, weight loss, immune system disorders, and high blood pressure. Al-Qasim was interrogated under these conditions in order to obtain a confession from him.

During his initial detention, Al-Qasim was not allowed any contact with his lawyer, and was not allowed to have books, newspapers, pens, paper, or computers. He was also deprived of using his eyeglasses until late into his detention. When Al-Qasim was allowed to temporarily use a computer, he was not allowed to have contact with his parents via email. Al-Qasim alleges that he was only permitted to make phone calls to his immediate family, and that his phone calls were always supervised and repeatedly disconnected after just ten minutes. He was not allowed to go to the bathroom for long periods of time, and when he was permitted to use the bathroom, he was humiliatingly forced to remove all his clothes and walk to the bathroom blindfolded. Al-Qasim was also not allowed to use hot water. During most of his detention, Al-Qasim was not allowed to watch television. When Al-Qasim was allowed to watch television, the channels were restricted to only channels that incite provocation towards Al-Qasim's political party, or channels that broadcast provocative, violent, and trivial programs. Al-Qasim was not allowed to communicate to authorities to register complaints about the conditions of his detention.

Additionally, Al-Qasim alleges that on 7 March 2014 while he was praying outside of his prison cell, Ahmed Abdullah and an unknown military personnel secretly entered Al-Qasim's prison cell, searched his closet, and stole his underwear, pajamas, and sports clothing - with the purpose of reselling the clothing back to Al-Qasim. Al-Qasim had previously bought the clothing from the prison administration at a high monetary price. The unknown military personnel had second lieutenant ranking, was approximately 35 years old, taller than average, bald, and overweight. Ahmed Abdullah and the unknown military personnel who allegedly stole Al-Qasim's clothing neither accepted responsibility for the act, nor realised any consequences.

28. JUMA DARWISH AL-FELASI

Juma Darwish Al-Felasi was detained on 19 July 2012 in an unknown location, where he was subjected to harsh and cruel treatment. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention serving a ten-year sentence.

He was prohibited from using his eyeglasses in order to prevent him from being able to read the statements that he was signing. Furthermore, Al-Felasi was called a donkey and a rat by the guard.

29. ALI ABDULLAH MAHDI SALEH AL-MANIE

Ali Abdullah Mahdi Saleh Al-Manie was detained from 25 July 2012 to 10 March 2013. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013, where he is serving a ten-year sentence. During the initial detention period he was subjected to severe pain and torture, which included him being held in a solitary confinement that was located in an unknown place. His prison cell contained neither bed or chair nor any windows or holes in the ceiling for the sunlight. There he was continuously subjected to lights throughout the days and nights. He was deprived of any privacy due to surveillance cameras in his cell, and he was banned from visits and consultation with a lawyer.

Al-Manie was purposely isolated from the rest of the world. He was banned from submitting any complaints. He was not allowed to write to public authorities or his family as he was prohibited from using a pen, paper and computer. Further, during most of his detention, he was not allowed to use his eyeglasses and to read books, newspapers and computers.

On multiple occasions Al-Manie was humiliated by prison employees. He had to wait long hours before being permitted to use bathroom facilities. Even when permitted, he had to take his close off and to be blindfolded in order to be taken to bathroom.

This systematic torment that Al-Manie was exposed to, caused grave sleep deprivation which affected his mood, ability to think properly, and concentration. It also caused nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, and muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and the possibility of causing defect in the function of white blood cells and antibodies. Such deprivation of sleep is linked to premature death, substantial deterioration of health, ability of work and perform daily activities.

Al-Manie, along with Dr. Mohammed Al-Roken, Dr. Mohammed Al-Mansoori, Hassan Al-Hammadi, Salim Hamdoon Al-Shehhi, Saleh Al-Dhufairi, Hussain Abdullah Al-Najjar Al-Hammadi and others, were subjected to inhumane treatment on 7 March 2014 at Al-Razeen Prison at the hands of Ahmed Abdullah, a public employer with lieutenant's level and another with second lieutenant level. This second aggressor's name is unknown, but his description includes the following—tall than average, bald, very fat, and approximately 35 years old.

The above-mentioned employers with assistance from a group of Nepalese guards raided the defendants' cells and confiscated their pyjamas and bed sheets without cause. They repeatedly searched the defendants' personal belongings and closets, and confiscated all of their writings, papers, letters, and notebooks without justification. The aggressors attacked the prisoners and destroyed and discarded UAE flags and pictures of the head of state which were displayed on the room walls.

In addition to this incident, the prison administration limited outdoor time to 2:00 pm to 4:00 pm—a time so unbearably hot that prisoners cannot go outside.

Additionally, all personal messages sent by the prisoners to their parents within the United Arab Emirates never reach them. They are returned to sender after approximately one month. All of the prisoner's phone calls are also subjected to surveillance and are frequently disconnected during calls that exceed the allotted 10 minutes.

30. ESSA MODED ABDULLAH AL-SARI

Essa Moded Abdullah Al-Sari was detained from 17 July 2012 to 10 March 2013 and has submitted a request to open investigations about being subjected to deliberate practices which caused severe pain and torment in an attempt to obtain a confession from him. These practices included solitary confinement in an unknown place where he was not under the supervision of the public prosecution since their arrest until implementing the decision of President of State Security

Department at Supreme Federal Court at the first hearing on 4 March 2013. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013, and is serving a ten-year sentence.

At the 10 March 2013 hearing, Al-Sari stated to the car that he had been trapped in a closed car for nearly 30 minutes and gas was poured through the vents, causing him to feel that he was about to suffocate. He was among the detainees that suffered the most and his psychological problems are severe. He got better for some time after he was transferred to Al-Razeen prison and was allowed to see the doctor, but after a while, his mental and psychological health deteriorated again when he was prevented from seeing the doctor.

Throughout his detention, the defendant was subjected to annoying lights throughout the day and night in his individual cells, deprived of his privacy by the constant surveillance by cameras, banned from visits and consultation with his lawyer, have not been provided with chair or bed to sit or sleep inside the cells, prohibited from using pens and papers to write their notes or requests to the public authorities, forbidden from reading books, newspapers or computers, denied from using their eyes glasses until the late time of their detention, deprived of sunlight as there were no windows or holes in the cells, and being humiliated before going to the bathrooms as he had to wait long time, took all of his clothes, and then they took him blindfolded. All these practices violate the defendant's basic rights. In addition they banned from submitting complaints in clear violation of the Act 43 of 1992.

In addition the defendant was deprived of sleeping which affected his mood, ability to think properly, and concentration, as well as causing nervous, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, and muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and the possibility of causing defect in the function of white blood cells and antibodies. However, deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia is linked to premature death, skin freshness, inefficiency of work, and changing many functions of the body. The defendant was interrogated under all these circumstances, with banning from submitting a complaints or contacting the competent authorities.

