



**Organisation Internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA)  
The International Organization for the LDCs (IOLDCs)**

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**Worksheet about**

**Politically motivated disinformation, false and fabricated allegations perpetuated by the Muslim Brotherhood and their impact on international decision-making**

The International Organization for Least Developed Countries (IOLDCs) has prepared this working paper as a contribution to facing the challenges and complexities caused by disinformation, and in response to the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression on disinformation and freedom of opinion and expression, which was discussed by the United Nations Human Rights Council during its forty-seventh session held from June 21 to July 14, 2021.

In her report, the Special Rapporteur stated that, "The negative impact of disinformation is undeniable and must be addressed. International human rights law provides a powerful antidote and a framework for formulating responses." and that "the purpose of the present report is to open a dialogue with interested stakeholders, including Member States, companies and civil society, and contribute to ongoing discussions in various forums with a view to further refining and pursuing the conclusions and recommendations." She added.

She explained that "the report does not purport to be comprehensive in its content or recommendations. It does not, for example, cover the issue of disinformation campaigns directed by State or State-sponsored actors towards the population of other States, as that is a complex subject requiring more consultations and reflection than would have been possible within the timeline of the present report." she added.

In recent years, we've seen the spread of false and misleading information like never before. In the case of COVID-19, information can literally be lifesaving - when it's true. Misinformation doesn't help followers; it can make matters worse. It can be fatal. Like viruses, false information on and human rights issues can spread, causing what is called a devastating and divisive information epidemic.

Disinformation spreads quickly and widely through the Internet and social media, and digital technology has made it possible to amplify disinformation and share images and videos in new ways, including "deep false information and false information, which can give a distorted picture of reality.

In the field of human rights, online disinformation can have devastating consequences for human rights especially as digital technology has enabled various actors to create, disseminate and amplify avenues of false or manipulated information with political, ideological or commercial motives on an unprecedented scale. Non-state actors, including extremist or terrorist groups, often engage in spreading false news and narratives as part of their propaganda to deepen extremism.

Some organizations, parties, non-state actors and those behind them from states and institutions often have many nefarious motives, including political motives behind the fabrication of false information, false and misleading allegations, to intentionally disseminate false information to harm or cause harm. The state, organization or public figure, which negatively affects the reputation of the person, state or non-state entities, as well as negatively affects international decision-making.

Thus, this phenomenon has become a global topic of concern. On March 3, 2017, freedom of expression monitors from around the world met in Vienna, where the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression participated, along with the representative of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe on freedom of information, and the Special Rapporteur of the Organization of States The American Commission on Freedom of Expression and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information and several of their counterparts issued a joint declaration on false news, disinformation and propaganda. The Joint Declaration on Freedom of Expression and “Fake News”, Disinformation and Propaganda sets out key principles drawn from international human rights law to guide States, companies and others.

They emphasized the danger of the increasing spread of misinformation (sometimes referred to as “fake news” or “fake news”) fueled by both state and non-state actors, noting that some forms of disinformation and propaganda can harm individuals’ reputation and privacy, or incite violence, discrimination or hostility against specific groups in society. They further stressed the need to counter the dissemination of criminal information and disinformation, which can be designed to incite violence, hatred, discrimination and hostility, and called on states not to issue, sponsor, encourage or disseminate further statements that they know to be false.<sup>1</sup>

On July 2, 2021, the United Nations Human Rights Council held an interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention on the Risks of Disinformation on Human Rights, where the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression recommended, “that states

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<sup>1</sup>[www.osce.org/files/f/documents/6/8/302796.pdf](http://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/6/8/302796.pdf)

must refrain from sponsoring or disseminating misleading information, and that freedom of expression was not an absolute right.

On July 14, 2021 , the United Nations Human Rights Council passed a resolution during its forty-seventh session that included a new paragraph after the eleventh operative paragraph that stated “emphasizing the need to address, in a manner that is in compliance with States’ obligations under international human rights law , the dissemination of criminal information and disinformation , which can be designed to incite violence, hatred, discrimination and hostility, including racism, xenophobia and negative stereotypes and stigma.

There is growing global concern around the world about the spread of misinformation, as many countries have taken measures to combat misinformation. A group of US think tanks, institutions and organizations have sent an open letter to US President Joe Biden calling on him to take practical measures to combat online disinformation as a multifaceted threat and expressed their support for immediate steps in this area to counter disinformation as an overarching priority.<sup>2</sup>

Paragraph 19 in the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression as presented during forty-seventh session the Human Rights Council by stating "Ideologically driven non-State actors, including extremist or terrorist groups, also frequently engage in the dissemination of false news and narratives as part of their propaganda to radicalize and recruit members. The security dimensions and the excessive responses by States to them add to human rights concerns."<sup>3</sup>

In this paper, we shed light on the role of the Muslim Brotherhood as the most important non-state actor who succeeded in using their huge media machine to mislead local, regions and international public opinion, especially since the Muslim Brotherhood has become, since 2012, a sprawling global organization that has enabled them to spread their cross-border religious ideology. It is an ideology that does not originally recognize the nation state, nor borders with states.

Before we address the danger of disinformation, which has become an integral part of the Muslim Brotherhood’s campaigns and declared war in the MENA region, we should review before that and briefly some facts and arguments that prove the close relationship between political Islam and terrorist groups, especially because of the interrelationship of the use of terrorist groups by The Brotherhood and the content

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<sup>2</sup><https://pen.org/letter-white-house-must-establish-disinformation-defense-and-free-expression-task-force/>

<sup>3</sup> A/HRC/47/25

and objectives of the false and misleading information that they broadcast through their satellite channels and social media, and we summarize them as follows:

**First Fact:** the ideological line of the Muslim Brotherhood is fully allied with the ideological tenets of Al-Qaeda, where the concept of civil jihad adopted by the Brotherhood has led to the so-called armed or military jihad achieving its goals, which includes the seizure of power and the establishment of the Islamic caliphate.

**Second Fact:** The Muslim Brotherhood is the main driver behind the spread of extremist Islamic groups in Iraq, Afghanistan, Yemen, Pakistan, Nigeria, Syria, Libya, Egypt, Somalia, and in the Sahel region, where the network of relations linking Takfiri and extremist organizations such as Al-Qaeda, ISIS, Ansar Beit Al-Maqdis and Boko Haram who originated from the “Muslim Brotherhood”. It went beyond just ideological meetings, to provide support and assistance

**Third Fact:** Events have proven that every terrorist leader, whether in Islamic Jihad, ISIS, Al-Qaeda or Boko Haram, were members of the Muslim Brotherhood in the past and Muslim Brotherhood is one of the most important sources of Al-Qaeda. Where Abdullah Azzam the former leader of the Muslim Brotherhood in Palestine, became the director of the mobilization, organization and recruitment of the mujahideen in Afghanistan, and played a major role in the life of bin Laden.

