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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

United Arab Emirates

* 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-third session from 1 to 12 May 2023. The review of the United Arab Emirates was held at the 12th meeting, on 8 May 2023. The delegation of the United Arab Emirates was headed by the Minister of Community Development, Shamma Sohail Faris Ghanem Al Mazrui. At its 17th meeting, held on 12 May 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on the United Arab Emirates.
2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the United Arab Emirates: Belgium, Morocco and Viet Nam.
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 the United Arab Emirates:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to the United Arab Emirates 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 of the United Arab Emirates began by reaffirming the unwavering support of the country for the universal periodic review mechanism, recognizing its profound significance in fostering the exchange of invaluable information, experiences and best practices among States Members of the United Nations.
6. The United Arab Emirates had made progress in promoting human rights by ensuring a worthy life in a safe and stable environment, and emphasized advancements in education, health, social protection, combating discrimination, promoting justice, and preserving cultural and intellectual freedom. Those achievements had been facilitated by legislative development, the judicial structure and institutional growth. Recent efforts had centred on fostering peace, tolerance, coexistence and dialogue in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.
7. The United Arab Emirates had been working to promote international, bilateral and collective action to fight against political polarization at the international level, through dialogue. The development of the United Arab Emirates was centred around human beings, with their concerns made a priority. The goal was to ensure dignified, prosperous living standards and ensure their rights under the Constitution. More than 200 nationalities lived in and contributed to the economic development of the United Arab Emirates.
8. There had been major achievements since the last review, including strengthening the legislative arsenal with the enactment between 2019 and 2022 of more than 68 laws, including on wage equality between men and women, protection against domestic violence,

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/43/ARE/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/43/ARE/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/43/ARE/3](#).

insolvency, protection of witnesses and other people in similar situations, public health, civil procedures, juvenile offenders and minors who were at risk of delinquency, children born of unknown parentage, penal procedures, domestic work, and the law on the personal status of non-Muslims, and major legislation to combat discrimination and hatred. Laws, particularly laws on the press and publications, human trafficking and persons with disabilities, were being revised in accordance with the international human rights commitments of the United Arab Emirates.

9. The United Arab Emirates had strengthened its national institutional framework for human rights, including through the adoption of a law guaranteeing financial and administrative independence for the National Human Rights Institution. The United Arab Emirates had also adopted national plans and policies to further protect human rights and fundamental freedoms (the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, the National Policy for Senior Emiratis, the Gender Balance Council Strategy 2026, the National Policy on Vaccinations, the National Family Policy, the National Food Security Strategy 2051 and the Youth Engagement Strategy).

10. The United Arab Emirates was currently updating the Strategy for Women's Empowerment and Leadership and the National Plan for Human Rights. It was preparing to host the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which would enable further efforts for global climate action.

11. The year 2019 had led to a historic meeting between the Grand Imam of al-Azhar and the Pope, in Abu Dhabi, where they had signed a document on human fraternity for world peace and living together (the Abu Dhabi Declaration), which had led to the opening of the Abrahamic Family House in Abu Dhabi, which included a mosque, a church and a synagogue. The document had made it possible to adopt a General Assembly resolution to proclaim 4 February as the International Day of Human Fraternity.

12. The rapid spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) had prompted States to take preventive measures to mitigate its impact. The United Arab Emirates had provided its population with 25 million free vaccines, achieving a vaccination rate in excess of 95 per cent, and had supplied over 3,000 tons of medical aid to more than 142 States internationally.

13. In 2022, the United Arab Emirates had been among the best countries worldwide when it came to health care, based on 14 health indicators, and in 2021 it had ranked first among Arab countries, based on six additional indicators.

14. The United Arab Emirates had developed and built schools and schooling systems, with a special focus on quality education and lifelong learning. It was also among the first countries supporting international efforts to ensure education for people in difficult humanitarian conditions. In 2021, the United Arab Emirates had pledged \$100 million to the Global Partnership for Education to support the strategic plan for educational programmes in developing countries, for 2021–2025.

15. Women held one third of ministerial posts and constituted one half of the Federal National Council. There were 80,025 women-owned companies, and 32,000 businesswomen managing projects worth over \$10 billion. Women from the United Arab Emirates were in the forefront of space programmes, with a representation of 80 per cent in the Hope Probe's scientific team. Women's independence and autonomy also played a big role, with the United Arab Emirates being ranked first on 30 global women-related competitiveness indicators in 2022 and 2023.

16. Child protection and childcare were at the top of the priorities of the United Arab Emirates. A law had been enacted to protect children, in particular the rights of the child, and to ensure that their rights were upheld and their privacy respected. To promote and implement this law, the United Arab Emirates had established child protection units within a number of ministries and departments, and hotlines to report cases of abuse and violence against children. It had adopted a child protection policy within schools to ensure that children could enjoy all their rights, particularly the rights to education and protection.

17. In 2019, the United Arab Emirates had adopted a law and a policy on persons requiring tailored assistance to promote their autonomy and their enjoyment of an inclusive support and protection system ensuring their access to social services and an enabling environment.

18. The United Arab Emirates had enlarged a number of initiatives and strategic programmes for young people, including a Dh 5 billion project for young entrepreneurs. It had updated legislation and procedures and carried out a number of regulatory reforms, providing proactive services to protect workers' rights. Decree-Law No. 33 of 2021 had been enacted to govern contractual relations, which had profoundly changed the labour market. The Decree-Law had made it possible to change contractual relations. Labour models and work permits had been developed to ensure that workers benefited from legal protection, including health care, maternity leave, work-related injury insurance, and unemployment insurance covering the public sector in cases where workers had lost their jobs.

19. In 2022, the United Arab Emirates had amended Law No. 10 of 2017 on auxiliary service workers (domestic workers) so that employers were required to provide and furnish decent accommodation for resident domestic workers, thus ensuring their comfort and privacy. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the United Arab Emirates had allocated a more than \$100 billion package to stimulate its economy and help businesses retain their workforce.

20. The United Arab Emirates was continuing the fight against human trafficking, which included the efforts made by the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking, through a national strategy based on five pillars: prevention, prosecution, punishment, victim protection and greater bilateral cooperation.

21. The United Arab Emirates was keen to improve cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms and to provide them with support necessary for carrying out their mandates. It had made voluntary annual contributions to support United Nations funds, including the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review and the anti-corruption fund.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

22. During the interactive dialogue, 117 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

23. Statements were made by Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay and Uzbekistan, and by the State of Palestine. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.⁴

24. The delegation of the United Arab Emirates stated that the country was committed to women, children and youth, and had a focus on early childhood and the inclusion of children with disabilities, through a consultative council and a children's parliament. Laws had been introduced in 2016 and 2019 to protect children against domestic violence, and reporting

⁴ See <https://media.un.org/en/asset/k1r/k1r2o5gdw1>.

mechanisms had been improved, by creating various channels to report violence against children.