31. MUSABEH AL-RUMAITHI

Musabeh Al-Rumaithi was detained on 24 July 2012 and is serving a ten-year sentence in Al-Razeen prison. Al-Rumaithi filed complaints about the deliberate practices employed by Tariq Hamad Al-Muqbali, a UAE national, as well as other officials working at Emirates prisons including Al-Razeen, Al-Sader, and Al-Wathba. The practices in question transpired during the time period of 24 July 2012 to 10 March 2013. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention serving a ten-year sentence.

His complaint included allegations of systematic exploitation, cruel treatment, and deprivation of the constitutional rights of defendants guaranteed by the punitive facilities law and regulations. All of these practices employed to cause severe pain in order to obtain forced confessions from prisoners were blatant violations of the prisoners' basic rights.

During this period, prison officials subjected Al-Rumaithi and other prisoners to intrusive lights throughout the day and night to deprive them of their privacy even though surveillance cameras were on all of the time in these places. The prison officials also banned Al-Rumaithi and others from visits or consultations with their lawyers. They refused to provide prisoners with beds or chairs within the cells. Additionally, officials prohibited the use of writing utensils and paper jeopardizing a defendant's ability to submit a note or request to public authorities. Also forbidden by the officials was the reading of books and newspapers or the using of computers. Defendants were not permitted to use their eyeglasses until the latter part of their detention period. The prison structures also had no windows or holes in the cells, and defendants were deprived of sunlight for the duration of their detention. Defendants were also humiliated when they used the bathroom—officials would force prisoners to wait long periods of time then confiscate all of their clothes and blindfold them. Defendants were also deprived of sleep. Taken together, all of these inhumane conditions severely affected defendants' moods and ability to

concentrate and think properly leading to nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorders, and the possibly, defective functioning of white blood cells and antibodies. Studies show that deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia alone are linked to premature death, inefficiency, and alteration of bodily functions. Lastly and in violation of Act 43 of 1992, prison officials also banned defendants from submitting complaints about their treatment.

During this time period, Al-Rumaithi was transferred to an investigation after being blindfolded and handcuffed in the back of a car trunk for an hour and a half. His supposed statements from this investigation were simply copied and pasted from the statements of Mohammed Abadan Al-Naqbi (Annex 32) who was also detained on the same case. Al-Rumaithi was not allowed to read the minutes of the investigation before signing. Al-Rumaithi believed he was bargaining to see his family.

Al-Rumaithi was also placed in solitary confinement in an unknown place during which time he was subjected to verbal abuse, slander and humiliation. When Al-Rumaithi refused to give Abu Al-Walid, a prison employee, his private email password, Al-Walid said the following: "You betrayed the country! What you will tell your children! You are either tribes or anything! You are the sons of the Egyptians! You are the sons of Hassan Al-Banna!" Al-Walid then ordered an assistant to remove Al-Rumaithi from the room in a humiliating way, and the assistant complied.

32. MOHAMMED ABADAN AL-NAQBI

Mohammed Abadan Al-Naqbi was detained in an unknown location during a period from 24 July 2012 until 10 March 2013 when he was subjected to harsh conditions and sleep deprivation and then interrogated. He was acquitted and freed on 2 July 2013. After his arrest, Al-Naqbi alleges that he was placed in solitary confinement in an unofficial facility outside the "responsibility of the public prosecution." During that time, he was placed in a windowless cell without a bed or chair and was subjected to bright lights throughout the day and night. This disrupted his sleep, causing him to suffer from a range of mental and physical ailments, including dementia, memory loss, weight loss, weakness, high anxiety and blood pressure.

Al-Naqbi indicates the prisoners were denied access to bathrooms for long periods of time. When they permitted bathroom privileges, they were humiliatingly paraded to the bathroom with only a towel around their waists and blindfolded.

Al-Naqbi was interrogated under these circumstances in order to obtain information or confessions.

During his detention, he was not allowed any contact with his lawyer, and was not allowed to have books, newspapers, pens, paper, computers or his eyeglasses. He was not allowed to communicate to authorities to register complaints about the conditions of his detention.

33. ALI SAEED AL-KINDI

Ali Saeed Al-Kindi was detained on 7 July 2012 and remains in jail serving a ten-year sentence. He was subjected to harsh treatment during his initial detention in a state security jail. Al-Kindi alleges that he was placed in solitary confinement in an unknown location that was outside the "supervision of public prosecution." He also alleges that during his confinement he was kept in a windowless cell, with no bed or chair, and was subjected to bright lights throughout the day and night. Further he was often deprived of his right as a detainee to go outdoors for two hours a day. This caused Al-Kindi to suffer from a range of physical and mental problems, including mood disorders, weight loss, and high blood pressure.

Al-Kindi was interrogated under these conditions in order to obtain a confession from him. Before 4 April 2013, law enforcement officials summoned Al-Kindi from his cell and asked him to sign a paper that confirmed that he had been notified of his trial date, and that he had been provided with an evidence list. However, after signing the paper, Al-Kindi was not provided with the evidence list until 4 November 2013, after he had already attended five hearings where the evidence list was discussed.

On 9 March 2013, Al-Kindi suffered from food poisoning after eating a meal provided by the prison administrators. No investigation was conducted into this incident.

Al-Kindi was prevented from having any contact with other detainees and was kept incommunicado, even at night. Al-Kindi and the other detainees were also not permitted to participate in congregational prayer.

Al-Kindi was not allowed to go to the bathroom for long periods of time and when he was permitted to use the bathroom he was humiliatingly forced to remove all his clothes and walk to the bathroom with only a towel around his waist and blindfolded. He was also handcuffed at all times when he was outside his cell, even when in the hospital.

During his detention, Al-Kindi was not allowed any contact with his lawyer, and was not allowed to have books, newspapers, pens, paper, computers or his eyeglasses. He was not allowed to communicate to authorities to register complaints about the conditions of his detention.

When Al-Kindi was eventually allowed to meet with his lawyer, the meetings were very brief and he was never allowed to meet with the lawyer privately. There were always law enforcement officials present at the meetings, as well as surveillance cameras in the room, and sometimes Al-Kindi was separated from his lawyer by a glass barrier. Law enforcement officials did not allow Al-Kindi's lawyer to pass documents to him. When the lawyer attempted to give Al-Kindi a document in a meeting on 23 March 2013, the law enforcement officials took it away to be checked, but did not return it to Al-Kindi until 2 April 2013, at which point he had already attended a hearing without the benefit of having the document.

Al-Kindi was only permitted to make two ten-minute phone calls a week, and prison officials monitored all phone calls, standing only 30cm away. Calls were also frequently disconnected.

