



United Arab Emirates

# **Combating Human Trafficking in the UAE**

**Annual Report**

**2011-2012**

**NATIONAL COMMITTEE  
TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING**



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United Arab Emirates

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## Foreword

The UAE's official campaign against human trafficking has entered its sixth year. The process began with the enactment of Federal Law 51 in 2006 and the establishment of the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking (NCCHT) in 2007. The results of the last five years suggest that the government has made significant and rapid progress. Despite this constructive and encouraging outcome, the UAE is aware that multiple and interlinked challenges associated with such criminal behaviour requires sustained alert. In light of this realization, the government is determined to not only thwart the prevailing means of exploitation, but also improve the detection and prosecution tools of this crime in future.

A measure of the UAE's performance in tackling this crime is evident in the number of registered cases. While only 10 cases were recorded in 2007, it increased to 58 cases in 2010 and declined to 37 in 2011. A careful reading of the numbers shows that the effectiveness of the NCCHT was first evident in the increasing awareness of human trafficking, which led to a corresponding increase in the number of cases between 2006 and 2010. It now appears that NCCHT's effectiveness is finally beginning to yield the intended results of the government's sustained campaign, which is limiting the crime.

Overall, the numbers indicate both growing awareness about human trafficking among the public and intensifying counter-measures adopted by the government. More importantly, the government agencies are becoming increasingly successful in disrupting the activities of several organized crime syndicates involved in human trafficking.

In the framework of implementing the strategy of the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking, the UAE took several significant steps during 2011. Among others, these include establishing a new Department of Crime, specializing in human trafficking cases, at the Dubai Courts to speed up the judicial process involving this crime; the Cabinet approving a new draft law to protect the rights of domestic workers and their employers; launching a new Web-based system to streamline attestations of papers related to labour contracts of workers; opening new shelters for women and children victims in Sharjah and Ras Al Khaimah under the umbrella of the UAE Red Crescent Authority; in line with proactive labour reform strategy, the government's efforts to forge international partnerships and enhance cooperation began to bear fruit, especially in the realm of tackling the crime at the source, which is the countries

of origin, rather than only deal with it within its own borders; the NCCHT launched its revamped website as part of its efforts to improve information dissemination among the general public; and conducting of several workshops and training courses as part of the efforts to continuously improve the skills of law enforcement officials.

As part of the government's proactive efforts to prevent human trafficking crimes in the country, the NCCHT aims to expand its airport media campaign drive, which was launched in Abu Dhabi and Al Ain in 2010, to other airports in the UAE. Simultaneously, it will continue its endeavour to increase cooperation with like-minded countries and international agencies to deliver more effective results locally and internationally.

It is important to note that as part of the voluntary commitment made at the country's Universal Periodic Review, before the Human Rights Council in Geneva in 2009, the government invited the UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, to visit the UAE in April 2012.

Finally, the UAE is committed to taking the lead in acknowledging the existence of human trafficking as an issue that afflicts the society, as it does in many other parts of the world. Combating this crime is a goal the government shares with all nations. Despite achieving a number of its objectives in a short span, the UAE remains committed to improving its efforts to keep pace with international best practices in tackling human trafficking.

**Dr Anwar Mohammed Gargash**

*Chairman, National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking*

*Minister of State for Foreign Affairs*

## Introduction

In keeping with the trend since 2006, when the UAE launched its fight against human trafficking, 2011 saw encouraging progress. As a committed and responsible member of the international community, the UAE will remain proactively engaged in the global anti-human trafficking campaign.

The UAE receives large numbers of temporary contractual workers every year, who have made an important contribution to the development of the country. Unfortunately, criminals might engage in recruiting contractual workers and trafficking them illegally into the country. For the majority of such people, it is only when they arrive in the UAE that they may realize that the work they were promised does not exist and they may be forced instead to get employed in jobs or conditions to which they did not give their consent. Since the seeds of the criminal activity is often sowed in the source countries, creating partnerships with both source and transit countries is now of paramount importance to the national strategy of the UAE.

The government also recognizes the importance of addressing the commercial impetus behind human trafficking in any national legislation and policy. Trafficking is a thriving global business that generates billions of dollars and accounts for millions of victims every year. It is also linked to other organized crimes like human smuggling, drug trafficking and money laundering. The majority of transnational victims are trafficked into commercial sexual exploitation and the rest into forced exploitative labour.

The implementation of the UAE's legal and social support mechanisms during the last five years of its concerted fight against human trafficking has been recognized by the international community. Although the UAE welcomes constructive help and criticism from international partners and organizations, the anti-trafficking agenda will be determined by the government. The UAE appreciates that, like in many other countries, the challenges that the government agencies face in combating human trafficking are numerous and complex. The government is committed to checking the exploitative and coercive abuse of any human life in the country and is making great strides in this regard by pursuing its four-pillar action plan – legislation; enforcement; victim support; and bilateral agreements and international cooperation.

The NCCHT has taken note of the new international discourse pertaining to national strategies for combating human trafficking. These changes pertain to advocacy

of ‘five Ps’ – prevention, prosecution, punishment, protection and promotion (of international cooperation); ‘three Rs’ – redress, rehabilitation and reintegration; and ‘three Cs’ – capacity, cooperation and coordination. As much as the UAE’s current anti-human trafficking strategy already incorporates all these elements, the NCCHT is studying the possibilities of formally taking on board the above categorization.

This report is part of the NCCHT’s attempt to share information with the general public and international community, and highlight the UAE’s stance on this issue, record progress, identify obstacles and challenges encountered during the last year, and spell out future initiatives. The report also aims to measure the progress of the UAE in the long run and serve as a channel to promote dialogue and transparency in information exchange at the international level.

The government recognizes that the more informed it is about victims, source and transit countries and methodologies practiced by traffickers, the more it can do to prevent this crime. This report attempts to integrate the various processes involved in this effort.

## Pillar I - Legislation

Since 2007, the multi-disciplinary Federal Law 51 (2006) continues to provide the legal framework for handling human trafficking cases. Since the legislation was enacted, more and more people have become aware of the law.

Article One of this law defines trafficking as “recruiting, transporting, transferring, harbouring, or receiving persons by means of threat or use of force, or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of position, taking advantage of the vulnerability of the person, or, the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation, engaging others in prostitution, servitude, forced labour, enslavement, quasi-slavery practices, or the detachment of organs”.

Legally, this definition classifies an activity as human trafficking based on the following factors:

1. Form of trafficking – recruiting, transporting, transferring and harbouring;
2. Means of trafficking – by use of threat or force, or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of position, taking advantage of the vulnerability of the person;
3. Examples of exploitation – engaging others in prostitution, servitude, forced labour, enslavement, quasi-slavery practices, or organ trade.

This definition is closely aligned with what is outlined in the Palermo Protocol and by other international legislations. It offers strong punitive measures, including maximum penalties of life imprisonment and covers all forms of human trafficking.

Under the law, a life sentence is applicable if the crime is committed through deceit, if it involves the use of force or threat of murder or bodily harm, or if it involves physical or psychological torture. Furthermore, the 16-article law prescribes stiff penalties against traffickers ranging from one year to life imprisonment and fines of 100,000 dirhams and one million dirhams (\$27,500 and \$275,000).

In addition, Article 364 of the UAE Penal Code protects against forced prostitution and Article 365 lays out penalties for those establishing and managing places for



prostitution. The UAE also issued Federal Law 39 (2006) on international judicial cooperation, which includes articles on the extradition of suspected or convicted criminals to judicial authorities to try them or execute the sentences given to them. It also provides for mutual judicial assistance in criminal cases, including human trafficking (Articles 6-37).

As part of its international commitment to combat trafficking, the UAE ratified the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) in May 2005. This includes provisions for international cooperation in anti-human trafficking efforts. More importantly, in February 2009, the UAE ratified the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol), which is one of the two protocols attached to the Organized Crime Convention.

