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## **Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\***

### **Qatar**

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-seventh session from 4 to 15 November 2024. The review of Qatar was held at the 14th meeting, on 12 November 2024. The delegation of Qatar was headed by the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, HEND ABDALRAHMAN AL-MUFTAH. At its 17th meeting, held on 15 November 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Qatar.
2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Qatar: Chile, Maldives and Sudan.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Qatar:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);<sup>1</sup>
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Angola, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Qatar through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation affirmed that human rights in Qatar had become a constant strategic choice, and awareness of the need to respect them and provide all the guarantees necessary for their protection had become a key element of State-building and support for good governance. Protection of human rights was based on the Constitution, the Qatar National Vision 2030 and the third national development strategy (2024–2030).
6. Qatar appreciated the pivotal role played by the Human Rights Council, including the universal periodic review mechanism, and the recent election of Qatar to Council membership for 2025–2027 would support the country's march to improve its human rights situation.
7. The national report was the product of a wide consultative process, in coordination with all stakeholders.
8. Since the previous review cycle, the State had adopted legislative reforms regarding migrant workers. In March 2024, Qatar and the International Labour Organization (ILO) signed an agreement to extend the joint work programme for a further four-year period.
9. Legal procedures were being completed to adopt legislation on children and on persons with disabilities, incorporating the guarantees contained in the relevant international

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<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/47/QAT/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/47/QAT/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/47/QAT/3](#).

conventions. New ministries had been established to oversee labour, social development, the family, the environment and climate change, with public officials trained in human rights.

10. Health services in the country had been ranked highly according to international indicators.

11. Qatar aimed to provide quality education for all, without discrimination, and had led international initiatives to provide education to children deprived of access due to natural disasters or armed conflict.

12. The country had also worked to empower women, by affording opportunities for quality education, training and access to public positions, resulting in more women assuming decision-making positions. Qatar had also worked to support the family and, especially, older persons and persons with disabilities, and to integrate them into society by including their rights in legislation.

13. On the basis of the Qatar National Vision 2030, Qatar worked with friendly countries and international organizations to achieve world peace, assist in development efforts and render humanitarian aid.

14. Qatar recognized the threats of climate change and supported global efforts to address it through innovative initiatives, with corresponding financial contributions. Nationally, strategic plans for sustainable development had been developed. Major projects for clean energy and energy efficiency, including reducing dependence on oil, had been approved.

15. There was no model for human rights that could be applied to all States, but there were good practices and positive models that could be emulated, especially in similar contexts, which informed the country's perspective on the universality of human rights.

16. The Qatar National Vision 2030 had empowered women to play active roles in economic, political and social decision-making. By 2023, women had held 30 per cent of key positions, reflecting significant progress. The percentage of girls in schools had reached 48.8 per cent in the past academic year.

17. Women had also made strides in the legislative and judicial spheres, with women holding over 48 per cent of roles in the Supreme Judicial Council and 69 per cent of senior judicial roles.

18. In the labour force, women's participation had reached 49 per cent in 2023, with 72 per cent employed and 41 per cent in supervisory positions. Women were also thriving in entrepreneurship, including through government investment, and in sports.

19. Qatar had adopted reforms in promoting decent work, and had partnered with ILO through the technical cooperation programme.

20. To protect workers from forced labour, following the abolition of the *kafalah* system, a legislative amendment had been introduced in September 2020 to allow all categories of workers in all sectors, without discrimination, to change employers and leave the country without needing prior approval. Measures had been taken to enforce the ILO fair recruitment initiative, including through visa centres in labour-sending countries.

21. The labour reforms had covered domestic workers, notably a law to equalize the rights of domestic workers with those of other categories of workers. A revised, multilingual, unified employment contract for domestic workers had been adopted in 2021.

22. A non-discriminatory minimum wage had been approved, and a national committee on the minimum wage had been established to study the impact of application of the law and review the limit annually.

23. A department specialized in settling labour disputes had been established in the Ministry of Labour, to provide legal advice to workers in several languages and to receive complaints and settle them amicably between the parties. Nearly 80 per cent of complaints had been resolved amicably between June 2021 and December 2023. If settlement was not reached, the complaint was referred to the judiciary, and the employer was obliged to pay the worker's dues and delayed wages. In the event of the employer's failure to pay or

non-compliance, the worker's dues were paid from the Workers' Support and Insurance Fund. Those measures had contributed to a reduction in non-payment of wages.

24. Qatar had established a national committee to coordinate efforts to combat trafficking in persons, and had adopted a national plan to combat trafficking in persons for the period 2024–2026. A department in the Ministry of the Interior and a court had also been assigned to combat trafficking in persons, while the Humanitarian Care Home provided legal assistance, protection and rehabilitation to victims.

25. Qatar had strengthened occupational safety through legislation, a training plan for inspectors over the period 2021–2024, joint awareness-raising with ILO, inspections enforcing bans on outdoor summer work, and the provision of compensation through the Labour Act.

26. Ministerial Resolution No. 21/2019 had been adopted to enhance workers' participation in private-sector establishments by regulating the election of workers' representatives in joint committees, in order to strengthen their voice and involvement in workplace decision-making.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

27. During the interactive dialogue, 112 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

28. Zambia commended Qatar for its progress in the promotion of economic and social rights.

29. Albania welcomed improvements in the legislative framework for the protection of human rights.

30. Algeria lauded efforts on healthcare, the judiciary and development.

31. Armenia acknowledged advances in labour reform, education, healthcare and social protection.

32. Australia welcomed progress on the legislation of labour reforms, including the abolition of the *kafalah* system.

33. Austria congratulated Qatar for the important progress made since the previous review cycle.

34. Azerbaijan commended Qatar for its progress in implementing recommendations, including through the Qatar National Vision 2030.

