



General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 March 2024

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Fifty-sixth session

18 June–12 July 2024

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Saudi Arabia

* 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-fifth session from 22 January to 2 February 2024. The review of Saudi Arabia was held at the 1st meeting, on 22 January 2024. The delegation of Saudi Arabia was headed by the President of the Human Rights Commission, Hala Mazyad Altuwaigri. At its 10th meeting, held on 26 January 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Saudi Arabia.
2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Saudi Arabia: Algeria, Cuba and Kyrgyzstan.
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 Saudi Arabia:
 - (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 Angola, Australia, Belgium, 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 Saudi Arabia 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 Saudi Arabia emphasized the significance of the universal periodic review mechanism of the Human Rights Council, considering it to be a vital tool for enhancing human rights worldwide. Saudi Arabia had actively engaged in the process, submitting national reports on time, establishing effective mechanisms to implement recommendations, involving stakeholders and demonstrating a commitment to the implementation of previous recommendations, with an implementation rate of 85 per cent. Saudi Arabia had prepared thoroughly for the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review, following updated methodologies and a participatory approach involving the Government and civil society.
6. The national report of Saudi Arabia for the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review covered the progress made in the area of human rights from November 2018 to October 2023, in line with international standards and the country's obligations under international conventions. In particular, significant reforms and developments had taken place, driven by the Saudi Vision 2030. The implementation of over 100 reforms, covering the legislative, judicial and executive domains, underscored the commitment of Saudi Arabia to promoting and protecting human rights.
7. Even amid challenges such as the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, Saudi Arabia had continued its reforms, issuing and amending legislation and implementing measures to safeguard human rights. Those efforts highlighted the Government's dedication to advancing human rights through the adoption of best practices.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/45/SAU/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/45/SAU/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/45/SAU/3](#).

8. Saudi Arabia expressed its appreciation for the universal periodic review and considered it a key mechanism for improving human rights in the world. The country's efforts to implement previous recommendations and its preparation of a comprehensive national report for the fourth cycle highlighted its dedication to enhancing human rights within the framework of its development vision. The reforms that Saudi Arabia was carrying out demonstrated its commitment to promoting and protecting human rights despite challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

9. Saudi Arabia highlighted its efforts to strengthen its legal and institutional framework for human rights, in compliance with the objectives of the Saudi Vision 2030. Reforms had included amendments to various laws and regulations, including the Travel Documents Act and the Civil Status Act, to achieve gender equality. Amendments aimed at ensuring equality between men and women in rights and duties had been made to labour law, protection for victims of violence had been enhanced, and the Protection against Abuse Act and Child Protection Act had been harmonized with international standards. The Social Security Act targeted the most vulnerable groups, and the Anti-Harassment Act was aimed at protecting individuals from harassment in various environments.

10. Saudi Arabia had adopted legislation, including the Evidence Act, the Personal Status Act and the Civil Transactions Act, to enhance the integrity of the judicial system. The country had acceded to international conventions such as the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), the Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95), and the Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1964 (No. 120), of the International Labour Organization.

11. Regarding criminal justice, the promulgation of the Juveniles Act marked a historic reform, abolishing the death penalty for juveniles and replacing it with placement in a juvenile home for no longer than 10 years. Measures had been taken to suspend executions of individuals sentenced to death before the promulgation of the Juveniles Act, emphasizing a more humane approach to justice.

12. Efforts to promote a human rights culture included the provision of training programmes and activities, many of which had been conducted in partnership with OHCHR. A framework for integrating human rights values into school curricula had been developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.

13. The delegation stated that Saudi Arabia ensured compulsory education for children aged 6 to 15 and provided free education at all levels, contrary to certain claims. Those initiatives reflected the commitment of Saudi Arabia to promoting and protecting human rights and implementing reforms across various sectors to align with international standards and foster a culture of respect for human rights.

14. Saudi Arabia had launched a human capacity development programme as part of the Saudi Vision 2030, aiming to improve access to education and develop citizens' capabilities from early childhood through lifelong learning. Over 1,000 educational projects had been launched across the country, reaching over 700,000 students. Efforts in the area of education had led to a 3.7 per cent decrease in illiteracy, and Saudi Arabia had been ranked seventh among the Group of 20 countries in a global talent report.

15. Women's rights and empowerment had been a focus of reforms, with over 50 such reforms having been implemented. Measures included legislation to remove obstacles hindering women's rights, such as the requirement that they obtain permission to access services. Strategic goals had been set to increase women's participation in the labour market, and various programmes had been introduced to support women's employment, resulting in significant increases in women's economic participation and representation in senior and middle management positions.

16. The delegation stated that efforts to combat violence against women and girls included amendments to the Protection against Abuse Act, which had doubled the penalties for certain cases of abuse. Saudi Arabia also cooperated with other countries to promote and protect women's rights on the basis of correct Islamic values, highlighting women's status and addressing misconceptions.

17. Regarding children's rights, initiatives such as the Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud initiative to protect children in the cyberworld and the national policy for the prevention of child labour were aimed at creating a safe environment for children and eliminating child labour. The National Strategy for the Family provided for initiatives to promote and protect children's rights.

18. Saudi Arabia prohibited the recruitment and use of children in military actions, as stated in the Child Protection Act issued in 2014. The Act provided for the protection of children from any work that might harm their safety or health or involve them in military conflicts, ensuring that their rights and well-being were safeguarded.

19. The delegation stated that, during the previous cycle, numerous recommendations had been made concerning the rights of persons with disabilities, leading to significant measures aimed at promoting and protecting their rights in Saudi Arabia. Amendments to the Labour Act in July 2019 had introduced a prohibition of discrimination based on disability, while amendments to the Protection against Abuse Act had doubled penalties for abuse against persons with disabilities. An institutional framework, the Authority for the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities, had been established to oversee the rights of that group, including the development of a unified register of persons with disabilities.

20. Those efforts had culminated in the issuance of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act in 2023, ensuring alignment with international standards such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In combating trafficking in persons, Saudi Arabia had implemented a national referral mechanism and had established an independent prosecution service dedicated to trafficking cases. Prevention efforts had been bolstered through capacity-building initiatives in collaboration with international entities such as the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

21. With respect to the right to work and workers' rights, initiatives under the Saudi Vision 2030 were aimed at enhancing the work environment, attracting workers and improving contractual relationships. The launch of an initiative to improve contractual relationships had facilitated worker mobility and had led to the establishment of a unified complaint system, undermining the claims made about the *kafala* system.

22. Regarding the Two Holy Mosques, the delegation underscored that, as highlighted in one of the strategic goals of the Saudi Vision 2030, Saudi Arabia had long prioritized the provision of high-quality services to hajj and umrah pilgrims. Significant achievements included the hosting of over 1.8 million hajj pilgrims and a historic record of 13.5 million umrah pilgrims in 2023.