34. TARIQ HASSAN ABDULLAH AL-QATTAN

Tariq Hassan Abdullah Al-Qattan was detained in an unknown location between 24 July 2012 until 10 March 2013, during which time he was subjected to practices done with the deliberate intent to cause severe pain and torment in order to obtain confessions from him. (He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and sentenced to ten years in jail on 2 July 2013.) These practices included solitary confinement in an unknown place while not charged with any crime. During this period the defendant was subjected to continuous light in his cell throughout the day and night. Nonetheless, he saw no sunlight as there were no windows or holes in the cell. He was deprived of privacy since surveillance cameras were in operation at all times. He was denied any visitation with counsel. Furthermore, Al-Qattan was provided with neither a chair nor a bed in his cell and, consequently, had no place to sit or sleep. He was prohibited from using pens and paper and was therefore unable to write notes or make written requests to authorities. He was, in fact, banned from submitting complaints in clear violation of Act 43 of 1992. He was forbidden from reading books, newspapers or computers and denied of his eyeglasses until late in his period of detention. He was prevented from using the bathroom for long stretches of time. When he was given access to bathroom facilities, he was subjected to humiliation every time as he was first forced to strip and was then escorted to the bathroom blindfolded and with only a towel around his waist. All these practices violated his basic rights and served no investigative purpose.

In addition, Al-Qattan was subjected to sleep deprivation which can cause changes in mood and impaired reasoning and concentration as well as nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, and muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorders. The defendant was interrogated in this condition, while banned from submitting a complaints or contacting the responsible authorities.

Prison officials told Tariq Al-Qattan that they had videos and movies of members of "Reform Call" engaged in homosexual conduct and that his senior attorneys were homosexuals.

The detainees Rashid Khalfan Bin Sabt (Annex 47), Abdulrahman Al-Hadidi (Annex 55), Dr. Ibrahim Ismail Al-Yassi (Annex 8) and Tariq Hassan Abdullah Al-Qattan (Annex 34) were prevented from signing administration commissions for their families, as per instructions from the General Attorney General that are without legal justification. Detainees in Al-Sader prison were prevented from newspapers and TV. Detainees in Al-Sader prison were forced to eat insufficient meals on the ground without a table and chair.

35. IMRAN ALI HASSAN RADWAN

Imran Ali Hassan Radwan was detained from 16 July 2012 to 10 March 2013 and has submitted a request to open investigations about being subjected to deliberate practices which caused severe pain and torment in an attempt to obtain a confession from him. These practices included solitary confinement in an unknown place where he was not under the supervision of the public prosecution since their arrest until implementing the decision of President of State Security Department at Supreme Federal Court at the first hearing on 4 March 2013. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention.

Throughout his detention, the defendant was subjected to annoying lights throughout the day and night in his individual cells, deprived of his privacy by the constant surveillance by cameras, banned from visits and consultation with his lawyer, have not been provided with chair or bed to sit or sleep inside the cells, prohibited from using pens and papers to write their notes or requests to the public authorities, forbidden from reading books, newspapers or computers, denied from using their eyes glasses until the late time of their detention, deprived of sunlight as there were no windows or holes in the cells, and being humiliated before going to the bathrooms as he had to wait long time, took all of his clothes, and then they took him blindfolded. All these practices violate the defendant's basic rights. In addition they banned from submitting complaints in clear violation of the Act 43 of 1992.

In addition the defendant was deprived of sleeping which affected his mood, ability to think properly, and concentration, as well as causing nervous, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, and muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and the possibility of causing a defect in the function of white blood cells and antibodies. However, deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia is linked to premature death, skin freshness, inefficiency of work, and changing many functions of the body. The defendant was interrogated under all these circumstances, with banning from submitting a complaints or contacting the competent authorities.

36. MAHMOUD HASSAN MAHMOUD AHMED AL-HOSANI

Mahmoud Hassan Mahmoud Ahmed Al-Hosani was detained in an unknown location from 16 July 2012 to 10 March 2013. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention, serving a seven-year sentence. During this initial detention period he was subjected to severe pain and torture, which included him being held in a solitary confinement that was located in an unknown place. His prison cell contained neither bed or chair nor any windows or holes in the ceiling for the sunlight. There he was continuously subjected to lights throughout the days and nights. He was deprived of any privacy due to surveillance cameras in his cell, and he was banned from visits and consultation with a lawyer.

Al-Hosani was purposely isolated from the rest of the world. He was banned from submitting any complaints. He was not allowed to write to public authorities or his family as he was prohibited from using a pen, paper and computer. Further, during most of his detention, he was not allowed to use his eyeglasses and to read books, newspapers and computers.

On multiple occasions, Al-Hosani e was humiliated by prison employees. He had to wait long hours before being permitted to use bathroom facilities. Even when permitted, he had to take his clothes off and be blindfolded in order to be taken to the bathroom.

This systematic torment that the detainee was exposed to caused grave sleep deprivation which affected his mood, ability to think properly, and concentration. It also caused substantially increased nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, and muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and the possibility of causing a defect in the function of white blood cells and antibodies. Such deprivation of sleep is linked to premature death, substantial deterioration of health, ability to work and perform daily activities.

37. RASHID IMRAN AL-SHAMSI

Rashid Imran Al-Shamsi was detained on 16 July 2012. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention serving a ten-year sentence. He describes the abuses conducted by the Al-Razeen prison director, Suhail Matar, and an unknown public servant employee, with a medium height, black mustache, black beard, average weight and wore a green military uniform and dark sunglasses. He also complains about Khalid Mohammed Zayed Al-Nahyan, the head of the state security apparatus of the UAE, Federal Attorney General Salim Kubaish, General Attorney of Abu Dhabi Yousef Al'abri, and Saif Zayed Al-Nahyan, the Minister of the Interior for the UAE.

On 25 March 2014, he was required to meet with his family behind a glass barrier, and was not allowed to speak to them in any other fashion. These episodes occurred several times from his sentencing in July 2013. Suhail Matar issued an order preventing his nine-month-old nephew from seeing him. Other abuses includes: being denied basic items for keeping good hygiene for two months, such as bath soap, shampoo, and toothpaste; being denied nutritious foods such as dates, nuts, tea, milk, or coffee; prohibiting anyone from wearing pajamas or underwear when they sleep; the confiscation of writing utensils, papers, and publications; only allowing four adults and two children of the immediate family to visit since March 2014; forcing family members to wait in a very dirty reception room, which had access to a very dirty toilet, though they were not allowed to use the toilet; most visitors came from long distances and suffered from a variety of health conditions; prohibiting the sending and receiving of mail between the defendant and family members; prohibiting any pursuit of knowledge, including prohibiting the defendant from continuing his education; prohibiting the use of the internet; prohibiting any complaints against the facility or its staff; prohibiting the defendant from submitting penal notifications to the prosecuting attorneys; being sold food and writing utensils by the prison director just to have them stolen and resold again by the same prison director; depriving the defendant the ability to exercise; only allowing the defendant to go outside between 2 PM and 4 PM, when the sun is at its harshest; prohibiting meals for prisoners for Al-Suhour at night; preventing the prisoners from performing their religious rituals and fasting; closing the prayer room in Building No. 8 for two weeks; ordering arbitrary attacks on prisoners with no justification; and cutting off hot water from the bathrooms.