35. Bahrain praised Qatar for legislative improvements to strengthen human rights.

36. Bangladesh recognized the third national development strategy (2024–2030), and progress on migrant workers.

37. Belarus welcomed efforts with regard to international cooperation and economic and social rights.

38. Belgium welcomed progress on the rights of women and migrant workers, but noted that concerns remained.

39. The Plurinational State of Bolivia lauded policies under the Qatar National Vision 2030.

40. Botswana applauded Qatar for the strides made towards strengthening gender equality.

41. Brazil acknowledged progress by Qatar in improving the conditions of expatriate workers.

42. Brunei Darussalam recognized improvements on women's participation in all areas.

43. Bulgaria acknowledged positive developments in the legislative, policy and institutional framework.

44. Burundi commended Qatar for the legislative measures taken to protect domestic workers, and for its efforts with regard to women's rights.
45. Cambodia applauded the mainstreaming of the rights of women with disabilities into development policies.
46. Canada welcomed progress on gender equality, freedom of expression and workers' rights.
47. Chile welcomed the partial abolition of the sponsorship system and urged continued labour reforms.
48. China recognized efforts under the Qatar National Vision 2030 and improvements in socioeconomic development.
49. Colombia made recommendations.
50. Costa Rica highlighted efforts with regard to accommodation of persons with disabilities in urban planning and education.
51. Côte d'Ivoire lauded progress against trafficking in persons and encouraged the abolition of the sponsorship system.
52. Cuba recognized efforts by Qatar in implementing the third national development strategy (2024–2030).
53. Cyprus praised legislative measures for worker safety, and the appointment of women to ministerial positions.
54. Czechia welcomed reforms to improve the rights of migrant workers.
55. Denmark welcomed Act No. 21/2015, abolishing the *kafalah* system, and initiatives to address gender-based violence.
56. Djibouti welcomed programmes and policies in favour of inclusion, equality and non-discrimination.
57. The delegation noted that Qatar had established the Ministry of Social Development and Family in 2021, and the national committee on women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
58. To promote the rights of working women, Qatar had taken measures such as halving working hours for women with children, introducing options for flexible and remote work and granting paid leave to women whose children had disabilities or required medical care.
59. The Penal Code addressed violence against women, including domestic workers. Measures taken covered the Protection and Social Rehabilitation Centre, online applications to assist women facing violence and the Comprehensive Safety Home to provide shelter and support for women.
60. Qatar was completing a draft law on children's rights, including provisions to raise the age of criminal responsibility, while national consultations with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) aimed to strengthen the child protection system and family cohesion.
61. To protect the rights of older persons, Qatar had established the Centre for the Empowerment and Care of Older Persons, which offered health services, psychosocial support and home care, and employees were granted paid leave to care for their parents.
62. The draft law on persons with disabilities had been finalized, and many rehabilitation, educational, cultural and recreational centres had been established for persons with disabilities.
63. Qatar had made strides in reducing statelessness through the granting of temporary residence permits, and the adoption of a law regulating permanent residence, which prioritized children of Qatari women.
64. The exercise of freedom of assembly, guaranteed under the Constitution, was detailed according to specific controls commensurate with those of other countries.

65. The definition of the crime of torture in the Penal Code included torture in all its forms, with a custodial penalty of imprisonment.
66. The national monitoring mechanism on arbitrary detention and the rights of detainees included features for judicial control, government oversight and independent monitoring.
67. Counter-terrorism legislation had been adopted in 2019, a national committee for combating terrorism had been established and a national strategy to combat terrorism had been launched.
68. In 2018, legislation regulating political asylum had been adopted, emphasizing the role of the State in protecting refugees and their rights.
69. Programmes for law enforcement agencies on human rights and on combating trafficking in persons had been implemented.
70. Qatar had established the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in 2021 and had launched strategies and plans for environmental protection in accordance with the Qatar National Vision 2030. In the energy sector, projects to shift towards renewable energies were under way and local organizations were leading efforts to develop sustainable governance, with carbon markets being developed.
71. The Government was committed to providing technologically-driven, environmentally-friendly transport infrastructure and integrated public transport systems. Efforts to transition to clean energy included initiatives for electric public transportation and fuel-efficient transport systems.
72. International cooperation was a fundamental pillar of foreign policy, in accordance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, contributing to peace, development and positive change globally. In 2022, Qatar had provided development and humanitarian assistance to over a hundred countries. The country had hosted a number of United Nations agencies and international conferences.
73. Qatar firmly believed in diplomacy and in its role as a mediator, having supported conflict-resolution efforts, cooperated for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and launched portfolios for international development cooperation and humanitarian responses in several countries.
74. The Dominican Republic applauded the national development efforts of Qatar, and its cooperation for development and peace.
75. Ecuador highlighted the launch of the third national development strategy (2024–2030).
76. Egypt welcomed efforts regarding gender equality, children’s rights and the integration of children with disabilities.
77. Eritrea lauded policies and strategies to realize the goals of the Qatar National Vision 2030.
78. Estonia welcomed progress on healthcare, education and the protection of children from violence.
79. Ethiopia commended Qatar for having implemented recommendations from previous review cycles.
80. Finland acknowledged the Qatar National Vision 2030 and legislative progress related to migrant workers.
81. Sweden acknowledged advances made in gender equality and legal reforms for migrant workers.
82. The Gambia praised progress on labour rights, women’s empowerment and international cooperation efforts.
83. Georgia lauded efforts to combat trafficking in persons and to improve school infrastructure, technologies and teacher training.

84. Germany commended Qatar for advances in workers' rights, including the introduction of a minimum wage.
85. Ghana applauded Qatar for having launched the national committee to coordinate efforts to combat trafficking in persons.
86. Hungary commended Qatar for its progress on healthcare, education, children's rights, environmental sustainability and labour rights.
87. Iceland made recommendations.
88. India welcomed measures addressing the rights of women, children and migrant workers.
89. Indonesia praised Qatar for its commitment to advancing women's empowerment and public participation.
90. The Islamic Republic of Iran hailed global human rights initiatives undertaken by Qatar.
91. Iraq commended Qatar for human rights developments and the third national development strategy (2024–2030).
92. Ireland praised advances in the rights of migrant workers, but expressed concern about the death penalty.
93. Italy welcomed improvements in the rights of women and of workers, including the abolition of the *kafalah* system.
94. Japan applauded the Qatar National Vision 2030, which had increased women's employment, and measures on child protection.
95. Jordan welcomed the constitutional amendments announced.
96. Kazakhstan commended Qatar for its progress on women's employment, child protection and accommodation of persons with disabilities.
97. Kuwait commended Qatar for the measures taken to address domestic violence, discrimination and the rights of persons with disabilities and of older persons.
98. The Lao People's Democratic Republic recognized progress made in implementing previously accepted recommendations.
99. Lebanon applauded progress in women's employment and the role of Qatar in international cooperation.
100. Lesotho congratulated Qatar for having promoted international cooperation and invested in education and economic empowerment.
101. Libya praised efforts to implement the recommendations from the previous review cycle.
102. Liechtenstein made recommendations.
103. Lithuania noted the role of Qatar in mediation processes and efforts to strengthen educational institutions.
104. Luxembourg thanked Qatar for the efforts made to implement recommendations from the previous review cycle.
105. Madagascar commended Qatar for the measures taken to protect domestic workers and the environment, and for international cooperation efforts.
106. Malawi made recommendations.
107. Malaysia welcomed labour reforms and contributions to global humanitarian efforts.
108. Maldives recognized advances in the participation of women, and the Qatar National Vision 2030.
109. Mauritania lauded efforts towards justice and institution-building to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

110. Mauritius congratulated Qatar for having promoted healthcare access and invested in school infrastructure.
111. Mexico acknowledged progress in combating domestic violence and providing services for persons with disabilities.
112. Mongolia noted efforts to provide equal and free access to healthcare for all residents.
113. Montenegro recognized investments by Qatar in school infrastructure, technology and teacher training.
114. Morocco praised the integrated economic, social and environmental strategies under the Qatar National Vision 2030.
115. Namibia welcomed the commitment of Qatar to the universal periodic review, and encouraged it to maintain that commitment.
116. Nepal noted the third national development strategy (2024–2030) and the Qatar Fund for Development.
117. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Qatar for reforms to legislation on migrants.
118. New Zealand recognized efforts regarding girls' education and efforts to combat gender-based violence.
119. The Niger commended Qatar for its progress on women's participation and on the provision of quality education.
120. Norway recognized the progress made regarding the rights of foreign workers.
121. Oman welcomed efforts to support persons with disabilities, including Mada Assistive Technology Centre.
122. Pakistan congratulated Qatar for its progress since the previous review cycle.
123. The delegation noted that, to ensure access to justice, Qatar had introduced online proceedings, facilitated women's partnership, provided translation services and subsidized legal aid.
124. Initiatives had been undertaken to strengthen judicial independence and the rule of law, through international participation, the training of judges on human rights and the adoption of the Code of Judicial Conduct.
125. National legislation provided equal protection for victims, witnesses and others. Qatar had also established a special prosecution service and competent court for crimes of domestic violence.
126. Efforts to strengthen the normative human rights framework had resulted in the accession of Qatar to seven international human rights treaties and two optional protocols, which were binding pursuant to the Constitution. A national committee had been formed to harmonize local laws and legislation with the conventions to which Qatar had acceded.
127. Qatar had worked to strengthen the legislative frameworks guaranteeing the rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It had updated laws protecting the right to information, press freedom and media pluralism, supported interreligious dialogue and encouraged the establishment and activities of associations.
128. Several policies had been implemented to promote equality in education, such as non-Qatari communities having the freedom to choose curricula, which had led to increased enrolment rates at all educational levels. Female students were encouraged to enrol in science, technology, engineering and mathematics programmes and were provided equal opportunities at universities.
129. The Government had made great efforts to enhance educational infrastructure, provide healthy and safe educational environments and equip students for jobs in the knowledge economy.