23. Saudi Arabia had demonstrated a commitment to regional and international cooperation by implementing over 80 per cent of recommendations from the human rights treaty bodies and actively engaging with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council. Efforts were under way to link universal periodic review recommendations with the Sustainable Development Goals.

24. In conclusion, Saudi Arabia remained determined to achieve alignment with international human rights standards within the framework of the Saudi Vision 2030, characterized by swift reforms and historic developments. The universal periodic review was important in enhancing human rights globally, emphasizing cooperation, objective dialogue and the universality of human rights. The delegation of Saudi Arabia stood ready for a constructive dialogue.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

25. During the interactive dialogue, 135 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

26. Türkiye, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria,

Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo and Antigua and Barbuda made statements.⁴

27. In response to questions raised during the interactive dialogue, the delegation of Saudi Arabia stressed that the establishment and functions of the standing committee for preparing reports on behalf of the Kingdom, in particular reports for submission to human rights mechanisms such as the universal periodic review, had been clarified. The committee was staffed with relevant experts and was responsible for drafting reports and collecting information from governmental and non-governmental sources, ensuring comprehensive responses.

28. Regarding international conventions, Saudi Arabia emphasized that regulations underwent continuous review to ensure alignment with conventions that had been ratified. Once ratified, conventions became part of national law, with their provisions holding equal legal value. Any amendments necessary to align domestic law with international obligations were made by royal decree. The delegation underscored the Government's commitment to implementing international conventions that it had ratified.

29. The delegation stated that significant measures had been taken to ensure the well-being and dignity of older persons. The 2020 law contained provisions for older persons, including sanctions for violations, and research initiatives and infrastructure improvements for accessibility were carried out. Collaboration among relevant ministries and agencies, as well as educational programmes introduced for those working with older persons, underscored the commitment to their welfare.

30. With regard to the protection of children from violence, comprehensive frameworks and legal measures had been established, with the amended law of 2020 providing safeguards against neglect, abuse and discrimination. Shelters and protection centres had been established nationwide, along with hotlines for reporting incidents. Preventive, protective and treatment programmes had been adopted to address the psychological impact on children, as had protocols to enhance collaboration among relevant agencies.

31. Efforts to develop a national human rights database were under way, coordinated by the Human Rights Commission in collaboration with stakeholders. Comprehensive indicators would measure progress, providing a basis for annual human rights reports. Furthermore, the delegation stressed that Saudi Arabia ensured the rule of law and the right to a fair trial, guaranteeing legal protections and the independence of the judiciary.

32. In terms of ratifying international conventions and withdrawing reservations thereto, Saudi Arabia had made important steps forward, becoming a party to various protocols and conventions. Reservations were continuously reviewed to ensure the optimal implementation of conventions in accordance with international law.

33. Saudi Arabia reaffirmed its unwavering commitment to implementing international human rights conventions and treaties, ensuring full respect for international humanitarian and human rights law. The country implemented strong measures against perpetrators of

⁴ See <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k1q/k1q9kuguv>.

human rights violations, including transnational crimes such as drug trafficking. Furthermore, Saudi Arabia cooperated with international organizations such as the International Organization for Migration to monitor borders and uphold the rights of migrants. Training programmes for members of the security services were aimed at enhancing their capabilities in combating transnational crime.

34. Regarding the death penalty and corporal punishment, the delegation stated that Saudi Arabia acted in compliance with legal norms and standards. The death penalty was reserved for extreme cases of serious crimes, with extensive legal safeguards in place. Legislation prohibited the death penalty for minors, ensuring their protection and rehabilitation. Corporal punishment, including whipping, had been abolished and replaced with alternative sanctions, including fines.

35. Freedom of expression and opinion were guaranteed rights in the Basic Law of Saudi Arabia. While those rights were respected, temporary measures might have to be imposed to maintain public order and respect for human rights. The commission for the freedom of online expression emphasized respect for differing opinions and provided avenues for redress in case of the infringement of online freedom of expression.

36. The delegation stated that the Saudi Vision 2030 had enabled the emergence of numerous associations and organizations. Charitable organizations had received support for their work, focusing on areas such as children's rights, education and social services. Volunteering opportunities for young people contributed to social cohesion and community development.

37. In terms of protecting the rights of foreign workers, the delegation stated that the Government had enacted ministerial decrees to combat trafficking in persons and ensure equal pay and fair treatment. Workers had the right to change employers under certain conditions, and mechanisms were in place for addressing labour disputes. The Human Rights Commission conducted awareness-raising activities and training workshops on international conventions and human rights principles for stakeholders across various sectors.

38. The Personal Status Act, adopted in 2022, regulated family matters in accordance with the Islamic sharia, aiming to preserve family unity and protect the rights of all family members. Its provisions addressed issues such as custody of children, divorce and financial support, ensuring equality and dignity for both spouses.

39. The commitment of Saudi Arabia to upholding human rights and promoting social justice was evident in its comprehensive legal framework, stringent measures against violations and ongoing efforts to raise awareness and enhance capacities across sectors.

40. In conclusion, Saudi Arabia expressed its gratitude to the President of the Human Rights Council and Member States for their substantive recommendations, pledging to implement those that were supported by the Government. The delegation stressed that over 100 reforms relating to human rights had been achieved within a short period.

41. The delegation stated that the Saudi Vision 2030 extended to human rights, as evidenced by the establishment of a robust legal and institutional framework, the development of the judicial system and the alignment of practices with laws, enhancing implementation measures.

42. Saudi Arabia reaffirmed its commitment to cooperating with the mechanism of the universal periodic review and the Human Rights Council, expecting them to fulfil their roles as mandated.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

43.1 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Second Optional Protocol, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Croatia);**

- 43.2 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Second Optional Protocol (Estonia);**
- 43.3 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Botswana) (Canada) (Ecuador);**
- 43.4 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 43.5 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Lesotho) (Luxembourg) (Portugal);**
- 43.6 **Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Italy);**
- 43.7 **Consider accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (El Salvador);**
- 43.8 **Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Finland);**
- 43.9 **Consider acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ukraine);**
- 43.10 **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 (Chile) (Switzerland);**
- 43.11 **Sign and ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain);**
- 43.12 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (New Zealand);**
- 43.13 **Accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights without reservations (Germany);**
- 43.14 **Continue its deliberations on becoming a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Thailand);**
- 43.15 **Continue exploring possibilities to strengthen its efforts to protect human rights by ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Japan);**
- 43.16 **Accelerate efforts towards ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Bahamas);**
- 43.17 **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Cyprus); Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mongolia); Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other international human rights instruments (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 43.18 **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (France);**

