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## United Arab Emirates

BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR

### **July-December, 2010 International Religious Freedom Report**

Report

**September 13, 2011**

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The constitution guarantees the freedom to exercise religious worship in accordance with established customs, on condition that it does not conflict with public policy or violate public morals, and the government restricted religious freedom in practice. The law denies Muslims the freedom to change religion. The constitution stipulates that all persons are equal before the law, without discrimination between citizens on grounds of religious belief. The constitution declares that Islam is the state religion and defines all citizens as Muslims. While the law permits Muslims to proselytize others, it prohibits efforts to proselytize Muslims.

There was no change in the overall status of respect for religious freedom by the government during the reporting period. Adherents of most major religions in the country worshipped without government interference, although there were restrictions. The government controlled virtually all Sunni mosques and placed general restrictions on freedom of assembly and association including for religious purposes. Nonetheless, religious groups with dedicated religious buildings could worship and conduct business. The government followed a policy of tolerance toward non-Muslim religious groups and in practice interfered very little in their religious activities. The government prohibited proselytizing and the public distribution of non-Islamic religious literature.

There were some reports of societal discrimination based on religious affiliation, belief, or practice. Societal pressure discouraged conversion from Islam to other religions, and there were instances of anti-Semitic editorials and opinion pieces in English and Arabic-language electronic and print media.

The U.S. government discusses religious freedom with the government as part of its overall policy to promote human rights.

#### Section I. Religious Demography

The country has an area of 32,300 square miles and a population of 5 million. An estimated 85 percent of the country's residents are noncitizens. Of the citizens, more than 85 percent are Sunni Muslim and an estimated 15 percent or less are Shia. Noncitizen residents predominantly come from South and Southeast Asia, although there are substantial numbers from the Middle East, Europe, Central Asia, and North America. According to the most recent Ministry of Economy census (2005), 76 percent of the total population is Muslim, 9 percent is Christian, and 15 percent is "other." According to unofficial data, at least 15 percent of the resident population is Hindu and 5 percent is Buddhist. Groups that constitute less than 5 percent of the population include Parsis, Bahais, Sikhs, and Jews. These estimates differ from census figures because census figures do not take into account the many "temporary" visitors and workers while also counting Bahais and Druze as Muslim.

## Section II. Status of Government Respect for Religious Freedom

### Legal/Policy Framework

Please refer to Appendix C in the *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* for the status of the government's acceptance of international legal standards <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/appendices/index.htm>.

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There is a dual system consisting of Sharia (Islamic law) courts for criminal and family law matters and secular courts for civil law matters. Shia Muslims in Dubai may pursue Shia family law cases (marriage, death, and inheritance cases) through a special Shia council rather than the Islamic law courts. Islamic law courts sometimes try non-Muslims for criminal offenses, although not all crimes are punishable by Islamic law penalties. In cases punishable by an Islamic law penalty, non-Muslims generally receive civil penalties at the discretion of the judge. Higher courts may overturn or modify Islamic law penalties imposed on non-Muslims.

While the government did not require formal licensing or registration requirements for non-Muslim religious groups, it monitored their growth and development through land grants. Permission to build houses of worship was granted on a case-by-case basis when congregations outgrew smaller private facilities. The government followed a policy of tolerance toward non-Muslim religious groups and in practice interfered very little in their religious activities.

The government encouraged citizens to avoid extremist tendencies or ideologies. All schools, regardless of religion, must register with the government. Islamic studies were mandatory in public schools and in private schools serving Muslim children.

Immigration authorities routinely asked foreigners applying for residence permits to declare their religious affiliation on residence applications; however, the government reportedly did not collect or analyze this information. There were no reports of religious affiliation negatively affecting the issuance or renewal of visas or residence permits.

Conversion from Islam to another religion is not recognized, and no data was available to assess if any such conversions took place. The legal punishment for conversion from Islam is death, although there have been no known prosecutions or legal punishments for apostasy in court. Converts may be persuaded to return to Islam, may conceal their new faith, or

may travel to another country where their conversion is recognized to avoid application of the legal penalty and the social stigma of converting from Islam to another religion.

The government annually publishes a list of foreign residents who have converted to Islam. The list varies in length from year to year, and there are no known consequences or benefits to having one's name included in the list.

Under Islamic law, Muslim men may marry non-Muslim women who are "people of the book" (Christian or Jewish). However, Muslim women are not permitted to marry non-Muslim men. Because Islam does not consider marriage between a non-Muslim man and a Muslim woman valid, both parties to such a union would be subject to arrest, trial, and imprisonment on grounds of fornication. There were no reports of such penalties applied during the reporting period.