130. Great efforts had also been made to provide education for children with disabilities, including more integrated schools, specialized schooling and technical and vocational training.
131. Qatar was committed to achieving the Education 2030 Agenda, having funded educational programmes in over 60 countries and partnered with several international organizations.
132. Panama made recommendations.
133. Paraguay welcomed efforts made to implement recommendations from previous review cycles.
134. The Philippines lauded labour reforms to protect migrant workers and bilateral cooperation on labour migration.
135. Portugal welcomed legislation on labour and social protection, including on minimum wages and domestic work.
136. The Republic of Korea welcomed efforts regarding the Qatar National Vision 2030 and foreign workers.
137. The Republic of Moldova praised achievements in education, in the prevention of domestic violence and in women's participation.
138. France noted positive steps with regard to human rights and labour law.
139. The Russian Federation highlighted initiatives regarding terrorism, money laundering, healthcare and women's empowerment.
140. Saudi Arabia commended Qatar for the launch of the third national development strategy (2024–2030).
141. Senegal praised the implementation of national action plans to address human rights challenges.
142. Serbia welcomed measures taken to ensure the right of all children to education.
143. Sierra Leone noted steps taken towards gender equality, particularly regarding the public participation of women.
144. Singapore commended Qatar for the strides made in healthcare and education.
145. Slovenia commended Qatar for national policies and strategies to implement the Qatar National Vision 2030.
146. South Sudan praised Qatar for its commitment to promoting and protecting human rights.
147. Spain lauded progress in labour law, but expressed regret at an execution carried out in 2020.
148. Sri Lanka noted the prioritization of involvement of young persons in decision-making.
149. The State of Palestine praised Qatar for its cooperation with United Nations mechanisms.
150. The Sudan commended Qatar for the third national development strategy (2024–2030) and for the adoption of legislation on healthcare and social insurance.
151. Romania welcomed measures on national human rights mechanisms, women's empowerment and children's rights.
152. Switzerland made recommendations.
153. Thailand welcomed new legislation establishing a minimum wage for all workers.
154. Togo recognized legislative measures to protect the rights of domestic workers.
155. Tunisia commended Qatar for the implementation of recommendations accepted during the previous review cycle.

156. Türkiye welcomed labour reforms, progress on women's representation and the protection of the rights of various groups.
157. Ukraine acknowledged the progress of Qatar towards labour reform and increased female representation.
158. The United Arab Emirates commended Qatar for the measures taken to ensure the rights of older persons and to combat trafficking in persons.
159. The United Kingdom recognized improved protection for migrant workers.
160. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed initiatives taken to improve the health sector.
161. The United States of America commended Qatar for its efforts to improve the well-being of migrant workers.
162. Uzbekistan praised Qatar for having adopted laws in accordance with the outcomes of the previous review cycle.
163. Vanuatu applauded Qatar for its commitment to supporting countries vulnerable to climate change.
164. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended Qatar for its legislative efforts to comply with treaty obligations.
165. Viet Nam lauded efforts in labour protections, gender equality and socioeconomic development.
166. The delegation noted that Qatar had issued Act No. 22/2021, regulating healthcare services, and had launched the National Health Strategy (2024–2030), aimed at promoting the right to health without discrimination. Notable achievements in the healthcare sector included: (a) an increase of life expectancy to 82 years; (b) a reduction of the mortality rate due to non-communicable diseases and of the infant mortality rate; (c) the successful management of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic; (d) the expansion of urgent care services; (e) the awarding of "Healthy City" status to all Qatari municipalities; (f) the launch of a maternal and child health programme; (g) the provision of healthcare to 1,500 people in the Gaza Strip; and (h) the financing of several foreign healthcare projects.
167. The National Youth Policy had been launched, providing a comprehensive framework to support youth development in education, employment, entrepreneurship, health, participation, environmental issues and information technology. A memorandum of understanding had been signed with UNICEF to enhance cooperation for youth empowerment. Several youth programmes and national institutions had also been established to support youth ideas and initiatives.
168. The Digital Agenda 2030 was aimed at achieving inclusive digital transformation that supported human rights and promoted innovation and social equality. Several strategies and initiatives had been implemented to improve digital skills and empower migrant workers, women and youth in the digital field, and to enhance cybersecurity and digital awareness.
169. The delegation thanked participating States, the troika and all those who had contributed to the review of Qatar. The observations and recommendations made would be considered by the Government when reviewing its national policies and strategies, within the framework of its human rights obligations and cultural specificities. The delegation reiterated the strong political will of Qatar to cooperate with international human rights mechanisms.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

170. **The following recommendations will be examined by Qatar, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council:**

- 170.1 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Cyprus) (Denmark) (Switzerland);**
- 170.2 **Consider the possibility of acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Niger);**
- 170.3 **Consider accession to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Colombia);**
- 170.4 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Estonia);**
- 170.5 **Remove all reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and ratify the Optional Protocol thereto (Czechia);**
- 170.6 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ecuador);**
- 170.7 **Consider revisiting the issue of accession to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);**
- 170.8 **Step up efforts to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mongolia);**
- 170.9 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);**
- 170.10 **Expedite the deliberation on becoming a party to International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Thailand);**
- 170.11 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Chile);**
- 170.12 **Ratify the core human rights instruments to which it has not yet become a party and withdraw reservations to and interpretative declarations on international instruments to which it is a party (Slovenia);**
- 170.13 **Ratify the core human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, and withdraw reservations to and declarations on those to which it is a party (Paraguay);**
- 170.14 **Prioritize the ratification of international human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party (Ukraine);**
- 170.15 **Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);**
- 170.16 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Liechtenstein);**
- 170.17 **Give full effect to international human rights treaties in its domestic law (Luxembourg);**
- 170.18 **Ratify the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Colombia) (Côte d'Ivoire);**