- 43.19 Consider signing the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Antigua and Barbuda);
- 43.20 Consider acceding to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Iraq);
- 43.21 Consider signing the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in preparation for its ratification (Dominican Republic);
- 43.22 Ratify 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 (Madagascar);
- 43.23 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Croatia) (France) (Liechtenstein);
- 43.24 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Argentina);
- 43.25 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 43.26 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);
- 43.27 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);
- 43.28 Consider the possibility of acceding to further international human rights conventions (Turkmenistan);
- 43.29 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 43.30 Ratify 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 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Mexico);
- 43.31 Increase efforts to adopt and implement national legislation that guarantees the rights of all migrant workers (Uruguay);
- 43.32 Strengthen the protection of the human rights of migrant workers by intensifying the monitoring of their working conditions and applying penalties where any violations are detected (Zambia);
- 43.33 Consider issuing a standing invitation for country visits by United Nations special procedure mandate holders (Zambia);
- 43.34 Accord gradually greater protection to migrant workers (Bangladesh);
- 43.35 Continue strengthening social protection coverage for migrant workers (Bhutan);
- 43.36 Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 43.37 Accede to relevant human rights instruments (Czechia);
- 43.38 Lift the reservations to article 20 and article 30 (1) of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);

- 43.39 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France);**
- 43.40 **Increase efforts to achieve ratification of those international instruments to which Saudi Arabia is not yet a party (Honduras);**
- 43.41 **Withdraw all reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Iceland);**
- 43.42 **Consider ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);**
- 43.43 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Liechtenstein);**
- 43.44 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Malawi);**
- 43.45 **Consider acceding to further international conventions on human rights (Maldives);**
- 43.46 **Continue implementing treaty body recommendations that fall within the scope of Saudi Arabia's obligations (Maldives);**
- 43.47 **Continue taking necessary measures to domesticate and implement the human rights treaties to which it is a party (Mauritius);**
- 43.48 **Ratify the core human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party (Paraguay);**
- 43.49 **Make efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Republic of Korea);**
- 43.50 **Strengthen legal protections to reduce the vulnerability of migrant workers (Republic of Korea);**
- 43.51 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (Rwanda);**
- 43.52 **Accelerate its studies on acceding to the core human rights treaties, including the two international covenants (South Sudan);**
- 43.53 **Consider acceding to the International Labour Organization conventions to which Saudi Arabia has not yet become a party, especially those consistent with its national legislation (Tunisia);**
- 43.54 **Strengthen cooperation with international organizations to realize the objectives contained in the memorandums of understanding concluded with them (Tunisia);**
- 43.55 **Continue cooperation with States and international organizations on initiatives in the field of human rights, such as the initiative of His Royal Highness Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud to protect children in the cyberworld and the Green Middle East and Green Saudi Arabia initiatives (Kuwait);**
- 43.56 **Consider submitting a midterm report on the measures taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to implement the fourth universal periodic review cycle's recommendations (Uzbekistan);**
- 43.57 **Consider submitting all outstanding reports to the treaty bodies and respond to long-standing requests for visits by the special procedures (Sierra Leone);**
- 43.58 **Consider extending a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Bahamas);**
- 43.59 **Consider extending a standing invitation to all the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);**

- 43.60 **Extend a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Mexico);**
- 43.61 **Strengthen cooperation with United Nations special procedure mandate holders, including through issuing a standing invitation (Mongolia);**
- 43.62 **Accept requests for visits from special procedure mandate holders and consider open and standing invitations to them (Paraguay);**
- 43.63 **Extend a standing invitation to all the United Nations human rights special procedures and accept pending requests by the special procedures (Botswana);**
- 43.64 **Consider inviting the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council to visit the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Kazakhstan);**
- 43.65 **Refrain from reprisals against human rights defenders for interactions with United Nations human rights mechanisms (Belgium);**
- 43.66 **Continue to implement the recommendations of the treaty monitoring bodies that fall within the scope of the obligations of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Dominican Republic);**
- 43.67 **Continue to engage with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and implement all its recommendations on remaining issues, including on abolishing the male guardianship system (Finland);**
- 43.68 **Grant unhindered access to the United Nations special procedures (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 43.69 **Continue the implementation of national plans and policies that are designed to promote and protect human rights in the country (Tajikistan);**
- 43.70 **Adopt national plans that contribute to promoting and protecting human rights across all sectors (Kazakhstan);**
- 43.71 **Finalize the adoption of the national strategy for human rights (Kenya);**
- 43.72 **Take steps to ensure that the national Human Rights Commission fully complies with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Chile); Take steps towards establishing a national human rights institution that complies with the Paris Principles (Timor-Leste);**
- 43.73 **Continue efforts to ensure the independence and efficacy of the national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);**
- 43.74 **Consider establishing a national human rights institution that complies with the Paris Principles and adopting a national human rights action plan (Rwanda);**
- 43.75 **Continue the efforts of the national Human Rights Commission to develop national indicators to measure the progress achieved in promoting and protecting human rights (Egypt);**
- 43.76 **Continue efforts to strengthen the Human Rights Commission and enhance its performance (Qatar);**
- 43.77 **Support civil society institutions and empower them to play their vital role in promoting and protecting human rights (Greece);**
- 43.78 **Continue to support and protect the rights of socially vulnerable groups, such as children, women, persons with disabilities and older persons (Russian Federation);**

- 43.79 Continue developing a national database on human rights and building up national indicators to reflect the progress made in the field of human rights (United Arab Emirates);
- 43.80 Continue to work on the creation of a national human rights database to develop indicators that reflect progress made in the field of human rights (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 43.81 Continue developing a national database of human rights indicators to reflect the progress made in the field of human rights (Kyrgyzstan);
- 43.82 Work, in cooperation with OHCHR, to build an integrated database of national human rights indicators (Morocco);
- 43.83 Build on progress in linking universal periodic review recommendations with the Sustainable Development Goals and take that into account in the presentation of national voluntary reports (Lebanon);
- 43.84 Consider submitting a midterm report on the measures taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the implementation of the recommendations of the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review (Djibouti);
- 43.85 Strengthen the standing committee for drafting reports as a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 43.86 Continue the good practice represented by prohibiting gender-based discrimination regarding equal pay for work of equal value (United Arab Emirates);
- 43.87 Establish an observatory for the continuous evaluation of compliance regarding the implementation of measures taken in favour of equal pay between men and women (Comoros);
- 43.88 Continue efforts to guarantee gender equality in both law and practice, following the amendment of the travel document system, which ensures that women have equal rights to obtain such travel documents (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 43.89 Continue to ensure effective steps for making gender equality a reality in all operations and services, including cultural, sporting and recreational activities (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 43.90 Strengthen efforts to ensure the rights of women, workers and persons with disabilities (El Salvador);
- 43.91 Continue the national policy to promote equal opportunities and treatment in employment and occupation (Oman);
- 43.92 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty for all cases, while taking steps to abolish the death penalty (Canada); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Costa Rica) (Denmark) (Finland) (Mexico) (Spain); Declare an official moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its future abolition (Ghana) (Norway) (Paraguay) (Portugal); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition, in particular for minors (Liechtenstein) (Luxembourg);
- 43.93 Declare a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition and expressly prohibit the sentencing of minors to the death penalty, as previously recommended (Argentina);
- 43.94 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition, in particular for minors (Liechtenstein) (Luxembourg);
- 43.95 Consider establishing a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with the aim of working towards its total abolition (Cyprus);
- 43.96 Consider a moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Colombia);