In 2010, a sub-committee appointed by the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking (NCCHT) completed a study on the possibilities of amending Federal Law 51, particularly in order to emphasise the protection and repatriation of victims, thus bringing the law more in line with the Palermo Protocol. These recommendations have been forwarded to the government for consideration.

Further, the NCCHT issued Resolution 7/18 (2010) concerning the regulatory procedures for dealing with human trafficking victims among the relevant authorities in the UAE. This resolution was issued to support and protect human trafficking victims, especially among police and public prosecution departments during the investigation stage and at the time the victims arrive at the shelters. These procedures particularly assist and protect victims of human trafficking by respecting their legal and human rights.

The Committee also issued Resolution 8/21 (2010) pertaining to ethical standards that the media needs to adhere to while conducting interviews with human trafficking victims. It sets out ethical standards that should be respected by various media outlets – television, radio, internet, newspapers and other publications – especially with regard to protecting the victims and ensuring their privacy.

## Other relevant legislations

The Ministry of Health enacted two legislations in 2010. The first is a federal law on regulating human organ transplant, which aims to achieve the following:

1. Control the process of preserving and transplanting human organs, tissues and cells.
2. Prevent trafficking in human organs, tissues and cells.
3. Protect the rights of donors and recipients of human organs, tissues and cells.

In order to achieve these goals and avoid trafficking in human organs – a practice seen in many countries – current legislations include several punitive provisions. These address all cases of organ trafficking, including buying or selling – or offering to buy and sell – human organs from living or deceased persons by means of abduction, deception, coercion, abuse of power and exploiting vulnerability.

The second legislation is a regulation on Federal Law 18 (2009). It modifies the process of registration of births and deaths. This has been specifically developed so that parents can strictly confirm to birth and death registrations of children, which would help check human trafficking.

At another level, the Ministry of Labour is currently studying the development and amendment of Federal Law 8 (1980) concerning the Organisation of Labour Relations. The ministry is keen to be up-to-date with the latest labour legislations and be consistent with the UAE's obligations to Arab and international labour conventions. With regard to protecting workers from exploitation, the legislation would include a definition of forced labour and an article on its criminal penalty.

## Pillar II - Enforcement

A Cabinet order established the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking (NCCHT) in 2007 to coordinate efforts and enforce plans at various levels in all the seven emirates of the federation. The Committee includes representatives from the federal ministries of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Labour, Health and Social Affairs, as well as State Security and the UAE Red Crescent Society. In February 2009, the Cabinet strengthened the Committee by adding to its membership public prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and representatives from the Emirates Human Rights Association, as well as victim shelters Ewaa and Dubai Foundation for Women and Children.

### The responsibilities of the Committee include:

- Studying and revising human trafficking legislation with a view to enhancing and securing necessary protections in accordance with international standards.
- Preparing reports on efforts undertaken by the UAE to fight human trafficking, in coordination with other relevant authorities in the country.
- Studying reports related to human trafficking and taking relevant action towards realizing their recommendations.
- Coordinating efforts among government authorities concerned with the issue of human trafficking such as ministries, departments, corporations and organisations, as well as coordinating follow-up actions taken to achieve these objectives.
- Promoting public awareness on matters related to human trafficking through conferences, seminars, brochures, periodic newsletters, training and other means in order to achieve the Committee's goals.
- Participating in international conferences and forums related to combating human trafficking.

The Committee, through its frequent meetings, is committed to encouraging additional progressive and forceful legislative efforts to assure country-wide compliance with international standards and implementation of the laws. The Committee has also been taking the lead in publishing annual reports on human trafficking since 2008 to ensure transparency and dissemination of information, as well as increase awareness among the public and the international community. The UAE believes that data collection and analysis is important because the more information it has, the more proactive it can be in its attempt to improvise and tackle such crimes.

## Cases registered under Federal Law 51

The government institutions have focused on increasing awareness for the enforcement of anti-human trafficking laws. According to statistics compiled from information released by official agencies, 37 human trafficking-related cases were registered under Federal Law 51 in 2011 (see Table 1). While the police departments registered a total of 44 cases of human trafficking, the prosecution deemed 37 cases as falling under the purview of Federal Law 51. These cases involved 51 victims and led to the arrest of 111 traffickers.

**Table 1**

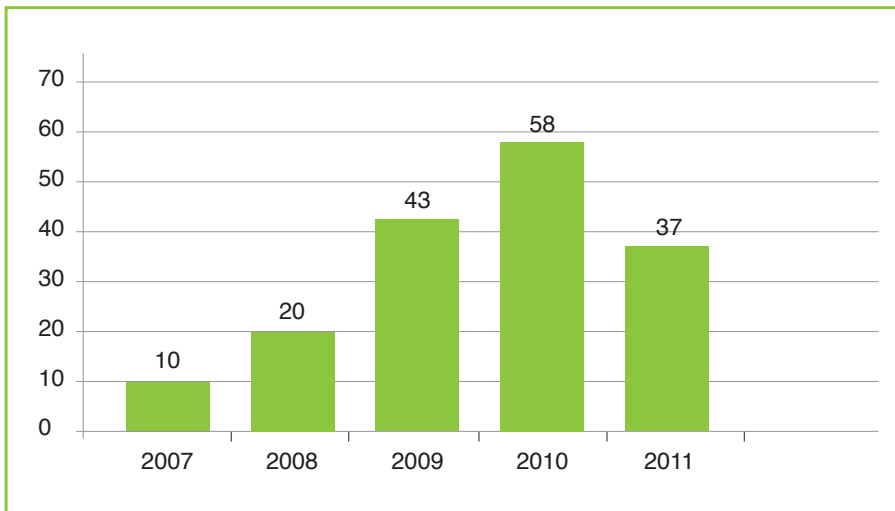
<b>Total Cases/Traffickers/Victims (Federal Prosecutions -- 2011)</b>			
<b>Source</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Traffickers</b>	<b>Victims</b>
<b>Abu Dhabi</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Dubai</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Sharjah</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Ajman</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Fujairah</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Umm Al Quwain</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>51</b>

Source: Public Prosecution of each of seven emirates and federal courts in the UAE.

**Table 2**

<b>Convictions (Federal Prosecutions – 2011)</b>	
<b>Source</b>	<b>Convictions</b>
<b>Abu Dhabi</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Dubai</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Sharjah</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Ajman</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Fujairah</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Umm Al Quwain</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>

**Table 3**  
**Human Trafficking Cases (2007 - 2011)**



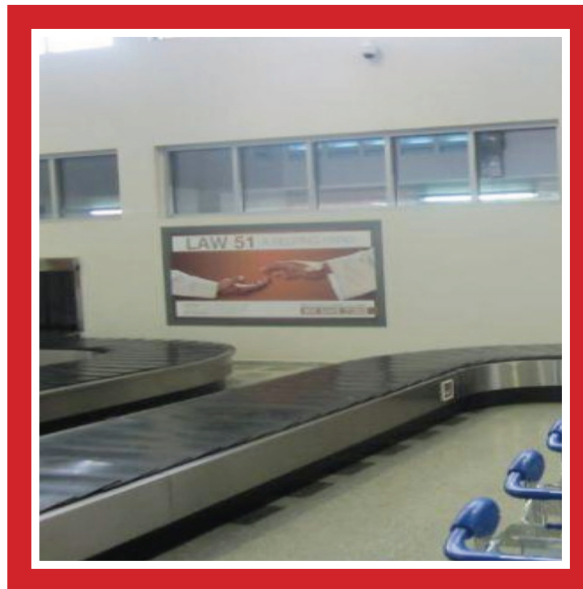
Notably, there were 19 convictions (Table 2), which is high by any international standards, and reflects positively on the robustness of the judicial system in the UAE. These convictions involved stiff penalties ranging from one year to life imprisonment and fines.

