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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Jordan

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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 Jordan was held at the 7th meeting, on 25 January 2024. The delegation of Jordan was headed by the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other international organizations in Switzerland, Walid Obeidat. At its 16th meeting, held on 31 January 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Jordan.
2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Jordan: Finland, Ghana and Qatar.
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 Jordan:
 - (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, Canada, 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, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Jordan 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 Jordan proudly highlighted the nation's commitment to advancing human rights at the national level. Following the recommendations from the third review cycle, Jordan diligently implemented the 149 accepted recommendations, bolstering its human rights system at the legislative level and in practice. A participatory approach, involving government agencies, national institutions and civil society organizations, ensured a comprehensive assessment and monitoring of progress. Extensive consultations with various stakeholders, including civil society groups, media representatives, academics and marginalized communities, informed the preparation of the State party's report for the fourth review cycle, demonstrating the dedication of Jordan to transparency and inclusivity.
6. The delegation noted the active engagement of Jordan with international human rights mechanisms, submitting its sixth periodic report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, examined in 2023, and its fourth periodic report to the Committee against Torture, and responding to Special Rapporteurs' inquiries. The open invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council since 2006 underscored the commitment of Jordan to scrutiny and collaboration, hosting visits from Special Rapporteurs, including the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights and the Special Rapporteur on the right to food in 2024 and 2025, respectively. Continuous cooperation with OHCHR and voluntary pledges, such as supporting the National Centre for Human Rights and amending the right of access to information law, showcased the ongoing efforts to strengthen the human rights framework.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/45/JOR/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/45/JOR/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/45/JOR/3](#).

It submitted its second voluntary national report on the Sustainable Development Goals in 2022.

7. Jordan demonstrated a robust commitment to human rights, underpinned by strong political will despite regional challenges. Notably, a royal commission had been established in 2021 to modernize the political system, focusing on legislative reforms related to political work and parliamentary mechanisms, with a specific emphasis on empowering women and youth in the political environment and stimulating their participation in party and parliamentary activities. Concurrently, efforts were dedicated to enhancing the judiciary through capacity-building and modernization, in accordance with the vision of strengthening the rule of law as the foundation of the civil State, enhancing the system of national integrity and achieving the values of justice, equality and equal opportunities.

8. Jordan had launched comprehensive plans for the modernization of the economic and public sectors, aiming to improve the quality of life, economic opportunities and basic services, while addressing unemployment. Those initiatives were complemented by the implementation of the Comprehensive National Human Rights Plan, emphasizing the importance of economic well-being and access to services by improving institutional performance and the legislation governing public administration. Constitutional amendments in 2022 reflected a commitment to human rights, including amending the title of chapter 2 of the Constitution by adding “women and men” to the word “Jordanian”; and introducing provisions to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, promote women’s empowerment, support youth participation and uphold the values of citizenship, tolerance and the rule of law.

9. Jordan had enacted several legislative amendments, in response to recommendations from the Royal Commission, significantly affecting various aspects of society. The enactment of the Electoral Act and the Political Parties Act of 2022 marked a pivotal moment in political and parliamentary life, aiming to broaden participation in decision-making processes. The Child Rights Act of 2022 aligned national legislation with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, emphasizing children’s rights to health, education, and development. A committee had been established to oversee the implementation of that Act. Prison sentences for debtors had also been reduced in cases of civil debt.

10. Furthermore, the Human Trafficking Prevention Act had been amended in 2021 with a view to enhance protection for victims and increase penalties for perpetrators and provisions for victim compensation and support. By amending the Shelter for Victims of Human Trafficking Act in 2023, the shelter system for victims of trafficking in persons had been expanded to accommodate victims and potential victims, ensuring their safety and integration into society.

11. Moreover, the enactment of the Personal Data Protection Act and ongoing assessment of the impact of the Cybercrime Act highlighted efforts to address digital rights.

12. In addition, Jordan had amended the Labour Code in 2023 to prioritize women’s empowerment and workplace safety, particularly by defining and penalizing sexual harassment.

13. A committee had been established to review the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Penal Code to strengthen fair trial guarantees, and expand the provision of legal aid and the application of community penalties and alternatives to custodial sentences.

14. The delegation reaffirmed the commitment of Jordan to transparency and respect for human rights and freedoms, with regard to its institutional framework, by upholding human rights principles in law enforcement. Jordan had established human rights offices across all Public Security Directorate reform and rehabilitation centres, police directorates and departments dealing directly with the public. Human rights administrative units had also been set up in all governorates, reinforcing the importance of addressing human rights issues at the local level. Those legislative and institutional reforms underscored a dedication to advance human rights and ensure equitable and inclusive governance.

15. In a comprehensive effort to enhance legal education and human rights understanding, the Government had bolstered the Sharia Judicial Institute, which oversaw the training and qualifications of judges, assistants and law enforcement personnel. The Institute integrated

specialized courses on human rights, international conventions and the handling of recommendations from human rights bodies.

16. In response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, Jordan had implemented multifaceted measures to mitigate its impact, focusing on improving health-care access and quality, and safeguarding vulnerable groups.

17. Jordan had expressed its commitment to addressing global humanitarian challenges, particularly the refugee crisis, which had been highlighted by King Abdullah II during the Global Refugee Forum. Jordan, hosting nearly 4 million refugees, including approximately 1.4 million Syrians, viewed providing refuge as integral to its national identity. However, there was a growing sentiment within Jordan that the international community had not adequately supported those efforts, placing strain on resources and infrastructure. Jordan emphasized the importance of international solidarity and support in addressing global humanitarian challenges and highlighted that it would remain steadfast in its commitment to uphold human rights and aid those in need.

18. The delegation recalled the continued challenges Jordan faced with regard to the long-standing illegal occupation of 57 years. The occupying Power denied its responsibility for the occupied territory, which had led to forced displacement and destruction of Gaza. Jordan advocated for a coordinated humanitarian response in Gaza and stressed the importance of ending the occupation, stopping aggression and pursuing a two-State solution for lasting security.