25. The death penalty was reserved for serious crimes and could only be issued after a fair trial and a final unanimous verdict by all judges. The United Arab Emirates had implemented protective processes, such as requiring the President's ratification for the death sentence and providing for the possibility of pardon or sentence commutation. The judiciary was independent, with financial autonomy and judicial immunity. Judges were bound by the Constitution, laws, and their conscience.

26. In 2022, labour regulations had undergone significant developments, ending the *kafala* system and enabling greater mobility for foreign and Emirati workers between employers. The Government handled worker permits, eliminating the need for employer approval and granting non-Emirati workers the freedom to leave the country without employer or entity consent. Additionally, transparency in employment was emphasized, with recruitment agencies mandated to provide information on working conditions while prohibiting employee recruitment fees and unauthorized intermediaries. Efforts were being made to combat practices undermining voluntary labour relations. The new legislation prohibited workplace discrimination, violence and sexual harassment, and immediate action was taken upon reports of such incidents being received. Equal pay for equal work for women was ensured through a decree law, and protections for domestic workers had been established.

27. The Criminal Procedure Law guaranteed that individuals were informed of the accusations against them and of their right to remain silent upon arrest. Foreigners in custody were given the opportunity to contact their respective countries, with coordination provided through diplomatic missions. The right to an interpreter and a lawyer was guaranteed, and the presence of the defendant's lawyer was mandated during investigations. Written questions or sign language interpreters were provided as necessary in order to facilitate communication.

28. The Standing Committee on Human Rights coordinated with State agencies to implement national human rights plans and monitored periodic reports with regional and international organizations, including the universal periodic review. Efforts were being made to enhance collaboration with OHCHR, as well as to establish a national human rights institution as a monitoring platform and to strengthen cooperation with other national human rights institutions. A committee for field visits had been created to improve the complaints mechanism, working on human rights cases, reports and complaints by gathering evidence and examining various instances.

29. The United Arab Emirates was committed to inclusivity at the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, allowing all stakeholders, especially those affected by climate change, to convey grass-roots concerns, and proposed policies for citizen well-being. Efforts would be made to facilitate meaningful observer participation in the Blue Zone and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations, fostering an open dialogue for inclusivity throughout the Conference.

30. The Constitution guaranteed the right to a trial without discrimination, prohibited coerced confessions and provided channels for appeals or complaints. Measures to ensure access to justice, protect human rights and modernize criminal procedures were being implemented, including expediting trials, implementing the one-day trial principle for quick resolution, and establishing an efficient justice system.

31. The country had responded proactively to the COVID-19 pandemic, protecting human rights, providing inclusive health care and collaborating with the World Health Organization and OHCHR. Over 198 million COVID-19 tests had been conducted, and vaccinations had been administered without discrimination. The Government had launched a national vaccination campaign, built 12 hospitals, and kept citizens informed with daily reports.

32. The General Women's Union had played a pivotal role in advancing women's empowerment and gender equality through the implementation of policies and programmes to empower women, address cultural stereotypes and promote gender equality. The United Arab Emirates was making major steps when it came to women's rights, which included

legislation banning gender-based discrimination, ensuring equal salaries and banning harassment. Women who faced domestic violence and/or sexual harassment were protected, and there was no discrimination when it came to access to economic opportunities.

33. The United Arab Emirates had enacted Law No. 29 of 2006, which made it possible to provide support for persons with disabilities and provide them with a stronger rights basis, including combating discrimination based on disability.

34. In its closing remarks, the delegation of the United Arab Emirates stated that the country would carefully study the recommendations made during the present review and ensure the further promotion of human rights.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

35. **The following recommendations will be examined by the United Arab Emirates, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council:**

35.1 **Consider advancing towards the ratification of outstanding international human rights instruments (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

35.2 **Sign and ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other core international human rights conventions (Italy);**

35.3 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Protocols, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Paraguay);**

35.4 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Luxembourg) (Mauritius) (Togo);**

35.5 **Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Peru);**

35.6 **Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Nepal);**

35.7 **Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Finland);**

35.8 **Consider the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Chile) (State of Palestine);**

35.9 **Ratify the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ecuador);**

35.10 **Commence internal deliberation with the aim of ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Cyprus);**

35.11 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ireland) (Namibia);**

35.12 **Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Kenya);**

35.13 **Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its First and Second Optional Protocols (Lithuania);**

- 35.14 **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Namibia);**
- 35.15 **Become a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 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 (Czechia);**
- 35.16 **Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Latvia);**
- 35.17 **Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Colombia);**
- 35.18 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Albania);**
- 35.19 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Gambia);**
- 35.20 **Ratify 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 (Estonia);**
- 35.21 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Chad);**
- 35.22 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to fully abolish the death penalty (Germany);**
- 35.23 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Afghanistan);**
- 35.24 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Montenegro);**
- 35.25 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);**
- 35.26 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 35.27 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Brazil);**
- 35.28 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh);**
- 35.29 **Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);**

- 35.30 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other core human rights treaties to ensure a more effective protection of human rights (Germany);**
- 35.31 **Accede to and fully implement the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Germany);**
- 35.32 **Continue efforts to ratify outstanding core human rights treaties, particularly the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ghana);**
- 35.33 **Reconsider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);**
- 35.34 **Ratify and fully align its national legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);**
- 35.35 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Namibia);**
- 35.36 **Explore the possibilities of ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Niger);**
- 35.37 **Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Niger);**
- 35.38 **Step up efforts to ratify core international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Republic of Korea);**
- 35.39 **Consider acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols (Republic of Moldova);**
- 35.40 **Consider acceding to the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Senegal);**
- 35.41 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Senegal);**
- 35.42 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Sierra Leone);**
- 35.43 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sierra Leone);**
- 35.44 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Slovakia);**
- 35.45 **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Slovakia);**
- 35.46 **Align its domestic regulation with core international human rights instruments and ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain);**
- 35.47 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);**
- 35.48 **Consider signing the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Honduras);**