He also felt that his arrest was fraudulent. He felt the State Security Prosecutors distorted the truth in their investigations in two ways:

- 1) Submitting testimonies and confessions from the defendant that came from other defendants.
- 2) Distorting the exact words used by the defendant during the investigation to yield a preferred result.

Al-Shamsi was described in a fellow prison-mate's Twitter account as having worn shaggy clothes, sporting shaggy hair and a shaggy beard, consistently complaining about the small and cold prison cells, being required to take unknown drugs, and demonstrating signs of delirium and instability manifesting in slow speech patterns.

38. ABDULRAHIM MOHAMMED ABDULRAHMAN AL-ZAROON

Abdulrahim Mohammed Abdulrahman Al-Zaroon was detained in a state security jail from 24 July 2012 to 10 March 2013. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention, serving a ten-year sentence. He has submitted a request to open investigations about being subjected to deliberate practices which caused severe pain and torment in an attempt to obtain a confession from him. These practices included solitary confinement in an unknown place

where he was not under the supervision of the public prosecution since their arrest until implementing the decision of President of State Security Department at the Supreme Federal Court during the first hearing on 4 March 2013.

Throughout his detention, the defendant was subjected to annoying lights throughout the day and night in his individual cells, deprived of his privacy by the constant surveillance by cameras, banned from visits and consultation with his lawyer, have not been provided with chair or bed to sit or sleep inside the cells, prohibited from using pens and papers to write their notes or requests to the public authorities, forbidden from reading books, newspapers or computers, denied from using their eyes glasses until the late time of their detention, deprived of sunlight as there were no windows or holes in the cells, and being humiliated before going to the bathrooms as he had to wait long time, took all of his clothes, and then they took him blindfolded. All these practices violate the defendant's basic rights. In addition they banned from submitting complaints in clear violation of the Act 43 of 1992.

In addition the defendant was deprived of sleeping which affected his mood, ability to think properly, and concentration, as well as causing nervous, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, and muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and the possibility of causing defect in the function of white blood cells and antibodies. However, deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia is linked to premature death, skin freshness, inefficiency of work, and changing many functions of the body. The defendant was interrogated under all these circumstances, with banning from submitting a complaints or contacting the competent authorities.

39. AHMED SAIF KHALFAN AL-MATRI

Ahmed Saif Khalfan Al-Matri was detained on 31 July 2012 in an unknown location. He is currently serving a ten-year prison sentence in Al-Razeen prison. During his initial detention, Al-Matri alleges that Tariq Hamad Al-Muqbali, a public employee of UAE nationality working at Al-Razeen prison, and other public employees and officials in Al-Razeen, Al-Sader, Al-Wathba, and State Security jail tortured him to obtain confessions. This torture included solitary confinement in an unknown place not subject to supervision by higher authorities. He was also deprived of privacy including being constantly under the watch of video surveillance, was denied a chair or bed, subject to annoying lights day and night and deprived sleep, prohibited from accessing pens, papers, or reading material, denied use of his eyeglasses, and was subjected to humiliation including long waits before being permitted to use the bathroom and being deprived of his clothes and taken blindfolded when he was permitted to use the bathroom. He was also denied contact with an attorney.

40. DR. ADNAN ABDUL KARIM MOHAMMED JULFAR

Dr. Adnan Abdul Karim Mohammed Julfar was detained during the period of 16 July 2012 to 10 March 2013, when he was subjected to harsh treatment. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and acquitted on 2 July 2013 and released. Dr. Julfar alleges that he was placed in solitary confinement in an unknown location that was outside the "supervision of public prosecution." He also alleges that during his confinement he was kept in a windowless cell, with no bed or chair, and was subjected to bright lights throughout the day and night. This caused Dr. Julfar to suffer from a range of physical and mental problems, including mood disorders, weight loss, and high blood pressure.

41. HAMAD HUSSAIN ROQAIT

Hamad Hussain Roqait was detained from 16 July 2012 to 10 March 2013. During his initial detention in an unknown location, the defendant was subjected to harsh and cruel treatment. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 7 March 2013 and remains in detention serving a ten-year sentence. Following his arrest, Roqait alleges that he was isolated from the rest of the world. He was placed in solitary confinement in an unknown location that was outside the "supervision of public prosecution" from the day of his arrest until the implementation of the decision of the President of the State Security Department of the Supreme Federal Court at the first hearing on 4 March 2013.

During solitary confinement, Roqait's prison cell contained neither bed or chair nor any windows or holes in the ceiling for the sunlight. There he was continuously subjected to lights throughout the days and nights. He was deprived of any privacy due to surveillance cameras in his cell. The defendant was not allowed to go to the bathroom for long periods of time and when he was permitted to do so he was humiliatingly forced to remove all his clothes and walk to the bathroom blindfolded.

Roqait was not allowed any contact with his lawyer, and was not allowed to have books, newspapers, pens, paper, or computers. He was also deprived of using his eyeglasses until late into his detention.

Additionally, the sleep deprivation suffered by Roqait affected his ability to think properly and concentrate, while also causing nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and possibly a defect in the function of white blood cells and antibodies. Deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia is linked to premature death, lack of skin freshness, inefficient work, and changes to many functions of the body. The defendant was interrogated under all these circumstances, and was banned from submitting complaints or contacting the competent authorities.

The harsh treatment inflicted upon Roqait was in violation of his basic rights, unless proven that such treatment was in accordance with the interest of the investigation. Furthermore, Roqait was banned from submitting any complaints in a clear violation of Act 43 of 1992.

42. DR. SAIF MOHAMMED AL-EGLEH

Dr. Saif Mohammed Al-Egleh was detained in an unknown location during the period of 24 July 2012 until 10 March 2013, when he was subjected to harsh treatment. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains jailed serving a ten-year sentence.

Dr. Al-Egleh alleges that he was placed in solitary confinement in an unknown location that was outside the supervision of public prosecution from the day of his arrest until the implementation of the decision of the President of the State Security Department of the Supreme Federal Court at the first hearing on 4 March 2013.

His prison cell contained neither a bed nor a chair nor any windows or holes in the ceiling for the sunlight. There he was continuously subjected to lights throughout the days and nights. He was deprived of any privacy due to surveillance cameras in his cell. Dr. Al-Egleh was not allowed to go to the bathroom for long periods of time and when he was permitted to do so he was humiliatingly forced to remove all his clothes and walk to the bathroom in a towel and blindfolded.

Dr. Al-Egleh was not allowed any contact with his lawyer, and was not allowed to have books, newspapers, pens, paper, or computers. He was also deprived of using his eyeglasses until late into his detention.