19. The challenge in relation to water, which was exacerbated by the refugee crisis and climate change, remained a pressing issue, prompting Jordan to explore desalination projects. Despite those challenges, Jordan remained committed to improving human rights, while acknowledging its financial constraints and the strain of refugees on infrastructure. Jordan emphasized the significance of the universal periodic review in assessing human rights obligations in a manner that ensured their universal application and equal treatment of all States, and the role of the mechanism in promoting the human rights system through cooperation, dialogue, impartiality and commitment to the principles of universality and objectivity, while leaving aside double standards and politicization, and the promotion of a culture of human rights.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

20. During the interactive dialogue, 101 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

21. Spain commended Jordan for managing the effects of the Gaza conflict, modifying its laws to enhance inclusivity and furthering its economic vision.

22. Sri Lanka appreciated the efforts of Jordan to promote human rights, including its National Strategy for Women (2020–2025) and the establishment of an institutional network.

23. The State of Palestine commended Jordan for improving the human rights situation in the country.

24. The Sudan commended Jordan for introducing institutional and legal reforms to protect and promote human rights.

25. Sweden expressed concerns about restrictions on freedoms, shrinking civic space and application of the death penalty.

26. Switzerland made recommendations.

27. Thailand noted efforts to combat trafficking in persons and promote the rights of vulnerable groups.

28. Timor-Leste commended Jordan for combating trafficking in persons and promoting women's rights.

29. Togo expressed concern about racial discrimination, hate speech targeting migrants and refugees and violence against domestic workers.

30. Tunisia appreciated legal and institutional reforms to combat money-laundering, empower women and provide care to vulnerable groups.
31. Türkiye appreciated efforts regarding political, economic and legal reforms with respect to the Modernization Vision programmes and efforts to amend the Constitution.
32. Uganda applauded Jordan for its generosity in hosting large numbers of refugees and for co-convening the second Global Refugee Forum.
33. Ukraine noted efforts made towards economic and political modernization and legal reforms.
34. The United Arab Emirates commended Jordan for passing laws to combat trafficking in persons and promote children's rights.
35. The United Kingdom welcomed the various efforts of Jordan to promote and protect children's and women's rights.
36. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Jordan for safeguarding the rights of persons with disabilities and fighting discrimination against women.
37. The United States appreciated the provision of humanitarian aid by Jordan and called for the protection of fundamental freedoms.
38. Uruguay welcomed the adoption of the Comprehensive National Human Rights Plan (2016–2025).
39. Uzbekistan commended Jordan for taking measures to promote human rights and pursuing constructive cooperation with relevant United Nations bodies.
40. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed legislative advancements, positive interactions with special procedures and the promotion of multiple national plans and strategies.
41. Viet Nam appreciated the efforts of Jordan to align its national legislation with the international human rights treaties that it had ratified.
42. Yemen commended Jordan for promoting democracy and participation in political life through various legal and institutional efforts.
43. Algeria praised Jordan for its comprehensive efforts to enhance its legislative and institutional frameworks after the third review cycle.
44. Argentina made recommendations.
45. Armenia commended Jordan for its comprehensive approach to combating trafficking in persons, including the establishment of the Fund for Assistance to Victims of Human Trafficking.
46. Australia acknowledged efforts to advance women's rights and sought further action on gender equality and administrative detention.
47. Azerbaijan commended measures to promote the participation of young persons and women in political life, increase employment opportunities, integrate persons with disabilities and combat trafficking in persons.
48. Bahrain commended Jordan for taking measures to combat trafficking in persons and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, in addition to making progress in empowering women and promoting justice and equality through the launch of the National Strategy for Women (2020–2025).
49. Bangladesh appreciated the promulgation of the Child Rights Act and the implementation of national action plans.
50. Belarus noted progress in developing the legislative framework and welcomed the adoption of the Comprehensive National Human Rights Plan.
51. Belgium acknowledged steps taken towards, but noted challenges to, the rights of women and freedom of opinion and expression.

52. Brazil noted the treatment of asylum-seekers and encouraged the review of all discriminatory provisions against women and girls in legislation.
53. Brunei Darussalam acknowledged the 17 initiatives promoting the participation of young persons and women endorsed at the Twenty-Seventh Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
54. Bulgaria highlighted steps to strengthen the legislative framework, including the adoption of constitutional amendments.
55. Burundi noted changes to the legal framework and strategies on the equality of women and juvenile justice.
56. The delegation of Jordan thanked States for submitting advance questions to which responses were provided during the interactive dialogue. Legislative efforts to protect women, children and specific groups were highlighted, while also addressing contemporary challenges, such as cybercrime and freedom of expression. The delegation discussed the Sharia Procedures Act (No. 15) of 2023, amending sharia law to allow the use of electronic technologies in legal proceedings, particularly in cases concerning women, children and older persons. Training programmes for judges and stakeholders had been prepared. Laws on personal status, divorce, marriage and financial matters between spouses had been discussed, emphasizing principles safeguarding women's rights under sharia law.
57. The delegation elaborated on cybercrime legislation aimed at preventing attacks on freedom in the cybersphere, covering issues such as violations of confidentiality, hate speech, violence and contempt of religion. Implementation of those laws required national protection for members of society and assurances that rights and freedoms could not be used to violate the rights and freedoms of others. The National Human Rights Centre had carried out an assessment of the legislative impact of the new Cybercrime Act to make recommendations to the Government and civil society institutions with a view, if necessary, to amending that Act.
58. The delegation discussed the engagement of Jordan with Special Rapporteurs and the implementation of consultations and national plans aligned with the vision of King Abdullah II on economic and political modernization. Since 2006, seven Special Rapporteurs had visited Jordan. Furthermore, Jordan had approved the official visits of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights and the Special Rapporteur on the right to food. Jordan was working on drafting national action plans to implement various recommendations related to human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals. The Comprehensive National Human Rights Plan had been reviewed twice to take stock of progress made and to incorporate the Sustainable Development Goals and the recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review.
59. The delegation highlighted the efforts made to adapt labour laws to the needs of the Jordanian market and to make them compatible with international standards, particularly focusing on empowering women in the workplace through equal opportunities, economically supportive environments and amendments to laws promoting women's participation on the basis of equal wages and non-discrimination, as well as protecting the rights of persons with disabilities. Furthermore, efforts were being made to align regulations with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and relevant International Labour Organization conventions on wages, including the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182). As regards the protection of workers' rights, the delegation mentioned regular inspection visits to workplaces in order to ensure compliance with labour laws, measures in relation to work safety, and prevention of child labour and exploitation of domestic workers.
60. The delegation highlighted article 20 of the Constitution, which stipulated that basic education was mandatory and free for all citizens, a similar provision was also included in the Child Rights Act. The delegation highlighted a decrease in illiteracy rates in Jordan and the launch of a 10-year strategy for education (2019–2029), developed in coordination with the Higher Council for Persons with Disabilities. It was underlined that various measures had been implemented to facilitate enrolment in Jordanian schools for both Jordanian and non-Jordanian students.