- 35.49 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Switzerland);**
- 35.50 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Togo);**
- 35.51 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);**
- 35.52 **Withdraw all reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and ratify its Optional Protocol (Iceland);**
- 35.53 **Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Norway);**
- 35.54 **Withdraw its reservations to article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Denmark);**
- 35.55 **Continue implementing the 2022 recommendations by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and withdraw the remaining reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Finland);**
- 35.56 **Narrow its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, with a view to their complete withdrawal (Montenegro);**
- 35.57 **Withdraw the reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and fully recognize women's rights, including their civil rights as well as their right to nationality (Mexico);**
- 35.58 **Continue its cooperation with the Human Rights Council (Türkiye);**
- 35.59 **Continue cooperation with various United Nations bodies and human rights mechanisms (Malawi);**
- 35.60 **Strengthen further cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms and special procedures (Kazakhstan);**
- 35.61 **Strengthen its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, in particular with the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences (Argentina);**
- 35.62 **Extend a standing invitation to all Human Rights Council special procedures (Czechia);**
- 35.63 **Extend a standing invitation to special procedures (Costa Rica);**
- 35.64 **Continue cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as the Human Rights Council special procedure mandate holders (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 35.65 **Respond to pending visit requests by the United Nations special procedures mandate holders and consider extending a standing invitation to them (Latvia);**
- 35.66 **Issue an open and standing invitation for mandate holders to visit the country (Paraguay);**
- 35.67 **Proceed with efforts towards strengthening cooperation with the United Nations special procedures (Georgia);**
- 35.68 **Strengthen cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms by permitting visits by the special procedures (Norway);**

- 35.69 Strengthen technical cooperation frameworks with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the field of human rights (Saudi Arabia);
- 35.70 Incorporate at a legal and constitutional level the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica);
- 35.71 Amend the counter-terrorism act of 2014, the anti-rumour and cybercrime act of 2021 and the Penal Code, with the aim of bringing them into line with international law, including the right to freedom of expression (Switzerland);
- 35.72 Repeal article 332.3 of the Federal Penal Code (Angola);
- 35.73 Decriminalize defamation and include it as part of the civil code in accordance with international standards (Estonia);
- 35.74 Advance institutional infrastructure and policy measures to promote human rights (Ethiopia);
- 35.75 Enhance the participation of the National Human Rights Institution and civil society organizations in developing the national plan for human rights within the framework of the consultative process, and proposing a mechanism for its implementation (Kuwait);
- 35.76 Continue to strengthen and develop national legislation and policies to ensure the preservation of the environment (Lebanon);
- 35.77 Continue to adopt the 2018 National Family Policy and its laws that promote marriage, family relations, balance of roles, and childcare (Oman);
- 35.78 Continue reinforcing its efforts in the field of human rights in accordance with its own national laws and legislation (Türkiye);
- 35.79 Intensify efforts towards the development and finalization of a national human rights plan to provide impetus and to consolidate the ongoing work to promote the rights of the Emirati people (Zimbabwe);
- 35.80 Continue its efforts to elaborate the National Human Rights Plan (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 35.81 Accelerate the consultative process to develop a national human rights plan for the country (Mongolia);
- 35.82 Strengthen the promotion of civil and political rights (Cameroon);
- 35.83 Continue to develop and adopt the National Human Rights Plan and to strengthen the capacity of the National Human Rights Committee (Belarus);
- 35.84 Fully implement the 2022–2026 Strategy for Balanced Gender Representation (Angola);
- 35.85 Advance in the implementation of the strategy for gender balance (2022–2026) (Colombia);
- 35.86 Continue to develop and implement national policies and strategies to promote and guarantee the enjoyment of human rights for all (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);
- 35.87 Develop a national plan of action to promote and protect human rights (Egypt);
- 35.88 Finalize the work on a national human rights action plan soon (Germany);
- 35.89 Finalize the development of a national human rights plan and ensure its full implementation (Kenya);
- 35.90 Effectively implement the country’s 2026 gender-balance strategy and the 2050 strategic initiative to achieve climate neutrality (Kyrgyzstan);

- 35.91 **Enhance efforts towards adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan (Lithuania);**
- 35.92 **Continue efforts to ensure the reduction of carbon emissions, through the implementation of the 2050 strategic initiative to achieve climate neutrality (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 35.93 **Continue the implementation of effective measures to further promote human rights, including through the adoption of the national human rights plan (Uzbekistan);**
- 35.94 **Take further decisive measures to strengthen the independence of the National Human Rights Institution and achieve its full compliance with the Paris Principles (Bulgaria);**
- 35.95 **Consider further measures for strengthening the National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (India);**
- 35.96 **Ensure the independence and impartiality of the National Human Rights Institution (Mongolia);**
- 35.97 **Strengthen the capacities of the National Human Rights Commission as a national implementation, reporting and follow-up mechanism, and consider the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);**
- 35.98 **Strengthen cooperation with the National Human Rights Institution to carry out its tasks and achieve its objectives (Saudi Arabia);**
- 35.99 **Continue efforts to provide the National Human Rights Institution with all necessary resources in line with the Paris Principles (State of Palestine);**
- 35.100 **Ensure the political independence of its National Human Rights Institution and its full compliance with the Paris Principles (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 35.101 **Provide the necessary support and enhance cooperation with the National Human Rights Institution (Kuwait);**
- 35.102 **Accelerate the achievement of Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals (United Republic of Tanzania);**
- 35.103 **Take further actions to improve certain provisions on combating discrimination and hatred, with the aim of envisaging the introduction of gender as an additional form of discrimination (Albania);**
- 35.104 **Promote the fundamental principles of equality and non-discrimination by developing specific legislation to protect against all forms of violence and discrimination against persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity and sexual orientation (Austria);**
- 35.105 **Enshrine the right to education without discrimination in the Constitution (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 35.106 **Continue government programmes aimed at promoting values of tolerance and combating discrimination and extremism, by accelerating the implementation of the National Programme for Tolerance (Morocco);**
- 35.107 **Adopt positive measures to eliminate discrimination against persons belonging to religious minorities (Nigeria);**
- 35.108 **Continue to strengthen national mechanisms to ensure equality for all and eliminate all forms of discrimination including at workplaces (Uganda);**
- 35.109 **Move towards the abolition of the death penalty or introduce a moratorium; and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Mexico);**