**Fourth Fact:** documents relating to former al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden, released by the US Central Intelligence Agency, among about 470,000 files it had obtained after the raid carried out by the US Navy in 2011 on bin Laden's compound in Pakistan, revealed the relationship of Al-Qaeda and its former leader of the Muslim Brotherhood, where he confessed in personal notes in his handwriting that he was affiliated with the Muslim Brotherhood. According to one of the pages of his memoirs, bin Laden said: "I was committed to the Muslim Brotherhood, despite their limited methods," stressing: “There was no party to guide me as the Brotherhood does.”

**Fifth Fact:** Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the leader who declared himself the caliph of ISIS, moved between the three Islamic organizations. He switched from the Salafist Brotherhood to the jihadist Salafism of Al-Qaeda before breaking away from it and creating the Islamic State.

**Sixth Fact:** it proves that one of the prominent al-Qaeda figures is “Khalid Sheikh Mohammed,” the architect of the September 11 attacks. He joined the Brotherhood at the age of sixteen, following the example of his older brother. He returned from the United States of America after completing his engineering studies in 1984 and then traveled to Pakistan with his brother to communicate with Al-Qaeda.

**Seventh Fact:** Several leaders and terms of reference of the Muslim Brotherhood current, including Sheikh Abdul Majid Zindani, the most important references of the Islah party (the branch of Muslim Brotherhood in Yemen) accused in cooperation with Osama bin Laden in 2004. Also, the leader of the Muslim Brotherhood, Mohammed Jamal Khalifa, which US authorities arrested for involvement in the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center, as well as Muhammad Hikmat Walid, who, in an interview with Al-Jazeera, refused to describe Jabhat al-Nusra or ISIS as terrorist groups. All that evidence proved that the Muslim Brotherhood is a major source of terrorist groups.

All of these arguments confirm that the Muslim Brotherhood is a main source for terrorist groups that usually broadcast disinformation to achieve their goals. The Special Rapporteur stated that “Ideologically driven non-State actors, including extremist or terrorist groups, also frequently engage in the dissemination of false news and narratives as part of their propaganda to radicalize and recruit members. The security dimensions and the excessive responses by States to them add to human rights concerns”.<sup>4</sup>

Thus, it becomes clear that, the background, danger, objectives and dimensions of disinformation emanating from the countries of the MENA region, where events have shown that the Muslim Brotherhood has proven its superior ability as an influential non-state actor, in the field of disinformation that exceeded the speed of its spread and the nature of its content, and has become a major and attractive factor for recruitment by terrorist groups are fueling conflicts and exacerbating political rivalries and sectarian divisions in many Arab countries.

In Egypt, the Muslim Brotherhood has already managed to have a wide presence on the Internet through a large number of websites speaking in its name, or in the name of their supporters, or through thousands of anonymous accounts that have become a major means in the operations of misinformation, promotion, mobilization, recruitment and dissemination of ideas that serve their agenda, as shown in the uprisings of the so-called Arab Spring, where media disinformation played a major role in their seizure of power with the election of Mohamed Morsi before his removal in 2013.

In Libya, the disinformation broadcasted by The Muslim Brotherhood played a prominent role in attracting young people towards an ideology that had previously planted in them the spirit of extremism and fueled conflicts and led to a debilitating civil war led by Brotherhood militias. This made Libya a safe haven for mercenaries and terrorist groups that committed many planned and organized terrorist acts and committed the most severe types of violations.

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<sup>4</sup> A/HRC/47/25

Regarding Tunisia, despite the recent constitutional measures taken by the Tunisian president to reduce the influence of the Ennahda Movement (the Muslim Brotherhood branch), media disinformation is still used by this party to maintain its influence with Tunisian and foreign public opinion.

In the Arabian Peninsula, disinformation has become complementary to the process of the conflict, as in Yemen, when political Islam is devoted to the process of disinformation, including the allegations and fabrications, to include other countries in the region.

On one hand, the Houthis used disinformation to perpetuate their extremist agenda, based on their believe that the leader of Yemen's Houthi rebels Abdul Malek al-Houthi descendants of the Prophet Mohammed's cousin and son-in-law, Ali, and due to that, he has the right to lead the Yemen as imam - divinely-appointed successor due to his descendants of the Prophet Mohammed. The ideological disinformation can be seen in their widespread slogan in posters declaring, God is great, Death to America, Death to Israel, God curse the Jews, Victory to Islam.

On the other hand, the Islah Party (the branch of the Muslim Brotherhood in Yemen and the decision maker in the Yemeni Government) is doing its best to use all means, including the disinformation against the Southern Transitional Council (STC) and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) who stand against his extremist agenda towards achieving the establishment of the Islamic Caliphate state.

As you are aware that, the IOLDCs pays its attention to the least developed countries, especially those that suffer from conflicts, as is the case in Yemen, and when we started looking at following up the allegations and dealing with it, we found that there is a fierce attack directed primarily against the United Arab Emirates, whether through the media machine of the Muslim Brotherhood, or through their NGOs, accusing it of committing human rights violations in southern Yemen.

Moreover, this disinformation and the false and fabricated and politically motivated allegations which launched by the Muslim Brotherhood against the UAE has found its way to the most important international NGOs and other UN human rights system, who adopted it, which encouraged us to continue our study, and expand our research on this campaign in both, in South Yemen and in the UAE itself.

Therefore, the working paper will focus on addressing examples of some alegations and disinformation including their background, motives, and dimensions, which targeted the UAE and the STC.