61. Cabo Verde noted action adopted to strengthen women's rights and on climate change.
62. Cameroon welcomed national strategies to combat inequalities, accelerate development and protect women, children and vulnerable individuals.
63. Canada welcomed the adoption of new laws on elections and political parties and the Child Rights Act, and the hosting of refugees from across the region.
64. Chile highlighted progress made by the Higher Council for Persons with Disabilities and adoption of the National Strategy for Women.
65. China noted action on socioeconomic development, education, health-care services and protection of the right to food.
66. Colombia welcomed the progress made by Jordan on human rights since the third review cycle.
67. The Comoros noted the implementation of measures and provisions to protect the rights of women and ensure their empowerment.
68. The Congo welcomed the new provisions to combat trafficking in persons, notably to increase the penalties for traffickers.
69. Costa Rica congratulated Jordan on the introduction of a flexible work permit system for refugees.
70. Cuba noted the commitment of Jordan to implement the recommendations accepted during previous cycles of the universal periodic review.
71. Cyprus commended the strengthening of the legal aid system and the implementation of alternative punishments to incarceration.
72. The Dominican Republic welcomed constitutional amendments, particularly on the rights of persons with disabilities and of women.
73. Egypt welcomed the promulgation of the legislative package and efforts to implement the Comprehensive National Human Rights Plan (2016–2025).
74. Estonia acknowledged progress achieved, including on the rights of children and women and on the promotion of inclusive education.
75. Finland welcomed the engagement of Jordan with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities.
76. France welcomed the implementation of provisions on the rights of women and on allowing refugees to access public services.
77. The Gambia praised Jordan for its commitment to gender equality, women's empowerment and judicial reforms.
78. Georgia noted the enactment of laws and constitutional amendments, empowering women and advancing the rights of persons with disabilities.
79. Germany welcomed the Child Rights Act, but was concerned about freedom of speech and detention practices.
80. Ghana applauded the extensive legislative reforms and the establishment of the Anti-Human Trafficking Crime Victims Fund.
81. Greece commended the efforts to strengthen the legal system and to address gender-based and domestic violence.
82. The Holy See appreciated the modernization of the political, economic and administrative systems of Jordan.
83. Iceland made recommendations.
84. India appreciated the constitutional amendments to protect women's rights and the measures to promote inclusive education.

85. Indonesia welcomed the commitment of Jordan to the principle of non-refoulement and the fulfilment of the basic rights of refugees.
86. Iraq welcomed the improvements made to the institutional framework and national policies promoting the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons and youth.
87. Ireland welcomed the modernization process but was concerned by the narrowing of civic space.
88. Israel was concerned about reports of hate speech, violence against women and girls, discrimination and racism.
89. Italy hailed efforts to improve the protection of human rights, including gender equality and women's empowerment.
90. Kazakhstan praised the comprehensive reform process to strengthen the rule of law, human rights and sustainable development.
91. Kenya urged Jordan to implement its national policies, including the Comprehensive National Human Rights Plan.
92. Kuwait appreciated the follow-up to, and implementation of, the recommendations accepted during the universal periodic review.
93. Kyrgyzstan appreciated the engagement of Jordan in the universal periodic review.
94. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Jordan for making progress to improve its legislative and institutional human rights frameworks.
95. Lebanon commended efforts to promote human rights, particularly regarding combating trafficking in persons.
96. Lesotho welcomed measures to promote the rights of women by amending the Constitution to guarantee their participation.
97. Libya commended Jordan for establishing policies and national plans aimed at promoting and protecting human rights and the rights of persons with disabilities.
98. Lithuania commended Jordan for taking steps to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and for launching a national strategy to combat child labour.
99. Luxembourg thanked Jordan for its efforts to implement the recommendations accepted during the third review cycle.
100. Malaysia commended the adoption of the National Strategy to Combat Child Labour and efforts to shelter more than 2 million Palestinian refugees.
101. The delegation of Jordan affirmed the commitment of the Government to international instruments and national policies concerning alternatives to custodial penalties. It was noted that there was a preventive policy aimed at deterring the perpetrators of crime. The delegation mentioned amendments made to the Penal Code in 2017 and 2022 to expand alternative measures to imprisonment, including for financial crimes. Successful application of those measures, particularly electronic online monitoring systems, such as electronic bracelets, and amended implementation processes were noted. Statistics for the years 2022 and 2023 were provided, indicating the number of individuals rehabilitated and integrated into society instead of being imprisoned.
102. Moreover, the delegation addressed measures to combat trafficking in persons, noting the early provision of laws and amendments aimed at providing care and protection to victims of trafficking. It mentioned the launch of a modern strategy for the years 2023–2026 to enhance support and legal assistance.
103. To address recommendations regarding the abolishment of the death penalty and the implementation of a moratorium, it was clarified that Parliament limited the execution of the death penalty to grave crimes undermining national security. There had been no effective execution of the death penalty since 2017.