A measure of the UAE's performance in tackling this crime is evident in the number of registered cases. While only 10 cases were recorded in 2007, it increased to 58 cases in 2010 and declined to 37 in 2011 (Table 3). A careful reading of the numbers shows that the effectiveness of the NCCHT was first evident in the increasing awareness of human trafficking, which led to a corresponding increase in the number of cases between 2006 and 2010. It now appears that NCCHT's effectiveness is finally beginning to yield the intended results of the government's sustained campaign, which is limiting the crime.

On another note, a change is also being observed in the nature of human trafficking crimes that are being recorded in the country. While all cases in the past pertained to sexual exploitation, there are now cases that fall outside the scope of this form of abuse. A few cases of labour exploitation, forced labour and, in even fewer instances, sale of children (linked to adoption, which is illegal in the UAE) were also recorded.

## Public Awareness

Addressing human trafficking crimes is not the work of just one authority, but a combined institutional and community-based work. Various state establishments have exchanged information between officials and community members to bring about the desired results. The Committee expects further progress after a pioneering human trafficking media campaign was launched at the end of 2010 and early 2011 in the Abu Dhabi and Al Ain international airports. Apart from informative hoardings, the campaign included distribution of pamphlets in six languages (Arabic, English, Urdu, Hindi, Russian and Tagalog), with contact details of Ewaa shelters for women and children victims of human trafficking. The idea behind launching a media campaign at airports crystallised after the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking noticed that most of the cases, particularly those involving sexual exploitation, originate outside the country. The possibility of extending this drive to other airports in the country is being discussed.



Further, the Committee's official website ([www.nccht.gov.ae](http://www.nccht.gov.ae)) was revamped to serve as a better official source of information. The Committee expects the website to play an effective role in raising public awareness and serve as an active channel of communication between the Committee and general public.

Overall, these improving results have become possible following the UAE's massive efforts to gather information and deploy the necessary forces to efficiently combat human trafficking activities.

As part of a comprehensive awareness campaign to explore ways of limiting this crime, workshops and training sessions are conducted by the NCCHT in cooperation with various law enforcement agencies and ministries. These workshops are attended by relevant departments of naturalization and residency, police, public prosecution, as well as victim shelters. The primary purpose of such programmes is to ensure that those on the front-line of combating trafficking match up to international standards. Specific departments in various ministries are also being encouraged to conduct their own specialized training programmes to acquire the required skills to better tackle the crime. Several ministries and departments have set up special units to tackle human trafficking crimes, both at the federal and local levels.

## Activities of National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking (NCCHT)

### International

- Visited Armenia to exchange views and experiences in combating human trafficking. The delegation discussed the scope for cooperation and coordination through the implementation of the terms of the memorandum of understanding signed between the two sides a few years ago.
- Attended a meeting of the committee set up to study the draft of the comprehensive Arab strategy to combat human trafficking, which was held at the Secretariat of the Arab League in Cairo.
- Participated in the Regional Consultative Forum against Human Trafficking in Doha. The main objective of the forum was to encourage promotion of regional consultation and the establishment of regional mechanisms for the implementation of an Arab initiative to build national capacity to counter human trafficking based on a human rights approach.
- Attended a training course on the implementation of best practices and prospects for combating human trafficking in Belarus.
- Took part in a workshop dealing with aspects of migration and its impact on the security of the airports in Thailand. This workshop was held as part of the Bali Conference on People Smuggling and Trafficking, where the UAE delegation familiarized itself with the experiences of the participating countries on challenges and practical measures taken by them to combat human trafficking and transnational crimes in the Asia-Pacific region.

- Participated in a workshop in Turkmenistan that focused on sharing best practices on eliminating human trafficking crimes. The experiences of Eastern and Western European countries, both problems and solutions, were discussed.
- Attended the fourth regional workshop on law enforcement and judicial cooperation, which was held in Kazakhstan.
- Participated in a session focussing on migrant workers, human trafficking and child protection at the 50th Annual Session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization held at Colombo.

## Domestic

- Presented a working paper on UAE's action plan and strategies to combat human trafficking at a workshop on 'Role of Women in Strengthening the Fight against Human Trafficking' organized by Dubai Police.
- Presented a paper on NCCHT's strategy to combat human trafficking and its role in coordinating the government's drive against the crime at the first meeting of police departments in the Gulf countries, organized by the Ministry of Interior in Abu Dhabi.
- Participated in a regional training workshop on a human rights-based approach to fight human trafficking, organized by the Ministry of Interior in Abu Dhabi.

## Activities of Ministry of Interior

The Ministry of Interior placed great importance on organizational units concerned with protecting and promoting human rights, particularly combating human trafficking and issues related to women and children. The Ministry approved many mechanisms and procedures to ensure a victim-centred approach. Some of these measures in 2011 include:

- ***Establishment of Child Protection Centre***

Decree No. 347/2011 established a new Child Protection Centre in the Secretariat of the Interior Minister. The centre consists of the following administrative units:

1. follow-up branch for investigation and coordination;
2. coordination branch for social support;
3. prevention branch for education and counseling.



■ ***Establishment of new administrative nodal agency***

Under Ministerial Decree No. 34/2011, a nodal agency was created to coordinate anti-human trafficking activities undertaken in the police departments of Sharjah, Ras Al Khaimah, Ajman, Umm Al Quwain and Fujairah. This agency specializes in increasing awareness to control the crime. It coordinates joint programmes and plans, some of which include:

1. conducting research, investigating and gathering evidence about organized crime; identifying sources and methods, and criminal association; determining the means and evolving plans to arrest the perpetrators and controlling the crime;
2. educating the community about the dangers of human trafficking and penalties that are imposed on those who facilitate or support human trafficking activities;
3. recruiting informants to monitor individuals and groups dealing with human trafficking activities; and coordinating with police and security agencies in the emirate by sharing the collected information and evidence;
4. developing a database on the crime;
5. coordinating with the concerned ministry regarding relevant international agreements pertaining to human trafficking.

■ ***Security measures and procedures***

**1. Cooperation with Interpol through the following procedures:**

- a) exchange of information on human trafficking crimes, especially those related to women and children, as well as commercial websites that are used for sexual exploitation of children;
- b) monitor individuals involved or suspected of being involved in such crimes and circulate their information internationally;
- c) assist in prosecution of persons wanted in connection with crimes of human trafficking and child abuse or sexual exploitation;
- d) form a specialized team to enhance the process of investigation of sexual crimes against children.

**2. Tighter control at entry points through the following measures:**

- a) use unified criminal justice and Interpol systems to verify individuals at entry points;

- b) use iris and fingerprint recognition technologies to identify wanted people or stop those prohibited from entering or leaving the country. In addition, use face recognition technologies to ensure that travellers and their passport photos match;
  - c) use modern equipment to detect visa or passport fraud at entry points;
  - d) develop stricter regulations and standards to check entry permits and establish a linkage between accompanying passengers, especially when it involves children, as well as verify the purpose for which the visitor is travelling to the country;
  - e) coordinate with the naturalization, residency and ports affairs and police departments to follow up on legal procedures and victim assistance in human trafficking cases;
  - f) employ and train qualified professional Emiratis to handle increasing workload;
  - g) develop training curriculum drawn from national and international best practices and experiences;
  - h) develop an e-training programme in cooperation with the United Nations, which could contribute to the development of the Emirates Institute for Naturalization and Residency that has been approved by the Abu Dhabi Education Council to be a regional centre for training in this field;
  - i) the naturalization, residency and ports affairs authorities entered into partnerships with relevant departments in many Arab and Gulf countries, as well as United Kingdom, United States, Australia, India and Pakistan, among others.
3. Study case-by-case the conditions of human trafficking victims and evaluate the nature of exploitation so that necessary preventive measures could be taken to avoid its recurrence.
  4. Provide appropriate environments in police departments to conduct interviews with human trafficking victims.
  5. Include details of other forms of organized crime, including human trafficking, in training courses organized by the Ministry.
  6. Develop a cyber-based training programme to deal with this crime.
  7. Develop programmes to assist victims according to human rights conventions.
  8. Provide assistance and protection to victims of human trafficking in coordination with the shelters in the UAE.
  9. Sign memorandum of understanding between the shelters and police

departments, with the aim of developing effective mechanisms and adopting legal measures to protect victims.

