

CRPD	Ratification Date	Care-Related Concluding Observations
	19 March 2010	<p>CRPD/C/ARE/CO/1</p> <p>3 October 2016</p> <p>http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRPD%2fC%2fARE%2fCO%2f1&Lang=en</p> <p>III. Principal areas of concern and recommendations</p> <p>B. Specific rights (arts. 5-30)</p> <p>Liberty and security of the person (art. 14)</p> <p>27. The Committee is concerned:</p> <p>(a) That persons are detained involuntarily in specialized institutions on the basis of their impairment and are deprived of their liberty because of a disability, including an intellectual or psychosocial disability;</p> <p>28. The Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Repeal all legislation that authorizes institutionalization without the free and informed consent of the person, including in cases where consent is substituted by a third party, and repeal all laws that allow for deprivation of liberty on the basis of disability;</p> <p>Freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (art. 15)</p> <p>29. The Committee is concerned that:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) Corporal punishment remains lawful in alternative care settings, at home, in day care</p>

		<p>establishments and as a sentence for committing a crime and that it is not explicitly prohibited in private schools; (c) Parents have the right to “chastise” their children, including children with disabilities;</p> <p>30. The Committee recommends that the State party: ... (b) Prohibit all forms of corporal punishment in all settings;</p> <p>Respect for the home and the family (art. 23)</p> <p>41. The Committee is concerned that: ... (c) The State party has not adopted any measures to ensure adequate support to families of children with disabilities or adults who require a high degree of support.</p> <p>42. The Committee recommends that the State party: ... (c) Ensure support to parents with disabilities and to families of children with disabilities, including adults who require a high degree of support.</p>
		Country Report
CRC	Accession Date	Care-Related Concluding Observations
	3 January 1997	CRC/C/ARE/CO/2 29 October 2015 http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fARE%2fCO%2f2&Lang=en