104. Recommendations on women's empowerment and their full participation in public life were addressed. Jordan operated within legislative and institutional frameworks to address those issues. Notably, a ministerial committee for women's empowerment had been established in 2020 to prioritize women's issues within the Government and ensure coordination among relevant ministries. The delegation highlighted the National Strategy for Women, which aimed to eliminate discrimination and violence against women. The delegation emphasized the importance of equal opportunities as part of national policies and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Legislatively, the delegation mentioned amendments introduced to the Labour Code in 2023, which punished sexual harassment in the workplace and removed constraints on women's work. The new Electoral Act guaranteed a seat for a woman in every constituency, resulting in an increase in dedicated seats for women from 15 to 18 seats. Furthermore, a provision in the Electoral Act granted a 15 per cent extra allocation of funds to political parties with at least 20 per cent women on their electoral lists.

105. The delegation also highlighted the social security system's provision for women, providing allowances for early years childcare. Overall, the delegation noted the significant legislative and institutional amendments in 2023 aimed at empowering women and enhancing their role.

106. It was noted that there was a group of people in Jordan who were required to prove their nationality. A committee had been formed to receive and study their applications; if eligibility criteria were met, they would be granted nationality in accordance with the provisions of the law. No withdrawal of nationality had occurred since 2021 in implementation of the disengagement decision on the West Bank.

107. The delegation highlighted the participation of civil society in consultations in relation to the drafting of national reports, despite the pandemic and regional challenges. Stakeholders freely expressed their comments to the Human Rights Council without restrictions. Programmes, policies and plans were being developed to implement recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review with the participation of the stakeholders concerned.

108. The delegation emphasized that training courses and workshops to enable law enforcement officers and public prosecution employees to protect litigants' rights were being organized. National legislation unequivocally proscribed coerced or early marriages. As regards marriage below the age of 18, it was noted that Jordan applied specific standards aimed at respecting rights, leading to a decrease in such marriages to 3.3 per cent of the overall number of marriages.

109. Maldives welcomed the adoption of the Comprehensive National Human Rights Plan and the National Strategy for Women.

110. Mauritania appreciated measures taken to implement recommendations and human rights action plans.

111. Mauritius welcomed the amendments made to the Constitution aiming at consolidating women's rights.

112. Mexico acknowledged the efforts made by Jordan to combat trafficking in persons.

113. Montenegro welcomed the positive developments in updating the annual national plan for human rights and modernizing the political system, while noting the structural challenges.

114. Morocco commended Jordan for making an effort to adopt instruments on Internet security, personal status, combating money-laundering and financing terrorism.

115. Nepal appreciated the measures taken by Jordan to promote gender equality and empowering women.

116. The Kingdom of the Netherlands appreciated the efforts made by Jordan to guarantee freedom of opinion and expression.

117. The Niger welcomed the adoption of the Comprehensive National Human Rights Plan (2016–2025).

118. Nigeria welcomed the legal reforms carried out to align domestic legislation with international human rights laws.
119. Norway welcomed the positive steps taken, including electoral legislation, to improve women's political participation.
120. Oman appreciated the adoption of the Comprehensive National Human Rights Plan (2016–2025).
121. Pakistan commended Jordan for modernizing the economic and public sectors, and implementing the Women's Empowerment Strategy and the National Climate Change Policy.
122. Panama made recommendations.
123. Paraguay welcomed the adoption of the Comprehensive Human Rights National Plan (2016–2025) and urged Jordan to address the remaining challenges.
124. The Philippines acknowledged efforts to combat trafficking in persons and promote women's and children's rights.
125. Portugal commended Jordan for establishing a platform for complaints and hosting refugees.
126. Qatar commended the adoption of the Child Rights Act and the enactment of national action plans.
127. The Republic of Korea commended Jordan for strengthening women's political and economic participation and humanitarian efforts regarding refugees.
128. Romania noted persisting challenges related to legal discrimination of women and gender-based violence.
129. The Russian Federation noted strategies and plans on human rights and efforts to build a national system of human rights institutions.
130. Rwanda applauded various institutional and legal measures and the adoption of strategies addressing the rights of vulnerable groups.
131. Saudi Arabia commended the adoption of national legislation and policies promoting human rights.
132. Singapore noted the commitment to include persons with disabilities in society and combat violence against women.
133. Slovakia noted the persisting legal discrimination of women and obstacles to freedom of expression.
134. Slovenia commended Jordan for adopting constitutional amendments and the National Strategy for Women and welcomed the strategy against child marriage.
135. The delegation of Jordan thanked States for their engagement with the universal periodic review. Expressing gratitude for questions and comments, the delegation emphasized that Jordan would diligently consider recommendations to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms. The delegation reaffirmed the commitment of Jordan to foster a culture of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

136. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Jordan and enjoy the support of Jordan:**

- 136.1 **Respond positively to outstanding requests for visits by Special Rapporteurs, such as the Special Rapporteurs on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; and on the promotion of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (Belgium);**