- 35.110 **Abolish the death penalty and ratify both International Human Rights Covenants (Portugal);**
- 35.111 **Abolish the death penalty completely (Spain);**
- 35.112 **Abolish the death penalty (Costa Rica) (Iceland);**
- 35.113 **Abolish the death penalty and ensure that fair trial guarantees are properly implemented (Austria);**
- 35.114 **Continue its moratorium on the death penalty, and take positive steps towards abolition (Australia);**
- 35.115 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Chile);**
- 35.116 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition (Latvia);**
- 35.117 **Establish a moratorium on executions and consider the complete abolition of the death penalty (France);**
- 35.118 **Abolish the death penalty in law and in practice, including by establishing a formal moratorium and commuting existing death sentences (Ireland);**
- 35.119 **Adopt a de jure moratorium on capital executions, with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty, and consider supporting the United Nations resolution for a universal moratorium on capital executions (Italy);**
- 35.120 **Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty as a step towards its abolition (Norway);**
- 35.121 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty and take appropriate steps to commute all death sentences to other punishments (Montenegro);**
- 35.122 **Assure that all individuals facing arrest or detention are given the right to due process, including ensuring access to consular and legal services, and that they are informed, without delay, of all charges against them (Canada);**
- 35.123 **Consider renewing financial support to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (Chad);**
- 35.124 **Create a comprehensive national strategy to systematically prevent and eliminate torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and eliminate practices of arbitrary detention and incommunicado detention (Czechia);**
- 35.125 **Prohibit the practice of secret detention and establish safeguarding measures against forms of torture and ill-treatment such as inhuman and degrading treatments (Italy);**
- 35.126 **Strengthen measures to prohibit torture: including establishing a definition of torture in accordance with the Convention against Torture ; ensuring that all allegations of torture are investigated impartially and ensuring that the prohibition of torture is established as absolute and non-derogable in national legislation (New Zealand);**
- 35.127 **Continue efforts to establish a definition of “torture” in national law in accordance with article 1 of the Convention against Torture (Tunisia);**
- 35.128 **Release all prisoners who have completed their court-ordered sentences and are currently being held only under the “counselling” provision of the 2014 counter-terrorism law, as well as implementing further measures to ensure protection against torture and ill-treatment in detention (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 35.129 **Implement existing laws to ensure that detainees are informed of all charges against them and of their rights to a translator and legal representation;**

to inform someone known to the detainees of their whereabouts; and to investigate immediately and impartially if a complaint about the treatment of the detainees is made (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

35.130 Strengthen cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms, by permitting visits of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment to the country (Slovenia);

35.131 Adopt a comprehensive human rights education and training policy relating to the pre-service and in-service training for law enforcement officials, including police and prison personnel (Slovenia);

35.132 Strengthen the protection of human rights defenders, creating mechanisms aimed at their protection and the adequate investigation of cases of torture and degrading treatment, arbitrary detentions and arrests (Spain);

35.133 Align the counter-terrorism legislation with international human rights standards, and end its use against human rights defenders (Luxembourg);

35.134 Continue legislative amendment efforts to ensure that terrorism is not used as a ground for limiting public dissent (New Zealand);

35.135 Keep fighting against terrorism and fulfilling relevant international obligations (China);

35.136 Work to issue internal regulations and systems for the work of the Judicial Council, to ensure the full independence of the judiciary, its impartiality and effectiveness, and codify the system of appointing, promoting and dismissing judges and take appropriate measures to ensure the principle of the independence of the judiciary (Algeria);

35.137 Benefit from the use of modern technology, particularly in the criminal justice system, to enhance access to justice and judicial assistance (Bahrain);

35.138 Facilitate access to justice and judicial digital transformation, by developing litigation technology to enhance the means of redress and the right to complain and resort to justice (Bahrain);

35.139 Take effective measures to combat so-called “honour killings” including by prosecuting perpetrators and issuing sentences commensurate with the crime (Liechtenstein);

35.140 Enhance efforts to ensure independence of the judiciary from the executive branch (New Zealand);

35.141 Heighten efforts to ensure that international and legal standards for fair trials are respected, ensure procedural guarantees, and reject evidence obtained under torture (New Zealand);

35.142 Comply in any place of detention with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) (Switzerland);

35.143 Implement existing laws to inform all detainees of charges against them, ensure access to legal counsel and fair trials, and release all individuals detained for exercising their freedom of expression (United States of America);

35.144 Pursue its commitment to freedom of religion or belief and ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (France);

35.145 Adopt the necessary measures to guarantee freedom of expression, in particular of human rights defenders, including the review of legislation so that it is in accordance with international human rights norms (Argentina);

35.146 Take steps to ensure adequate protection of media freedom, and safety of journalists, media workers and human rights activists from all forms of violence, harassment or intimidation (Austria);

- 35.147 Ensure that human rights defenders, including those sharing information with United Nations human rights mechanisms, are able to work safely and effectively in the country, including by creating an enabling environment in which they can carry out their work on the promotion and protection of human rights (Belgium);
- 35.148 Unconditionally release from prison all human rights defenders, prisoners of conscience and persons imprisoned solely because of their political convictions or the exercise of their rights to freedom of expression or association (Belgium);
- 35.149 Guarantee freedom of expression both online and offline, and allow all human rights defenders to pursue their work without fear or intimidation (Canada);
- 35.150 Guarantee unreserved freedom of expression, assembly and association in all spaces, for all people and ensure that activists, lawyers, journalists and academics can operate without fear of reprisals, including by repealing or reforming the law on combating rumours and cybercrimes, and articles of the penal code, and allowing broad civil society participation in COP 28 (Costa Rica);
- 35.151 Allow all human rights defenders, journalists and civil society organizations to exercise their rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly without undue restrictions (Czechia);
- 35.152 Create a safe environment for the work of human rights defenders (Ecuador);
- 35.153 Take further steps to ensure respect of the right to freedom of opinion and expression both online and offline, including ending the harassment and intimidation of human rights defenders (Estonia);
- 35.154 Take steps to uphold freedom of expression by reviewing restrictive articles within the domestic legal framework (Finland);
- 35.155 Continue taking measures towards promotion of freedom of opinion and expression (Greece);
- 35.156 Take measures to protect freedom of expression and the right to peaceful assembly (Honduras);
- 35.157 Strengthen efforts to guarantee freedom of expression and association and devote greater attention to human rights defenders (Italy);
- 35.158 Bring legislation on terrorism in line with international standards and halt its use to arrest, detain and prosecute human rights defenders and activists for the exercise of their fundamental human rights (Liechtenstein);
- 35.159 Guarantee freedom of expression and eliminate any provision that violates this right (Mexico);
- 35.160 Continue to take steps to uphold freedom of expression by reviewing restrictive articles within its domestic legal framework (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 35.161 Take steps to ensure the full exercise of the rights to freedom of expression and association and a safe environment conducive to the work of human rights defenders and civil society (Norway);
- 35.162 Develop and enhance the capacities of civil society organizations to contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights (Serbia);
- 35.163 Guarantee the rights to freedom of opinion, freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, in line with international human rights law (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 35.164 Eliminate restrictions on freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly, to ensure individuals can hold peaceful demonstrations without retribution, and revise the cybercrime law to ensure respect for international human rights (United States of America);
- 35.165 Provide human rights defenders with a safe and conducive environment, free from persecution and harassment (Uruguay);
- 35.166 Cease all cybersurveillance operations and persecution of people in respect of their right to privacy. Apply a moratorium on the use of spyware technology and introduce human rights-based monitoring mechanisms related to surveillance technologies (Costa Rica);
- 35.167 Work on issuing the executive regulations of the Civil Personal Status Law for Non-Muslims (Tunisia);
- 35.168 Adopt a national action plan against trafficking in persons (Angola);
- 35.169 Consider adopting a national action plan to combat human trafficking, with enhanced focus on victims' protection, especially women and children (Bulgaria);
- 35.170 Amend Federal Law No. 51 of 2006 regarding human trafficking crimes in a way that contributes to addressing these crimes (Yemen);
- 35.171 Continue efforts in developing a national mechanism that defines the basis for dealing with cases of human trafficking (Yemen);
- 35.172 Strengthen support measures for victims of trafficking in persons, including by providing legal and psychosocial assistance, as well as rehabilitation and social programmes (Kyrgyzstan);
- 35.173 Further strengthen its efforts to protect victims of trafficking by enhancing monitoring systems, and ensuring that victims, in particular women and girls, are duly protected and not penalized by immigration laws (Thailand);
- 35.174 Continue to take concrete measures to combat human trafficking (Malawi);
- 35.175 Reinforce measures to combat human trafficking (Mozambique);
- 35.176 Strengthen measures to prohibit slavery, including human trafficking (Nepal);
- 35.177 Continue strengthening the initiative of the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking, in tackling sex trafficking (Nigeria);
- 35.178 Continue strengthening the initiative of the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking to ensure that all are protected from human trafficking (South Sudan);
- 35.179 Continue efforts to develop a national strategy to address the crime of human trafficking, in line with national legislation and relevant international standards (Tunisia);
- 35.180 Continue to implement measures to protect the rights of workers by ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (France);
- 35.181 Further reduce the necessity for foreigner and expatriate workers to be sponsored by an employer and swiftly introduce a minimum wage as stipulated in the labour law (Germany);
- 35.182 Continue to take measures to protect the rights of domestic workers and improve their working terms and conditions (Iraq);
- 35.183 Fully apply policies and protection measures to foreign workers, in addition to promoting, facilitating and ensuring their access to justice and