- 43.97 **Adopt the necessary measures with a view to establishing a moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Uruguay);**
- 43.98 **Place an immediate moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition and commute existing death sentences (Ireland);**
- 43.99 **Continue efforts to fully abolish the death penalty (Cabo Verde);**
- 43.100 **Implement policy reforms with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Ecuador);**
- 43.101 **Place an absolute ban on death sentences, including immediately against persons below the age of 18 at the time when the offence was committed (New Zealand);**
- 43.102 **Consider introducing a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Timor-Leste);**
- 43.103 **Abolish the death penalty and replace it with a just and proportionate punishment, in accordance with international human rights standards (Togo);**
- 43.104 **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);**
- 43.105 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Nepal);**
- 43.106 **Reduce the number of offences punishable by death, ensure their inapplicability to persons under 18 years of age and encourage a public debate on their eventual abolition (Chile);**
- 43.107 **Reduce the number of crimes punishable by death and limit them to the most serious crimes under international law, including by formalizing a moratorium on the use of the death penalty for drug-related offences (Switzerland);**
- 43.108 **Abolish the death penalty for drug-related offences, in compliance with the obligation to ensure its limitation to the most serious crimes as defined under international law (Belgium);**
- 43.109 **Abolish the death penalty or at the very least limit it to the most serious crimes while applying a narrow definition of terrorism and abolishing it for all juvenile offenders (Germany);**
- 43.110 **Forgo the application of the death penalty or at least restrict it to the most serious crimes and completely ban the execution of minors and of adults who committed crimes when they were minors (Italy);**
- 43.111 **Abolish the death penalty for minors (Czechia);**
- 43.112 **Restrict the use of the Specialized Criminal Court to cases that are appropriately defined as terrorism and permit journalists and diplomats to routinely monitor such trials (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 43.113 **Strengthen enforcement mechanisms in cases of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Spain);**
- 43.114 **Include the crime of torture, as defined in article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, in the country's penal provisions (Togo);**
- 43.115 **Independently and effectively investigate allegations of torture and ill-treatment and ensure the implementation of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Costa Rica);**

- 43.116 **Release all demonstrators, human rights defenders and journalists detained for exercising their freedom of expression (Luxembourg);**
- 43.117 **Repeal travel bans for human rights defenders who have completed their prison sentences (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 43.118 **Ensure a safe and enabling environment for all human rights defenders and journalists, in particular for women human rights defenders (Norway);**
- 43.119 **Amend anti-cybercrime and anti-terrorism legislation to define terrorism in line with international human rights norms and ensure that the interpretation and application of the definition of counter-terrorism operations are consistent with human rights, particularly freedom of expression (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 43.120 **Amend the anti-cybercrime and counter-terrorism laws and utilize prosecutorial discretion to ensure that expression, including criticism of the Government, is not criminalized (United States of America);**
- 43.121 **Bring its laws into line with international human rights standards by amending the definition of terrorism in counter-terrorism legislation, publishing the planned new penal code and ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Austria);**
- 43.122 **Amend the definition of terrorism enshrined in the counter-terrorism law in line with international human rights standards to ensure that the exercise of the right to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association is not criminalized (Belgium);**
- 43.123 **Review the definition of terrorism in line with international standards, including through the amendment of anti-cybercrime and counter-terrorism legislation to ensure that the use of social media for peaceful expression is not criminalized (New Zealand);**
- 43.124 **Ensure that counter-terrorism legislation complies with international human rights standards so as not to criminalize the peaceful exercise of freedom of expression, assembly and association (Norway);**
- 43.125 **Continue efforts to combat extremism and terrorism and exchange best practices with other States in this domain (Bahrain);**
- 43.126 **Continue efforts to support the work of the Global Center for Countering Extremist Ideology (Jordan);**
- 43.127 **Continue efforts to combat terrorism and spread tolerance, coexistence and rejection of hatred and extremism (Kazakhstan);**
- 43.128 **Continue efforts to combat extremist and terrorist ideology through the Global Center for Combating Extremist Ideology (South Sudan);**
- 43.129 **Continue its cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to protect its citizens against the grave threat presented by transnational crimes, including the world drug problem (Singapore);**
- 43.130 **Continue efforts to share its successful experience in combating corruption, which undermines the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (Yemen);**
- 43.131 **Continue supporting the efforts of the national commission to combat corruption (Bahrain);**
- 43.132 **Continue efforts to develop human rights indicators in the country (China);**
- 43.133 **Continue efforts to spread the culture of volunteer work at the national level (Egypt);**