In addition, Dr. Al-Egleh was deprived of sleep, which affected his ability to think properly and concentrate, while also causing nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and possibly a defect in the function of white blood cells and antibodies. Deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia is linked to premature death, lack of skin freshness, inefficient work, and changes to many functions of the body. Dr. Al-Egleh was interrogated under all these circumstances, and was banned from submitting complaints or contacting the competent authorities.

43. KHALID MOHAMMAD YOUSEF AL-YAMMAHI

Khalid Mohammad Yousef Al-Yammahi was detained from 30 July 2012 to 10 March 2013 in an unknown location, during which time he was subjected to deliberate practices that caused him severe pain and torment in order to obtain confessions out of him. (He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in jail serving a ten-year sentence.) These

practices included solitary confinement in an unknown place that was not subject to the supervision of the public prosecution from the time of his arrest to the implementation of the decision of the President of the State Security Department at Supreme Federal Court on 4 March 2013.

During this period, Al-Yammahi was subjected to annoying lights throughout the day and night in his individual cell, deprived of his privacy because surveillance cameras were on all the time, banned from visits and consultation with his lawyer, not provided with a chair or bed to sit or sleep on inside the cells, prohibited from using pens and paper to write notes or requests to the public authorities, forbidden from reading books, newspapers or computers, denied from using his eye-glasses until much later in the detention, deprived of sunlight since there were no windows or holes in the cells, and being humiliated before going to the bathroom since he had to wait for a long time, take off all of his clothes, and then was taken blindfolded. All these practices violate Al-Yammahi's basic rights that do not contradict with the interest of the investigation. In addition, Al-Yammahi was banned from submitting complaints in clear violation of the Act 43 of 1992.

In addition, Al-Yammahi was deprived of sleep, which affected his ability to think properly and concentrate, while also causing nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and possibly a defect in the function of white blood cells and antibodies. Deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia is linked to premature death, lack of skin freshness, inefficient work, and changes to many functions of the body. Al-Yammahi was interrogated under all these circumstances, and was banned from submitting complaints or contacting the competent authorities.

44. KHAMIS SAEED AL-SAM AL-ZYUUDI

Judge Khamis Saeed Al-Sam Al-Zyoudi was detained from 9 September 2012 to 10 March 2013, during which time he was subjected to deliberate practices that caused him severe pain and torment in order to obtain confessions out of him. These practices included solitary confinement in an unknown place that was not subject to the supervision of the public prosecution from the time of his arrest to the implementation of the decision of the President of the State Security Department at Supreme Federal Court on 4 March 2013. (He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and then released on 2 July 2013 following his acquittal.)

During this initial detention period, Al-Zyoodi was subjected to annoying lights throughout the day and night in his individual cell, deprived of his privacy because surveillance cameras were on all the time, banned from visits and consultation with his lawyer, not provided with a chair or bed to sit or sleep on inside the cells, prohibited from using pens and paper to write notes or requests to the public authorities, forbidden from reading books, newspapers or computers, denied from using his eye-glasses until much later in the detention, deprived of sunlight since there were no windows or holes in the cells, and being humiliated before going to the bathroom since he had to wait for a long time, take off all of his clothes, and then was taken blindfolded. All these practices violate Al-Zyoodi's basic rights that do not contradict with the interest of the investigation. In addition, Al-Zyoodi was banned from submitting complaints in clear violation of the Act 43 of 1992.

In addition, Al-Zyoodi was deprived of sleep, which affected his ability to think properly and concentrate, while also causing nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and possibly a defect in the function of white blood cells and antibodies. Deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia is linked to premature death, lack of skin freshness, inefficient work, and changes to many functions of the body. Al-Zyoodi was interrogated under all these circumstances, and was banned from submitting complaints or contacting the competent authorities.

45. SAEED NASSER AL-WAHIDI

Saeed Nasser Al-Wahidi complained about incidents that occurred between 25 July 2012 and 10 March 2013. He makes a series of allegations regarding the cruel conditions in several of the prisons in the UAE, including Al-Razeen, Al-Sader, and Al-Wathba. He first discusses He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention, serving a ten-year sentence.

He explains that the prison officials used several incidents of severe pain and psychological torment in order to obtain confessions from the prisoners. Solitary confinement was a common practice, in which they would be subjected to annoying lights during the day and night, under constant surveillance, and lacked any furniture such as a bed or chair. Legal consultations were always under surveillance. Some prisoners were denied any legal consultation visits whatsoever. They were not allowed to write anything down, and there were not allowed to read any books or publications. Eyeglasses were prohibited. They were required to disrobe publically before using the bathroom, and they would have to go to the bathroom blindfolded. Sleep deprivation was a common practice, which affected their overall demeanor, ability to think clearly, and ability to concentrate. It also created symptoms of irritability, anxiety, nervousness, anorexia, paranoia, weight loss, muscular atrophy, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, auto-immune disorders, stress, and a weakened immune system, along with other unnamed alterations to normal bodily functions. Despite all of this, they were prohibited from sending any complaints in violation of Act 43 of 1992.

46. ABDULAZIZ HAREB AL-MUHAIRI

Abdulaziz Hareb Al-Muhairi was detained during the period of 27 August 2012 to 10 March 2013, when he was subjected to harsh treatment. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention, serving a ten-year sentence. After his arrest, Al-Muhairi alleges that he was placed in solitary confinement in an unknown location that was outside the "supervision of public prosecution." He also alleges that during his confinement he was kept in a windowless cell, with no bed or chair, and was subjected to bright lights throughout the day and night. This caused Al-Muhairi to suffer from a range of physical and mental problems, including mood disorders, weight loss, and high blood pressure. Al-Muhairi was interrogated under these conditions in order to obtain a confession from him.

Al-Muhairi was not allowed to go to the bathroom for long periods of time and when he was permitted to use the bathroom he was humiliatingly forced to remove all his clothes and walk to the bathroom blindfolded.

During his detention, Al-Muhairi was not permitted any contact with his lawyer, and was not allowed to have books, newspapers, pens, paper, computers or his eyeglasses. He was not allowed to communicate to authorities to register complaints about the conditions of his detention.

Dr. Julfar was reportedly once taken for interrogation at the State Security Prosecution during the summer time and it was Ramadan. He was fasting and in that unbearable heat, they turned the heater on him inside the car and kept him there for a long period of time before they took him to the interrogation room.

Dr. Julfar was interrogated under these conditions in order to obtain a confession from him.

Dr. Julfar was not allowed to go to the bathroom for long periods of time and when he was permitted to use the bathroom he was humiliatingly forced to remove all his clothes and walk to the bathroom blindfolded.

During his detention, Dr. Julfar was not allowed any contact with his lawyer, and was not allowed to have books, newspapers, pens, paper, computers or his eyeglasses. He was not allowed to communicate to authorities to register complaints about the conditions of his detention.