10. Organize rewards for confidential sources who help fight human trafficking.
11. Prepare details of victims and traffickers and centralize data collection methods.
12. Issue an Arabic toolkit on law enforcement to workers to combat human trafficking.
13. Monitor people distributing child pornography files across networks (P2P), in coordination with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

■ **Promote anti-human trafficking culture**

In the realm of training, education and awareness about human rights and anti-human trafficking crimes, the Ministry of Interior undertook the following initiatives:

- a) Human rights-related subjects were included in the curriculum of police academies, institutes and schools.
- b) The training plan includes various courses that aim to sharpen the skills of police officers. During 2011, 30 anti-human trafficking lectures, meetings, workshops and courses were organized and taught to about 1600 personnel.
- c) Thirty seven Ministry personnel participated in at least 16 regional and international workshops.
- d) In order to disseminate information and create awareness about human trafficking and ways to combat the crime, the Ministry conducted research and published and distributed several brochures.

### **Activities of Human Trafficking Crimes Control Centre, Dubai Police**

This Centre organized a number of training courses and meetings, in coordination with the Criminal Records Department. It also printed and distributed information brochures and prepared a reference guide for all concerned parties with details of various anti-human trafficking methods and regulations that need to be applied while dealing with victims. The Centre also organised several training courses and seminars, which benefited 434 personnel, including 147 from Dubai Police. The number of people who participated in these programmes is significantly higher than 255 in 2010. Some of these events included the following:

## Workshops

- Evaluating Anti-Human Trafficking Activities in the UAE – to support coordination among stakeholders involved in combating the crime. In particular, it examined the evolution of the crime, results of various countermeasures, and ways of overcoming difficulties faced in the application of such initiatives.
- ‘Role of Women in Strengthening the Fight against Human Trafficking’ – introduced officials to several mechanisms in the realm of victim protection. It paid particular attention to developing women’s capacity in dealing with such crimes, and included efforts to understand international law, applying international mechanisms to monitor, analyze and respond to international reports.
- Second Annual Forum on Media and the Fight against Human Trafficking – organized by Dubai Police, in cooperation with the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children. It focussed on developing awareness about the dangers of this crime, and the partnerships in place to tackle them. The speakers stressed the need to prepare media specialists who could report on human trafficking in a more sensitive and constructive manner. They also underlined the importance of hotlines that could be used both by the public and victims to report cases of human trafficking. The importance of sustained information campaigns to increase awareness among the public and mobilizing efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking was also highlighted. Some information booklets dealing with community-based anti-human trafficking measures were distributed.
- Initiatives to Protect Workers’ Rights – brought together various stakeholders involved in coordinating and cooperating on labour issues. Apart from representatives from Dubai Police, State Security, Ministry of Labour, General Directorate of Residency and Foreigners Affairs, public administration bodies and emergency services department were also involved. The discussion revolved around difficulties faced while applying national initiatives and methods required to overcome them.
- First anti-human trafficking meeting of police departments of Gulf countries – conducted by the Ministry of Interior in Abu Dhabi.
- Common Errors in Human Trafficking Reports and Functions of Judicial Reasoning in Data Collection – held at Dubai Police Officers Club. Participants discussed the investigative and law enforcement procedures, and collection of evidence related to the crime, mistakes made during these processes and steps required to correct them.

- Participated in a training programme for immigration officials, who are usually the first in the line of defence against human trafficking crimes. It particularly targeted sensitizing personnel responsible at border check posts and immigration counters to identification, control and protection of human trafficking and its victims.
- Organized a seminar on better monitoring human trafficking crimes to coincide with the World Human Rights Day, which benefitted hundreds of stakeholders involved in anti-human trafficking activities.

### Other initiatives

- A study entitled “Maids and Human Trafficking” was initiated and completed.
- Compiled an annual analytical report on Dubai Police’s anti-human trafficking efforts.
- An Arabic brochure entitled “Stop Human Trafficking” was published and distributed.
- Conducted a study comparing the working of the anti-human trafficking agency in Britain and the Human Trafficking Crimes Control Centre, Dubai Police.

### Labour reforms

The UAE is aware that in order to intensify its anti-human trafficking drive, labour mobility needs to be more effectively managed through the formulation of appropriate legal and policy frameworks, development of administrative structures and increased capacity building. The UAE has introduced several changes to its labour policies to protect the expatriate workforce, which is having a positive impact. It must be stressed, however, that the UAE – with expatriates making up about 85 per cent of its population – believes that labour issues should not be linked to human trafficking, and should be treated separately.

In the past, progress towards these objectives was hampered because of differences in the approaches taken by the countries of origin and destination. However, the UAE has been attaching greater importance to improving dialogue with individual countries of origin and seeking to establish multilateral consultation.

Despite the challenges, the UAE is aiming to manage and govern the working environment in line with international laws and best international labour practices in key areas such as highly regulated standards of labour accommodation, payment of wages on time and mechanisms to justly address grievances.

As part of the UAE's efforts to create specialised institutions, the Ministry of Labour established a separate department in 2009 to combat human trafficking, which monitors against the possibility of workers falling prey to such crimes. It also monitors the activities of recruitment agencies to ensure that proper measures are taken ahead of employing workers, especially with regard to protecting them against exploitation.

The Ministry realized that planning a strategy based only on prosecution is insufficient to eradicate human trafficking, especially labour exploitation. This was inferred after reviewing successful stories in combating human trafficking in other nations and studying their best practices. Consequently, the Ministry launched awareness programmes that communicated directly with workers and employers alike, in addition to providing them with training services.

Despite several challenges, the UAE aims to manage and organize the working environment in line with international labour laws and best practices in key areas such as labour accommodation, timely payment of wages and proper mechanisms to justly address workers complaints.

Some of the other labour-friendly measures undertaken by the Ministry during 2011 include:

#### ■ ***Wage Protection System***

The Ministry intensified the Wage Protection System (WPS), which was introduced in 2009. An electronic system launched in cooperation with the UAE Central Bank, WPS is considered a positive step towards protecting the workers' rights and promoting trust between them and their employers. Under this system, the UAE-based companies transfer the wages of their workers through banks, money transfer companies and other service providers, rather than make cash payments. The Ministry constantly reviews the electronic system and its operations. All companies that employ 100 workers or more are expected to adhere to WPS guidelines. By the end of 2011, 209,659 companies, involving about 3.5 million workers, received wages through this system. About 1,500 complaints were registered for implementing the system effectively.

#### ■ ***'My Salary' service***

The Ministry continued to operate a hotline (800665) for workers to lodge complaints over unpaid salaries or illegal deductions. The initiative also allowed workers to air their grievances online ([www.mol.gov.ae](http://www.mol.gov.ae)) through the Ministry's portal if their payments were delayed. Complaints can be filed in 12 languages, which are kept

confidential by the labour inspectors. Over 1,500 complaints were registered through this system during 2011. Complaints were registered against 368 companies for delaying payment of salaries.

During 2011, the Ministry settled disputes of about 30,000 workers. It liquidated the bank guarantees of nearly 2,000 companies to settle disputes, which involved an amount of about 55 million dirhams. Further:

- 9,320 routine inspections of workplaces were conducted;
- 12,258 inspections of camps were conducted for health and safety standards;
- 739 inspections of companies to ensure that women and juveniles are not employed in certain categories of jobs;
- 87,974 sites were inspected to ensure compliance with the ban on midday work from 12.30 pm to 3 pm from 15 June to 15 August.