- 170.19 Consider ratifying the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Senegal);
- 170.20 Consider the possibility of ratifying the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Niger);
- 170.21 Ratify the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), and the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (Panama);
- 170.22 Ratify the five fundamental ILO conventions that it has not yet ratified, as well as the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Portugal);
- 170.23 Ratify the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Discrimination in Education (Madagascar);
- 170.24 Consider ratifying the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Senegal);
- 170.25 Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 170.26 Consider ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Republic of Moldova);
- 170.27 Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol thereto (South Sudan);
- 170.28 Continue to strengthen international dialogue and cooperation and to make full use of the universal periodic review mechanism (China);
- 170.29 Continue the efforts of national mechanisms concerned with human rights issues to submit proposals to promote and protect human rights (Kuwait);
- 170.30 Continue efforts to align national legislation with its international obligations in the field of protection of human rights (Algeria);
- 170.31 Continue work to bring national legislation into line with its international obligations in the field of human rights (Russian Federation);
- 170.32 Continue to implement the relevant national development strategies and constantly improve the legal and policy framework for promoting and protecting human rights (China);
- 170.33 Continue to debate legislative initiatives in favour of the promotion, protection and enjoyment of the human rights of the people of the country, based on its national realities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 170.34 Continue effective measures to further promote the human rights, including through the implementation of the Qatar National Vision 2030 (Uzbekistan);
- 170.35 Continue efforts to raise awareness of human rights, especially among law enforcement personnel (Libya);
- 170.36 Implement human rights awareness and training programmes (Morocco);
- 170.37 Continue efforts to make the National Human Rights Committee more effective, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Djibouti);
- 170.38 Ensure that the National Human Rights Committee complies with the Paris Principles and is able to carry out its mandate effectively and independently (Liechtenstein);

- 170.39 **Ensure that the National Human Rights Committee fully complies with the Paris Principles and carries out its mandate effectively and independently (Mongolia);**
- 170.40 **Cooperate with civil society organizations in the follow-up to and implementation of the recommendations from the universal periodic review (Albania);**
- 170.41 **Strengthen regulations, and develop programmes and plans, to prevent and punish all forms of racism and discrimination (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 170.42 **Consider establishing an independent specialized equality body to prevent discrimination, protect against discrimination and ensure equal opportunities (Bulgaria);**
- 170.43 **Promote the adoption of a comprehensive anti-discrimination law, harmonized with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Colombia);**
- 170.44 **Combat racial and ethnic stereotypes by strengthening human rights-based training for law enforcement authorities (Costa Rica);**
- 170.45 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that fully adheres to international law and includes all prohibited grounds for discrimination (Estonia);**
- 170.46 **Maintain efforts to ensure equality of opportunity and treatment in employment and the workplace, with a focus on eliminating all forms of discrimination in these areas (Ethiopia);**
- 170.47 **Deepen governmental engagement to further human rights education measures and adopt a legal prohibition of racial profiling and discrimination (Gambia);**
- 170.48 **Continue efforts to promote gender equality by ensuring equal pay for equal work and empowering women in leadership positions (Malaysia);**
- 170.49 **Adopt all the legal and policy measures necessary to prevent and combat discrimination against non-nationals (Namibia);**
- 170.50 **Take the measures necessary to prevent and combat discrimination against non-nationals (Republic of Korea);**
- 170.51 **Adopt a national action plan to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (South Sudan);**
- 170.52 **Adopt legislation to ensure non-discrimination on the grounds of disability, gender, sexual orientation, race, religion or belief (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 170.53 **Strengthen the measures implemented in favour of vulnerable groups in its territory (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 170.54 **Eliminate all status-based inequalities between Qatari citizens, be they Qataris of origin or naturalized Qataris (Austria);**
- 170.55 **Continue its active role in regional and international organizations to combat Islamophobia in the world (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 170.56 **Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);**
- 170.57 **Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and**

**establish a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its ultimate abolition (Paraguay);**

170.58 **Abolish the death penalty and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Luxembourg);**

170.59 **Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Madagascar);**

170.60 **Establish an official moratorium on the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Liechtenstein);**

170.61 **Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty and seek alternative outcomes for those already sentenced to capital punishment (Australia);**

170.62 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Brazil);**

170.63 **Establish a formal moratorium on executions and work towards the abolition of the death penalty (Costa Rica);**

170.64 **Implement an indefinite moratorium on the death penalty, as a first step towards definitive abolition (Spain);**

170.65 **Establish a moratorium on and consider abolishing the death penalty (Cyprus);**

170.66 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty and consider its abolition (Togo);**

170.67 **Establish an official moratorium on executions (Estonia);**

170.68 **Adopt a formal moratorium on the death penalty (Portugal);**

170.69 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty (Madagascar);**

170.70 **Establish a moratorium on executions, working towards the repeal of the death penalty (Norway);**

170.71 **Evaluate the adoption of a moratorium on capital punishment (Italy);**

170.72 **Abolish the death penalty and replace it with a penalty that is fair, proportionate and consistent with international human rights standards (Ireland);**

170.73 **Encourage a public debate on establishing a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its complete abolition (Lithuania);**

170.74 **Place an absolute ban on death sentences and takes steps to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (New Zealand);**

170.75 **Consider accession to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and establishing a moratorium on executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Republic of Moldova);**

170.76 **Abolish the death penalty or observe a moratorium with a view to its full abolition, and sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France);**

170.77 **Enhance the punishment for the crime of torture in recognition of the absolute and non-derogable nature of the prohibition of torture (Gambia);**

- 170.78 **Establish an independent mechanism to receive complaints and investigate cases of torture in line with international standards on the national preventive mechanisms (Montenegro);**
- 170.79 **Strengthen measures to prohibit torture, including by ensuring that the prohibition of torture is established as absolute and non-derogable in national legislation and by establishing a mechanism to ensure that all allegations of torture are investigated impartially (New Zealand);**
- 170.80 **Intensify efforts to stop Israeli crimes and put an end to genocide against the Palestinian people (State of Palestine);**
- 170.81 **Strengthen the independence of the justice system insofar as women's access to justice is concerned (Lesotho);**
- 170.82 **Strengthen the justice system by removing barriers to access to justice (Malawi);**
- 170.83 **Enhance initiatives to guarantee the fundamental freedoms and rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Japan);**
- 170.84 **Improve the legal framework guaranteeing freedom of speech, expression, opinion and public criticism (Czechia);**
- 170.85 **Amend the 2014 Cybercrime Prevention Act and article 136 bis of the Penal Code to bring them into line with its international commitments on freedom of expression (Switzerland);**
- 170.86 **Amend the Printing and Publishing Act to include protection for journalists, human rights defenders and civil society (Canada);**
- 170.87 **Amend legislation that unduly restricts freedom of expression and opinion and adopt laws on freedom of media that align with international law (Estonia);**
- 170.88 **Facilitate favourable conditions for journalists, media workers, writers and social activists to freely exercise their rights to freedom of opinion, expression, association and peaceful assembly in accordance with international human rights law (Lithuania);**
- 170.89 **Review restrictive laws on the freedom of expression and the media, including the 2014 cybercrime law and defamation statutes, while strengthening journalist protections and establishing an independent oversight body to monitor press freedom (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 170.90 **Ensure the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and ensure that civil society, human rights defenders and journalists can operate freely without fear of reprisals (Norway);**
- 170.91 **Guarantee freedom of assembly, expression and association, and facilitate the action of civil society organizations and human rights defenders (Spain);**
- 170.92 **Amend freedom of expression laws to bring them into conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (United States of America);**
- 170.93 **Amend the Family Act in order to lift restrictions on women's mobility, and to ensure that women enjoy equal rights in divorce and in inheritance (Portugal);**
- 170.94 **Implement legislative reforms to ensure women's equal legal rights, including regarding marriage, divorce and inheritance (Sweden);**
- 170.95 **Reform laws and policies to ensure that women can make free decisions about marriage, child custody and inheritance rights, and encourage their participation in the labour market and leadership positions (Costa Rica);**