The constitution declares that Islam is the official religion of all seven of the constituent emirates of the federal union. The government funded or subsidized almost 95 percent of Sunni mosques and employed all Sunni imams. The government considered 5 percent of Sunni mosques private, and several mosques had large private endowments. According to the General Authority of Islamic Affairs and Endowments (GAIAE), there was no formal method of granting official status to religious groups other than granting them the use of land for the construction of a building. Several non-Muslim groups operated houses of worship where they practiced their religion freely. The government recognized more than 30 Christian denominations and issued many of these land use permits to construct and operate churches.

The GAIAE oversees most issues related to Islamic affairs in the country. The general authority distributes weekly guidance to Sunni imams regarding subject matter, themes, and content of religious sermons. The general authority also ensures that clergy do not deviate frequently or significantly from approved topics in their sermons. Most imams are noncitizens, and a significant number are Egyptian or Syrian. The government appoints Sunni imams, but it does not appoint sheikhs (imams) for Shia mosques except in Dubai, where the Department of Islamic Affairs and Endowments controls the appointment of clergy and their conduct in all mosques. The Advisor to the President on Judicial and Religious Affairs, as well as the Chairman of the GAIAE and its Director General, regularly represent the country at Islamic, ecumenical, and Christian conferences and events abroad. They also meet regularly with religious leaders in the country.

Sunni mosques are administered by the GAIAE and follow government-approved sermons. Some Shia mosques follow the GAIAE approved weekly address, while other Shia mosques have their own sermons.

The Shia minority, concentrated in the emirates of Dubai and Sharjah, were free to worship and maintain their own mosques. The government considered all Shia mosques private, and they were able to receive funds from the government upon request. In Dubai there is an Ismaili Center, which serves as a regional Ismaili house of worship for the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

The government does not permit churches to display crosses on the outside of their premises or to erect bell towers; however, this restriction is not always enforced, and some churches display cross designs on their buildings.

The government prohibited proselytizing and the distribution of non-Islamic religious literature under penalty of criminal prosecution, imprisonment, and deportation. Although there were no specific laws against missionary activity, in the past the government reportedly has threatened to revoke the residence permits of persons suspected of proselytizing for religions other than Islam.

The law requires Muslims and non-Muslims to refrain from eating, drinking, and smoking in public during fasting hours during the month of Ramadan out of respect for Islamic practice. Shia were free to celebrate Ashura according to their customs.

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Although the government has banned textbooks in the past for containing material regarded as offensive to Islam, there were no new reports of banned schoolbooks during the reporting period.

The government did not permit instruction of any religion other than Islam in public schools; however, religious groups could conduct religious instruction for their members at their dedicated religious facilities. Private schools found to be teaching subjects that offend Islam, defame any religion, or contravene the country's ethics and beliefs faced potential penalties including closure. Private parochial schools were free to teach their religion within the bounds of government guidelines and to practice religious rituals.

The government observes the following religious holidays as national holidays: Waqfa, Eid al-Adha, the Islamic New Year, the Birth of the Prophet Muhammad, Ascension Day, and Eid al-Fitr.

#### Restrictions on Religious Freedom

The government restricted religious freedom by enforcing legal and policy restrictions. There was no change in the status of respect for religious freedom by the government during the reporting period. Adherents of most major religions in the country worshipped without government interference, although there were restrictions. As the state religion, Islam was favored over other religious groups, and conversion to Islam was viewed favorably.

Non-Muslim groups could own houses of worship where they could practice their religion freely, by requesting a land grant and permission from the local ruler to build a compound (the title for the land remains with the ruler). Those with land grants did not pay rent on this property. The Emirate of Sharjah also waived utility payments for religious buildings. There was no national standard for granting official status to religious groups or approving land grants. Rather, rulers of the individual emirates exercised autonomy in choosing whether to grant access to land and permission to build houses of worship within their emirate. A small number of requests were pending at the end of the reporting period; however, some have been pending for several years. Religious groups without dedicated buildings of worship often used the facilities of other religious groups or worshiped in private homes. There were no reports of government interference in this common practice.

There were at least 35 Christian churches in the country built on land donated by the ruling families of the emirates in which they are located. In some cases chapels were clustered in close proximity to one another in locations some distance from the residential areas in which members of these congregations live, effectively limiting attendance.

Some churches were overcrowded and conducted services or masses in open courtyards on special occasions due to limited space and the government being slow to approve new buildings. There was no government interference within church compounds. As the government does not recognize or permit conversion from Islam to another religion, churches recognized converts from all religions except Islam out of self-censorship.