applying adequate sanctions to eradicate abusive practices of the *kafala* system (Paraguay);

35.184 **Abolish the *kafala* system (Sierra Leone);**

35.185 **Include domestic workers in national labour laws to ensure equal treatment of all workers, in accordance with international standards in this area (Switzerland);**

35.186 **Take measures to prevent and punish violence and abuse of all kinds against domestic workers (Togo);**

35.187 **Continue initiatives to strengthen and enhance the social security system (Serbia);**

35.188 **Continue strengthening its excellent social programmes to improve the quality of life of its people (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

35.189 **Pursue efforts aiming at promoting food security (Lebanon);**

35.190 **Further strengthen its integrated social support programmes (Ethiopia);**

35.191 **Continue its ongoing efforts to promote human rights in the social, economic and cultural domains (Pakistan);**

35.192 **Strengthen the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights (Cameroon);**

35.193 **Promote and protect the rights of the most vulnerable groups and protect the family (Cameroon);**

35.194 **Continue its efforts to promote integrated and sustainable systems for low-income individuals and to support and develop microenterprises for individuals and families (Libya);**

35.195 **Develop the necessary measures to guarantee that all women, regardless of their marital status, have access to sexual and reproductive health services (Chile);**

35.196 **Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services for all women and girls (Iceland);**

35.197 **Decriminalize abortion and legalize it in cases of rape, incest, fetal impairment or threat to the health of the mother (Iceland);**

35.198 **Continue its efforts to ensure resilience against future pandemics (Singapore);**

35.199 **Develop a national plan for public education and awareness on human rights (Viet Nam);**

35.200 **Develop a national plan to educate and raise awareness targeting public servants (Viet Nam);**

35.201 **Continue efforts aimed at prioritization of the development of education and ensuring equal educational opportunities (Azerbaijan);**

35.202 **Continue to implement training programmes for law enforcement officials (Burundi);**

35.203 **Continue to develop and implement policies and initiatives that aim to prioritize the development of education for all (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

35.204 **Consider addressing issues of equality and non-discrimination in access to education, especially for children of migrant workers (Gambia);**

35.205 **Continue ongoing efforts in the field of human rights training and education (Greece);**

- 35.206 Encourage the participation of community members in voluntary work and strengthen, in this regard, the role of educational institutions and employers (Mauritania);
- 35.207 Further strengthen policies, support services and programmes for persons with different abilities (Brunei Darussalam);
- 35.208 Work to build the capacities and training of judicial cadres in the field of human rights, in accordance with international standards (Saudi Arabia);
- 35.209 Continue the efforts to raise awareness about human rights and promote dialogue and coexistence (Sudan);
- 35.210 Accelerate efforts to combat climate change and fulfil its commitment to reduce carbon emissions by 2050, including through utilizing low-carbon technologies and investing in renewable energy (Malaysia);
- 35.211 Continue with a rights-based approach to climate management, mitigation policy and disaster risk reduction plans (Pakistan);
- 35.212 Continue national efforts to strengthen the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 13 on climate action (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 35.213 Intensify the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 (Cameroon);
- 35.214 Keep improving policies and measures to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (China);
- 35.215 Finalize the adoption of the National Strategy for the Advancement of Emirati Women (Burkina Faso);
- 35.216 Update the national strategy for the empowerment and advancement of women (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 35.217 Incorporate the principle of gender equality into its legislation and derogate from all provisions that discriminate against women (Ecuador);
- 35.218 Incorporate the principle of equality of women and men into legislation, and repeal all legal provisions that continue to discriminate against women, including by further amending the Personal Status Law to eliminate the concept of male guardianship (Portugal);
- 35.219 Repeal all legal provisions that discriminate against women, including those contained in the Personal Status Law (Iceland);
- 35.220 Adopt legislation on providing campaign financing and capacity-building programmes on leadership skills and political campaigning skills for women candidates and women politicians, as well as increasing the number of women in the Judiciary and the security services (Armenia);
- 35.221 Abrogate legal provisions discriminating against women, including regarding male guardianship and unequal rights of women with regard to marriage, custody, divorce and inheritance, as stipulated by the Personal Status Law (Belgium);
- 35.222 Repeal or amend all discriminatory provisions in legislation, including the concept of male guardianship, and unequal rights of women and men with regard to marriage, custody, divorce and inheritance (Latvia);
- 35.223 End discriminatory practices against women in law and practice, including by removing laws that continue to give men guardianship over women (Austria);
- 35.224 Repeal all discriminatory provisions against women in legislation (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 35.225 Criminalize marital rape (Iceland);