#### ■ ***Human rights awareness***

Deriving from its belief that the provisions of the decent work programme protects individuals from being exploited, the Ministry implemented a number of initiatives to protect their wages and provide them with decent accommodation, in line with international standards. It also facilitated the submission of workers' complaints to the concerned authorities and resolution of labour disputes. Moreover, a number of initiatives were implemented to increase the awareness about workers' rights, mechanisms that provide them with protection and the procedures they must follow when these rights are not honoured. During 2011, these included distribution of information brochures and conducting of 180 lectures, which were attended by about 83,000 workers.

#### ■ ***Protect workers' rights and provide decent life***

Failure to provide appropriate accommodation for workers, restricting their movement by housing them in distant and secluded places that do not meet the basic elements of decent life and providing inadequate transportation services are indications of potential exposure to forced labour, which may eventually lead to human trafficking. The Ministry has adopted general guidelines for labour accommodation and their supplementary services. It has emphasised the responsibility of the employers to provide labour accommodation in line with approved international standards. It has also focused on ensuring that all companies comply with these standards.

has established a number of mechanisms by which workers can communicate with the labour officials and submit their complaints. Moreover, the Ministry has stressed on quick intervention to avoid escalation of labour problems. The most important mechanisms are:

■ ***Labour dispute departments***

The Ministry has identified at least 10 departments and divisions consisting of 100 legal and administrative staff to look into the complaints of workers across the country. These employees receive complaints from workers and attempt to settle disputes within a period of two weeks. If the settlement is rejected by the worker or the employer, the dispute is referred to a court of law, which issues a summary verdict without levying the worker any fees, irrespective of the nature of litigation or damage involved in the complaint.

■ ***Labour care units***

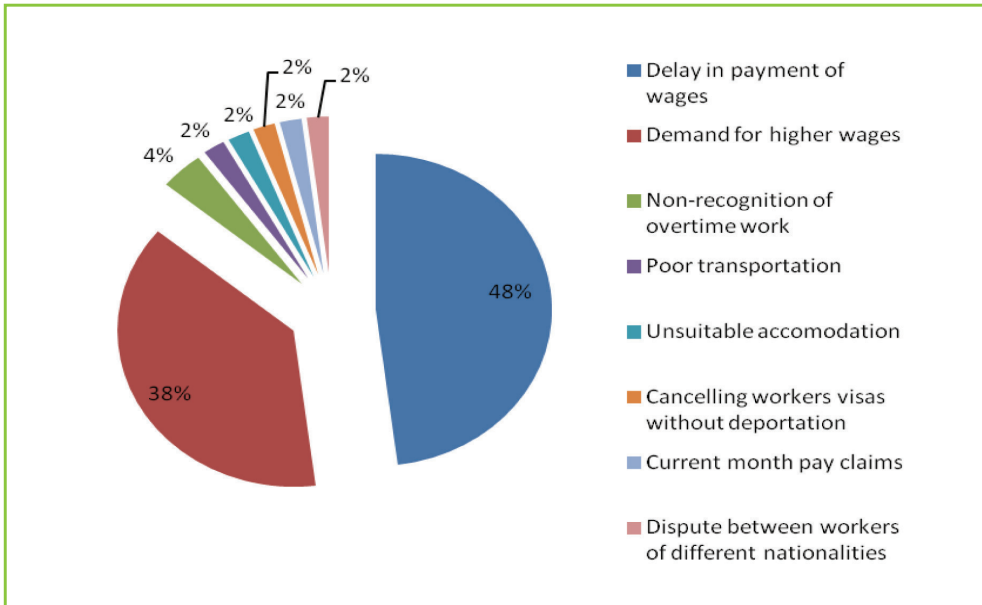
These units in labour-intensive areas provide care and protection for workers and raise awareness about their rights. Such units are currently operational in Yas Island and Al Raha Village in Al Wathba, Abu Dhabi, Al Muhaisna in Dubai and Sharjah Industrial Area. During 2011, the Ministry opened more such units in Al Quoz, Dubai, Ras Al Khaimah, Fujairah and Al Ain. These units are designed to receive complaints, comments and suggestions of workers and provide suitable responses. In addition, these units visit labour sites and study the prevalent negative labour phenomena. Thereafter, they determine the type of awareness required to educate workers about their rights and duties, as well as plan lectures, seminars and training programmes. These units also make orientation visits to the owners of the companies. Such visits also help relevant officials to monitor the existence of any phenomena that could be considered as forced labour or human trafficking.

■ ***Monitoring conditions of temporary workers***

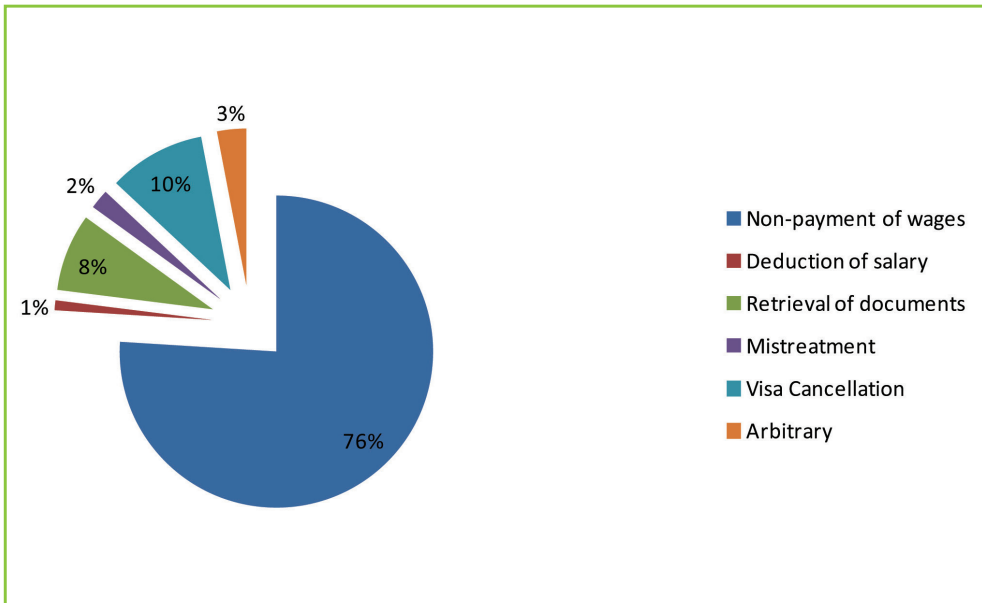
Following up on the records of group complaints in the Centre for Monitoring Conditions of Temporary Workers in Dubai Police, which has shown an increase in the number of cases claiming outstanding payments, a new campaign – ‘Pay the employee his wages before his sweat dries’ – has been introduced. This drive is aimed at instilling in employers the values of timely payment of wages and respecting their rights. This initiative is accompanied by a media campaign that includes printing and distribution of pamphlets with relevant details about the programme.



### Reasons for Group Strikes (2011)



### Reasons for Group Complaints (2011)



## Participation in workshops

- Second Annual Forum on Media and the Fight against Human Trafficking – organized by Dubai Police, in cooperation with Dubai Foundation for Women and Children
- Gulf Initiative to Combat Human Trafficking Crimes – Ministry of Interior
- Fight against International Terrorism and Organized Crime – Abu Dhabi
- Human Rights Approach to Human Trafficking – Abu Dhabi
- Combating Human Trafficking – A National Security Perspective
- Human Trafficking Forum on Reality and Application of Judicial Provisions
- Application and Enforcement of Anti-Human Trafficking Laws
- Attended a training course on the implementation of best practices and prospects for combating human trafficking in Belarus
- First meeting of Gulf police authorities dedicated to combating human trafficking crimes, Abu Dhabi

## Activities undertaken by Judicial Department, Abu Dhabi

- Organized a workshop on human trafficking for members of the Public Prosecution in Abu Dhabi and Al Ain. It focussed on two themes – human trafficking and conventions-international treaties.
- Workshop on human trafficking – legislation and practice.