		<p>IV. Main areas of concern and recommendations</p> <p>B. General principles (arts. 2, 3, 6 and 12) Non-discrimination</p> <p>23. The Committee is concerned about the persistence of discrimination against girls under the personal status law, notably in the field of inheritance and custody, and that no information was provided by the State party on the measures taken to prevent and eliminate gender-based discrimination. The Committee is also concerned that certain rights under the Constitution are guaranteed only to citizens and not to non-citizens residing on the territory of the State party and that <i>bidoon</i> children and children born out of wedlock continue to experience serious discrimination in relation to the enjoyment of their rights under the Convention.</p> <p>24. The Committee reminds the State party that the obligation to combat all forms of discrimination is an immediate obligation and urges it to take all appropriate measures to repeal all laws and eliminate all practices that discriminate against girls. Active measures should also be taken to eliminate de jure and de facto discrimination against children born out of wedlock, as well as children who are not citizens of the State party and <i>bidoon</i> children.</p> <p>25. The Committee is concerned about the situation of the children of human rights defenders convicted in the context of the “UAE 94” trial, whose rights to education, identity documents, freedom of movement and maintenance of contact with their detained parents have reportedly been seriously undermined.</p> <p>26. The Committee reminds the State party of its obligation to ensure that children are protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions or beliefs of their parents, and therefore recommends that the State party put an end to all forms of discrimination experienced by the children of human rights defenders and political opponents.</p> <p>Best interests of the child</p> <p>27. The Committee reiterates its concern (see CRC/C/15/Add.183, para. 26) that the right of the child to have</p>
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		<p>his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration is not always respected, for example in matters relating to family law. The Committee is particularly concerned that judges often consider underage marriage as being in the best interests of the girl child, a situation which reveals a misunderstanding of the concept of best interests and leads to multiple violations of girls' rights.</p> <p>28. In the light of its general comment No. 14 (2013) on the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration, the Committee recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to ensure that this right is appropriately integrated and consistently applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children. In this regard, the State party is encouraged to develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the best interests of the child in every area and for giving those interests due weight as a primary consideration in order to avoid misconceptions with regard to this right in relation to girls.</p> <p>Right to life, survival and development</p> <p>29. The Committee is concerned that, in spite of all measures taken, road accidents continue to be one of the leading causes of death among adolescents as reported by the State party.</p> <p>30. The Committee recommends that the State party strengthen measures and programmes to prevent children from becoming victims of road accidents.</p> <p>D. Violence against children (arts. 19, 24 (3), 28 (2), 34, 37 (a) and 39)</p> <p>Freedom of the child from all forms of violence</p> <p>37. The Committee, while noting that a new policy has been formulated for the investigation of cases of abuse and neglect of children, remains particularly concerned that:</p> <p>(a) The existing legislation of the State party does not specifically criminalize all forms of violence against children;</p>
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		<p>(b) Article 53 (1) of the Penal Code authorizes men to use violence against their wives and children within the limits prescribed by sharia or by law and provides that perpetrators of crimes can escape punishment if the violence is “performed in good faith”;</p> <p>(c) In 2010, the Federal Supreme Court issued a ruling indicating that beating and other forms of punishment or coercion by husbands of their wives were allowed, provided that they did not leave physical marks;</p> <p>(d) Whereas corporal punishment of children is prohibited in school, it is lawful in the home and as a sentence for having committed a crime.</p> <p>38. Recalling the recommendations of the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children, contained in document A/61/299, the Committee recommends that the State party prioritize the elimination of all forms of violence against children, establish a comprehensive national framework to protect children and families from violence, take measures to provide rehabilitation to child victims of violence and prosecute perpetrators of abuse. The Committee further recommends that the State party take into account general comment No. 13 (2011) on the right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence, and in particular:</p> <p>(a) Repeal without delay all laws that allow, condone or excuse gender-based violence and violence against children, especially articles 53 and 56 of the Penal Code, and ensure accountability for all forms of violence against children;</p> <p>(b) Adopt a comprehensive law that addresses all forms of violence, explicitly prohibits corporal punishment in all settings and includes measures to raise awareness of positive, non-violent and participatory forms of child-rearing;</p> <p>(c) Ensure children’s access to justice, including by making the reporting of violence mandatory, providing legal support and making available child-friendly and confidential complaint mechanisms in institutions, schools, detention centres, hospitals and other relevant settings;</p>
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	<p>48. The Committee urges the State party to promptly repeal all provisions of the personal status law that discriminate on the basis of gender, infringe on the dignity of women and girls and have a negative impact the family environment, and to ensure that mothers and fathers equally share the legal responsibility for their children, in accordance with article 18 (1) of the Convention. The State party should abolish the concept of male guardianship as a matter of priority. The Committee also urges the State party to review its legislation on custody and ensure that the best interests of the child are the paramount consideration in any decision taken in this respect.</p> <p>Children deprived of a family environment</p> <p>49. The Committee is deeply concerned about the impact of the situation of migrant workers, especially the situation of female domestic workers, on the right of their children living abroad to a family environment. The Committee is particularly concerned that the sponsorship system imposed on these workers results in slavery-like working conditions, and that the confiscation of their passports and restrictions on their freedom of movement de facto result in limiting their travel back to their home countries and thus deprive their children who remain in their home country of a family environment.</p> <p>50. The Committee urges the State party to take all measures necessary, in particular legislative measures, to ensure decent conditions of work for migrant workers, as well as their right to family life with their children. In this respect, the sponsorship system imposed on migrant domestic workers should be abolished without delay and the work of migrant workers, including domestic workers, properly regulated and supervised.</p> <p>Children of parents sentenced to prison or death</p> <p>51. The Committee notes the provisions related to children living with their mothers in detention facilities, as well as the measures taken with regard to children whose parents are imprisoned or executed. The Committee is concerned, however, about:</p> <p>(a) The impact on children when the death penalty is imposed on their parents and the lack of attention paid to providing psychological support for such children;</p>
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		<p>(b) Instances in which parents are sentenced to prison for failing to pay a debt;</p> <p>(c) The lack of human resources and other support necessary for children living in prison with their mothers.</p> <p>52. The Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Take into consideration the existence of children and their best interests when considering the death penalty and provide psychological and other support necessary to children whose parents have been sentenced to death;</p> <p>(b) Prohibit the sentencing to prison of parents who have failed to pay a debt;</p> <p>(c) Give primary consideration to the best interests of the child by considering alternatives to the detention of mothers and, only if such alternatives are not found, provide all the necessary human and financial resources, as well as all the necessary support, to children living in detention with their mothers and to children who have ceased living in prison at the age of 2.</p> <p>F. Disability, basic health and welfare (arts. 6, 18 (3), 23, 24, 26, 27 (1-3) and 33)</p> <p>Children with disabilities</p> <p>53. The Committee welcomes Federal Act No. 29 of 2006, concerning the rights of persons with disabilities, as amended by Federal Act No. 14 of 2009, as well as all the circulars adopted to adapt the school environment for children with visual impairments (e.g. by providing school books in Braille) or autism (e.g. by offering training programmes on the use of the Vineland Adaptive Behaviour Scale and the Gilliam Autism Rating Scale) and provide specific training to teachers. It is concerned, however, that priority is still given to the provision of special education, including in mainstream schools, over the development of a fully inclusive educational system. The Committee is also concerned about the lack of disaggregated data on children with disabilities and about the lack of measures to include them in recreational, sport and cultural activities, which remain mostly segregated.</p>
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		<p>State party for the purpose of sexual exploitation or for forced begging at marketplaces and petrol stations, that such children are not properly identified and are often deported without proper identification, and that trafficking victims encounter challenges to registering the birth of their children, especially those born out of wedlock as a result of sexual abuse. The Committee is further concerned that all forms of the sale of children are not properly criminalized.</p> <p>69. The Committee urges the State party to take all measures necessary to prevent the trafficking of children, to bring perpetrators to justice, to provide effective protection to children who have been trafficked and to ensure that such children are no longer deported. The State party should take all measures necessary to effectively register child victims of trafficking, who should under no circumstances be considered offenders. The Committee also urges the State party to criminalize all forms of the sale of children. The Committee recommends that the State party formalize a cooperation agreement with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees concerning trafficking in persons, including children.</p>
		Country Report
		<p>CRC/C/ARE/2 3 November 2014</p> <p>http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fARE%2f2&Lang=en</p>
OPSC to CRC	Accession Date	Care-Related Concluding Observations
	02 Mar 2016	
OPAC to CRC	Ratification Date	Care-Related Concluding Observations
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ICCPR	Accession Date	Care-Related Concluding Observations
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ICESCR	Accession Date	Care-Related Concluding Observations
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CEDAW	Accession Date	Care-Related Concluding Observations
	6 October 2004	
UPR	Date of Consideration	Link to Page
	28 January 2013	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/AESession15.aspx
Hague Intercountry Adoption	Accession Date	Link to Country Profile
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Acronyms and Abbreviations:

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child/Committee on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OPAC to CRC	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict

Better Care Network
www.bettercarenetwork.org



Country Care Review:
United Arab Emirates

OPSC to CRC Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
UN United Nations
UPR Universal Periodic Review