**Firstly, through the disinformation campaigns launched by Al-Jazeera and the channels affiliated with the Muslim Brotherhood and the Yemeni legal government against the UAE and the STC.**

### **1. Al Jazeera:**

Al Jazeera's various Arabic-speaking programs targeting the STC and the UAE, and aims to influence millions of viewers by providing false information that highlights banned terrorist groups in the UAE based on a number of lies about public and private freedoms in the UAE. The following are two examples:

- In an interview with the channel DMC on November 1, 2018, journalist Mohamed Fahmy, the former director of Al Jazeera's office in Egypt, revealed that a journalist who won an award for freedom of expression after the Egyptian court sentenced him to imprisonment in Egypt on charges of supporting the Muslim Brotherhood because of his journalistic work, and several human rights organizations demanded his release, but he was pardoned due to a presidential pardon that included a hundred other detainees, he replied with the text, “Most of those working on Al Jazeera have Brotherhood and Hamas reference ”he added also "I was in Washington and learned that 19 members of Congress, both Republicans and Democrats, submitted a letter to the Attorney General requesting him to register Al-Jazeera under the US “Fara” law, which stipulates that any foreign agency should mention the source, amount of funding, and the nature of its activity, and the letter included that Al Jazeera supports, the Muslim Brotherhood and other terrorist groups such as the Al-Nusra Front, Al-Qaeda, and they added in the letter that, the American viewer has the right to know that Al Jazeera is funded by Qatar and to take its instructions from it”<sup>5</sup>.
- Under the title Al-Jazeera, the first platform of terrorism, we note in a YouTube video that was published on YouTube on February 1, 2019 that includes brief clips that included excerpts from interviews that Al-Jazeera conducted with some terrorist leaders, including Osama bin Laden, in which he attacked the United States, and Youssef Al-Qaradawi, in which he supported Across Al-Jazeera, suicide bombings, the founder of the Nusra Front, Abu Muhammad al- Jolani,

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<https://youtu.be/dYN627BcBwo>

who announced his separation from ISIS and joining al-Qaeda and Hussein Muhammad Hussein, a researcher in the affairs of the Islamic Caliphate, who announced during the interview his pledge of allegiance to Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the leader of ISIS.<sup>6</sup>

2. The following satellite channels, some of which are affiliated with the legitimate Yemeni government, broadcast from Riyadh, others are affiliated with the Islah party (the Muslim Brotherhood), and broadcast from Istanbul, all focus on launching a campaign of misleading allegations against the UAE and the STC, such as Sohail channel, Belqis channel, Yemen Shabab Channel, Mahri channel, Sheba Channel, Yemen satellite channel, Aden channel, Yemeni channel, Hadhramoutchannel, AlMahra channel, Happy channel, Faith Channel, Al Masirah channel. Legitimacy channel and Al-Sahat channel.

**Secondly, through the Internet and social media:**

There are hundreds of thousands of accounts, majority of them being fake, for the activists of the Muslim Brotherhood, al-Qaeda and ISIS, including those that support terrorist organizations on social media. The Muslim Brotherhood and ISIS are the most popular terrorist organizations who exploit the Internet, especially social media platforms, most notably “YouTube and Twitter.” Also, on Twitter, several Saudi tweeters whose main concern has become to send messages targeting the UAE and the STC.

It is reported that the Muslim Brotherhood and ISIS recruited young tech, savvy persons who helped them greatly in implementing their agenda, which includes discrediting the UAE and the STC and spreading its ideas to achieve their efforts to recruit young people.

**Thirdly, through groups composed of dozens of NGOs established by the Muslim Brotherhood at the local and regional levels:**

These organizations have played a significant role in misleading the international non-governmental organizations and international human rights bodies by sending and reporting misleading information against the STC and the UAE, which international NGOs and other UN human rights bodies to adopt it without fully checking the credibility and motives behind it.

These allegations, and their inclusion in their reports, statements have reached to the extent that some of these activists were awarded international prizes, such as the Martin Ennals Prize for Human Rights, to lawyer Huda Al-Sarari and Muhammad Mansour in

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<sup>6</sup><https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zaZWHtCxCIU>



honor of them as defenders of human rights without considering the reality, backgrounds and motives of their activities and who stand behind them.

We should also not forget to mention that since the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Mrs. Tawakkol Karman, it has encouraged her to continue working to fuel conflicts in the MENA region based on her agenda of political Islam. Her last tweet on the 17<sup>th</sup> of August 2021, stated the following “What a bad timing, while Afghanistan was handed over to the Taliban, a coup took place against Tunisian democracy to get rid of the Ennahda party. Unfortunately, many Islamic movements will regret following the model of the Renaissance Movement and not the Taliban model. This would be the worst lesson ever!”

Since the cornerstone of international human rights law lies in the fact that they are interrelated, interconnected, indivisible and inalienable, it is logical that all human rights cases should be treated fairly, justly, on an equal footing, and with the same amount of attention, as a right for all people everywhere in the world.

Therefore, the International Organization of the Least Developed Countries considers that disinformation and false allegations under the umbrella of defending human rights that aim to discredit individuals, institutions, countries or specific laws are in themselves a flagrant violation of human rights in accordance with the principle of the universality of human rights.

Thus, the adoption of the disinformation, including, false reports and allegations by the International NGOs and the UN bodies without scrutiny and verifying their authenticity, backgrounds and motives is a blatant violation of the right of institutions, laws and governments. it also affect the credibility of these concerned international organizations and bodies.

In this context, we note that the campaigns of disinformation and distortion against the STC and UAE, through the rumor news, fabricated allegations and false reports which are politically motivated by the Muslim Brotherhood, either through Al-Jazeera , or their channels, satellite follows, broadcasts from Istanbul and Riyadh, or through the means of social communication, or through the local organizations are affiliated with them, and which they established for this purpose,

Thus, the reports of international non-governmental organizations, including the reports of Amnesty International, the reports of Human Rights Watch, and the reports of the Group of Eminent Experts on Yemen, have proven the success of local and regional organizations affiliated with the Muslim Brotherhood in misleading them and prompted them to adopt what reaches them without checking the truth and motives of those allegations, so that they, in turn, adopt these allegations in their reports and statements against the STC and the UAE. Below are some examples of these allegations

**First case: Allegations of the existence of secret prisons in Aden:**

Several Reports by Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, as well as reports by the Group of Eminent Experts on Yemen, included allegations on the existence of secret prisons in Aden under UAE and the STC forces and referring to allegations of sexual abuse torture, enforced disappearance.

**Comments of the International Organization for Least Developed Countries:**

It became clear to IOLDC that the allegations made were false, fabricated, and politically motivated, especially since the main source of disinformation came from Muslim Brotherhood activists.