- 35.226 Continue actions for equality between women and men and against all forms of violence against women and girls, including by ratifying the Istanbul Convention (France);
- 35.227 Continue promoting the human rights of women as well as their empowerment (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 35.228 Continue its positive efforts to support and improve the quality of education and ensure equal access to obtain this right, especially for girls (Algeria);
- 35.229 Implement the Gender Balance Strategy 2022–2026 and measures to improve and promote women’s rights (Belarus);
- 35.230 Continue its efforts to combat violence against women, as well as patriarchal attitudes and gender stereotypes (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 35.231 Continue implementing the National Strategy for Gender Balance 2022–2026, which demonstrates the Government’s political will to strengthen gender equality and the advancement of women (Cuba);
- 35.232 Continue taking steps aiming for equal participation of women and men in public and political life (Cyprus);
- 35.233 Continue to strengthen national efforts for the promotion of the right of women to education, to employment, to receive social and health assistance and benefits, and to hold public sector jobs (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);
- 35.234 Continue efforts to empower women and allow them to participate effectively in various labour sectors (Egypt);
- 35.235 Continue its work aimed at the promotion of women’s rights (Georgia);
- 35.236 Continue to take further steps to improve participation and engagement of women in political work and legislative processes of the country (Ghana);
- 35.237 Continue to implement measures to strengthen and guarantee the participation and representation of women in the legislative branch, in executive positions and other leadership positions in public administration (Honduras);
- 35.238 Continue with its efforts for promoting gender equality and combating violence against women (India);
- 35.239 Continue to strengthen national legal frameworks and policies to support and protect the welfare rights of workers, especially women and domestic workers (Iraq);
- 35.240 Continue good efforts to promote gender equality and promote women’s representation at all levels of private, public and economic life (Kazakhstan);
- 35.241 Continue to increase the level of representation of women in decision-making positions (Lithuania);
- 35.242 Repeal all legal provisions that discriminate against women, including those in the personal status law, and adopt legislation enshrining the principle of equality between women and men (Luxembourg);
- 35.243 Continue to take steps for the promotion and protection of rights of women (Malawi);
- 35.244 Strengthen the implementation of the national strategy for women’s empowerment for the years 2022–2027 to bridge the gender gap, increase women’s involvement in all segments of society and promote women leaders (Malaysia);

- 35.245 Continue efforts to protect the rights of workers, including foreign domestic workers, from discrimination and sexual harassment, by strengthening its labour laws and enforcement as well as improving working conditions (Malaysia);
- 35.246 Strengthen national laws to promote and advance women's empowerment (Maldives);
- 35.247 Continue to take measures to enhance the representation of women in leadership positions in all sectors (Maldives);
- 35.248 Consolidate the national policy for the promotion of women's health (Mauritania);
- 35.249 Take procedural and practical steps to promote equality between men and women in terms of rights and duties (Morocco);
- 35.250 Continue its efforts to promote women's representation at all levels of society (Mozambique);
- 35.251 Intensify actions to advance towards substantive equality between men and women in law and in practice (Paraguay);
- 35.252 Review provisions in national legislation that may discriminate against women and girls, in order to promote full gender equality (Peru);
- 35.253 Continue its efforts to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, including by strengthening ongoing efforts to ensure the equal participation of women in the workforce (Republic of Korea);
- 35.254 Take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the voluntary commitment made by the Government to achieve Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals, by ensuring a quota of 30 per cent in middle and senior management positions for women by 2025 (Somalia);
- 35.255 Continue to make progress in the adoption of measures to ensure that there is no discrimination between men and women, establishing an effective and guaranteeing system of protection of women (Spain);
- 35.256 Continue the strategies promoting and strengthening women's participation in political and public life (Sudan);
- 35.257 Put in place policies to increase the percentage of women in government leadership roles (Uganda);
- 35.258 Continue efforts to empower women and increase their representation in the judiciary (Tunisia);
- 35.259 Strengthen existing legislation protecting women and children from gender-based violence (Gambia);
- 35.260 Amend legislation so that Emirati women can easily pass on their nationality to their children (Cyprus);
- 35.261 Strengthen and build the capacities of workers in the field of dealing with juveniles (Bahrain);
- 35.262 Bolster efforts to ensure the right to education for all children in the country (Bangladesh);
- 35.263 Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Estonia);
- 35.264 Further strengthen measures taken to protect the family and uphold the rights of children (Ethiopia);
- 35.265 Implement training programmes on the concepts of children's rights for the benefit of workers in educational institutions and those in charge of early childhood care (Algeria);

- 35.266 Continue existing efforts for the prohibition of any form of violence against children in all aspects of their lives (Greece);
- 35.267 Adopt the First Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and endorse the Safe Schools Declaration (Italy);
- 35.268 Adopt laws that formally and effectively enshrine the equality of women and men and revise laws which are discriminatory in nature such as on male guardianship over his wife and children (Liechtenstein);
- 35.269 Continue to support initiatives for children with a focus on developing their skills (Pakistan);
- 35.270 Further enhance measures to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, with a particular focus on victim protection and assistance in line with the non-punishment principle (Philippines);
- 35.271 Take necessary legal and policy measures to prevent and eradicate child marriages, while investigating and prosecuting the facilitation or conduction of such cases (Republic of Moldova);
- 35.272 Further strengthen measures for the protection of children, including through the family protection policy of 2019 (Sri Lanka);
- 35.273 Take further measures towards ensuring that all children have access to free education and health care (Sri Lanka);
- 35.274 Continue the efforts to protect children (Sudan);
- 35.275 Adopt and implement mechanisms to protect children from corporal punishment, including awareness-raising campaigns and legislation explicitly prohibiting such an act in all areas of society (Uruguay);
- 35.276 Enhance efforts to promote quality health care, support and social protection for the elderly (Brunei Darussalam);
- 35.277 Continue implementing the National Policy for the Elderly for the year 2018, which guarantees to individuals over the age of 60 health care, social communication, an active life, financial stability and quality of life (Oman);
- 35.278 Continue to advance the rights of older persons (Singapore);
- 35.279 Ensure, as a member of the Human Rights Council and co-penholder of Afghanistan's file in the Security Council, that all engagement with the Taliban authorities is contingent on and centred around respect for the inalienable human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of Afghanistan, especially those of women, children, persons with disabilities, and minorities (Afghanistan);
- 35.280 Continue interaction with civil society to provide optimal services to persons with disabilities, to qualify them for education and work and to integrate them into society (Bulgaria);
- 35.281 Continue the progress of the National Policy for the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, with the aim of providing better services and living conditions to this group of the population (Cuba);
- 35.282 Continue efforts aimed to create a safer and more empowering environment for persons with disabilities (Egypt);
- 35.283 Further improve the level of accessibility to free education, health care and social protection for children with disabilities (Lithuania);
- 35.284 Continue to implement Wadeema's Law, which guarantees every child in the country the right to education until the age of 18 and regardless of gender, nationality and disability (Oman);