47. RASHID KHALFAN BIN SABT

Rashid Khalfan Bin Sabt was detained on 28 August 2012, and is serving a ten-year sentence in Al-Razeen prison.

The detainees Rashid Khalfan Bin Sabt, Dr. Ibrahim Ismail Al-Yassi (Annex 8), Abdulrahman Al-Hadidi (Annex 55), and Tariq Hassan Abdullah Al-Qattan (Annex 34) were prevented from signing administration commissions for their families, as per instructions from the General Attorney General that are without legal justification. Detainees in Al-Sader prison were prevented from newspapers and TV. Detainees in Al-Sader prison were forced to eat insufficient meals on the ground without a table and chair.

On 25 March 2014, the employers of the public servants in the Al-Razeen Prison treated Abdulrahman Al-Hadidi's family very badly. The employers took off their badges and names, in order to prevent the visitors from finding out who they are and to hide their criminal conduct.

The public servants, without any justification, prevented the defendants from receiving basic personal necessities such as things to maintain one's hygiene at a minimum level. For more than two months the defendants were prevented from using soap, shampoo, toothpaste, as well as eating something as simple and healthy, like dates, nuts. Drinks such as tea, milk and coffee were also forbidden. The prison administration stole the defendants' radio device that they previously sold to the defendants. Additionally, Suhail Matar damages the daily newspapers before handing them to the prisoners.

Suhail Matar has previously issued orders to treat the families of the defendants arbitrarily and disrespectfully. The reception employers stripped the visitors from wristwatches and glasses, as well as searched them in humiliating ways and forcing the women to take off their earrings.

Suhail Matar issued an arbitrary order at the beginning of March 2014, for just allowing only four adults and two children to visit the defendants, who can only be immediate family.

The reception staff implements the orders from Suhail Matar to force the visitors of the defendants' family to wait in the reception room, which is not appropriate in both psychological and physical ways. The room and toilets are very dirty. And they are not allowed to enter the lounge or use the toilets. Additionally they prevented to pray. Most of the visitors come from a long distance (not less than 300 kilometers), and are old with diabetes and blood pressure, and have disabled or children and infants.

Prisoners were not allowed to receive books from outside the prison by anyone without justification. The defendant is prevented from sending and receiving letters to or from his family without any justification.

Prison staff put all the prisoners' phone calls under surveillance, and repeatedly disconnected the lines during the calls, which not allowed to be more than 10 minutes. Prisoners are only allowed to call their immediate family, with no reasons given as to why they could not telephone their friends.

Prisoners have been deprived of their rights to submit any complaints about torture and degrading treatment, which they received from public servants working in the state security apparatus of United Arab Emirates, which is headed by Khaled Mohammed Zayed Al-Nahyan and managed by Hamad Al-Shamsi.

48. ALI SALIM HAMAD AL-GHAWAS AL-ZAABI

Ali Salim Hamad Al-Ghawas Al-Zaabi was detained in an unknown location on 31 August 2012 for 45 days, where he was subjected to harsh treatment. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in jail on a ten-year sentence. After his arrest, Al-Zaabi alleges that he was placed in solitary confinement in an unknown location that was outside

the “supervision of public prosecution.” He also alleges that during his confinement he was kept in a windowless cell, with no bed or chair, and was subjected to bright lights throughout the day and night. This caused Al-Zaabi to suffer from a range of physical and mental problems, including mood disorders, weight loss, and high blood pressure.

Al-Zaabi was interrogated under these conditions in order to obtain a confession from him.

Al-Zaabi was not allowed to go to the bathroom for long periods of time and when he was permitted to use the bathroom he was humiliatingly forced to remove all his clothes and walk to the bathroom blindfolded.

During his detention, Al-Zaabi was not allowed any contact with his lawyer, and was not allowed to have books, newspapers, pens, paper, computers or his eyeglasses. He was not allowed to communicate to authorities to register complaints about the conditions of his detention.

49. ALI ABDULLAH FATEH AL-KHAJA

Ali Abdullah Fateh Al-Khaja was detained in a secret detention facility from 28 August 2012 to 10 March 2013. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in jail serving a ten-year sentence. During the initial period he was subjected to severe pain and torture, which included him being held in a solitary confinement that was located in an unknown place. His prison cell contained neither bed or chair nor any windows or holes in the ceiling for the sunlight. There he was continuously subjected to lights throughout the days and nights. He was deprived of any privacy due to surveillance cameras in his cell, and he was banned from visits and consultation with a lawyer.

Al-Khaja was purposely isolated from the rest of the world. He was banned from submitting any complaints. He was not allowed to write to public authorities or his family as he was prohibited from using a pen, paper and computer. Further, during most of his detention, he was not allowed to use his eyeglasses and to read books, newspapers and computers.

On multiple occasions Al-Khaja was humiliated by prison employees. He had to wait long hours before being permitted to use bathroom facilities. Even when permitted, he had to take his close off and to be blindfolded in order to be taken to bathroom.

This systematic torment that Al-Khaja was exposed to caused grave sleep deprivation which affected his mood, ability to think properly, and concentration. It also caused nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, and muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and the possibility of causing defect in the function of white blood cells and antibodies. Such deprivation of sleep is linked to premature death, substantial deterioration of health, ability of work and perform daily activities.

50. ABDULLAH NASIB KARAMAH AL-JABRI

Abdullah Nasib Karamah Al-Jabri was detained in a state security jail from 28 August 2012 to 10 March 2013. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention, serving a ten-year sentence. He has submitted a request to open investigations about being subjected to deliberate practices which caused severe pain and torment in an attempt to obtain a confession from him. These practices included solitary confinement in an unknown place where he was not under the supervision of the public prosecution since their arrest until implementing the decision of President of State Security Department at Supreme Federal Court at the first hearing on 4 March 2013.

Throughout his detention, the defendant was subjected to annoying lights throughout the day and night in his individual cells, deprived of his privacy by the constant surveillance by cameras, banned from visits and consultation with his lawyer, have not been provided with chair or bed to sit or sleep inside the cells, prohibited from using pens and papers to write their notes or requests to the public authorities, forbidden from reading books, newspapers or computers, denied from using their eyes glasses until the late time of their detention, deprived of sunlight as there were no windows or holes in the cells, and being

humiliated before going to the bathrooms as he had to wait long time, took all of his clothes, and then they took him blindfolded. All these practices violate the defendant's basic rights. In addition they banned from submitting complaints in clear violation of the Act 43 of 1992.

In addition the defendant was deprived of sleeping which affected his mood, ability to think properly, and concentration, as well as causing nervous, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, and muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and the possibility of causing defect in the function of white blood cells and antibodies. However, deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia is linked to premature death, skin freshness, inefficiency of work, and changing many functions of the body. The defendant was interrogated under all these circumstances, with banning from submitting a complaints or contacting the competent authorities.