- 170.96 Enact legislation to ban child marriage and, in this context, raise the minimum age of marriage for girls to 18 years (Romania);
- 170.97 Continue efforts at the national and international levels to protect the family as a fundamental and natural unit of society (Belarus);
- 170.98 Continue to support and empower the family to carry out its functions in promoting and protecting the human rights of its members (Egypt);
- 170.99 Continue its valuable efforts to preserve and strengthen traditional family values, parental rights and related social heritage, including supporting the historical family institution (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 170.100 Continue to make efforts to strengthen the important role of the family in the context of the enjoyment of human rights, and to advance the rights of persons with disabilities and of older persons (Pakistan);
- 170.101 Continue to provide comprehensive support to the institution of the family (Russian Federation);
- 170.102 Support the empowerment of the family to carry out its tasks in promoting and protecting the human rights of its members (Saudi Arabia);
- 170.103 Continue its efforts to enhance family values in alignment with the Qatar National Vision 2030 (Vanuatu);
- 170.104 Continue efforts to advance family values and protect the rights of family members, including women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons (Indonesia);
- 170.105 Continue efforts to develop and implement strategic plans and policies to combat trafficking in persons (Azerbaijan);
- 170.106 Continue to implement the national plan to combat trafficking in persons and build the capacities of the national committee in the areas of monitoring and prevention, while working to provide support and protection to victims (Bahrain);
- 170.107 Follow up on the implementation of the national plan to combat trafficking in persons (United Arab Emirates);
- 170.108 Intensify efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and investigate, prosecute and punish those responsible (Ecuador);
- 170.109 Strengthen national and regional efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 170.110 Intensify efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and investigate trafficking cases (Liechtenstein);
- 170.111 Intensify efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially trafficking in women and girls, investigate trafficking cases and ensure victims' access to justice (Namibia);
- 170.112 Further enhance mechanisms to combat trafficking in persons, including for access to remedy and support services for victims (Philippines);
- 170.113 Strengthen further efforts to develop and implement the relevant legislation aimed at preventing and combating trafficking in persons (Republic of Moldova);
- 170.114 Take steps to prevent trafficking in persons, and protect the victims, including through a national referral mechanism to identify victims of trafficking in persons and provide them with assistance (Sri Lanka);
- 170.115 Commit to effectively investigating and prosecuting all cases of trafficking in persons (Sri Lanka);



- 170.116 Continue to advance labour reforms, ensuring full and effective implementation (Armenia);
- 170.117 Implement existing labour reforms, including on institutional strengthening, employee representation, women's workforce participation and foreign domestic workers (Australia);
- 170.118 Take appropriate measures to improve the protection of workers during recruitment, job transfer and contract termination, ensuring fair processes for leaving the country, without the risk of unpaid wages (Bulgaria);
- 170.119 Strengthen labour protection by implementing existing laws, including the wage protection system and the Domestic Workers Act (Canada);
- 170.120 Promote the establishment of trade unions and consider, for the benefit of migrant workers, an increase in the minimum wage set for them (Colombia);
- 170.121 Implement labour reforms that improve conditions for migrant workers, including regulations on minimum wages, working hours, safe working conditions and timely payment (Costa Rica);
- 170.122 Strengthen the rights of foreign workers by further solidifying labour laws, including measures to protect workers' wages and to combat illegal recruitment fees (Czechia);
- 170.123 Amend Act No. 21/2015 in order to decriminalize the act of leaving a job without the employer's permission (Denmark);
- 170.124 Continue ongoing measures to implement the labour laws in Qatar, aimed at ensuring the application of the highest international standards (India);
- 170.125 Effectively implement Act No. 17/2020 on setting the minimum wage for workers and domestic workers, and conduct regular reviews of the minimum wage as necessary (Indonesia);
- 170.126 Further improve conditions for migrant workers, including by ensuring that the minimum wage established by Act No. 17/2020 remains in line with inflation (Ireland);
- 170.127 Continue to implement domestic legislation to enhance workers' rights and improve the work environment (Iraq);
- 170.128 Accelerate the path of reforms to protect workers, consolidating the results achieved and guaranteeing the practical application of the regulations officially in force (Italy);
- 170.129 Continue to improve the working conditions of migrants following the abolition of the sponsorship system, which was an important turning point (Lebanon);
- 170.130 Strengthen measures to protect the rights of migrant workers and ensure their access to decent work and social security (Nepal);
- 170.131 Consider abolishing all vestiges of the *kafalah* system, including absconding laws (Sierra Leone);
- 170.132 Strengthen the enforcement of labour laws, including by expanding inspections, access to justice and joint committees to improve health and safety standards, and enhance protections for domestic workers by ensuring fair wages and the right to a day off (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 170.133 Ensure that the rights of workers, including domestic workers, are fully implemented and respected in the private and public sectors (Norway);
- 170.134 Continue to ensure the effective enforcement of labour laws and address gaps where they exist (Philippines);

- 170.135 Enhance its efforts to guarantee the right to form and join trade unions without discrimination, and ensure that restrictions conform to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Republic of Korea);
- 170.136 Continue the implementation of legislation introduced in the field of labour since the Fédération Internationale de Football Association World Cup Qatar 2022 (France);
- 170.137 Fully integrate domestic workers into existing labour protection mechanisms (Sierra Leone);
- 170.138 Take all the measures necessary to prevent employers from retaliating against workers' complaints, including by prohibiting the cancellation of residence permits, and ensure that non-compliant employers are sanctioned (Switzerland);
- 170.139 Increase the number of labour inspectors and strengthen their capacity, and ensure that domestic workers are protected in law and in practice from sexual harassment, guarantee their access to justice and investigate all allegations of exploitation and abuse (Togo);
- 170.140 Continue to implement policies and legislation aimed at enhancing workers' rights and improving the work environment (Tunisia);
- 170.141 Adopt legislation that ensures effective prosecution of violations against domestic workers while protecting their rights to remain in Qatar (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 170.142 Adopt legislation to ensure that workers' rights are protected when employers issue a certificate of good conduct (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 170.143 Enact labour reforms to prevent forced labour, address wage theft, simplify processes to change jobs, protect domestic workers from abuse, and improve workers' freedom of association and access to grievance mechanisms (United States of America);
- 170.144 Continue ongoing efforts to strengthen the institutional framework of the labour sector in line with the Sustainable Development Goals related to decent work and economic growth (Uzbekistan);
- 170.145 Continue to take measures to protect the safety and health of all workers (India);
- 170.146 Abolish completely the *kafalah* system for migrant workers and improve guarantees that wages are paid in full and on time (Austria);
- 170.147 Pursue the setting-up of access to social protection, particularly for persons with disabilities (Burundi);
- 170.148 Ensure the rights to adequate housing, food allowance and healthcare services for migrant workers and their family members (Indonesia);
- 170.149 Continue to provide quality health services and maintain action aimed at improving access to them (Cuba);
- 170.150 Continue to provide quality healthcare services and enhance access thereto without discrimination (Jordan);
- 170.151 Continue to improve public health to meet the needs of future generations (Oman);
- 170.152 Continue to implement its National Health Strategy (2024–2030) and to recognize the importance of preventive health measures (Singapore);
- 170.153 Continue to launch campaigns to raise awareness of preventive measures and healthy behaviours, targeting a variety of health issues, such as

diabetes, obesity and cancer, and help to integrate initiatives to promote a healthy lifestyle (Sri Lanka);