There are no synagogues for the small foreign resident Jewish population; however, Jews observed holidays in private residences without interference.

There was one Sikh temple in Dubai that shared a building with one of two existing Hindu temples. A freestanding Sikh temple at Jebel Ali Village was under construction at the end of the reporting period. Although there were no Buddhist temples, the Sri Lankan embassy held monthly religious services open to the public. Buddhists, Hindus, and Sikhs conducted religious ceremonies in private homes without interference.

Workers generally do not build Hindu temples at work sites, partly because facilities would need dedicated caretakers to maintain the temples according to Hindu practice, and such individuals may not be available. There were no reports during the reporting period of municipalities dismantling temples built by Hindu workers in labor camps.

Non-Muslim groups raised money from their congregations and received financial support from abroad. Religious groups openly advertised religious functions in the press, such as holiday celebrations, memorial services, religious conventions, choral concerts, and fundraising events. Non-Muslim religious leaders reported that customs authorities rarely questioned the entry of religious materials such as Bibles and hymnals into the country, unless the materials were printed in Arabic. Customs authorities permitted the entry of materials in most instances. Customs authorities reportedly were less likely to question the importation of Christian religious items than that of other non-Muslim religious items. Nonetheless, in virtually all instances, customs authorities eventually permitted importation of the material in question.

The country's two Internet service providers, Etisalat and Du, occasionally blocked Web sites containing religious information. These sites included information on the Bahai Faith, Judaism, atheism, negative critiques of Islam, and testimonies of former Muslims who converted to Christianity. The law provides penalties for using the Internet to preach against Islam, inciting someone to commit sin, and using the Internet to promote a breach of public decency. No new sites were blocked during the reporting period.

Four emirates are home to Christian primary and secondary schools, in which students are generally free to study Christianity and perform religious rituals. The Emirates of Abu Dhabi and Dubai donated land for Christian cemeteries, and Abu Dhabi also donated land for a Bahai cemetery.

There were two operating cremation facilities, one each in Abu Dhabi and Dubai, and associated cemeteries for the large Hindu community. Newly constructed crematoriums in al-Ain and Sharjah encountered delays in opening for business. However, the crematoriums currently in use met present demand. Official permission must be obtained for their use in every instance, but this did not appear to create hardship. The government allowed people from all religions except Islam to use the cremation facilities.

There were no reports of abuses, including religious prisoners or detainees, in the country.

#### Improvements and Positive Developments in Respect for Religious Freedom

The Coptic church and Sikh temple under construction in Dubai since 2007 were completed and an Eastern Orthodox church remained under construction at the end of the reporting period.

On December 11, Minister of Higher Education and Research Sheikh Nahyan bin Mubarak Al Nahyan attended the opening ceremony of a newly constructed Coptic Orthodox church in Al Ain.

#### Section III. Status of Societal Actions Affecting Enjoyment of Religious Freedom

There were some reports of societal abuses or discrimination based on religious affiliation, belief, or practice, and societal pressures discouraged conversion from Islam to other religions.

There were anti-Semitic or religiously intolerant editorials and opinion pieces in both the English and Arabic language electronic and print media.

Many hotels, stores, and other businesses patronized by both citizens and non-citizens were permitted to sell alcohol and pork to non-Muslims. These businesses were also able to acknowledge non-Muslim holidays such as Christmas, Easter, and Diwali openly; however, such displays generally were not permitted during the month of Ramadan. Shopping centers were festive during Christian holidays, and Christian holiday foods, decorations, posters, books, and videotapes were widely available. Schoolchildren gathered in malls across the country to sing Christmas carols while "department store Santa Clauses" distributed gifts. The news media regularly printed reports of religious holiday celebrations, including church services.

#### Section IV. U.S. Government Policy

The U.S. government discusses religious freedom with the government as part of its overall policy to promote human rights.

U.S. embassy officials in Abu Dhabi and consulate general officials in Dubai discussed religious tolerance and freedom with government officials on a number of occasions. U.S. government officials encouraged the government to increase religious freedom by permitting the opening or expansion of religious facilities for the large foreign resident population.

The ambassador and other embassy officials met with the leadership of the GAIAE on a regular basis to discuss religious freedom and tolerance. The ambassador and other embassy officials also met regularly with the president's religious affairs advisor, al-Hashemi, to discuss religious tolerance and interfaith cooperation.

Additionally, embassy and consulate general officers helped protect religious freedom through informal inquiries and meetings with government officials as well as with representatives of religious groups.

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