- 43.134 **Continue good practices in favour of economic reforms (Gabon);**
- 43.135 **Create an enabling environment for international and local human rights non-governmental organizations, allowing them to register and ensuring that they can carry out their work in the country without fear of reprisals (Switzerland);**
- 43.136 **Develop a comprehensive national human rights database to track and showcase progress (Antigua and Barbuda);**
- 43.137 **Reform criminal courts to ensure that they conduct fair trials for all defendants, issue fair sentences for crimes based on guidelines, publish court records and protect defendants from arbitrary detention and ill-treatment (United States of America);**
- 43.138 **Implement ongoing legal reforms to improve judicial transparency and prevent indefinite detention (Australia);**
- 43.139 **Guarantee due process and ensure that the law enforcement system is not abused to harass individuals (Czechia);**
- 43.140 **Take measures to strengthen the administration of justice on an independent and impartial basis and the fight against impunity (Honduras);**
- 43.141 **Take steps to promulgate the reform of the penal code and other legislative measures in order to strengthen the rights of defendants (Sweden);**
- 43.142 **Include in national legislation a definition of torture in accordance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Cuba);**
- 43.143 **Enhance its efforts to promote freedom of opinion and expression, both online and offline, in accordance with international human rights law (Ghana);**
- 43.144 **Take meaningful steps to ensure the right to freedom of expression (Republic of Korea);**
- 43.145 **Adopt legislation to guarantee the right to freedom of expression, both online and offline, in line with international human rights law (Liechtenstein);**
- 43.146 **Adopt legislation to guarantee the rights to freedom of opinion, expression, peaceful assembly and association, including protection for journalists, human rights defenders and civil society, in accordance with international human rights law and relevant international human rights standards (Ireland); Amend the existing legal framework to guarantee the right to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association in line with international standards (Germany);**
- 43.147 **Adopt the measures necessary to guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, opinion, belief and association in accordance with international human rights law (Ukraine); Adopt legislation to guarantee the right to freedom of opinion and expression, both online and offline, in accordance with international human rights law (Montenegro); Adopt legislation to guarantee freedom of expression, both online and offline (Denmark);**
- 43.148 **Amend the Basic Law, the counter-terrorism law of 2017 and the Anti-Cybercrime Act to bring them into line with international standards on the right to freedom of expression (Switzerland);**
- 43.149 **Harmonize domestic legislation with international standards to protect, without exception, the freedoms of assembly, association and expression (Costa Rica);**
- 43.150 **Abolish restrictions on the right to freedom of association, peaceful assembly and freedom of expression and bring relevant legislation into line with international standards (Czechia);**

- 43.151 **Review cybercrime and counter-terrorism laws with a view to improving transparency in their application for non-violent crimes, such as in cases regarding freedom of expression online (Canada);**
- 43.152 **Take meaningful steps to ensure that human rights defenders, civil society activists, journalists and media workers can freely and fully exercise their rights to freedom of expression and opinion, both offline and online, without fear of harassment, intimidation or reprisals (Estonia);**
- 43.153 **Take measures to ensure that journalists and human rights defenders can exercise their right to freedom of opinion and expression (Greece);**
- 43.154 **Significantly increase efforts to effectively guarantee freedom of opinion and expression and safeguard the activity of human rights defenders and journalists (Italy);**
- 43.155 **Continue its efforts to provide more space to civil society, which has resulted in a significant increase in the number of civil society institutions (Cambodia);**
- 43.156 **Redouble efforts to promote and protect the role of civil society (Dominican Republic);**
- 43.157 **Promote a safe environment for civil society, through legal and administrative measures (Ecuador);**
- 43.158 **Consider amending the Child Protection Act to abolish the exceptions to the prohibition of marriage for persons under the age of 18 (Zambia);**
- 43.159 **Prohibit child and forced marriage under any circumstances and establish the minimum age for marriage at 18 years, for both sexes (Costa Rica);**
- 43.160 **Take measures to fight discrimination against women in family matters, including in decisions related to children, and to eliminate violence against women by, among other initiatives, adopting legislation criminalizing all forms of violence, particularly domestic violence (Brazil);**
- 43.161 **Amend the Citizenship Act to enable Saudi women to transfer their nationality to their children and spouses, on an equal basis with men (Cyprus);**
- 43.162 **Repeal all provisions in the Personal Status Act that discriminate against women and girls, including in marriage, divorce and custody (Iceland);**
- 43.163 **Criminalize marital rape (Iceland);**
- 43.164 **Abolish the male guardianship system (Iceland);**
- 43.165 **Continue implementing the family strategy to ensure the promotion of family rights and family cohesion (Egypt);**
- 43.166 **Continue to provide comprehensive support for the institution of the family (Russian Federation);**
- 43.167 **Continue to ensure respect by the competent authorities for family law in order to safeguard the rights of women, children and the family (Senegal);**
- 43.168 **Ensure the compliance of the relevant authorities with family law in order to preserve the rights of women, children and family (South Sudan);**
- 43.169 **Enact laws and strengthen national capacity aimed at protecting migrant workers' rights and combating human trafficking (Brazil);**
- 43.170 **Continue strengthening efforts to combat human trafficking (Malaysia);**
- 43.171 **Step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Niger);**
- 43.172 **Strengthen efforts to combat human trafficking through effective implementation of the national plan, improve the operationalization of national**

referral mechanisms and enhance assistance to and the protection of victims (Thailand);

43.173 Continue the National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (Oman);

43.174 Continue the work of the national plan to combat trafficking in persons and the national referral mechanism for trafficking victims launched in August 2020 (Sri Lanka);

43.175 Continue addressing human trafficking by strengthening early detection and preventive measures on irregular migration (Indonesia);

43.176 Continue efforts to combat and protect against trafficking in persons, including by effectively implementing the mechanisms of the national assistance system for victims of trafficking (Kyrgyzstan);

43.177 Increase efforts to prosecute human trafficking offences and seek appropriate penalties for convicted traffickers (Lesotho);

43.178 Continue the implementation of the national policy to promote equal opportunities and equal treatment in employment and the professions in the Kingdom (Zimbabwe);

43.179 Strengthen the capacity of labour inspectors to monitor working conditions in workplaces and identify violations of labour rights (Belarus);

43.180 Continue to strengthen efforts to ensure equal pay for men and women for work of equal value (Burkina Faso);

43.181 Pursue national policies that, combined, guarantee human rights, in particular the national policy and the national plan of action to prevent child labour, as well as the national policy to promote equal opportunities and equal treatment in employment and the professions (Cuba);

43.182 Continue to strengthen efforts to safeguard the rights of workers, cognizant of the over 1 million supervisory visits to offices and companies recruiting expatriates (Gambia);

43.183 Continue steps to give workers and their families access to remedies (Islamic Republic of Iran);

43.184 Continue efforts to incorporate domestic workers into labour law and establish a minimum wage for all migrant workers (Kenya);

43.185 Further improve the labour market environment and increase employment rates (Niger);

43.186 Continue implementing policies to increase the participation of women in the labour force (Singapore);

43.187 Continue efforts to implement human rights principles and standards in the field of work (Sudan);

43.188 Take measures to ensure the effective implementation of the policy on eliminating and preventing child labour (Bhutan);

43.189 Enhance national capacity to ensure the activation of the national policy to further promote equal opportunities and equal treatment in employment and the professions (Cambodia);

43.190 Strengthen measures to combat gender disparities, especially in relation to employment, the pay gap and access to education (Colombia);

43.191 Strive further to ban child labour as part of the national action plan for the prevention of child labour (Eritrea);