170.154 Continue efforts to develop healthcare services and enhance access to them without discrimination (Tunisia);

170.155 Decriminalize abortion under all circumstances and ensure women's access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services without guardian permission or a marriage certificate (Iceland);

170.156 Take further measures to ensure high-quality, comprehensive education for all, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Azerbaijan);

170.157 Consider developing a plan to progressively achieve access to free and compulsory primary and secondary education for all (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

170.158 Adopt a plan to progressively achieve free compulsory primary education (Cyprus);

170.159 Further continue measures aimed at ensuring high-quality, comprehensive education for all (Georgia);

170.160 Continue efforts to improve the quality of and ensure equal access to education for all (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

170.161 Improve further the accessibility of free and quality education for all children (Lithuania);

170.162 Consider ratifying the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Malawi);

170.163 Consider adopting a policy to provide free education for all, at least at the levels of primary and secondary education (Mauritius);

170.164 Consider ratifying the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education, as recommended by the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (Mauritius);

170.165 Continue to ensure the right to education for all individuals, in particular persons with disabilities (Oman);

170.166 Continue ongoing efforts towards ensuring the right to education for all children (Pakistan);

170.167 Continue to take further steps to provide the infrastructure necessary to accommodate all students in government schools, regardless of their parents' place of work (Serbia);

170.168 Continue to improve access to education for its youth, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (Singapore);

170.169 Continue efforts to encourage both genders to enrol in various academic fields of education and strengthen efforts to guarantee a conducive educational environment for students along with training for teachers and academics (Sri Lanka);

170.170 Enhance its efforts to promote girls' equal access to quality education and educational opportunity in all fields of study (Thailand);

170.171 Further expand initiatives on digital literacy and access to strengthen educational opportunities, particularly for young people and minority communities (Viet Nam);

170.172 Continue to advance efforts to promote a culture of human rights, including education and capacity-building programmes (Ethiopia);

170.173 Further strengthen policies towards the promotion of gender parity at school and in higher education (Brunei Darussalam);

- 170.174 Incorporate the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment into legislation, preferably at the constitutional level (Costa Rica);
- 170.175 Scale up efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to combat climate change (Nepal);
- 170.176 Intensify efforts to implement its plan for nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, in particular while respecting international human rights standards (Panama);
- 170.177 Further the full and cross-sectoral implementation of enacted laws addressing global environmental challenges (Hungary);
- 170.178 Continue its active participation in mechanisms and international meetings related to right to development (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 170.179 Continue to work on the third national development strategy (2024–2030) (Kuwait);
- 170.180 Strengthen national frameworks and measures to ensure the realization of the third national development strategy (2024–2030) (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 170.181 Continue to implement the third national development strategy (2024–2030) (Morocco);
- 170.182 Exert more efforts in implementing the Qatar National Vision 2030 to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in all their comprehensive dimensions (State of Palestine);
- 170.183 Continue to implement the final phase of the Qatar National Vision 2030, including dimensions related to human rights (Sudan);
- 170.184 Continue its efforts to achieve the Qatar National Vision 2030 (Türkiye);
- 170.185 Continue to develop national policies and strategies aimed at achieving the pillars of the Qatar National Vision 2030 (Azerbaijan);
- 170.186 Adopt a national action plan to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Luxembourg);
- 170.187 Continue to strengthen international cooperation, including the provision of assistance to developing countries and efforts for the protection of human rights (Belarus);
- 170.188 Continue to promote international cooperation for development through humanitarian initiatives and assistance (Cuba);
- 170.189 Continue efforts to strengthen the institutional and operational status of foreign aid and development and relief assistance to developing and least developed countries (Sudan);
- 170.190 Continue efforts towards the greater participation of women in decision-making processes (Albania);
- 170.191 Nominate an adequate number of women experts as future members of the Shura Council (Austria);
- 170.192 Continue measures for empowering women and girls and addressing gender-based discrimination (Bangladesh);
- 170.193 Develop and implement programmes on leadership skills for women and remove structural barriers to access by women in order to increase the participation of women in political and public life (Botswana);
- 170.194 Continue to enhance programmes on the economic participation of women and youth (Brunei Darussalam);

- 170.195 Promote the participation of women in the labour market and in political life (Burundi);
- 170.196 Further strengthen legislative measures to ensure women's equal participation in all social and economic aspects (Cambodia);
- 170.197 Continue to promote women's empowerment and gender equality, particularly in sustainable economic and social development, in order to facilitate the enjoyment of human rights by its people (Cambodia);
- 170.198 Promote economic and social development and take effective measures to protect the rights of groups in vulnerable situations such as women, children and persons with disabilities (China);
- 170.199 Strengthen women's training programmes and their participation in all areas (Dominican Republic);
- 170.200 Promote women's economic empowerment through access to financing and entrepreneurship programmes (Dominican Republic);
- 170.201 Create opportunities for women and girls to build their capacity in information systems such as cybersecurity, artificial intelligence and leadership in the digital world (Dominican Republic);
- 170.202 Continue its support for women's participation in legislative, administrative and political fields at all levels and its strong commitment to initiatives in this area (Eritrea);
- 170.203 Reinforce the capacity of the national machinery for the advancement of women's rights and ensure that it has adequate decision-making power and resources and that it develops programmes to achieve gender equality (Finland);
- 170.204 Continue efforts to promote and protect women's rights by supporting women's participation in all legislative, judicial, administrative and political fields (Hungary);
- 170.205 Continue measures for empowering women and girls and addressing gender-based discrimination (India);
- 170.206 Continue on the path undertaken in the protection and promotion of women's rights, also encouraging their affirmation at the international level (Italy);
- 170.207 Further strengthen efforts to promote the rights of women and girls (Japan);
- 170.208 Continue to support women's empowerment and their participation in all areas (Jordan);
- 170.209 Continue to promote women's economic empowerment and increase their access to financing and entrepreneurship programmes (Kazakhstan);
- 170.210 Continue with all efforts to combat discrimination against women (Malawi);
- 170.211 Continue to support women's empowerment and enhance their participation in all fields (Mauritania);
- 170.212 Continue its efforts to address all forms of violence against women and girls, including gender-based and domestic violence (Mongolia);
- 170.213 Continue to support women's empowerment and enhance their participation in all areas (Morocco);
- 170.214 Continue efforts to increase women's representation in political and public life and their participation in the labour market (Nepal);
- 170.215 Strengthen support for women's participation in the legislative, judicial and administrative spheres (Oman);