- 35.285 Continue the policy of supporting and protecting the rights of vulnerable groups, including children, women, persons with disabilities and the elderly (Russian Federation);
- 35.286 Promote specific measures to reduce the gap between urban and rural areas, especially in terms of economic, social and cultural rights (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 35.287 Develop measures to increase quality education and educational access in rural areas in order to lessen the proficiency gap between rural and urban areas (Somalia);
- 35.288 Continue policies aimed at promoting tolerance and multiculturalism (Azerbaijan);
- 35.289 Continue to spread and promote a culture of tolerance and peaceful coexistence (Egypt);
- 35.290 Promote inclusive and diversified culture through continuous improvement of the national programme for tolerance and other measures (China);
- 35.291 Organize campaigns and educational programmes to raise awareness of the importance of cultural heritage in all its diversity (Cyprus);
- 35.292 Review the legal and administrative framework that penalizes, restricts and stigmatizes relationships between persons of the same sex and/or gender, and adopt measures to promote acceptance and non-discrimination based on sexual orientation (Argentina);
- 35.293 Repeal laws criminalizing private sexual activity between consenting adults and end any discriminatory practices based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Australia);
- 35.294 Reform the Criminal Code to decriminalize conducts related with homosexuality or transsexuality, including same-sex consensual relations, and adopt laws to prevent and punish discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Brazil);
- 35.295 Adopt measures to promote acceptance and non-discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, particularly through decriminalizing consensual same-sex sexual relations (Chile);
- 35.296 Decriminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults and legalize same-sex marriage (Iceland);
- 35.297 Extend anti-discrimination protections to LGBTQI+ persons and criminalize spousal rape and prosecute its perpetrators to protect survivors of sexual assault (United States of America);
- 35.298 Further strengthen labour rights through reforms that reduce migrant workers' dependency on their employers and ensure that domestic workers' rights are fairly addressed through appropriate revisions to the domestic workers law. This includes by extending social protection benefits to migrant workers, especially domestic workers, the majority of whom are women (Canada);
- 35.299 Work to ensure employer compliance with laws protecting the rights of workers, particularly migrant workers (Australia);
- 35.300 Increase campaigns to raise awareness among migrant workers and their employers to ensure the rights of migrant workers (Armenia);
- 35.301 Consider appropriate reforms in the labour or immigration laws relating to migrant workers and contractual labour (Bangladesh);

- 35.302 **Reform the set of immigration and labour laws that constitute the *kafala* system and ensure that policies and measures protecting foreign workers, including women migrant workers, are fully implemented (Denmark);**
- 35.303 **Ensure the implementation of policies to protect foreign workers, in particular women migrant domestic workers (Ecuador);**
- 35.304 **Ensure that all rights of migrant workers are safeguarded in terms of minimum wage, overtime payment, humane work environment, and the right to create or join a union (Indonesia);**
- 35.305 **Strongly consider establishing and implementing alternative sentencing outside capital punishment and/or other appropriate remedies mechanisms, in serious cases involving migrant workers (Indonesia);**
- 35.306 **Extend all labour rights protections to all migrant workers, including domestic workers, those with irregular status and those on temporary employment contracts (Kenya);**
- 35.307 **Prevent and respond to the crime of human trafficking, including when it results from the *kafala* system of women migrant domestic workers who are at elevated risk of abuse, sexual abuse and de facto deprivation of liberty (Liechtenstein);**
- 35.308 **Extend social protection and health services to migrants to achieve a child-sensitive system nationwide (Luxembourg);**
- 35.309 **Continue efforts to ensure the safety, security and dignity of the migrant workers, including women domestic workers, and protect their rights through institutional and legislative reforms (Nepal);**
- 35.310 **Consider taking further necessary measures to ensure adequate protection of the rights of migrants (Nigeria);**
- 35.311 **Continue to adopt measures to strengthen and improve the rights and protection of migrant workers, including domestic workers, as part of the implementation of the Labour Law and the Domestic Labour Law (Norway);**
- 35.312 **Redouble efforts to close the gaps in quality of and access to education between rural and urban areas and develop programmes focused on the integration of migrant children in education (Peru);**
- 35.313 **Continue its constructive engagement with labour-sending countries to strengthen protection measures for migrant workers, especially those in the most vulnerable sectors, particularly in the areas of access to justice and other remedies (Philippines);**
- 35.314 **Develop a specific policy strategy devoted to ensuring the right to education of migrant children, with a focus on integration measures in public schooling, including through language courses (Portugal);**
- 35.315 **Continue efforts to put in place measures to increase the quality of education, especially in rural areas, with the aim of narrowing the competency gap between rural and urban areas, and to develop a policy for comprehensive inclusion in education for migrant children (State of Palestine);**
- 35.316 **Enhance its efforts to protect migrant workers' rights and ensure that the private sector complies with laws and regulations related to protection of workers' rights (Thailand);**
- 35.317 **Take further steps to ensure access to health services for low-income migrant workers, particularly women in pregnancy (Thailand);**
- 35.318 **Strengthen measures to protect the rights of migrant workers (Uganda);**

35.319 **Develop further measures to increase educational access in rural areas and elaborate policies targeted at migrant children for their inclusive integration (Ukraine);**

35.320 **Ensure that stateless and migrant girls have equal access to education as Emirati nationals (Ecuador);**

35.321 **Adopt measures to guarantee the right to nationality and prevent cases of statelessness, including by easing the process for the newly born children of unwed mothers to get birth certification (Indonesia);**

35.322 **Redouble efforts to ensure that stateless and migrant girls have adequate access to education and educational support programmes on an equitable footing with Emirati nationals (South Sudan);**

35.323 **Increase efforts to implement a fair and transparent process, based on objectively verifiable criteria, for stateless persons to apply for Emirati nationality (Uruguay).**