## Activities undertaken by Dubai Courts

- A new Department of Crime, specializing in human trafficking cases, was set up to speed up the judicial process in human trafficking cases.
- Published a book about the legal framework for human trafficking crimes, with the aim of increasing public awareness about laws and judicial proceedings revolving around this crime and exploring ways of reducing them.
- A delegation visited the Human Trafficking Crimes Control Centre in Dubai Police and reviewed its activities and experiences, particularly those pertaining to labour issues.

- Conducted several training courses on combating human trafficking. Participated in a forum on 'Human Trafficking and Media,' which discussed ways of encouraging partnership among various stakeholders, including police, judiciary and security departments.
- Hosted a lecture on human trafficking issues handled by the courts in Dubai.
- Participated in a seminar on justice and human dignity, organized by the Community Development Authority, Dubai, where a judge discussed ways to protect the dignity of victims of human trafficking in accordance with the provisions of the Palermo Protocol.

## Pillar III – Victim Support

The UAE's holistic approach to combating human trafficking includes significant initiatives that determine how victims are treated by law enforcement officials, as well as expanding the help and welfare programmes available to them. These are designed to be prompt and just. The government firmly believes that those who are sexually exploited must be treated as victims, protected and supported through counseling and rehabilitation programmes. At the same time, those responsible for trafficking individuals into prostitution or forced labour will be punished according to the UAE law.

The government has a growing track record of providing assistance and protection to victims of sexual abuse. It provides shelter and counselling for these victims. The government works with foreign governments and NGOs when cases are brought to its attention. Victims have been given protection and shelter while their paperwork is processed, and are then repatriated based on their consent and at the government's expense under the 'Crime Victim Assistance Programme.'

Aside from government-headed initiatives, charitable and social networks are also active in the UAE. Foremost among these is the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children, which was established in 2007 to provide support and psychological care to all women, both nationals and expatriates, who are victims of violence, particularly human trafficking, domestic violence, and child abuse. These services are free of charge and non-discriminatory.

### Dubai Foundation for Women and Children

This was the first step towards institutionalizing victim support in line with international standards. It is supervised by an independent board and is constantly in contact with similar shelters in other countries to introduce best practices in shelter management and administration. The foundation plays a vital role in improving social services for victims by providing a refuge to overcome psychological and physical effects of violence, oppression and neglect.

The foundation's facilities can accommodate up to 250 people and include a school that can accommodate up to 300 people. Victims are provided with comprehensive services, including immediate medical and psychological care, case management, in addition to consular, immigration and legal support, as well as educational and vocational training. The foundation also provides psychological counselling to

individuals and groups. The foundation works in collaboration with national and international partners to ensure that victims receive a quality continuum of care.

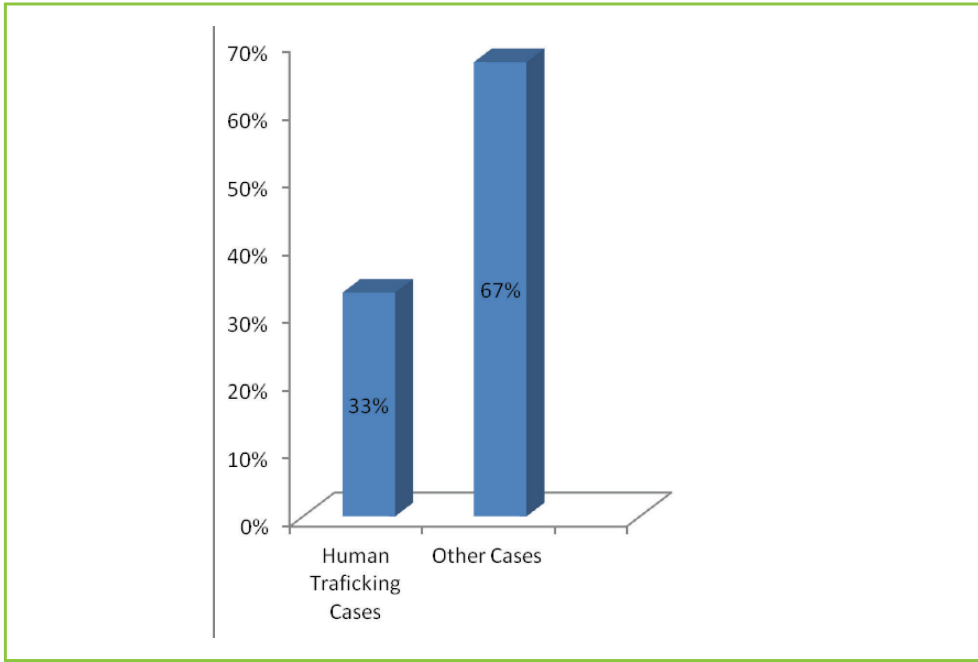
A hotline (800111) is in operation to receive calls round the clock in various languages, which facilitates the process of helping and protecting victims.

The following are some of the highlights of the Foundation and the socio-economic assistance that victims received in the shelter during 2011:

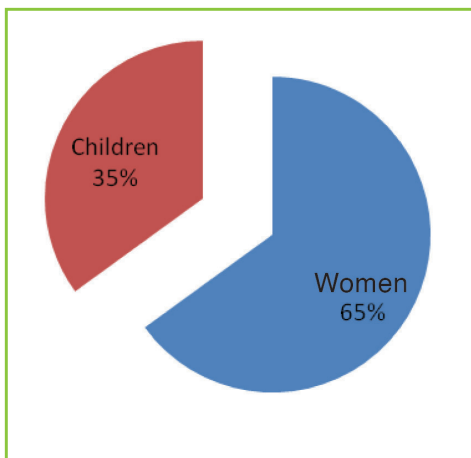
■ ***Agreements and memorandum of understanding***

- a) The partnership between the Foundation and Dubai Police signed in 2009 remained active in 2011 through periodic visits made by the Human Trafficking Crimes Control Centre in Dubai Police. Officials from the Centre conducted interviews with the victims in civilian attire in the presence of relevant case managers from the Foundation. In addition, information, correspondence and statistics concerning cases transferred by Dubai Police to the Foundation are exchanged on a quarterly basis.
- b) The partnership between the Foundation and Dubai Courts continued with efforts to speed up the judicial process of human trafficking cases and reduce the duration of stay of victims wanting to return to their home countries.
- c) The Foundation interacted with several Arabic and foreign newspapers and magazines to clarify the concept of human trafficking and publicize its facilities and highlight its track record in victim support.
- d) Members of the Foundation participated in many interactive sessions revolving around human rights, violence and human trafficking, which were broadcast on several radio and television channels.

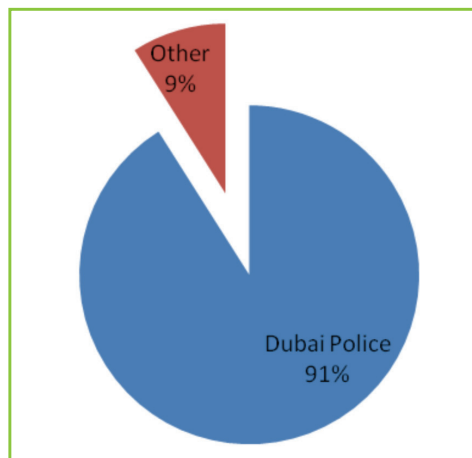
**Percentage of trafficking victim versus victims of other abuses (2011)**



**Percentage of trafficking victim [women and children (2011)]**



**Referral parties (2011)**



## Participation in workshops

- 'Human Rights-based Approach to Fight Human Trafficking' – organized by Dubai Police, March 2011;
- First meeting of Gulf police authorities dedicated to combating human trafficking crimes, Abu Dhabi;
- 'Second World Congress of Psychology and Counseling and Guidance' – presented a research paper entitled 'Understanding Child Survivors of Human Trafficking', organized by Near East University, Australia, and University of Ankara;
- 'Role of Women in Strengthening the Fight against Human Trafficking' – Dubai Police Headquarters, March;
- 'Gulf Initiative to Combat Human Trafficking Crimes' – Ministry of Interior, March;
- Interaction with Armenia's National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking, Armenia, March;
- 'General Information on Human Trafficking' – Dubai Foundation for Women and Children, in collaboration with the Dubai Police, April;
- 'Arab Strategies against Human Trafficking' – General Secretariat of the Arab League, Egypt, April;
- 'Dubai's Vision to Counter Human Trafficking' – working paper on the Foundation's anti-trafficking, Higher Colleges of Technology for Women, Dubai, April;
- Regional Consultative Forum on Countering Human Trafficking – United Nations Centre for Training and Documentation on Human Rights in Southwest Asia and Arab Region, in cooperation with Qatar Foundation to Combat Human Trafficking, Doha, May;
- Fourth Annual Regional Forum to strengthen anti-human trafficking law enforcement and judicial cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination in Central Asia – United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Kazakhstan, November.