- 170.216 Take steps to combat discrimination against women and fully align its national laws with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Norway);
- 170.217 Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to achieve progress on Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Panama);
- 170.218 Implement recommendations made by the National Human Rights Committee to bring domestic legislation into compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (New Zealand);
- 170.219 Continue to engage with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and implement all its recommendations (Finland);
- 170.220 Make further efforts to reform laws that discriminate against women and girls, to ensure that legislation and policies, including family law, conform to international human rights law and standards (Republic of Korea);
- 170.221 Continue reforms aimed at ensuring full equality between women and men and ending domestic violence, in particular by promoting the representation of women in elected bodies (France);
- 170.222 Support women's empowerment and enhance their participation in all fields (Saudi Arabia);
- 170.223 Adopt temporary special measures to increase the participation of women in political and public life (South Sudan);
- 170.224 Adopt measures that allow progress in gender equality, especially in relation to the guardianship system, and improve the presence and participation of women in public life (Spain);
- 170.225 Enhance efforts to support and empower women at the international and local levels (State of Palestine);
- 170.226 Continue efforts to empower women within the framework of the promotion of gender equality (Sudan);
- 170.227 Amend the Nationality Act (Act No. 38/2005) to ensure that women enjoy the same rights as men in terms of nationality, in particular with regard to its acquisition, retention and transmission (Switzerland);
- 170.228 Continue efforts to support women's empowerment and enhance their participation in all fields (Tunisia);
- 170.229 Continue to promote women's empowerment (Türkiye);
- 170.230 Consider increasing support to small and medium-sized enterprises to benefit more businesswomen (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 170.231 Dismantle the male guardianship system, protect women's freedom of movement and right to work and end gender discrimination in family law (United States of America);
- 170.232 Continue its support for women's participation in all legislative, judicial, administrative and political fields (Vanuatu);
- 170.233 Abolish regulations that require women to have consent from a male guardian in order to obtain employment (Denmark);
- 170.234 Ensure effective equality of opportunity for women to apply for and obtain scholarships to study abroad and to access science faculties (Ecuador);
- 170.235 Continue efforts to empower women and enhance their effective participation in various work sectors (Egypt);

- 170.236 Continue efforts to promote the policy of eliminating inequalities between men and women by taking effective measures to increase women's participation in political and public life (Djibouti);
- 170.237 Abolish the male guardian system (Iceland);
- 170.238 Strengthen efforts to ensure gender equality (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 170.239 Review legislation to eradicate discriminatory stereotypes of women, criminalize gender-based violence and guarantee access to justice for victims (Mexico);
- 170.240 Abolish existing laws and practices that discriminate against women both in private and in public life (Zambia);
- 170.241 Review its legislation on acquisition of nationality through maternal lineage (Botswana);
- 170.242 Continue to protect the rights of women, children, older persons and other vulnerable categories, including in the context of the implementation of the third national development strategy (2024–2030) (Belarus);
- 170.243 Continue the fight against domestic violence (Albania);
- 170.244 Continue efforts to enhance protection against gender-based violence, and expand educational opportunities for girls, especially those in situations of vulnerability (Armenia);
- 170.245 Continue to strengthen regulations and develop plans to combat all forms of gender-based violence against women (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 170.246 Strengthen the implementation of legislation on protection from domestic violence by ensuring that all persons, including migrant workers, are protected (Canada);
- 170.247 Strengthen laws against violence against women, classifying it as a crime and guaranteeing protection for victims and sanctions for aggressors (Chile);
- 170.248 Criminalize domestic violence based on a broad definition of the crime ensuring protection for all victims, including women and domestic workers (Belgium);
- 170.249 Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence (Cyprus);
- 170.250 Introduce specific laws to criminalize all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence, and ensure that these laws apply universally to all persons, including domestic workers, and include mechanisms for reporting and for protecting victims (Czechia);
- 170.251 Adopt legislation to criminalize all forms of gender-based violence, including domestic violence (Iceland);
- 170.252 Adopt legislation to criminalize all forms of gender-based violence against women, hold perpetrators to account and ensure victims' access to justice and reparation (Liechtenstein);
- 170.253 Criminalize all forms of violence against women and establish a national action plan that covers preventing, combating and punishing violence against women, as well as access for victims to justice and to support and protection services (Paraguay);
- 170.254 Continue efforts to enhance ways to protect women from domestic violence (Lebanon);
- 170.255 Accelerate efforts to investigate, prosecute and punish perpetrators of trafficking in women and girls (Lesotho);

- 170.256 **Protect women from all forms of violence and provide protection and rehabilitation services to victims (Morocco);**
- 170.257 **Continue with an integrated approach in combating domestic violence and adopt legislation that criminalizes all forms of domestic violence, covering protection, rehabilitation of victims and punishment of perpetrators (Serbia);**
- 170.258 **Continue to take action to promote women rights and, in this context, adopt legislation that criminalizes all forms of domestic violence and provides justice and rehabilitation for victims (Romania);**
- 170.259 **Strengthen legislation on domestic violence and ensure that enforcement mechanisms protect vulnerable groups (Ukraine);**
- 170.260 **Strengthen mechanisms for integrating children who are not enrolled in schools or have dropped out, especially the Assalam schools established for this category of children (Algeria);**
- 170.261 **Strengthen measures aimed at protecting children from all forms of violence, including ensuring their safety on the Internet (Bahrain);**
- 170.262 **Accelerate the adoption of the children's code, raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with international standards and prohibiting corporal punishment of children in all settings (Colombia);**
- 170.263 **Accelerate the adoption of the children's code and adopt laws prohibiting corporal punishment of children in any circumstances (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 170.264 **Accelerate the process of adopting the children's code, raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in line with international standards, and enact laws prohibiting corporal punishment of children in all settings (Paraguay);**
- 170.265 **Adopt a law to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings (Estonia);**
- 170.266 **Maintain efforts towards the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Ethiopia);**
- 170.267 **Strengthen mechanisms to include out-of-school children, such as the free specialized schools established for those who have been unable to attend or have stopped attending for various reasons (Eritrea);**
- 170.268 **Promote measures to protect children from all manifestations of violence, including guarantees of their safety on the Internet (Kazakhstan);**
- 170.269 **Consider raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years (Lithuania);**
- 170.270 **Provide the necessary care for orphaned children, ensure their stability within alternative, foster families and facilitate their integration into society (Maldives);**
- 170.271 **Promote measures and policies aimed at ensuring that all children enjoy their rights equally (Mauritania);**
- 170.272 **Enact legislation prohibiting corporal punishment of children in all settings (Montenegro);**
- 170.273 **Strengthen measures and policies for the equal enjoyment of all children's rights (Saudi Arabia);**
- 170.274 **Step up measures to ensure equal access to education for children with disabilities (United Republic of Tanzania);**
- 170.275 **Follow up on the implementation of strategies, plans and policies aimed at promoting the enjoyment of all rights of older persons (Dominican Republic);**