43.192 Continue efforts to build the capacities of labour inspectors (Mauritania);

- 43.193 **Take concrete steps to improve labour market conditions and increase employment rates (Sierra Leone);**
- 43.194 **Continue enhancing and implementing national policies and action plans that prevent child labour and promoting equal opportunities and treatment in employment and access to professional skills (Somalia);**
- 43.195 **Strengthen the rights of foreign workers and combat human trafficking and forced labour through the removal of exit visa requirements for foreign workers (Australia);**
- 43.196 **Enhance efforts to improve the labour market environment and increase employment rates (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 43.197 **Implement effectively the newly adopted regulation on domestic workers (Philippines);**
- 43.198 **Continue to implement the national policy to encourage equal opportunities and equal treatment in employment and occupation in Saudi Arabia (Qatar);**
- 43.199 **Bolster efforts to create a safe work environment in private sector establishments, where respect for all prevails, and adopt measures of protection from harassment in the workplace (South Sudan);**
- 43.200 **Continue work on labour reforms, including efforts to promote and ensure the rights of domestic workers (Sweden);**
- 43.201 **Continue the reform of labour law to include domestic workers (France);**
- 43.202 **Strengthen national social insurance protections, including by developing a social insurance scheme for maternity, with a view to creating a more enabling environment for increased female participation in the labour market (Bahamas);**
- 43.203 **Coordinate policies to move towards a comprehensive social protection system with a systemic approach, which ensures an adequate standard of living without discrimination (Paraguay);**
- 43.204 **Continue developing the Kingdom's good practices regarding gender pay equality (Pakistan);**
- 43.205 **Continue efforts to provide citizens with permanent housing and share best practices in this area (Belarus);**
- 43.206 **Keep on eradicating poverty in rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 43.207 **Continue to make efforts to reduce the mortality rate among mothers and infants and enhance the health-care services provided to them (Bangladesh);**
- 43.208 **Continue efforts to enhance services provided to mothers and infants and to monitor their health during pregnancy and after birth (Ethiopia);**
- 43.209 **Continue efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality and enhance the health services provided to them (Morocco);**
- 43.210 **Continue to make progress in women's health indicators (State of Palestine);**
- 43.211 **Continue the progress in women's health indicators (Sudan);**
- 43.212 **Continue efforts to spread and raise human rights culture through integrating it into school curricula (Uzbekistan);**
- 43.213 **Continue efforts to disseminate and elevate the culture of human rights by integrating it into school curricula (Cuba);**
- 43.214 **Continue efforts to disseminate a human rights culture through awareness-raising and integration into school curricula (Somalia);**

- 43.215 Continue efforts to integrate human rights education into the national curriculum (Viet Nam);
- 43.216 Continue efforts to integrate human rights education into school curricula and the ongoing work of ensuring education for all under the Saudi Vision 2030 (Sri Lanka);
- 43.217 Intensify efforts to develop human rights education programmes (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 43.218 Strengthen the focus of the education curriculum to include respect for human rights (Zimbabwe);
- 43.219 Pursue and strengthen educational initiatives aimed at integrating human rights, especially children's rights, into school curricula and teacher training programmes (Qatar);
- 43.220 Continue its efforts to increase awareness, education and training on human rights (Algeria);
- 43.221 Provide further human rights education to relevant stakeholders, including young persons, law enforcement officers and judges (Thailand);
- 43.222 Adopt inclusive pedagogical practices that guarantee equal opportunities for students as well as those living with disabilities (Burundi);
- 43.223 Continue efforts to activate a human capability development programme to contribute to the improvement of the quality and outcome of education in accordance with the needs of the labour market (China);
- 43.224 Continue efforts to activate the human capacity development programme, which will contribute to improving the quality of education and its outcomes in line with the needs of the labour market (State of Palestine);
- 43.225 Continue to develop and implement human capacity-building programmes, including by developing an integrated educational itinerary, improving equality of educational opportunity and enhancing the outcomes of basic education (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 43.226 Continue efforts to ensure access to quality education and free education for all (Djibouti);
- 43.227 Continue efforts to provide equal and free educational opportunities for all (Iraq);
- 43.228 Continue efforts to promote the right to education, particularly for students from lower-income and disadvantaged groups (Malaysia);
- 43.229 Continue efforts to decrease school dropout rates for children (Gabon);
- 43.230 Continue initiatives to improve the quality of education, teacher training and skills development for the labour force (India);
- 43.231 Redouble efforts to promote cultural engagement (Congo);
- 43.232 Invest in international sporting events hosted by the Kingdom to spread the culture of human rights (Jordan);
- 43.233 Continue its great efforts to facilitate and host pilgrims undertaking visits to the Two Holy Mosques for hajj and umrah (Pakistan);
- 43.234 Continue further promoting and fulfilling the right to development at the national and international levels (Azerbaijan);
- 43.235 Continue efforts to promote development regionally and internationally (Bahrain);
- 43.236 Accelerate national efforts to implement measures and programmes to achieve the Saudi Vision 2030 goals (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

- 43.237 Continue its successful experience in linking the recommendations of the universal periodic review to the Sustainable Development Goals and take this into account when presenting voluntary national reviews (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 43.238 Continue achieving the goals of the Saudi Vision 2030 and linking them to the Sustainable Development Goals, which are included in the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development of the United Nations (Tajikistan);
- 43.239 Continue its significant efforts to amicably resolve disputes and support humanitarian issues (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 43.240 Continue best practices aimed at addressing the potential impact of economic reforms (Pakistan);
- 43.241 Continue the expansion of efforts in dispute resolution and humanitarian aid (Gambia);
- 43.242 Continue the significant efforts made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the field of relief, humanitarian and development aid, notably through the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (Morocco);
- 43.243 Continue the significant humanitarian, relief and development efforts undertaken by the Kingdom in all fields (Kuwait);
- 43.244 Share its pioneering experience in providing humanitarian aid through digital platforms, such as the Ehsan or Shefa platforms (Jordan);
- 43.245 Continue efforts in the field of women's empowerment, particularly in education, labour, culture and sports (Türkiye);
- 43.246 Continue efforts to empower women and promote gender equality (Tunisia);
- 43.247 Continue taking efforts to further increase the percentage of women in senior management positions and in the workforce (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 43.248 Continue efforts to ensure the empowerment and economic involvement of women in the labour market (Azerbaijan);
- 43.249 Continue enhancing programmes aimed at promoting the empowerment and economic involvement of women in the labour market (Brunei Darussalam);
- 43.250 Continue to advance women's participation in economic life, the labour market and political life and their representation in decision-making positions (Burundi);
- 43.251 Continue to increase women's engagement in public life, as well as their representation in decision-making entities, while removing obstacles to their access thereto (Cameroon);
- 43.252 Continue to take measures for women's empowerment and their increased participation in education, labour, culture and sports (India);
- 43.253 Continue to take further steps to promote women's rights by ensuring greater participation by women in the labour market (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 43.254 Continue efforts to empower women as partners in national development (Mauritania);
- 43.255 Continue efforts to empower women and enhance gender equality (Malawi);
- 43.256 Strengthen national mechanisms to protect the rights of women, especially their effective participation in decision-making (Uganda);