- 136.2 **Ensure that existing domestic legislation fully complies with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine);**
- 136.3 **Continue its efforts to harmonize national legislation with international human rights conventions ratified by the Kingdom (Algeria);**
- 136.4 **Ensure that workers, including migrant workers, obtain all their labour rights by enabling them to access the competent authorities to submit any complaints and grievances against employers (Bangladesh);**
- 136.5 **Increase training for judges in the field of international agreements (Kuwait);**
- 136.6 **Continue to engage constructively with OHCHR, special procedures and treaty bodies (Kazakhstan);**
- 136.7 **Continue to follow up on the implementation of the relevant executive plans and strategies, including the justice sector strategy and the criminal justice strategy for the years 2022 to 2026 (Gambia);**
- 136.8 **Continue to ensure effective implementation of its policy framework to protect the rights of vulnerable sections of society (India);**
- 136.9 **Continue to take focused steps to improve national legislation with regard to respect for human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);**
- 136.10 **Continue work to activate the action plan of Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) related to youth, security and peace (Tunisia);**
- 136.11 **Encourage women, youth and persons with disabilities to express their opinions and participate in the decision-making process (Qatar);**
- 136.12 **Continue to strengthen support and allocate the necessary resources for the National Centre for Human Rights (Republic of Korea);**
- 136.13 **Strengthen the Standing Committee on Human Rights as the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up of human rights recommendations, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);**
- 136.14 **Continue with legislative work to guarantee equality between men and women (Spain);**
- 136.15 **Continue to work on the implementation of legislation aimed at eliminating gender discrimination (Cyprus);**
- 136.16 **Continue to advocate for the fundamental rights of women, children and persons with disabilities and to ensure their protection from abuse and discrimination (Holy See);**
- 136.17 **Consider integrating the concepts of justice and equality into all curricula and textbooks (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 136.18 **Ensure the protection in law and practice of the rights of socially vulnerable groups, in particular women, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly and ethnic minorities (Russian Federation);**
- 136.19 **Enhance efforts to revise the use of administrative detention (Italy);**
- 136.20 **Continue the initiative aiming at the implementation of alternative penalties and alternatives to arrest (Sudan);**
- 136.21 **Take concrete measures to limit the use and duration of administrative detention and to guarantee access to legal assistance (Norway);**
- 136.22 **Provide guidance that enables detainees to be aware of their rights and duties during the period of detention (Lebanon);**

- 136.23 Continue efforts to improve places of detention in accordance with international standards (Lesotho);
- 136.24 Continue its efforts at improving the criminal justice system (Nigeria);
- 136.25 Expand the use of modern technologies in judicial procedures (Egypt);
- 136.26 Expand the use of modern technologies in judicial proceedings (Lebanon);
- 136.27 Strengthen and expand the coverage of the free legal aid system beyond the criminal sphere (Spain);
- 136.28 Continue efforts to raise the efficiency and development of juvenile court procedures, their required infrastructure and relevant effective follow-up programmes (Yemen);
- 136.29 Continue education and awareness-raising of law enforcement officials about human rights, and strengthen fair trial guarantees and investigations into allegations of torture (Egypt);
- 136.30 Continue organizing specialized training courses for prosecutors and law enforcement agencies on the implementation of mechanisms to protect human rights in cases of gender-based violence, allegations of torture and trafficking in persons (Cyprus);
- 136.31 Continue providing adequate training to law enforcement officers and judges on combating torture and ill-treatment, and ensure that all allegations of torture are promptly, thoroughly and independently investigated (Greece);
- 136.32 Continue to organize specialized training courses for prosecutors and law enforcement agencies and raise their awareness of best practices in implementing human rights protection mechanisms in cases of gender-based violence, allegations of torture and trafficking in persons (Panama);
- 136.33 Continue capacity-building of administrative governors in the Ministry of the Interior on the rule of law and human rights concepts (State of Palestine);
- 136.34 Continue efforts to strengthen the capabilities of administrative governors in the Ministry of the Interior regarding the rule of law and human rights concepts (Iraq);
- 136.35 Increase the capacity and support for the public prosecutors to enable them to carry out their tasks in the best way (Saudi Arabia);
- 136.36 Increase training for judges in the field of international agreements (Bahrain);
- 136.37 Continue efforts to educate and train sharia judges and law enforcement officials on human rights standards relevant to their field of work (Qatar);
- 136.38 Take steps to improve human rights training for law enforcement officials, strengthen fair trial guarantees and ensure that allegations of torture are properly investigated (Kazakhstan);
- 136.39 Continue capacity-building for administrative governors on the rule of law and human rights (Pakistan);
- 136.40 Continue to take measures aimed at improving the functioning of the judicial and penitentiary systems (Russian Federation);
- 136.41 Adopt measures to put an end to violations of civil and political rights, particularly freedom of expression and opinion (Argentina);
- 136.42 Ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including access to information, in the fight against cybercrime, in line with Jordan's international obligations (Slovakia);

- 136.43 **Ensure protection of freedom of expression including for journalists and other members of civil society so that they have the ability to speak freely, including to criticize the Government (United States of America);**
- 136.44 **Develop an effective national strategy to combat cybercrimes while ensuring the protection of freedom of speech and expression (Indonesia);**
- 136.45 **Take further steps to ensure the Cybercrime Act of 2023 and its implementation are consistent with international human rights norms and do not undermine the right to freedom of expression (Republic of Korea);**
- 136.46 **Review relevant legislation to ensure that the right to freedom of expression is in line with the Jordanian Constitution and international standards, including as regards protection of privacy online, as well as offline (Sweden);**
- 136.47 **Strengthen freedom of expression in Jordan by re-evaluating recent amendments to the Cybercrime Act to ensure that legislation is in line with international human rights standards (Germany);**
- 136.48 **Revise articles 11 and 23 of the Cybercrime Act to ensure the freedom of expression of journalists, media practitioners and social media users (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 136.49 **Review the Press and Publications Act to guarantee effective enforcement with the right to freedom of expression and freedom of the press (Spain);**
- 136.50 **Strengthen communication channels and build trust with the public and the media, and create the appropriate climate to improve the media system and develop its tools (Kuwait);**
- 136.51 **Step up efforts to combat all types of restrictions on civic space and to prevent journalists, activists and citizens from suffering harassment, threats and attacks for peacefully expressing their opinions (Colombia);**
- 136.52 **Adopt measures to prevent threats, attacks and harassment against journalists and civil society actors (Dominican Republic);**
- 136.53 **Ensure unrestricted access to the Internet, as well as the privacy of Internet communications, for all members of society and the safe flow of information without violating the freedom of opinion and expression (Estonia);**
- 136.54 **Ensure freedom of expression online and offline in accordance with international obligations (France);**
- 136.55 **Protect freedom of expression and the press, including revising restrictive laws and ensuring a safe environment for journalists (Gambia);**
- 136.56 **Guarantee the full exercise of freedom of expression for all, without prejudice to the country's right to monitor and guard against illicit activities (Holy See);**
- 136.57 **Take the steps needed to ensure the full protection of the rights to freedom of opinion, expression and association, and to ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society (Ireland);**
- 136.58 **Facilitate favourable conditions for civil society organizations, journalists and other media workers to freely exercise their rights to freedom of opinion and expression, association and peaceful assembly (Lithuania);**
- 136.59 **Take concrete measures to prevent threats, attacks and harassment against journalists and civil society actors and investigate such acts, ensuring justice and ending impunity (Montenegro);**
- 136.60 **Take further steps to increase the rate of women and youth participation in political life through legal measures, awareness-raising and empowerment programmes (Indonesia);**