36. **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.**

III. Voluntary pledges and commitments

37. The United Arab Emirates submitted its fourth periodic report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in June 2022 and its initial report to the Committee against Torture in July 2022. It will also submit its periodic reports on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of the Child to the relevant treaty committees. The United Arab Emirates intends to accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of the United Arab Emirates was headed by the Minister of Community Development, Shamma Sohail Faris Ghanem Al Mazrui, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Ambassador Ahmed Abdulrahman ALJARMAN, Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
- H.E. Afra Rashed Eid AL BASTI, Assistant Secretary General for Parliamentary Communication, Federal National Council;
- H.E. Judge Abdulrahman Murad ALBLOOSHI, Ministry of Justice;
- H.E. Mohammed Saeed AL NUAIMI, Ministry of Climate Change and Environment;
- H.E. Mohammed Ali ALSHEHHI, Ministry of Interior;
- H.E. Saeed Rashed ALHEBSI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International cooperation;
- H.E. Dr. Salem Abdulrahman ALDARMAKI, Ministry of Health and Prevention;
- H.E. Ahmed Ali ALHASHMI, Ministry of Interior;
- H.E. Noora Khaleefa AL SUWAIDI, General Women's Union;
- H.E. Reem Abdulla ALFALASI, Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood;
- H.E. Sara Ibrahim SHOHAIL, Abu Dhabi Center for Sheltering and Humanitarian care – Ewaa;
- H.E. Afra Mahash Saeed ALHAMELI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International cooperation;
- H.E. Shayma Youssef ALAWADHI, Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratization;
- Dr. Mohammed Ebrahim ALMANSOORI, General Women's Union;
- H.E. Abdulwahab Ibrahim ALHOSANI, Ministry of Interior;
- H.E. Nasser ALTAMIMI, UAE Media Council;
- Mrs. Hind Abdelaziz ALOWIS, Presidential Court;
- Dr. Lubna ALSHAALI, Ministry of Health and Prevention;
- Mr. Ahmed Mohammed ALZAABI, Ministry of Education;
- Mr. Ahmed Ali ALYASI, Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratization;
- Ms. Shaikha Khalifa ALSHAMSI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International cooperation;
- Ms. Ohud Mohammed ALSHEHHI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International cooperation;
- Mr. Abdulrahman Ahmed ALTAMIMI, Ministry of Interior;
- Mr. Hussain Saeed ALSHAIKH, Ministry of Community Development;
- Mr. Badir Rashid ALNAQBI, Federal authority for Identity, Citizenship, customs and port security;
- Mr. Fayez Mubarak ALKETBI, Federal authority for Identity, Citizenship, customs and port security;
- Mr. Mohamed Saif ALMAZROUEI, Federal authority for Identity, Citizenship, customs and port security;

- Mr. Abdulrahman jasem ALDHAHERI, Ministry of Interior;
- Mr. Rashed Ebrahim ALNUAIMI, Ministry of Tolerance and Coexistence;
- Mr. Humaid Ali ALBANNAI, Ministry of Interior;
- Mr. Khaled Mohmmmed ALKAABI, Ministry of Interior;
- Mr. Salem Hasan ALSHEHHI, Ministry of Interior;
- Mr. Saeed Ahmed ALMANDOOS, Ministry of Interior;
- Dr. Hawa Yoysif AHMED, Ministry of Interior;
- Dr. Lamyia Ali ALZAROONI, Ministry of Interior;
- Mrs. Asma Yousuf ALAMEERI, Ministry of Interior;
- Mrs. Shamma Mohammed Ali ALBLOOSHI, Ministry of Interior;
- Mrs. Khuloud Hassan ALHAMMADI, Ministry of Community Development;
- Mrs. Moza Saeed ALRAQBANI, Ministry of Community Development;
- Ms. Ayesha Mohd GHAFFARI, Presidential Court;
- Ms. Noor Hamza ABBAS, Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratization;
- Mr. Khalid Abdalla ALHAMMADI, Ministry of Tolerance and Coexistence;
- Mrs. Maitha Ghanim ALMAZROUEI, Abu Dhabi Center for Sheltering and Humanitarian care – Ewaa;
- Mrs. Ayat AL SALMI, UAE Gender Balance Council;
- Ms. Naheda Naim NAKAD, Presidential Court;
- Mrs. Rasha Assem SALEH, Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratization;
- Ms. Marina BERNABEU MENCHON, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International cooperation;
- Lolowa Eissa Ali AL HOMAIDI, General Women’s Union;
- Anoud Yousef Abdul Muhsen ASEERI, General Women’s Union;
- Asma Abdulla Butti Obaid ALSHAMSI, General Women’s Union;
- Kanna Kayed Mubarak ALDHAHERI, General Women’s Union;
- Alia Mohamed Abdelrahim HASSAN, General Women’s Union;
- Bakheeta Bakheet Eisa ALMANSOORI, General Women’s Union;
- Fatema Abdulsamad ALHARMOOZI, General Women’s Union;
- Ateeqa Abdulla Mubark ALMANSOORI, General Women’s Union;
- Mrs. Lubna Qassim Mohamed Yousuf ALBASTAKI, UAE Permanent Mission – Geneva;
- Mr. Khalifa Salem Mohammed Zayed ALMAZROUEI, UAE Permanent Mission – Geneva;
- Mr. Ali Mohammed Ali Bin Aamer ALSHMEILI, UAE Permanent Mission – Geneva;
- Mr. Rashed Hamad Rashed ALNEYADI, UAE Permanent Mission – Geneva;
- Mr. Saeed Ahmed Mohamed ALJARWAN ALSHAMSI, UAE Permanent Mission – Geneva;
- Dr. Abdellatif FAKHFAKH, UAE Permanent Mission – Geneva;
- Mrs. Dana Omar ZAIN EDDIN, UAE Permanent Mission – Geneva;
- Mr. Smaïl KHRIS, UAE Permanent Mission – Geneva;

- Mr. Mohamed Belhassen BEN AMARA, UAE Permanent Mission – Geneva;
 - Mr. Ahmed Juma Alhay ALMARASHDA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International cooperation;
 - Mr. Mohamed Abdulhameed ALHOSANI, Emirates Foundation;
 - Ms. Wafa Eissa ALZAABI, Emirates Red Crescent;
 - Ms. Fatima Shawqi Al Ajeil, The Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood;
 - Ms. Ikhlass M. Sami Istambly, The Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood;
 - Ms. Fatima Saeed Mohammed, The Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood;
 - Ms. Azza Saeed Al Zaabi, The Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood;
 - Ms. Ghaya Saeed Al Ahababi, The Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood;
 - Ms. Aysha Yousif Al Obeidi, The Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood;
 - Ms. Salaamah Saif Alteneigi, The Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood;
 - Ms. Shahad Saeed AlSubousi, The Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood;
 - Mr. Abdulla Bader Alali, The Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood;
 - Mr. Ahmad Salim Al Naqbi, The Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood;
 - Mr. Abdulla Saeed ALHEMEIRI, UAE Mission – Geneva;
 - Shaikha Mowza Tahnoon ALNEHAYAN, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
 - Mr. Abdulla Salem Husain ALI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
 - Ms. Elizabeth Gamila YAFAI, General Women’s Union;
 - Mr. Yousif Mohamed ALOBEIDLI, The Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood;
 - Ms. Wafa Abdulla Amer ALBESHR, The Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood;
 - Mr. Abdulrahman Mohammed ALHEBSI, Ministry of Interior;
 - Mr. Talal Esmail ALYAMMAHI, The Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood;
 - Ms. Salaamah Saif ALTENEIJI, The Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood.
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