Given that these allegations were based on what the Group of Eminent Experts stated, “reasonable grounds to believe” and not on evidence accessed directly by the Group of Eminent Experts, the International Organization for GDCs requested confirmation on these allegations from the independent NGOs, including the Civic Network for Media, Development and Human Rights which composed of 12 NGOs which based in Aden, and scattered throughout the southern governorates,

The Civic Network for Media, Development and Human Rights took up the formation of a fact-finding team. It coordinated with the relevant security authorities to facilitate its investigation mission. The team, then visited prisons, made interviews with the concerned people and to conduct meetings with prisoners. The outcome of the investigation were referred to the Group of Eminent Experts on November 24, 2020. (a copy of the outcome of the investigation in reference)<sup>7</sup>

**Second Case: Allegations on the UAE controls the island of Socotra:**

The Muslim Brotherhood launched a suspicious disinformation campaign through its channels and social media through real accounts and hundreds of fake accounts, alleged that there is an Emirati military base in Socotra in coordination with Israel. These allegations were addressed also by Human Rights Watch and Amnesty about what they called "human rights violations committed by the UAE-backed Southern Transitional Council in Socotra."

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<sup>7</sup><https://ioldc.org/api/static/publications/8b03868f6522f19cd5f0bbc593958920.pdf>

### **Comments of IOLDCs:**

The disinformation campaigns are part of a long and recurring series to distort the role of the UAE and its effective contribution to stabilizing security and providing material and humanitarian support.

IOLDCs has concluded that, the fact that, the UAE has done its best to help the people of the island in support of development and service projects provided by the Red Crescent, UAE and Khalifa Humanitarian Foundation in all fields, whether educational or health and providing all modern means of fishing and found that, there are several reports revealed during the past years the attempts to bring hundreds of ISIS members via private planes from Syria in coordination with the Islah party, Qatar and Turkey.

During the month of May 2021, the International Organization of the Least Developed Countries investigated these allegations on the ground, as activists from the people of Socotra refuted all the rumors circulated by the Brotherhood's media to distort the UAE's humanitarian role in Socotra. They confirmed that, the rumors about the militarization of the island did not exist except in the media of the Brotherhood or the Houthi militia. The following are excerpts from an interview with Muhammad Abdullah, former Director-General of the Socotra Governor's Office, who refutes these allegations and rumors:

The UAE has a great preference over Socotra, and it is the pioneer that stood by the people of Socotra and pulled them out of a bitter reality, supporting them in various fields." Regarding rumors that there is an Emirati military base in Socotra, this is untrue. There is no military base in Socotra at all, and what is being circulated in the Brotherhood media is nothing more than a "systematic and targeted attack" by the terrorist Brotherhood organization, to distort the role of the humanitarian work of the Emirates Red Cross.

He added, "We, as the sons of Socotra, have not seen any of these rumors, and there is absolutely no Emirati military individual in Socotra except for humanitarian workers from the Khalifa Foundation for Humanitarian Action." He continued saying, "the role of the UAE is tangible, touched by the simple citizen of Socotra in all aspects of life, and our great appreciation to the UAE, its loyal leadership and its brotherly people."

In a sarcastic tone, Abdullah denied rumors about the presence of Israelis and an Israeli military base in Socotra, stressing that they are fabrications that do not exist except in the Muslim Brotherhood's media.

### **Third Case: Allegations of the UAE's Failure to Take Measures to Protect Migrants and Prisoners from COVID-19 Pandemic:**

1. On April 10, 2020, Amnesty International has published on its website an open letter signed by Amnesty, Human Rights Watch and 14 other organizations addressed to the government of the United Arab Emirates Reference: 25/2169/2020 MDE, which included "We are concerned about the relative lack of information about the spread of the coronavirus in the UAE. We would like to take this opportunity to remind you that governments are responsible for providing the information needed to protect and promote rights, including the right to good health."

The letter states, "... In order for the response to the outbreak of Covid-19 to be correct, it is necessary to ensure the availability of correct and up-to-date information about the virus, as well as access to services, the causes of malfunctions in these services, and other aspects to respond to the outbreak."<sup>8</sup>

2. On June 10, 2020, Human Rights Watch called on the UAE government to take several steps to adequately protect migrant workers from the spread of the COVID-19, including in places of detention and accommodation for migrant workers. And that the authorities did not take appropriate measures to prevent the spread of the virus. The report indicated "The UAE authorities should be upfront about what is going on and move quickly to avoid a wider spread of the virus, which could seriously endanger the lives of prisoners," said Michael Page, deputy Middle East director at Human Rights Watch"<sup>9</sup>

### **Comments of the International Organization of Least Developed Countries:**

The International Organization of Least Developed Countries believes that the open letter sent by these organizations and the statement issued by Human Rights Watch reflect a systematic campaign aimed at disinformation in addition to discrediting the

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<https://www.amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/sites/9/2021/05/MDE2521692020ARABIC.pdf><sup>8</sup>

<https://www.hrw.org/ar/news/2020/06/10/375372><sup>9</sup>

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/06/10/uae-reported-covid-19-prison-outbreaks>

UAE, especially, that the UAE has dealt with Covid-19 from the beginning, with the highest levels of seriousness and transparency, and the UAE model was at the forefront of states that took the initiative in confronting and containing Covid-19.

The International Organization of the Least Developed Countries believes that, contrary to the content of the statements and the open letter, the measures taken by the UAE's humanitarian position by providing an integrated health care system that did not differentiate between race, religion or gender, in addition to extending a helping hand to many countries as the state evacuated the citizens of these countries, who numbered 215, from the Chinese province of Hubei, the epicenter of the virus outbreak, to provide them with the best health care in Abu Dhabi.

Today, the UAE ranks tenth globally in the effectiveness of treating people infected with the virus, as the UAE has worked according to a proactive approach to achieve a sustainable recovery from "Covid 19" by providing the vaccine to all citizens and residents.

Since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic, the UAE has adhered to the principle of "health is a priority", and for the safety and health of all segments of society, the state has strengthened the health sector and supported it with qualified medical cadres, in addition to establishing specialized hospitals in record time to adopt the latest health practices with high efficiency and confront Covid-19.

Official statistics issued by the UAE Ministry of Health revealed the following:

1. The number of PCR tests in the country has reached about 60 million proactive tests to detect the Corona virus
2. The rate of recovery cases recorded since the beginning of this month has increased, reaching 97.15% of the total cases recorded since the beginning of the pandemic.
3. The total doses of the Corona vaccine amounted to about 15.8 million doses, which contributed to the UAE maintaining its first position in the Arab world, and advanced globally, for the best countries with flexibility in dealing with the pandemic.
4. The percentage of recipients of two vaccine doses was 70.96% of the total population.

The question remains directed to these two organizations, did they issued statements, or sent open letters to the rest countries, especially to those that did not take the appropriate measures to address Covid-19?