- 170.276 Empower older persons economically, support their active participation in society and benefit from their expertise in all fields (United Arab Emirates);
- 170.277 Diversify programmes to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to health, rehabilitation, counselling and social security services (Cuba);
- 170.278 Promote training for public sector personnel in the field of human rights and implement policies to support the integration of all persons with disabilities into society, as well as their active participation in community life (Djibouti);
- 170.279 Expand support programmes for persons with disabilities by favouring their social integration and access to health services (Dominican Republic);
- 170.280 Continue to implement measures aimed at advancing the rights of persons with disabilities, with a particular focus on women (Georgia);
- 170.281 Continue legal measures and legislation to enhance and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Iraq);
- 170.282 Continue to enhance educational and vocational training programmes to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Japan);
- 170.283 Increase education and social rehabilitation programmes to raise the capacities of persons with disabilities, integrate them into society and enable them to live independently (Jordan);
- 170.284 Continue to support persons with disabilities and continue to implement the national strategy for the inclusion of children with disabilities in educational processes (Libya);
- 170.285 Take steps to strengthen vocational training and employment opportunities for persons with disabilities (Malaysia);
- 170.286 Continue to support persons with disabilities in achieving their goals and securing equal opportunities in education and employment, thereby enabling them to live independently (Maldives);
- 170.287 Mainstream the rights of women and girls with disabilities into national development policies and programmes aimed at protecting the rights of women and girls (Namibia);
- 170.288 Ensure that children with visual impairments have an adequate standard of living (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 170.289 Combat all forms of discrimination against religious minorities (Zambia);
- 170.290 Repeal any legal provisions that may limit the economic, social and cultural rights of religious minorities, including Baha'is (Brazil);
- 170.291 Take measures to prevent and remedy any discrimination against religious minorities in the enjoyment of their rights (Canada);
- 170.292 Consolidate religious freedom and strengthen efforts to prevent any discrimination faced by religious minorities (Italy);
- 170.293 Beef up measures to safeguard the rights of religious minorities, and ensure that they enjoy economic, social and cultural rights on the same footing as other citizens (Lesotho);
- 170.294 Take steps to address concerns of purported discrimination against people of African descent (Ghana);
- 170.295 Implement anti-discrimination laws and policies to protect the rights of members of the LGBTQIA+ community (Australia);

- 170.296 Amend the Penal Code to decriminalize consensual relationships between persons of the same sex and eliminate discriminatory legal sanctions in accordance with international human rights standards (Chile);
- 170.297 Decriminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults (Iceland);
- 170.298 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex, and promote a legal framework that protects against violence and discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity (Mexico);
- 170.299 Amend the Penal Code to prevent discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, given that marriage and sexual relations between persons of the same sex are currently criminalized (Spain);
- 170.300 Strengthen measures to address abuse and exploitation of migrant workers and ensure access to justice for victims (Zambia);
- 170.301 Continue efforts to protect and promote the rights of migrant workers (Bangladesh);
- 170.302 Strengthen the implementation of the wage protection system, in particular for migrant workers, including migrant domestic workers, to ensure transparent and timely payment of wages and to avoid wage theft, and strengthen mechanisms in case of wage theft to ensure swift payment of entitlements and compensation for workers that have not been paid (Belgium);
- 170.303 Strengthen the implementation of labour reforms by increasing awareness among migrant workers, including domestic workers, and their employers, about labour laws and procedures, in particular concerning wages, legally sound contracts and labour mobility (Belgium);
- 170.304 Continue to implement policies and legislation aimed at enhancing the rights of migrant workers and improving the work environment (Egypt);
- 170.305 Further improve conditions for migrant workers by improving the enforcement of labour laws and expanding access to grievance mechanisms (Finland);
- 170.306 Continue to take additional steps to ensure the effective implementation of and compliance with legislation on migrant workers' rights, including efforts to promote and strengthen the rights of domestic workers (Sweden);
- 170.307 Strengthen mechanisms to investigate and identify diverse exploitative practices against migrant workers by private employers to ensure the protection of their human rights and the provision of remedies (Gambia);
- 170.308 Continue on its path to full freedom of movement for foreign workers, including those working in the domestic field, and completely dismantle the *kafalah* system (Germany);
- 170.309 Include domestic workers in its national labour laws (Germany);
- 170.310 Continue to put in place policies and programmes to enhance access for migrant workers to the justice system and ensure the protection of immigrants, especially women and girls (Ghana);
- 170.311 Continue legislative measures for promotion and protection of the rights of migrant workers and strengthen them where possible (India);
- 170.312 Fully implement legislation protecting migrant workers and improve access to remedies for victims of ill-treatment (Luxembourg);
- 170.313 Continue efforts to enhance access to healthcare services for all, including migrant workers (Malaysia);

170.314 **Ratify the ILO conventions relating to migrant workers and remove provisions from Act No. 21/2015 that bear resemblance to the former sponsorship system (Mexico);**

170.315 **Further its efforts to protect the health, safety and welfare of all workers, particularly low-income migrant workers, and take the necessary measures to ensure that employers in the private sector comply with the laws and regulations related to the protection of workers' rights (Thailand);**

170.316 **Further enhance the enforcement of labour laws and expand access to grievance mechanisms for migrant workers (Ukraine);**

170.317 **Continue its efforts to enhance the rights and welfare of migrant workers by further developing support systems (Viet Nam).**

171. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Qatar was headed by the Permanent Representative of the State of Qatar in Geneva, H.E. Dr. Hend Abdulrahman AL-MUFTAH and composed of the following members:

- Ms. Juhara AL-SUWAIDI, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar in Geneva;
- Dr. Reem Ali Ibrahim AL-DERHAM, Acting Director of Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Judge Dr. Ali Abdulla AL-JUSAIMAN, Deputy President of the Court of First Instance, Supreme Judiciary Council;
- Brigadier, Abdulla Saqer AL-MOHANNADI, Director of Human Rights Department, Ministry of Interior;
- Shiekh. Dr. Soud khalifa AL-THANI, Green Development and Sustainable Environment Director, Ministry of Environment and Climate change;
- Ms. Dhabya Hamdan AL-MEQBALI, Director of Family Development Department, Ministry of Social Development and Family;
- Dr. Ali Jaber DHARMAN, Director of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Public Health;
- Ms. Shayma Sultan AL-SUWAIDI, Director of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Culture;
- Mr. Sulaiman ABDULLAH, Director of Planning, Quality and Innovation Department, Ministry of Municipality;
- Ms. Roadha Nasser AL-MALKI AL-JEHANI, Director of International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Transport;
- Dr. Hassan Yousuf AL-DARBASTI, Director of International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology;
- Mr. Khalid Fahad AL-MOHAMADI, Prosecutor, Director of the Criminal Affairs Administration, Public Prosecution;
- Mr. Nasser Ali AL-KHATER, Director of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Sports and Youth;
- Mr. Mahmoud Abdullah AL-SIDDIQI – Director of the Ministry of Labor Office at the Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar in Geneva;
- Ms. Maha Hamad AL-ATTIYAH, Acting Director of the International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Social Development and Family;
- Mr. Ali AL-MARAFI, Director of International Cooperation Department and Secretary General of the Qatari National Commission for Education, Culture and Science, Ministry of Education and Higher Education;
- Ms. Huda Nasser AL-KUWARI, Legal Expert, Secretary of the National committee on Women, Children, the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities;
- Ms. Maryam Abdulla AL-HAMMADI, International Cooperation expert, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology;
- Ms. Sara Abdulla AL-SAAD, First Secretary, Office of the Minister of State for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Mr. Sheikh Sultan Khalid AL-THANI, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar in Geneva;
- Mr. Abdulaziz AL-MANSOORI, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar in Geneva;

- Ms. Shaikha Hamad AL-KUBAISI, Second Secretary, Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
  - Mr. Mohammed AL-KHALIFA, Second Secretary, Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
  - Ms. Wadha AL-KUWARI, Third Secretary, Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
  - Ms. Aljazi Hamad AL-HEDFA, Third Secretary, Office of the Minister of State for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
  - Mr. Hamad ALI AL-MARRI, Second Legal Researcher, Ministry of Justice;
  - Ms. Lolwa ALI AL-KUWARI, Second Environmental Researcher, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change;
  - Ms. Aysha AL-EMADI, Ministry of Culture.
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