- 136.61 **Ensure the political reforms, led by the King, are taken forward in a manner that opens space for forming political parties, in line with constitutional safeguards (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 136.62 **Review the legislation aimed at guaranteeing the right of access to information, as well as of its application (Dominican Republic);**
- 136.63 **Ensure a prompt, impartial and independent investigation into allegations of hacking through the use of Pegasus spyware, refrain from using it, and hold accountable individuals responsible for such illegal surveillance (Costa Rica);**
- 136.64 **Spread awareness and guidance to all segments of society to avoid becoming victims of cybercrimes (Oman);**
- 136.65 **Strengthen the role of family reform and mediation offices (Oman);**
- 136.66 **Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD25) to provide human rights-based quality information, counselling and family planning services, especially in remote areas and for vulnerable groups, as reflected in the National Reproductive Health Strategy and in the Cost-effective Implementation Plan for Family Planning (Panama);**
- 136.67 **Continue to enhance measures to prevent trafficking in persons (Timor-Leste);**
- 136.68 **Continue to strengthen measures to prevent trafficking in persons (Pakistan);**
- 136.69 **Continue to undertake and strengthen preventive measures to eliminate trafficking in persons (Bangladesh);**
- 136.70 **Continue to strengthen the national capacity to combat trafficking in persons and protect the victims thereof (Belarus);**
- 136.71 **Continue to fully implement the National Strategy and Action Plan to Prevent Human Trafficking (2023–2026) to combat trafficking in persons (Kenya);**
- 136.72 **Enhance the effectiveness of the institutions and mechanism designed to combat trafficking in persons (Nepal);**
- 136.73 **Continue the implementation of national policies aimed at equal opportunities and equal treatment in employment and professions throughout the Kingdom (Cameroon);**
- 136.74 **Promote employment in the sustainable development economy (Comoros);**
- 136.75 **Continue creating projects aimed at alleviating unemployment among youth (Iraq);**
- 136.76 **Continue to establish projects aiming at alleviation of unemployment among youth (India);**
- 136.77 **Redouble efforts to ensure that all workers have the full opportunity to assert their rights (Congo);**
- 136.78 **Strengthen effective implementation of the amendments to the Labour Code and prohibit all forms of gender-based discrimination against workers (Republic of Korea);**
- 136.79 **Ensure that workers obtain all their labour rights by enabling them to reach the competent authorities to submit any complaints or grievances against employers (Tunisia);**

- 136.80 Continue to ensure labour rights, including by enhancing the access of workers to competent authorities to submit any complaints or grievances against employers (Armenia);
- 136.81 Continue to make progress on the protection of labour rights, including with regard to access to the relevant authorities to file complaints or claims in this area (Cuba);
- 136.82 Reduce the gender pay gap, as well as gender inequality in public sector positions, and combat their root causes (Colombia);
- 136.83 Increase inspection visits to guarantee the protection of workers and their rights (Cuba);
- 136.84 Continue efforts to enhance the provision of a safe and healthy work environment in the workplace (Mauritania);
- 136.85 Increase inspection visits to ensure the protection of workers and their access to their rights (Kyrgyzstan);
- 136.86 Take further measures to provide an enabling working environment for women, with regard to workplace conditions and culture, flexible working hours, fully paid parental leave and national care policies (Greece);
- 136.87 Continue efforts to raise the awareness of working women of their rights in the labour market (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 136.88 Continue efforts aimed at raising working women's awareness of their rights in the labour market, and re-examine legislation to enhance the provision of a safe and healthy work environment in the workplace (Libya);
- 136.89 Strengthen measures to protect health sector workers, ensure their safety and rights, and guarantee a safe and healthy work environment, while providing the necessary training and equipment to them (Morocco);
- 136.90 Ensure a safe working environment for women and workers with disabilities (Pakistan);
- 136.91 Continue its efforts to expand the social protection umbrella for the most vulnerable groups in the country (Algeria);
- 136.92 Continue to implement the Economic Modernization Vision and the Public Sector Modernisation Vision in order to promote the social and economic rights of the population and protect vulnerable categories of citizens (Belarus);
- 136.93 Ensure that special attention is paid to children in vulnerable situations and guarantee for them an adequate standard of living (Congo);
- 136.94 Develop diagnostic and treatment protocols and a referral mechanism for drug users to national institutions and the establishment of addiction treatment centres in all governorates of the Kingdom, especially for women and children (Lebanon);
- 136.95 Implement the national standards for youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services (Iceland);
- 136.96 Continue awareness-raising actions on the importance of the physical, psychological and social health of children, adolescents and young people (Cuba);
- 136.97 Give attention to people with HIV/AIDS and provide them with diagnosis, treatment, care and other services (China);
- 136.98 Provide means of grievance and compensation for individuals who are exposed to medical errors (Egypt);
- 136.99 Take the necessary actions to ensure that there are non-discriminatory practices in the field of education and that boys and girls alike have access to proper education (Mauritius);