**Case Five: Human Rights Watch’s claim that “the UAE’s terrorism law threatens the lives and freedoms of individuals:**

December 3, 2014, Mrs. Sarah Leah Whitson, Director of MENA region Division at Human Rights Watch, launched an attack on the Terrorism Law No. 7 of 2014 issued by the UAE, describing it as an “ugly” law. She said that “the UAE claims to be a key ally in the fight against violent extremism, but it has just passed a violent and extreme law of its own,” and added that “this horrendous law and its potentially drastic consequences should sting the UAE’s Western allies into raising some long overdue concerns about the country’s dismal rights record.”

“In the UAE it’s now a case of you’re with us or you’re a terrorist” said Sarah Leah Whitson. “While the UAE proclaims to the world that it is leading the fight against extremist ideologies, it has empowered its courts to order the deaths of people they consider opponents of Islamic principles.”<sup>10</sup> She added.

**Comments of the IOLDCs:**

**Firstly:** Regarding the organization’s statement that the UAE “issued the law to enable it to do what it called” enabling its courts to sentence to death those it considers opposing the principles of Islam”.

In fact, the UAE issued the 2015 Anti-Discrimination, Hatred, and Contempt of Religion Law. It has also embraced several churches and Jewish and Buddhist temples that allow individuals to practice their religious rites. In addition to the UAE’s announcement of the construction of the Abrahamic Family House which will include a mosque, a church and a synagogue, with aims to send a unified message about the importance of peaceful coexistence and interfaith dialogue and not to allow extremist and terrorist groups to exploit religious differences to spread violence and hatred.

The Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Mosque named Maryam Umm Issa (Mary mother of Jesus), in order to consolidate the human links between followers of religions and the common denominators between the monotheistic religions.

It also hosted the Human Fraternity Conference on February 4, 2019, in Abu Dhabi, with the aim of activating dialogue on coexistence and brotherhood between different religions and cultures and ways to promote these values globally, countering extremism and its negative aspects, and strengthening human relations based on respect for difference. And

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<sup>10</sup><https://www.hrw.org/news/2014/12/04/uae-terrorism-law-threatens-lives-liberty>

the conference issued the "Document on Human Fraternity for World Peace and Coexistence at the Conference."

The United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution declaring February 4th "International Day of Human Fraternity" and the international community will celebrate this day annually starting in 2021. The resolution referred to the meeting held between the Grand Imam, Dr. Ahmed Al-Tayeb, Sheikh of Al-Azhar Al-Sharif, and His Holiness Pope Francis Pope of the Catholic Church on February 4, 2019, in Abu Dhabi, which resulted in the signing of the "Document on Human Fraternity for World Peace and Coexistence".

**Secondly:** Regarding her description of the UAE Terrorism Law as "ugly". The IOLDCs believes that it should be recalled here that the efforts made by the UAE to confront extremism and terrorism were initiated by addressing the root causes of radicalization, and that the laws issued by the UAE have renewed its commitment to the resolutions issued by the Security Council and the UN General Assembly regarding confronting and to combat terrorism and to fight extremist ideologies.

The UAE issued also other laws and legislation to criminalize any elements associated with terrorist organizations, including, The Anti-Terrorist Crimes Law of 2014, Law on Combating Information Technology Crimes in 2012, Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism and Illicit Organizations Law and Issuance of a local list of terrorist entities, and this came in implementation of the provisions of Federal Law No. (7) of 2014 regarding combating terrorism.

It is natural for the UAE to issue such laws to renew its commitment to the following Security Council resolutions:

Resolution 2395 (2017) and resolution 1535 (2004) and 1787 (2007) and resolution 1805 (2008) and resolution 1963 (2010) and resolution 2129 (2013) and resolution 1373 (2001) , and 1267 (1999) and resolution 1325 A (2000) and resolution 1368 (2001) , 1566 (2004) , 1624 (2005) , 1894 (2009) , 2106 (2013) , 2122 (2013) , 2133 (2014) , 2150 (2014) , 2170 (2014) , 2178 (2014) , 2195 (2015) , 2199 (2015) , 2220 (2015) , 2242 (2015) , 2249 (2015) , 2253 (2015) , 2309 (2016) , 2322 (2016) , 2331 (2016) , 2341 (2017) , 2347 (2017) , 2354 (2017) , 2368 (2017) , 2370 (2017) , 2379 (2017) , and 2388 (2017) .

Most of those resolutions, in their entirety, stipulated, among other things, the following:

1. Requesting Member States to take the necessary measures, pursuant to international law, to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism when it leads to terrorism, and emphasizing further that countering violent extremism when it leads to terrorism, including preventing the spread of extremist ideology among individuals and their recruitment and

mobilization to join terrorist groups, they constitute an essential factor in addressing the threat posed by terrorism to international peace and security, in a balanced manner, as outlined in the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

2. Requesting Member States to use a risk-based approach to prevent terrorists from misusing non- governmental, non-profit, and charitable organizations to their advantage. It requested Member States to counter the increasing use of terrorists and their supporters in the globalized society of new information and communication technologies, particularly the Internet, for the purposes of recruitment and incitement to commit acts of terrorism, as well as to finance, plan and prepare their activities, and stressing the need for Member States to cooperate in preventing terrorists from Exploiting technology, communications and resources to incite support for terrorist acts, while at the same time respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and complying with other existing obligations under international law.
3. Requesting Member States to consider developing comprehensive and integrated national strategies to combat terrorism and effective mechanisms for their implementation, including paying attention to the conditions conducive to terrorism, in accordance with their obligations and under international law. It prohibits its nationals or any persons and entities within its territory from making available, directly or indirectly, any funds, financial assets, economic resources, financial services or other services related to them, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of terrorist organizations and individuals for any purpose, including recruitment, training, and travel, even if not related to a specific terrorist act.

The International Organization for Least Developed Countries compared to the contents of UAE law on counter - terrorism with the related Security Council resolutions and found that, the UAE law on terrorism came within the same context of these resolutions, and to ensure the UAE's commitment to the relevant international resolutions.

Thus, we ask the Director of Human Rights Watch, if she has attacked the adoption of the Security Council related resolutions prior to her attack against the UAE Counter-Terrorism Law.