### ■ **Social and psychological services**

The Care and Rehabilitation Department provides social, psychological and intensive medical services to the inmates of the Foundation. In addition, education and training opportunities are given through:

- a) Case management – A case manager deals with each victim in order to assess the general condition. These managers prepare an integrated plan that includes health, psychological and social support for the victims.
- b) Health services – Victims undergo full medical check-up on arrival at the Foundation to determine if they suffer from any infectious disease that needs healthcare in collaboration with the Dubai Health Authority.
- c) Social services – Facilitated by the Foundation’s communication with all concerned authorities, victims receive full social support services. Social workers accompany the victims to sessions involving recording of statements at the public prosecution or courts.
- d) Psychological help – The Foundation’s psychologists provide support services either individually or conduct group sessions. They also prepare the victims before they testify at the public prosecution, and before they are repatriated to their home countries.
- e) Legal assistance – The Foundation provides legal support by following up the cases of victims at the public prosecution and courts.
- f) Education and training – Victims attend many courses in the Dubai Women’s Association and participate in several sport activities and artistic workshops and training, in addition to leisure trips outside the Foundation environment.
- g) Financial aid – Apart from all the services received by the victims during their stay in the Foundation being free, financial support and gifts are also offered to victims when they leave the Foundation.

### **Ewaa – shelter for women and child victims of human trafficking, Abu Dhabi**

This victim support facility, operating under the umbrella of the UAE Red Crescent Authority, began its activities in 2008. It can accommodate 60 victims, who are provided with rehabilitation programmes, as well as medical, psychological and legal support. In early 2011, Ewaa opened two new shelters for victims of human trafficking in Sharjah and Ras Al Khaimah. Together, these two shelters can accommodate 70 victims.

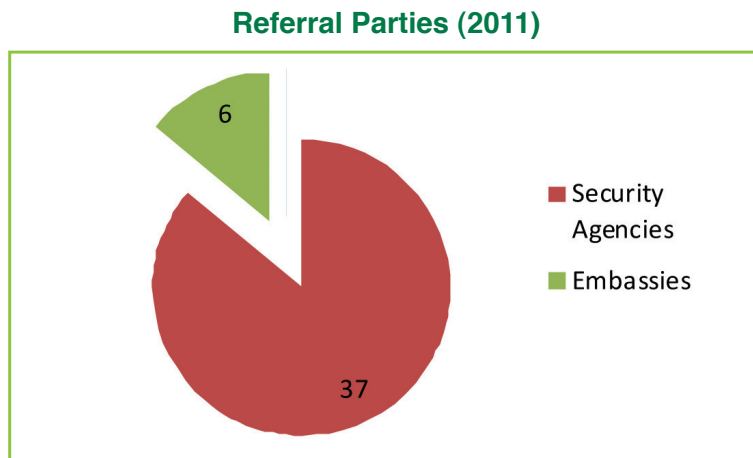


A hotline service (8007283) is now functional and a crew of women staff has been trained to communicate round the clock in several languages with human trafficking victims. This initiative aims to encourage more victims to escape from the clutches of exploitation and get relief at the shelter. In the past, Ewaa also used the hotline service as part of a media campaign carried out in collaboration with the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking and in cooperation with Abu Dhabi and Al Ain international airports. Simultaneously, it is also working with the police departments in some of the emirates to develop a 'humanitarian code' that deals with victims.

- a) Relief – In collaboration with concerned parties, Ewaa provides victims with necessary care before helping them return to their home countries. This is done in a friendly, warm and humane way, following medical, psychological and legal assistance.
- b) Health, psychological and legal care – Given the sensitive nature of human trafficking victims, all medical, psychological and legal services are provided by specialists. As part of the rehabilitation programme, these facilities – including physical and mental relaxation therapy – are provided till the victims are designated as fully stable.
- c) Rehabilitation – Along with the continued psychological support for victims, educational, handicraft and recreational activities are organised to help overcome their experiences of abuse and prepare them to resume normal routines in their home countries. Some of these programmes include computer courses, English and Arabic language classes, sewing and embroidery training, as well as painting and flower arrangement.
- d) Financial aid – Essential items, such as clothing, is provided to victims immediately upon arrival at the shelter. A weekly allowance is provided to enable the victims to make telephone calls to their loved ones. The financial status and living standards in the victims' home countries is taken into consideration before a lump sum aid is granted. In case it is anticipated that a victim is likely to experience harsh conditions in her home country, a committee would assist the victim with additional funds, disbursement of which is supervised by the shelter. Such a decision is based on a follow-up report prepared by the psychologist during the victim's stay at the shelter. Further, in case a victim suffers from financial problems after she returns home, the shelter communicates and disburses additional funds.
- e) Return and follow-up – After ensuring the health and safety of the victim,

following a sufficient period of rehabilitation and training, Ewaa coordinates with the concerned authorities in the victim's home country and takes legal measures to repatriate them. In addition, it also coordinates with like-minded foundations to ensure that the victim does not fall prey to traffickers once again. In the event of the victim refusing to return to her home country because of extreme situation such as war or personal reasons, Ewaa transfers such cases to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Abu Dhabi due to the absence of the asylum system in the UAE.

Ewaa provided assistance to 68 victims during 2011, 43 of them victims of human trafficking. The details of their referrals are cited below.



### Memorandum of understanding

- Meeting with Fujairah Police to discuss the terms of a memorandum of understanding;
- Meeting with Department of Criminal Investigation, Ministry of Interior to exchange experiences and training modules, as well as overcoming problems;
- Signed a memorandum of understanding with Sharjah Police to promote cooperation among all stakeholders to develop effective mechanisms and adoption of legal measures in all cases involving human trafficking.

## Local workshops

- 'Know Your Rights' – organized by the Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood, Abu Dhabi, January.
- Seminar for relief organizations – organized by the International City for Humanitarian Services in cooperation with the UNHCR, Dubai, January.
- 'Preliminary Efforts to Fight Cyber Crime' workshop in Abu Dhabi, January.
- 'Concept of Asylum and its Correlation to Trafficking' – in cooperation with UNHCR, February;
- 'Role of Women in Strengthening the Fight against Human Trafficking' – organized by Dubai Police, March;
- First meeting of Gulf police authorities dedicated to combating human trafficking crimes, Abu Dhabi, March.
- Second Annual Forum on Combating Human Trafficking, Dubai, April.
- Training law enforcement officers on issues related to providing care and support services to victims, Abu Dhabi, May.
- 'Introduction to Human Trafficking' course for students of Emirates Institute for Naturalization and Residency to enable better support for victims, Abu Dhabi, May.
- Provisions of differentiation in Personal Status Law, organized by the Women's Union, Abu Dhabi, May.
- Strategic planning session, organized by the Office for the Coordination of External Assistance office, Abu Dhabi, June.
- Mechanisms to implement the recommendations of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), organized by the Women's Union, Abu Dhabi, June;
- Human rights-based approach to fight human trafficking, Abu Dhabi, December.