- 136.100 Address issues affecting the quality of education, such as overcrowded schools, differing standards regarding maintenance, inadequate training of teachers and high risks of school dropouts, and strengthen measures to ensure the complete democratization of the education sector (Cabo Verde);
- 136.101 Continue efforts to promote access to inclusive and quality education for all, especially those in disadvantaged and vulnerable situations, including by addressing specific needs and contexts (Thailand);
- 136.102 Develop manual procedures to reduce school dropouts (Malaysia);
- 136.103 Continue measures aimed at ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education (Azerbaijan);
- 136.104 Continue the ongoing efforts to ensure access to quality education and enhanced training and development programmes for teachers (Maldives);
- 136.105 Continue to make efforts to strengthen the public education infrastructure to provide access to underprivileged children (India);
- 136.106 Strengthen efforts for further improvement of access to education and ensure the full implementation of the 10-Year Strategy for Inclusive Education (Georgia);
- 136.107 Continue implementing the reforms initiated in the education sector, with a view to ensure greater inclusion, diversity and equal access of children in disadvantaged situations (Romania);
- 136.108 Continue to strengthen the national framework for adult education (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 136.109 Prepare a national legal framework in coordination with organizations responsible for training for access to education for adults (Cuba);
- 136.110 Explore further measures in teaching children to think critically in the digital world, as well as protecting them from cyberbullying, extremism and fake news (Viet Nam);
- 136.111 Ensure education on citizenship and morality at all levels of the education system (Comoros);
- 136.112 Enhance access to education for all students with special needs, by implementing a training programme to educate teachers (Nigeria);
- 136.113 Strengthen cooperation with civil society institutions concerned with cultural activities (Iraq);
- 136.114 Continue to work on the National Climate Change Policy (2022–2050) to contribute to achieving carbon neutrality (Oman);
- 136.115 Consider strengthening the capacities of children and youth and support their participation in decision-making processes on climate-related issues (Timor-Leste);
- 136.116 Empower youth and children to address climate change by increasing awareness on its impact and providing opportunities for their participation in decision-making processes (Maldives);
- 136.117 Promote the participation of youth and women in climate action and the decision-making process on climate change (United Arab Emirates);
- 136.118 Promote youth and women’s participation in climate action and support the economy (Uzbekistan);
- 136.119 Enhance the participation of young people and women in climate action (China);
- 136.120 Continue its efforts in promoting the participation of young people and women in climate-related actions and initiatives launched by Jordan (Viet Nam);

- 136.121 Continue to incorporate the participation of youth in climate change dialogues (Brunei Darussalam);
- 136.122 Further strengthen the country's capabilities in waste management with the aim of environmental sustainability and the preservation of public health (Brunei Darussalam);
- 136.123 Strengthen cooperation between public institutions and civil society in development projects that take into account ecological concerns (Comoros);
- 136.124 Enhance efforts to raise awareness of the importance of green bonds in promoting climate finance and their impact on investment (Lesotho);
- 136.125 Continue efforts to enhance the role of development media in cooperation with civil society institutions, especially on priority issues and issues related to the Sustainable Development Goals, including human rights, women and youth issues (State of Palestine);
- 136.126 Continue efforts to implement the Economic Modernization Vision (Bahrain);
- 136.127 Provide green job opportunities that contribute to promoting economic and sustainable development (Kyrgyzstan);
- 136.128 Take further steps to tackle all forms of discrimination, in particular against women (Italy);
- 136.129 Continue to strengthen efforts to ensure the enjoyment of women's rights (Timor-Leste);
- 136.130 Continue efforts to promote women's rights and empowerment (Mauritania);
- 136.131 Strengthen efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment at all levels of private, public and economic life (Kazakhstan);
- 136.132 Continue efforts aimed at empowerment of women and youth (Azerbaijan);
- 136.133 Continue to advance the rights of women, including protection from exploitation, harassment and gender-based violence (Sri Lanka);
- 136.134 Continue its efforts aimed at empowering women in public and political life (Türkiye);
- 136.135 Continue to support women's participation in political life, including in political parties and parliamentary elections (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 136.136 Continue awareness-raising efforts for women, youth and persons with disabilities so that they can engage in political life (Morocco);
- 136.137 Continue to foster an enabling environment for greater participation of women and youth in governance and the economic affairs of the country (Philippines);
- 136.138 Continue awareness-raising programmes to facilitate a higher proportion of women in managerial positions in public institutions and private businesses (Bulgaria);
- 136.139 Implement measures to ensure gender equality, expand the role of women in public life and protect them from violence within the framework of the National Strategy for Women and other national programme documents (Belarus);
- 136.140 Continue with awareness-raising programmes concerning the rights of women (United Republic of Tanzania);

- 136.141 Promote gender mainstreaming in the judiciary, increasing the number of female judges to ensure that judicial services are gender sensitive (Dominican Republic);
- 136.142 Continue to promote gender equality and integrate the concepts of justice and equality into educational curricula (India);
- 136.143 Increase women's participation in decision-making processes at the family, community and national levels (Slovakia);
- 136.144 Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence (Iceland);
- 136.145 Strengthen the mechanism to combat violence against women and violence against children (Luxembourg);
- 136.146 Ensure comprehensive and effective implementation of all measures to prevent violence against women and girls, and bring perpetrators to justice (Australia);
- 136.147 Take concrete steps to protect the human rights of women and girls (Portugal);
- 136.148 Strengthen measures to prevent violence against women in accordance with the national legal framework and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Cameroon);
- 136.149 Take further measures to prevent acts of sexual and gender-based violence against girls by criminalizing all forms of such violence and holding the perpetrators of such crimes accountable (Slovenia);
- 136.150 Step up efforts to eliminate violence against women and children, and strengthen public outreach to inform people living in vulnerable situations about available government services and access to justice for victims of gender-based violence (Colombia);
- 136.151 Continue its efforts to promote and protect the rights of women and girls, including to expeditiously update the Matrix of National Priorities for Strengthening the System for Protection against Gender-based Violence and Domestic Violence and for the Protection of Children (2021–2023) (Singapore);
- 136.152 Strengthen the protection of women and girls against gender-based violence and ensure that allegations of gender-based violence are investigated and perpetrators held accountable (Cabo Verde);
- 136.153 Deliver on Jordan's domestic violence protection by providing police and government agents with adequate training and by enhancing access to legal and psychological assistance for women in need of protection (Germany);
- 136.154 Intensify public outreach about shelters, referral mechanisms for gender-based violence survivors and access to justice (Iceland);
- 136.155 Address the root causes of sexual and gender-based violence through education and awareness-raising measures (Ireland);
- 136.156 Strengthen mechanisms for cases of domestic violence by establishing rapid communication channels (Malaysia);
- 136.157 Strengthen mechanisms to respond to domestic violence by establishing rapid reporting mechanisms (Kyrgyzstan);
- 136.158 Step up efforts to strengthen child protection services, ensuring a prompt and effective response to acts of violence against children (Lithuania);
- 136.159 Conduct efforts to guarantee the right of all children, in particular, to issues related to birth registration, nationality, corporal punishment, sexual exploitation, education and other fundamental human rights (Uruguay);
- 136.160 Consider practical and legal steps to curb child marriage (Cyprus);