**Case Five: Amnesty International's claim that the reality of the UAE is (much more uglier):**



In a Document MDE 25/018/2014 About the United Arab Emirates a picture of the city of Dubai, followed by two paragraphs in the introduction to the report reviewing the development achieved by the UAE, saying that beyond the splendor of the city of Dubai, “a much more ugly reality.”<sup>11</sup>

### **Comments of the IOLDC’s:**

The report’s use of terms that contradict human rights standards by describing the reality of the UAE as “a much more uglier reality,” which came in the first and second paragraphs in the introduction to the report, which included a presentation of the city of Dubai and Burj Khalifa (Khalifa Tower), puts Amnesty International as if it is a party to the conflict that is raging between the UAE and the Muslim Brotherhood, and reflects the involvement of this organization in not adhering to human rights standards when writing reports, which could lead to lose its credibility before those who read the introduction to the report that followed the image of the city as it exists in the report.

The International Organization of the Least Developed Countries considers that the achievements of countries in the infrastructure of any country, any economic or technological progress, or the issuance of laws related to combating information technology crimes or combating discrimination and hatred and anti-terrorism law, come in the service of society and meet the aspirations of human rights. It should only be commended and encouraged.

Thus, the IOLDCs believes that this expression, which has exceeded the professional standards, and should not describe a country like the UAE, which hosts 8 million foreigners of more than 200 nationalities, to become a microcosm of the world with its diverse ethnic, religious, cultural and civilizational spectrums. With this crude description, especially since it has laid the foundations of tolerance and rejection of extremism, hatred, terrorism and contempt for religions among all groups of the population.

Here, we should briefly mention the nature of the UAE system that regulates relations in this reality, which Amnesty International described as a "much more ugly reality", in addition to the economic, social and cultural development achieved by the UAE for its various residents, as it has become at the forefront of developed countries that have taken measures to meet International human rights standards, the most important of which are summarized as follows:

1. The IOLDCs Countries noted that the UAE is considered an incubator for the values of tolerance, peace, security and cultural pluralism, as it includes more than

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8 million foreigners of 200 nationalities, band and difference .It has also made significant efforts in treating extremism and terrorism, by establishing platforms, including the Hedayah Center, Sawab Center, and other platforms that contribute to eliminating the spread of extremism and combating misleading ideas promoted by extremist organizations.

- 2.The Anti-Discrimination and Hate Law also aims to enrich the culture of global tolerance, and confront manifestations of discrimination and racism, of whatever nature, ethnic, religious or cultural criminalizes acts associated with defamation of religions and their sanctities, combating all forms of discrimination, and rejecting hate speech through various means and methods of expression. race, colour, or origin.
- 3.The law also criminalizes every statement or act that would stir up sedition or strife or discriminate between individuals or groups by publishing it on the information network, communication networks, websites, industrial materials, information technology means, or any of the readable means, or audio or visual, in various ways of expression such as speaking, writing, or drawing.
- 4.In November 2017, it launched the name of the most beautiful pedestrian bridge in the Emirate of Dubai on the new waterway, the Bridge of Tolerance, to highlight the value of tolerance in the UAE, which links bridges between more than 200 nationalities who coexist on its land in peace and love.
5. Embodying the approach of tolerance, the position of Minister of State for Tolerance was created in February 2016, and on December 15, 2018, the year 2019 was declared in the UAE as the Year of Tolerance .This announcement aims to highlight the UAE as a global capital for tolerance ,and the International Institute for Tolerance was established, launched by the UAE in2017, to consolidate a culture of openness and civilized dialogue, and to reject fanaticism, extremism and intellectual isolation, and all manifestations of discrimination between people because of religion, gender, race, colour or language.
- 6.The UAE has also adopted 2019 as the Year of Tolerance as part of our efforts to spread a culture of tolerance, peaceful coexistence, respect for cultural and religious pluralism and the promotion of universal values. Last month, the state took the initiative to host the historic meeting of human brotherhood, in which the Grand Imam, Dr. Ahmed Al-Tayeb participated. The Sheikh of Al-Azhar Al-Sharif and His Holiness Pope Francis, Pope of the Catholic Church, which resulted in the signing of the historical document "Human Fraternity for World Peace and

Living Together "on February 4th, so that this document will become a guide for future generations. In addition The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 4 February as the International Day of Human Fraternity, with resolution 75/200.

**Case Six: The allegations of the amnesty international that the UAE's issuance of a law to combat information technology crimes, an anti-discrimination and hate law and an anti-terrorism law further curtailed the right to freedom of expression:**

In Amnesty International's POL 10/2552/2016 report on the UAE considered that "the issuance of the Law on Combating Information Technology Crimes, the Law on Combating Discrimination and Hate and the Law on Combating Terrorism further curtailed the right to freedom of expression and freedom of association. Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch condemned in the reports and other statements that, the imprisonment of Mr. Ahmed Mansoor and others for their affiliation with the banned Al-Islah under these laws, and the arrest of the three Al-Suawadi sisters.

**Comments of the International Organization for the Least Developed Countries:**

1. The International Organization of Least Developed Countries noted that these organizations were supposed to command the issuance of the Anti-Discrimination and Hate Law, the Law on Combating Information Technology Crimes and the Law on Combating Terrorism, which were issued by the UAE in the context of resolutions issued by United Nations bodies starting with the Human Rights Council, from the General Assembly of the United Nations to the Security Council, Member States are urged to take all measures to address these phenomena, and they should have asked the rest of the countries to follow the example of the United Arab Emirates, instead of misleading public opinion by saying that "these laws have further diminished the right to freedom of expression, freedom of association, and the arrest and prosecution of government critics".
2. With regard to the allegations of the arrest of the three Al-Suwaidi sisters on charges of belonging to the Al-Islah Association, which was classified as a terrorist organization that had previously plotted to overthrow the regime in the Emirates in favor of the Muslim Brotherhood, and it was confirmed to the public that they were summoned, subjected to investigation and released.
3. With regard to the allegations contained in the reports of these organizations about many of those sentenced to prison terms of varying lengths as prisoners of conscience, the International Organization for Least Developed Countries has

clarified that those convicted under the laws, both those who were convicted by the Federal Supreme Court in 2013 for their accession intended to seize power in the country.