- 43.257 Further strengthen the national legal framework, in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, to eliminate domestic violence (Cameroon);
- 43.258 Conduct a legislative review to ensure compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Canada);
- 43.259 Harmonize nationality laws with the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Colombia);
- 43.260 Continue work towards strengthening the national framework for ensuring gender equality and the protection of women's rights (Georgia);
- 43.261 Further strengthen the role of women in society, expand girls' education and further integrate women into the workforce (Germany);
- 43.262 Maximize the gains made in the field of women's rights (Iraq);
- 43.263 Take further actions to ensure women's rights and participation in society, including for women with disabilities (Japan);
- 43.264 Take the necessary steps to achieve gender equality and monitor women's engagement in the development sphere (Kenya);
- 43.265 Conduct a review of domestic legislation for compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women obligations (New Zealand);
- 43.266 Continue to promote gender equality (Russian Federation);
- 43.267 Continue to monitor women's participation in development through the National Observatory for Women and take measures to achieve gender equality in this regard (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 43.268 Continue developing actions that safeguard the rights of women, adolescents and girls, especially through the abolition of the male guardianship system and the law on disobedience (Uruguay);
- 43.269 Abolish the remaining privileges of male guardianship that still impede the progress, empowerment and equality of women in Saudi society (Austria);
- 43.270 Promote the role of civil society institutions in the elimination of violence against women and girls (Bangladesh);
- 43.271 Take the necessary measures to promote gender equality and eradicate violence against women and girls, ensuring their right to participate in public affairs, the right to health, including sexual and reproductive health, and the right to education, among others (Costa Rica);
- 43.272 Further strengthen efforts to improve the status of women and their equal treatment (Italy);
- 43.273 Abolish the male guardianship system and all laws that discriminate against women (Luxembourg);
- 43.274 Pursue reforms to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, particularly through the abolition of the male guardianship system (Mexico);
- 43.275 Eliminate the "male guardianship" system in order to strengthen women's rights (Chile);
- 43.276 Step up efforts to expand the participation of women in public life, particularly in the judiciary and law enforcement and security sectors (Philippines);
- 43.277 Continue work to improve women's rights, in particular by amending nationality laws so that they apply equally to men and women (Sierra Leone);

- 43.278 **Address the remaining legal restrictions on women and girls in order to ensure their human rights and continue whole-of-society efforts to promote a change in attitude towards the position of women (Sweden);**
- 43.279 **Monitor women's engagement in development, through the National Observatory for Women, and take steps to achieve gender equality in this regard (Chad);**
- 43.280 **Strengthen the legal framework in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in order to eliminate gender-based violence and domestic violence against women and girls (Ukraine);**
- 43.281 **Strengthen the legal framework to eliminate gender-based violence and domestic violence against women and girls, in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Montenegro);**
- 43.282 **Step up its efforts to eliminate gender-based violence and domestic violence against women and girls (Greece);**
- 43.283 **Continue its efforts to eliminate gender-based violence (Bhutan);**
- 43.284 **Implement existing law and strengthen legislative and operational measures for the protection of women and children from violence and for the improvement of the protection system for victims of gender-based violence (Cabo Verde);**
- 43.285 **Implement necessary legislative reforms to eradicate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Slovenia);**
- 43.286 **Guarantee further access to remedies for victims of domestic violence through awareness-raising (Viet Nam);**
- 43.287 **Promote greater awareness of access to remedies for victims of domestic violence (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 43.288 **Strengthen awareness for victims of domestic violence about access to remedies (Djibouti);**
- 43.289 **Further promote and protect the rights of victims of domestic violence, including, but not limited to, by spreading awareness of access to remedies (Indonesia);**
- 43.290 **Increase awareness about available remedies for victims of domestic violence (Antigua and Barbuda);**
- 43.291 **Continue efforts to protect women and children from violence and exploitation in all their forms (Algeria);**
- 43.292 **Establish programmes to combat all forms of violence against women and girls, including female domestic workers (Ecuador);**
- 43.293 **Adopt legislation criminalizing all forms of violence against women and children (Estonia);**
- 43.294 **Enforce existing laws and adopt legislation criminalizing all forms of violence against women (Liechtenstein);**
- 43.295 **Take measures to enforce existing laws and adopt legislation criminalizing all forms of violence against women (Sri Lanka);**
- 43.296 **Take the necessary measures to protect women and girls from all forms of violence (Mongolia);**
- 43.297 **Continue efforts to ensure that perpetrators of sexual violence against women and girls are punished (Lesotho);**

- 43.298 **Intensify efforts to prevent and punish all forms of gender-based violence, not limited to physical abuse (Paraguay);**
- 43.299 **Redouble efforts to approve laws that criminalize all forms of violence against women as well as to promote mechanisms, at the disposal of health, judicial and executive authorities, to provide care to the victims of gender-based violence, particularly women in situations of vulnerability (Peru);**
- 43.300 **Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence and improve complaint and reporting mechanisms in this context, especially for women migrant workers (Portugal);**
- 43.301 **Review legislation and policies with a view to eliminating discrimination against women and gender-based violence (Timor-Leste);**
- 43.302 **Intensify efforts to raise awareness of and strengthen national capacity to implement the recently amended law on protection against abuse (Madagascar);**
- 43.303 **Boost the role of community associations in combating violence against women and girls (Lebanon);**
- 43.304 **Expand the Juveniles Act to include all crimes and thoroughly and transparently investigate any concerns regarding individuals who may have been minors at the time of their alleged crimes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 43.305 **Continue cooperation with Member States to activate the initiative for the protection of children online (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 43.306 **Uphold the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including the obligation not to impose the death penalty for offences committed by persons under 18 (Australia);**
- 43.307 **Continue efforts to strengthen the Child Protection Act to ensure that children are adequately protected from situations of violence (Barbados);**
- 43.308 **Continue efforts and initiatives to support orphans (Belarus);**
- 43.309 **Take all necessary measures to prevent the recruitment and use of children in hostilities by the armed forces and private security companies (Cabo Verde);**
- 43.310 **Ensure the alignment of the Child Protection Act with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Chad);**
- 43.311 **Take measures to implement the Child Protection Act (Egypt);**
- 43.312 **Continue to strengthen efforts to promote the rights of children (El Salvador);**
- 43.313 **Take the necessary measures to maximize the engagement of children in the non-profit sector (Gambia);**
- 43.314 **Strengthen the protection of vulnerable children, particularly in rural areas (Mali);**
- 43.315 **Ensure greater availability of data on child protection (Mali);**
- 43.316 **Bolster data collection on issues related to the protection of childhood to develop measures to eliminate violence against children, especially on grounds of gender and religion (Peru);**
- 43.317 **Involve older persons and persons with disabilities in national regulatory processes to protect their rights (Niger);**
- 43.318 **Sustain its cooperation with the independent caretaker to ensure full enjoyment of human rights by older persons (Nigeria);**