## International participation

- Workshop on gender-based violence, Kuwait, January
- Regional Consultative Forum to fight human trafficking, Doha, May
- Workshop entitled 'Gender-based violence', Kuwait, June
- Attended United Nations Development Fund workshop regarding donations for victims of human trafficking, October-November.

## **Pillar IV – Bilateral Agreements and International Cooperation**

The National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking has deciphered that traffickers and victims often originate from the same country, making it more difficult for authorities in the UAE to uncover such crimes – a challenge that has been tackled through greater bilateral cooperation.

During the last few years, the UAE has signed labour agreements with several countries to regulate the flow of workforce and deny unscrupulous private recruitment agencies the chance to cheat and traffic workers. In some cases, labour contract transactions are required to be processed by labour ministries or offices in the sending countries.

As part of its efforts to promote international cooperation to combat human trafficking and promote human rights, the Ministry of Interior signed at least 14 agreements with governments and specialized organizations in Russia, Italy, Germany, France, Canada, South Africa, Belarus, Poland, Austria, China, India, Kazakhstan, Bahrain and Jordan.

At least 26 draft agreements are still under review with Thailand, Romania, Singapore, Afghanistan, Tunisia, Finland, Hungary, Spain, the Netherlands, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Palestine, Syria, Hungary, Ukraine, Algeria, Cyprus, Armenia, South Korea, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Australia, Mauritania, Egypt, and the United States of America.

A memorandum of understanding was signed between the foreign ministries of the UAE and Azerbaijan pertaining to cooperation on human trafficking issues.

The UAE continued the second phase of its Pilot Project on management of contractual work cycle and workers' rights during 2011. This initiative aims to strengthen the ties with at least two important labour-sending countries – India and the Philippines.

The government's efforts to forge international partnerships and enhance cooperation are beginning to bear fruit, especially in the realm of tackling the crime at the source, which is the countries of origin, rather than only deal with it within its own borders. For example, according to the anti-human trafficking body in the Philippines, more than 500 Filipinos were barred from flying out the country due to suspicious travel documents during 2011. This practice of 'offloading' has been followed in several other countries as well.

In another case of international cooperation yielding positive results, a new Web-based system to streamline attestations of papers related to labour contracts of Indian workers was launched in August. This enables all attestation services required by potential employers and workers to be centralized, linking the Indian missions with the UAE Ministry of Labour and the Protector General of Emigrants in India. The new system, which can be accessed by the labour authorities in both India and the UAE, seeks to check discrepancies in contracts and provide a valuable record of not just recruitments, but also any violations that employers may commit.

A bilateral labour agreement between the UAE and the Philippines, scheduled to be signed in 2012, will mean better working conditions for more than 600,000 workers. It would enhance employment protection and welfare and the eventual return and reintegration of overseas Filipino workers. In particular, the pact will help address problems related to contract substitution (when a second, inferior contract is presented to a worker, either before leaving the home country or after arriving).

It is equally important to note that as part of the voluntary commitment made at the country's Universal Periodic Review, before the Human Rights Council in Geneva in 2009, the UAE invited the UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, to visit the UAE in April 2012. This follows the visits of the Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography in 2009 and 2010 respectively. These are further evidence of the government's attempt to become a part of the collective international mechanism to fulfil Universal Declaration of Human Rights principles.

In order to exchange expertise with other organisations, as well as the international community, about anti-human trafficking measures, the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking participated in several multilateral international events, which are listed under the Committee's activities in the section dealing with Pillar II – Enforcement.

## Conclusion

The UAE is approaching the human trafficking problem not just as a domestic problem, but coordinating much more effectively at the international level. More importantly, it considers human trafficking to be wrong and unacceptable to Islam, Arab culture and the UAE value system. The government believes that human trafficking is a despicable crime and is committed to working to combat this practice in any form.

The government is working hard on every element in its four-pillar strategy: legislation, enforcement, victim support, as well as bilateral agreements and international cooperation. Since the government first acknowledged this problem, it has consistently and continuously improved its efforts to limit the crime, as well as adhered to international standards, wherever possible.

It has made significant progress in a short period of time, but realises that much more needs to be done, and is ready to move ahead constructively and systematically. It will continue to demonstrate resolve and acknowledge where it needs to improve. Simultaneously, the UAE will continue to cooperate with all appropriate regional and international law enforcement officials to apprehend, prosecute and punish those violating the UAE's human trafficking law and those attempting to use the country as a channel to violate anti-trafficking laws of other countries.

The UAE is committed to becoming a model for change in the region and an active member of the international community. It continues to welcome direct discussion and collaboration with other governments, public or private sector groups, or international organisations that share the vision of stemming the tide of human trafficking.

## **NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

c/o Ministry of State for Federal National Council Affairs  
P.O. Box 130000, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates  
Tel: +971 2 4041000/4041139; Fax: +971 2 4041144/4041155



United Arab Emirates

# LAW 51

A HELPING HAND



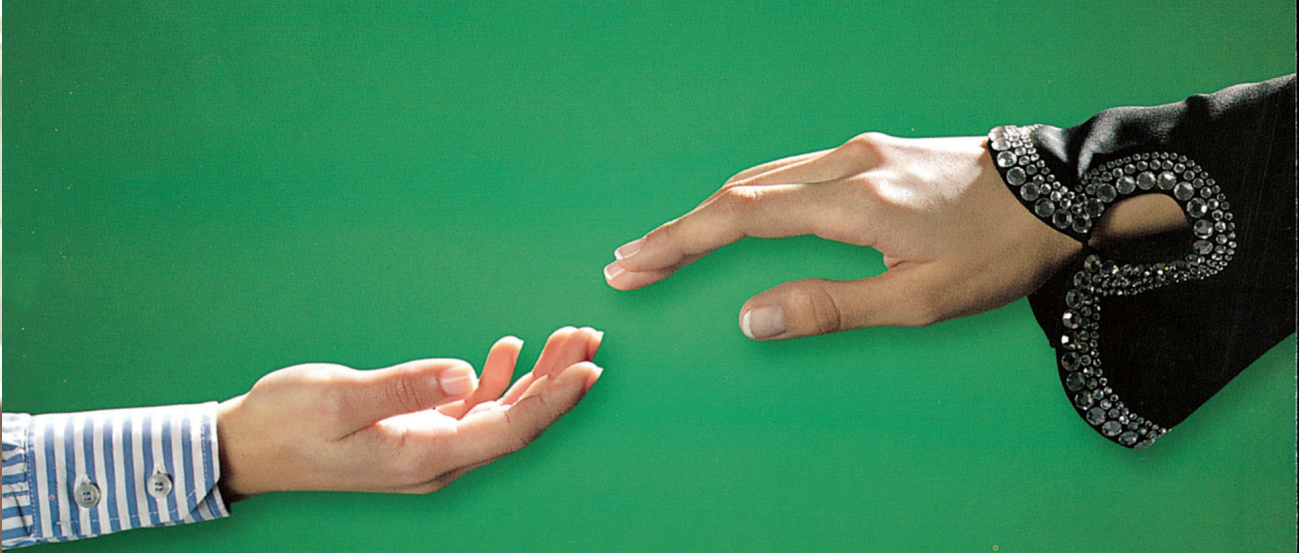
**LEADING** THE INTERNATIONAL FIGHT  
AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND  
**PROTECTING** OUR COMMUNITY.

**HELP IS JUST A PHONE CALL AWAY**

**800 SAVE (7283)**



# القانون الاتحادي 51 مد يد العون



نعمل مع المجتمع الدولي لمكافحة الإتجار بالبشر  
لحماية مجتمعا

للمساعدة الفورية اتصل على

**800 SAVE (7283)**



United Arab Emirates

## اللجنة الوطنية لمكافحة الاتجار بالبشر

وزارة الدولة لشؤون المجلس الوطني الاتحادي

ص.ب: ١٣٠٠٠٠ - ابوظبي، أ.ع.م.

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