4. With regard to those who were subsequently sentenced to prison on charges of coordinating with individuals, organizations, entities and institutions outside the UAE to distort the image of the state and spread their fabricated ideas through those organizations, the media and the Internet. Including Ahmed Mansour, who arrested in March 2017 on charges of serving an agenda that publishes hatred and sectarianism, and working to destabilize by promoting false and misleading information.
5. Due to the Amnesty International's and Human Rights Watch's claims that, the Islah Association is a peaceful political movement calling for political reforms, and that the sentences handed down to a number of defendants accused of belonging to the al-Islah Association, which was previously classified as a terrorist organization, it conspired to overthrow the regime in the Emirates in favor of the Muslim Brotherhood. The International Organization of the Least Developed Countries took the initiative to investigate the background and dimensions of the issue, and found the following arguments:
  - The nature of the conflict between the Muslim Brotherhood and the UAE. the campaign launched by the United Arab Emirates against the Muslim Brotherhood has gained widespread attention since 2012, but the fact is that this campaign began very early, specifically in the mid-nineties.
  - The UAE government felt the danger of the Brotherhood's political influence, describing it publicly as a serious threat to the nation's well-being and society. The Brotherhood continued to focus its attack on the UAE from the outside.
  - Since the fifties and sixties, the UAE has worked to employ large numbers of members of the Muslim Brotherhood from Egypt and others in jobs, especially in the education and judicial sectors, where sympathizers with the Brotherhood had a major role in influencing the cultural development in the country, which eventually led to the emergence of a local group of Emirati Brotherhood.

- In the early seventies, when Emirati students started returning from studying abroad, they brought with them the idea of creating a team to organize activities similar to those of the Muslim Brotherhood in the countries in which they studied. The official organization of the Emirates Brotherhood was announced in 1974 under the name of the Reform and Social Guidance Association, and other branches were established in Ras Al Khaimah and Fujairah in Ajman, and they also worked under the umbrella of the Guidance and Social Consultation Association (Irshad).
- The Muslim Brotherhood (Al-Islah Association) occupied two seats in the formation of the first independent Emirati government in 1971, and the Brotherhood's activity flourished in the United Arab Emirates by giving them positions in the government that allowed them a platform through which they could set policies that remained in place for decades.
- In 1977, the Brotherhood was able to influence the youth through student activities and established the Emirates Students Union, where the Islah Association controlled student elections until 1992.
- In 1979, Sheikh Salman became Minister of Education and advisor to the United Arab Emirates University showing the great influence of Al-Islah. From 1977 until 1983, the president of the Association "Reform and Social Guidance" worked as a director for the division of the national curriculum. In short, a major part of the Brotherhood's outreach effort was through their magazine, Al-Islah, which was opened in 1978.
- In 1982, the slogan of the Islah magazine became "With Islam, we liberate the countries of Islam and stop the oppression in them. Tyrants are afraid of us because of Islam." By the end of the eighties, the government worked to supervise the field of influence of the Muslim Brotherhood. To reduce the spread of controversial topics and sectarian sensitivity.
- By the 1990s, Al-Islah (the Muslim Brotherhood) had become "the most organized non-state actor in the country", relying on its large political capital due to the positions of its prominent members in the education and judicial sectors, and the government has come to view the education and judicial sectors in the Emirates as a state within the state, which prompted it to impose restrictions on the political activity of members of the Muslim Brotherhood.

- In the early 1990s, investigations by the Egyptian security services alleged that individuals involved in the Egyptian Islamic Jihad had received monetary donations from the Islah Relief and Foreign Activities Committee. The prevailing argument has become that the Muslim Brotherhood is, at its core, an international organization controlled by the Egyptians and using foreign groups and branches to consolidate its grip with the goal of creating a unified Islamic state.
- During the same period, the UAE authorities began investigating the influence of Muslim Brotherhood members in the education sector, and it was noted that Brotherhood members largely control the distribution of educational grants. To regain power, the government dissolved the Brotherhood's associations' councils in 1994 and placed them under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Affairs, freezing their foreign activities.
- The tense relationship between the UAE government and the Brotherhood became more confrontational in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, attacks. The fact that two Emirati Islamists were involved in incidents made the government tighten its grip on religious extremism of any kind.
- In 2003, the government began organizing talks between the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, Sheikh “Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan” and the Brotherhood to persuade the organization to stop organizational activity inside the United Arab Emirates and cut its ties with the international organization of the Brotherhood, in exchange for the government allowing the group to continue its work in advocacy Moderate Islamism, but Al-Islah rejected the government's offer.
- In 2012, based on information that warned of the dangers of terrorism and the Brotherhood’s plans in the Emirates to seize power over the next few years, the UAE authorities managed in July 2012 to dismantle a group affiliated with the Brotherhood, accusing it of plotting against state security, and the formation of a military wing that plans to seize the ruling and establishing a religious state and receiving funds from abroad, as a cell of the Muslim Brotherhood organization in Egypt discovered, including Saudis and Emiratis, who were planning to carry out “terrorist” attacks.

- By the end of 2012, 94 alleged members of Al-Islah had been arrested, 69 of whom had been sentenced to prison terms ranging from seven to 15 years. The defendants made confessions from imprisoned Islah members that their organization had an armed wing and aimed to overthrow the existing order to re-establish the Islamic caliphate.
- In November 2014, the United Arab Emirates issued a list of 82 organizations it considers terrorist groups, including al-Qaeda, ISIS, the Islah Association in the Emirates, the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, in addition to advocacy organizations such as the Council on American-Islamic Relations.
- Al-Islah was dissolved and classified as a terrorist group. The organization continues, primarily from abroad, its activity through its website in demanding the release of its detained members and the prosecution of government officials involved in torturing detainees in order to extract false confessions from them.
- The events and testimonies proved that the Muslim Brotherhood and extremist organizations exploited the younger generation through direct meetings in seminars or through social media under the slogan “change”.

As a result of the cases that we have revealed as examples of the success of the Muslim Brotherhood’s disinformation campaigns in targeting the UAE and the STC, whether at the level through the huge media machine they own and the support of some countries, or through the NGOs they established to submit allegations and reports to international non-governmental organizations and to the system of UN special procedures. We can briefly address the reasons for targeting the UAE and the STC as follows:

First: With regard to the reasons for the attack on the STC by the Muslim Brotherhood, it goes back to the fact that the council embodies in its positions the will of the people of the south to restore their independent state within the pre-1990 borders, and it is resisting terrorist groups in southern Yemen, which is what disturbs The Muslim Brotherhood, which seeks, in the name of the legitimate government, to control the south and establish an Islamic caliphate.