51. DR. HADEF RASHID ABDULLAH NASSER AL-OWAIS

Dr. Hadeef Rashid Abdullah Nasser Al-Owais was detained in an unknown location from 11 September 2012 to 10 March 2013, when he was subjected to harsh treatment. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in detention, serving a ten-year sentence.

Dr. Al-Owais alleges that he was placed in solitary confinement in an unknown location that was outside the "supervision of public prosecution" from the day of his arrest until the implementation of the decision of the President of the State Security Department of the Supreme Federal Court on 4 March 4 2013.

His prison cell contained neither bed or chair nor any windows or holes in the ceiling for the sunlight. There he was continuously subjected to intrusive lighting throughout the days and nights. He was deprived of any privacy due to surveillance cameras in his cell. Dr. Al-Owais was not allowed to go to the bathroom for long periods of time and when he was permitted to do so he was humiliatingly forced to remove all his clothes and walk to the bathroom blindfolded.

Dr. Al-Owais was not allowed any contact with his lawyer, and was not allowed to have books, newspapers, pens, paper, or computers. He was also deprived of using his eyeglasses until late into his detention.

In addition, Dr. Al-Owais was deprived of sleep, which affected his ability to think properly and concentrate, while also causing nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorder, and possibly a defect in the function of white blood cells and antibodies. Deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia is linked to premature death, lack of skin freshness, inefficient work, and changes to many functions of the body. Dr. Al-Owais was interrogated under all these circumstances, and was banned from submitting complaints or contacting the competent authorities.

On 25 March 2014, public servant employees working in the Al-Razeen prison's reception area treated defendants' families very badly. Notably, these employees took off their badges and name tags so that their identities remain anonymous to visitors.

The public servants prevented defendants from receiving basic personal needs (such as hygiene) without justification. For over two months, defendants were prevented from using bathing soap, shampoo, and toothpaste. Defendants were also prohibited access to healthy foods such as dates and nuts, and some drinks such as tea, milk and coffee. The prison's administration stole the defendants' radio devices, which were previously sold to the defendants, and Suhail Matar continuously damaged the daily newspapers before handing them to the prisoners.

Suhail Matar has issued orders to treat family members visiting the defendants arbitrarily and disrespectfully. The reception employees stripped the visitors of wristwatches and glasses, and visitors were subject to humiliating searches where some of the women were forced to take off their earrings.

At the beginning of March 2014, Suhail Matar issued an arbitrary order that allows only four adults and two children of a detainee's immediate family to visit.

The reception staff implements orders received from Suhail Matar to force family visitors to wait in the reception room, which is both psychologically and physically inappropriate. The reception room and toilets are very dirty. Family visitors are not allowed to enter the lounge or use the toilets. Additionally, they are not allowed to pray. Most visitors travel long distances (over 300 km). Many visitors have health complications such as diabetes, high blood pressure, and other disabilities, and travel with children and infants.

Prisoners were not allowed to receive books from outside the prison by anyone without justification. The defendant is prevented from sending and receiving letters to or from his family without any justification.

Prison staff put all the prisoners' phone calls under surveillance, and repeatedly disconnected the lines during the calls, which not allowed to be more than 10 minutes. Prisoners are only allowed to call their immediate family, with no reasons given as to why they could not telephone their friends.

Prisoners have been deprived of their rights to submit any complaints about torture and degrading treatment, which they received from public servants working in the state security apparatus of United Arab Emirates, which is headed by Khaled Mohammed Zayed Al-Nahyan and managed by Hamad Al-Shamsi.

52. MOHAMED SAID DIAB AL-ABDOULI

Judge Mohamed Said Diab Al-Abdouli was detained on 11 October 2012 until 10 March 2013 in an unknown location, when he states he was the target of deliberate acts, which caused severe pain and torment in order to obtain confessions from him. These acts included solitary confinement in an unknown place, with no supervision by the public prosecution from the time of his arrest until implementing the decision of the President of State Security Department at the Supreme Federal Court during the first hearing on 4 March 2013. He was transferred to Al-Razeen prison on 10 March 2013 and remains in jail serving a ten-year sentence.

He complained that Tariq Hamad Al-Muqbali, a United Arab Emirates national, and others officials working at Al-Razeen, Al-Sader, Al-Wathba, and other prisons engaged in systematic exploitation, cruelty, and the deprivation of rights secured by the constitution, the punitive facilities law, and the punitive facilities law's implementation regulations.

During his initial detention in an unknown location, prison officials subjected Al-Abdouli and other prisoners to intrusive lights throughout the day and night to deprive them of their privacy even though surveillance cameras were on all of the time in these places. The prison officials also banned Al-Abdouli and others from visits or consultations with their lawyers. They refused to provide prisoners with beds or chairs within the cells. Additionally, officials prohibited the use of writing utensils and paper jeopardizing a defendant's ability to submit a note or request to public authorities. Also forbidden by the officials was the reading of books and newspapers or the using of computers. Defendants were not permitted to use their eyeglasses until the latter part of their detention period. The prison structures also had no windows or holes in the cells, and defendants were deprived of sunlight for the duration of their detention. Defendants were also humiliated when they used the bathroom - officials would force prisoners to wait long periods of time then confiscate all of their clothes, and take them to the bathroom with only a towel around their waists and blindfolded. Defendants were also deprived of sleep. Taken together, all of these inhumane conditions severely affected defendants' moods and ability to concentrate and think properly leading to

nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, immune system disorders, and the possibly, defective functioning of white blood cells and antibodies. Studies show that deprivation of sleep and constant insomnia alone are linked to premature death, inefficiency, and alteration of bodily functions. Lastly and in violation of Act 43 of 1992, prison officials also banned defendants from submitting complaints about their treatment.

53. ABDULRAHIM ABDULLAH ABDULKARIM NAQI

Abdulrahim Abdullah Abdulkarim Naqi was detained on 12 October 2012 and remains in Al-Razeen prison serving a ten-year sentence. During his initial detention in a State Security jail until 10 March 2013, he was subjected to harsh treatment. After his arrest Naqi alleges that he was placed in solitary confinement in an unknown location that was outside the “supervision of public prosecution.” He also alleges that during his confinement he was kept in a windowless cell, with no bed or chair, and was subjected to bright lights throughout the day and night. This caused Naqi to suffer from a range of physical and mental problems, including mood disorders, weight loss, and high blood pressure. Naqi was interrogated under these conditions in order to obtain a confession from him.

Naqi was not allowed to go to the bathroom for long periods of time and when he was permitted to use the bathroom he was humiliatingly forced to remove all his clothes and walk to the bathroom blindfolded.

During his detention, Naqi was not allowed any contact with his lawyer, and was not allowed to have books, newspapers, pens, paper, computers or his eyeglasses. He was not allowed to communicate to authorities to register complaints about the conditions of his detention.