- 43.319 Continue enhancing the rights of persons with disabilities in all areas (Türkiye);
- 43.320 Continue to put in place policies to enable and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Uganda);
- 43.321 Proceed with efforts aimed at enhancing the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Georgia);
- 43.322 Continue to ensure the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, particularly regarding the establishment of a standardized registry of persons with disabilities to provide them with the best services (Libya);
- 43.323 Adopt policies and laws aimed at strengthening the rights of women with disabilities (Zimbabwe);
- 43.324 Repeal all discriminatory provisions in its legislation that affect women with disabilities, in particular those that require a male guardian to authorize a woman's exercise of her rights under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Cyprus);
- 43.325 Increase further the rate of persons with disabilities in the labour market (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 43.326 Strengthen measures for the integration of persons with disabilities into the labour market (Burkina Faso);
- 43.327 Adopt a comprehensive national strategy to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Afghanistan);
- 43.328 Continue efforts to facilitate access to public services for persons with disabilities (Dominican Republic);
- 43.329 Continue its efforts to facilitate the access of persons with disabilities to public services (Eritrea);
- 43.330 Continue to create a safe and supportive work environment for persons with disabilities (Ethiopia);
- 43.331 Continue to create a safe and supportive work environment for persons with disabilities, including efforts exerted through the Mowaamah Programme (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 43.332 Continue efforts to create a safe and supportive work environment for persons with disabilities (Senegal);
- 43.333 Engage the elderly and persons with disabilities in developing national legislation concerning the protection of their rights (Turkmenistan);
- 43.334 Further strengthen strategies for the achievement of greater access to education, especially for differently abled persons (Brunei Darussalam);
- 43.335 Continue the Mowaamah Programme launched by the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development to operate with the aim of granting licences to disability-friendly work establishments (Oman);
- 43.336 Consider adopting a legal framework to protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Malawi);
- 43.337 Establish a legal framework to protect the rights of persons with disabilities in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Nigeria);
- 43.338 Ensure greater inclusion of people living with disabilities (Mali);
- 43.339 Continue to establish a unified register for persons with disabilities, to become a comprehensive database that contains all the data of persons with disabilities (China);

- 43.340 Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable people, in particular by continuing efforts to establish the unified register constituting a database of persons with disabilities (Congo);
- 43.341 Continue efforts to consolidate a unified register to serve as a complete database for persons with disabilities (State of Palestine);
- 43.342 Adopt and implement a strategy to combat the stereotyping of and discrimination against children with disabilities (Montenegro);
- 43.343 Ensure that any engagement with the current Taliban de facto authority in Afghanistan is contingent on and centred around its respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of Afghanistan, especially those of women, children, persons with disabilities and minorities (Afghanistan);
- 43.344 Share experience in the care of vulnerable groups, particularly children, the elderly and persons with disabilities (Tajikistan);
- 43.345 Repeal laws that discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity and expression (Argentina);
- 43.346 Decriminalize and legalize same-sex conduct between consenting adults (Iceland);
- 43.347 Undertake a comprehensive, transparent investigation of all allegations that Saudi security forces are killing and abusing migrants crossing the Yemeni border, cease any abuses, ensure accountability for any abuses or violations and issue a public investigation report (United States of America);
- 43.348 Continue efforts to improve the quality of life of foreign workers, provide them with better opportunities in the labour market and assist the integration of their communities with wider Saudi society (India);
- 43.349 Continue efforts to advance the rights of migrant workers, including, but not limited to, by introducing other vulnerable groups of workers, such as domestic workers, into the Labour Reform Initiative (Indonesia);
- 43.350 Ensure effective complaint mechanisms for migrant workers (Nepal);
- 43.351 Strengthen the legal protection of migrant workers, enforce labour protection legislation equally for commercial and domestic employees and review the individual sponsorship system (Norway);
- 43.352 Promote the integration of migrant workers through measures to eliminate discrimination on the ground of nationality (Peru);
- 43.353 Further improve access to remedy mechanisms for migrant workers and their families (Philippines);
- 43.354 Share developments and/or findings of the investigations into the reported killings of Ethiopian migrants and asylum-seekers at the Yemen-Saudi border between March 2022 and June 2023, with a view to ensuring accountability (Austria).
44. 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 Saudi Arabia was headed by H.E. Dr. Hala Mazyad Altuwaigri and composed of the following members:

- H.E.Zuhair Mohammed Alzouman, Assistant of the Head of the Delegation;
- Amb. Abdulmohsen Majed BIN KHOTHAILA, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Dr. Amal Alshaman, Member of the Shura Council;
- Dr. Hoda Alhelaissi, Member of the Shura Council;
- Dr. Amal Alhabdan, Human Rights Commission;
- Mr. Naif Alotaibi, Human Rights Commission;
- Mr. Mohammed Althaly, Human Rights Commission;
- Mr. Ahmed Alshaikh, Human Rights Commission;
- Mr.Turki Alamri, Human Rights Commission;
- Dr. Abdulaziz Alnasser, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Niga Alotaibi, Bureau of the Experts At the Council of Ministers;
- Mr.Omar Alogla, Bureau of the Experts At the Council of Ministers;
- Dr. Abdullah Alsaab, Ministry of Education;
- Mr. Saud bin Libdah, Public Prosecution;
- Ms. Foza Almehaid, Ministry of foreign Affairs;
- Dr. Maram Alharbi, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development;
- Ms.Ghadeer Almuadi, Ministry of Media;
- Ms. Manahil Alraddadi, Ministry of Interior;
- Mr. Mostafa Ebrahim, Ministry of Culture;
- Mr. Ahmad Albishi, Ministry of Health;
- Dr. Haya Zedan, Family Affair Council;
- Mr. Abdulmjid Almisfer, General Authority for Statistics;
- Dr. Jawaher ALMuhannaa, King Salman Humanitarian Aid And Relief Centre;
- Noor Alghamdi, Human Rights Commission;
- Faris Almutairi, Human Rights Commission;
- Shad Alfuhaid, Human Rights Commission;
- Abdulmajeed Almutairi, Human Rights Commission;
- Reem Aleisa, Human Rights Commission.