Second: As for the reason for the systematic and suspicious campaign launched by the Muslim Brotherhood against the UAE, especially through Al Jazeera, which sheds light on terrorist groups banned in the Emirates based on a number of lies about public and private freedoms in the Emirates, as well as through satellite channels, and other means of communication. Social media, as well as through false reports submitted by organizations affiliated with the Muslim Brotherhood by providing false information, are due to the following reasons:

1. After the UAE opened its doors to the Brotherhood as they gained strength and influence that extended into the institutions, they have been seen as, since the beginning of the new millennium, a threat to security and stability and a starting point for spreading extremism which could pave the way for terrorist activities in the country, so it is better to get rid of the Muslim Brotherhood at home than confronting them abroad, where the Islah Association attended and included it in the list of terrorist organizations because of its association with the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood.
2. The UAE policy is based on fighting political Islam in all its forms, targeting the Muslim Brotherhood mainly, there is no room, in its view, for bargaining, which puts the UAE in direct confrontation with Qatar and Turkey, where Qatar reportedly allocated millions of dollars to reinvigorate its disinformation campaign against the UAE, and called for a focus on the inclusion of the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi on the occasion and circulation of all recordings, articles, videos and blogging.
3. Because of its domestic and foreign policy approach based on fighting political Islam in all its forms, targeting the Muslim Brotherhood mainly, and officially including the Muslim Brotherhood and its local groups on the list of terrorist organizations alongside Jabhat al-Nusra and ISIS.
4. By joining the long-running U.S.-led campaign against al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, primarily using drone fighters, as well as through specific operations by its own forces, Emirati soldiers have been involved in operations to root out al-Qaeda nests in Yemen since 2016.
5. Because of its support for the STC, the sworn enemy of the Islah Party, this party's main concern has become to launch its misleading campaigns through its satellite channels broadcasting from Istanbul, including legitimate government channels broadcasting from Riyadh, as well as through hundreds of thousands of social media accounts against both, the UAE and the STC.
6. Because of its support for the Arab Republic of Egypt, its full support for the June 30 revolution, and for the national civil forces in the Arab Spring countries, which Qatar considers a blow to its project to empower the Muslim Brotherhood, which has received Qatari-Turkish support.
7. Because of cutting off any form of aid to Tunisia since the rule of the Ennahda movement,



8. Because The UAE has stood against the Muslim Brotherhood in Libya since 2014, putting them in the same pit as al-Qaeda and ISIS in Libya.

**Conclusions:**

Based on the aforementioned information, we can conclude that there are no practical measures to confront media disinformation until today, which enables the phenomenon of disinformation and the dissemination of false and fabricated allegations through satellite channels and social media to become a global issue of concern, and to empower non-state actors, including extremist groups or Terrorism, from spreading misinformation and amplifying it with political, ideological or commercial motives as part of its propaganda to deepen extremism or to target specific countries.

In the Middle East and North Africa, campaigns to spread misinformation have exceeded the speed of their spread and the nature of their content, as the Muslim Brotherhood has proven its superior ability in harnessing the huge media machine to carry out campaigns aimed at misleading local and international public opinion, inflaming conflicts, destabilizing security and stability, and exacerbating political rivalries and divisions. Sectarianism, as well as promoting their cross-border ideology linked to their dreams of reviving the Islamic caliphate.

In the field of human rights, the disinformation campaigns carried out by the Muslim Brotherhood under the umbrella of defending human rights through its media arms spread in the Middle East, including those organizations that rely in their work on playing the strings of freedoms, enforced disappearance, and torture in prisons has succeeded in misleading international NGOs as well as international human rights bodies and pushing them to adopt these false allegations and reports without verifying their authenticity, backgrounds and motives.

In accordance with the principle of the universality of human rights, as the cornerstone of international human rights law, and as interrelated, indivisible and inalienable rights, and that all cases of human rights must be treated fairly and equitably, on an equal footing, and with the same attention as the right of all People everywhere in the world, no government, group or individual has the right to do anything that violates the rights of another.

It is the primary duty of states to respect and protect human rights, and in line with their obligation to respect human rights, states should not make, sponsor, encourage or disseminate statements that they know or reasonably should know to be false, pursuant to article 20(2) of the Covenant International Civil and Political Rights,

which prohibits by law any propaganda for war and any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence.

Therefore, the campaigns carried out by the Muslim Brotherhood and those behind them from many countries have many nefarious motives, including the political motives behind the fabrication of false information, false and misleading allegations and their intentional dissemination to harm or harm the state, organization or public figure, which negatively affects this on the reputation of a person, state, or non-state entities, as well as negatively affecting international decision-making.

The adoption of such disinformation and false allegations under the umbrella of defending human rights that aim to discredit individuals, institutions, countries or specific laws constitutes a flagrant violation of the rights of the slandered institutions, laws and states, and affects the professionalism and credibility of these international human rights organizations or bodies.

Hence, we note that the UAE and the STC, have suffered from intense and systematic campaigns through disinformation and distortion carried out by the Brotherhood with a political motive, whether through their huge media machine, or through the local NGOs they established for this purpose, which managed to mislead some international NGOs, the UN human rights mechanisms concerned with human rights and push them to adopt these allegations without verifying their credibility, motives and dimensions.

We conclude that the use of phrases in Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International's reports, including Human Rights Watch's description of the UAE's counter-terrorism law as "atrocious," and Amnesty International's description of the UAE's reality as "a much uglier reality," and a smear campaign The UAE's role in confronting COVID-19 can lead us to believe that the problem has gone beyond misinformation to become at the center of the agendas of these two organizations.

Finally, regardless of the launch of the UAE rover to Mars on July 19, 2020, it successfully reached orbit around Mars on February 9, 2021 with a mission to conduct a comprehensive study of the climate of Mars and its various layers of the atmosphere, including obtaining answers to key scientific questions about the Martian atmosphere And the reasons for the loss of hydrogen and oxygen gases from the atmosphere, we do not rule out that Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International will adopt allegations from organizations affiliated with the Muslim Brotherhood regarding the UAE's violations in Mars, similar to the allegations of the UAE's failure to confront Covid-19.

**Recommendations:**

The IOLDCs recommends:

1. The Human Rights Council to appoint Special Rapporteur to take effective strategies to better protect the International human rights Standards and Principles, and to prevent disinformation and politicized reports and allegations.
2. The UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression work to prepare for the convening of an international forum on disinformation in the MENA region and its impact on human rights.
3. The advisory Committee of the Human Rights Council sets standards defining the relationship between political Islam as a force of violence affecting human rights and the non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights.
4. Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch are required to apologize for the terminology used in their reports and statements regarding the UAE, and for their campaign to discredit the UAE in particular with regard to COVID-19.
5. The Republic of Yemen, the State of Qatar and the Republic of Turkey to take measures to stop the misinformation campaigns carried out by its satellite channels or those broadcast from their capitals against the United Arab Emirates and the Southern Transitional Council.