54. MANSOOR HASSAN AHMED ABDULLAH AL-AHMADI

Mansoor Hassan Ahmed Abdullah Al-Ahmadi was detained on 12 October 2012 and remains in Al-Razeen prison serving a seven-year sentence. During his initial detention in a State Security jail until 10 March 2013, he was subjected to harsh treatment. Al-Ahmadi submitted a request for an investigation into the torture inflicted upon him, in order to elicit a confession. He alleges that Tariq Hamad Al-Muqbali, a United Arab Emirates national, and others officials working at Al-Razeen, Al-Sader, Al-Wathba, and other prisons engaged in systematic exploitation, cruelty, and the deprivation of rights secured by the constitution, the punitive facilities law, and the punitive facilities law’s implementation regulations.

The detainees were subjected to lights day and night. The detainees were denied any privacy because they were under constant video surveillance. The detainees were denied legal visits. The detainees were denied chairs. The detainees were denied beds. The detainees were denied pen and paper and thus could not write official requests about their situation. The detainees were prohibited from reading books, newspapers, or the Internet. The detainees were denied their eyeglasses until near the end of their detention. The detainees were housed in windowless cells with no exposure to the sun. The detainees were forced to wait a long time to use the bathroom, and when they were able to use the bathroom they had to do so with only a towel around their waists and blindfolded. The detainees were prohibited from sleeping. Their sleep deprivation affected their moods, ability to think, and concentrate. In addition, the sleep deprivation causes nervousness, irritability, anorexia, weight loss, muscle weakness, short-term memory loss, high blood pressure, dementia, and immune deficiencies. Furthermore, the sleep deprivation may also have impaired their white blood cells and antibodies. Studies show that sleep deprivation and constant insomnia can cause premature death, and that it can negatively affect an individual’s skin and other bodily functions as well as an individual’s ability to work.

55. ABDULRAHMAN AL-HADIDI

Abdulrahman Al-Hadidi was detained on 2 March 2013, shortly before the start of the UAE 94 trial, and is serving a ten-year prison sentence in Al-Razeen prison.

The detainees Abdulrahman Al-Hadidi, Dr. Ibrahim Ismail Al-Yassi (Annex 8), Rashid Khalfan Bin Sabt (Annex 47), and Tariq Hassan Abdullah Al-Qattan (Annex 34) were prevented from signing administration commissions for their families, as per instructions from the General Attorney General that are without legal justification. Detainees in Al-Sader prison were prevented from newspapers and TV. Detainees in Al-Sader prison were forced to eat insufficient meals on the ground without a table and chair.

On 25 March 2014, the employers of the public servants in the Al-Razeen Prison treated Abdulrahman Al-Hadidi's family very badly. The employers took off their badges and names, in order to prevent the visitors from finding out who they are and to hide their criminal conduct.

The public servants, without any justification, prevented the defendants from receiving basic personal necessities such as things to maintain one's hygiene at a minimum level. For more than two months the defendants were prevented from using soap, shampoo, toothpaste, as well as eating something as simple and healthy, like dates, nuts. Drinks such as tea, milk and coffee were also forbidden. The prison administration stole the defendants' radio device that they previously sold to the defendants. Additionally, Suhail Matar damages the daily newspapers before handing them to the prisoners.

Suhail Matar has previously issued orders to treat the families of the defendants arbitrarily and disrespectfully. The reception employers stripped the visitors from wristwatches and glasses, as well as searched them in humiliating ways and forcing the women to take off their earrings.

Suhail Matar issued an arbitrary order at the beginning of March 2014, for just allowing only four adults and two children to visit the defendants, who can only be immediate family.

The reception staff implements the orders from Suhail Matar to force the visitors of the defendants' family to wait in the reception room, which is not appropriate in both psychological and physical ways. The room and toilets are very dirty. And they are not allowed to enter the lounge or use the toilets. Additionally they prevented to pray. Most of the visitors come from a long distance (not less than 300 kilometers), and are old with diabetes and blood pressure, and have disabled or children and infants.

Prisoners were not allowed to receive books from outside the prison by anyone without justification. The defendant is prevented from sending and receiving letters to or from his family without any justification.

Prison staff put all the prisoners' phone calls under surveillance, and repeatedly disconnected the lines during the calls, which not allowed to be more than 10 minutes. Prisoners are only allowed to call their immediate family, with no reasons given as to why they could not telephone their friends.

Prisoners have been deprived of their rights to submit any complaints about torture and degrading treatment, which they received from public servants working in the state security apparatus of United Arab Emirates, which is headed by Khaled Mohammed Zayed Al-Nahyan and managed by Hamad Al-Shamsi.

56. ALI MOHAMMED BIN HAJAR AL-SHEHHI

Ali Mohammed Bin Hajar Al-Shehhi from Ras al-Khaimah was detained on 2 March 2013, shortly before the start of the UAE 94 trial, and is serving a ten-year sentence in Al-Razeen prison. He is one of the few individuals arrested a few days before the start of the UAE 94 trial in March 2013.

On 25 March 2014, the employers of the public servants in the Al-Razeen Prison treated Bin Hajar Al-Shehhi's family very badly. The employers took off their badges and names, in order to prevent the visitors from finding out who they are and to hide their criminal conduct.

The public servants, without any justification, prevented the defendants from receiving basic personal necessities such as things to maintain one's hygiene at a minimum level. For more than two months the defendants were prevented from using soap, shampoo, toothpaste, as well as eating something as simple and healthy, like dates, nuts. Drinks such as tea, milk and coffee were also forbidden. The prison administration stole the defendants' radio device that they previously sold to the defendants. Additionally, Suhail Matar damages the daily newspapers before handing them to the prisoners.

Suhail Matar has previously issued orders to treat the families of the defendants arbitrarily and disrespectfully. The reception employers stripped the visitors from wristwatches and glasses, as well as searched them in humiliating ways and forcing the women to take off their earrings.

Suhail Matar issued an arbitrary order at the beginning of March 2014, for just allowing only four adults and two children to visit the defendants, who can only be immediate family.

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Prisoners have been deprived of their rights to submit any complaints about torture and degrading treatment, which they received from public servants working in the state security apparatus of United Arab Emirates, which is headed by Khaled Mohammed Zayed Al-Nahyan and managed by Hamad Al-Shamsi.

57. KHALED FADEL AHMED

Khaled Fadel Ahmed was arrested on 2 March 2013 and is one of the few individuals arrested a few days before the start of the UAE 94 trial in March 2013 (mentioned only in Document 13.) He was convicted and sentenced to ten years in prison, which he is serving in Al-Razeen prison. Khaled Fadel Ahmed is named as a defendant within Document 13, which is a complaint against the UAE Federal State Security for falsifying official documents and failing to investigate crimes of torture and depriving detainees from their legal rights granted to them by UAE law. Specific acts perpetrated against Ahmed by the Federal State Security are not detailed within Document 13.