- 136.161 Enhance the implementation of the Child Rights Act to ensure provision of adequate standards of living in a secure environment (Uganda);
- 136.162 Continue to take measures to protect children from the worst forms of child labour (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 136.163 Ensure the effective enforcement of the Child Rights Act by providing continuing capacity-building to prosecutors and law enforcement personnel on juvenile justice and care, among other measures (Philippines);
- 136.164 Strengthen national capacity to monitor, analyse and report child rights violations to ensure quality integrated child protection services (Ukraine);
- 136.165 Strengthen the role of the Sharia Public Prosecution in the field of child protection (United Arab Emirates);
- 136.166 Strengthen the role of the Public Prosecution in the field of children's rights (Saudi Arabia);
- 136.167 Take steps with a view to raising awareness of the importance of the child's physical, psychological and social health (Azerbaijan);
- 136.168 Further develop measures for monitoring the cases of domestic violence against children (Armenia);
- 136.169 Take the necessary steps to monitor cases of domestic violence against children and sexual exploitation by investigating and prosecuting perpetrators (Kenya);
- 136.170 Raise the efficiency of juvenile justice and follow-up programmes for juveniles to ensure the best interests of the youth (Saudi Arabia);
- 136.171 Consider developing a standard operating procedure manual to reduce the school dropout rates of children (Burundi);
- 136.172 Promote the rights of the child by ensuring their safety and access to education (Sri Lanka);
- 136.173 Continue the promotion of the rights of children and persons with disabilities (Türkiye);
- 136.174 Strengthen efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Uzbekistan);
- 136.175 Continue its efforts aimed at changing the stereotype about the participation of people with disabilities in the public sector (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 136.176 Continue efforts to allocate a special item for the rights of persons with disabilities within the State's general budget for the purposes of achieving inclusion in various fields (State of Palestine);
- 136.177 Continue efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities by expanding the allocations to them in the State's general budget and providing health, educational and social services (Sudan);
- 136.178 Allocate sufficient resources to ensure the effective implementation of the National Policy to Guarantee the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2020–2030) and the 10-Year Strategy for Inclusive Education (Singapore);
- 136.179 Further efforts in effectively implementing its laws and policies concerning persons with disabilities, including by ensuring their meaningful participation in decision-making processes (Thailand);
- 136.180 Continue to enhance access to various services for persons with disabilities, especially children with disabilities (Georgia);
- 136.181 Continue to take measures to improve the accessibility of persons with disabilities to public facilities and services in all areas (Qatar);

136.182 Continue to take measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, including enabling their access to public facilities and means of transport (Uganda);

136.183 Continue measures to improve the access of persons with disabilities to public facilities, including transportation (Tunisia);

136.184 Increase efforts to provide appropriate support to families, and to develop the capacities of the organizations working in the domain, to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities (Bangladesh);

136.185 Take further action to increase the number of school-aged children with disabilities enrolled in regular schools in line with the 10-Year Strategy for Inclusive Education (Bulgaria);

136.186 Further improve access to quality education and health care to persons with disabilities in all areas of the country (Lithuania);

136.187 Continue to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities and ensure quality education to students with disabilities (China);

136.188 Continue efforts to enhance the participation and empowerment of persons with disabilities in the labour market (Greece);

136.189 Continue efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and provide alternative accommodation and support services to them (Libya);

136.190 Develop policies to address stigma and bias against persons with disabilities, and ensure their participation in decisions-making processes affecting their societal status (Montenegro);

136.191 Take the necessary measures to support the rights of persons with mental disabilities and integrate them into society (Pakistan);

136.192 Strengthen efforts to eliminate violence and discrimination against migrant workers and ensure their access to justice, including by providing judicial facilities and support that address the language barriers that they may face (Thailand);

136.193 Strengthen protection for migrant workers focusing on improved labour rights and working conditions and preventing exploitation and abuse (Gambia);

136.194 Strengthen the enforcement of regulations on fair and ethical recruitment of foreign workers and their access to effective remedy (Philippines);

136.195 Establish the necessary mechanisms to ensure better access to the labour market and ensure the right to collective bargaining for migrant workers (Nepal);

136.196 Criminalize discrimination by law enforcement and public officials against migrants and refugees (Togo).

137. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Jordan and have been noted by Jordan:

137.1 Ratify the international human rights instruments, including optional protocols, that it has not ratified (Ukraine);

137.2 Ratify the core human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party, as well as the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Paraguay);

137.3 Ratify the human rights instruments that it has not yet ratified, especially the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the

Reduction of Statelessness, as well as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);

137.4 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Niger) (Uruguay);

137.5 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile) (Estonia) (France) (Romania) (Spain) (Switzerland);

137.6 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);

137.7 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Colombia) (Ghana) (Niger) (Rwanda) (Sri Lanka);

137.8 Continue to guarantee effective access to justice for migrant domestic workers, including by acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);

137.9 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Cyprus) (Estonia) (Romania);

137.10 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);

137.11 Consider the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the re-establishment of a moratorium on the death penalty (Lithuania); Re-establish the moratorium on the death penalty and consider ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Mexico);

137.12 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and establish a moratorium on the death penalty (Brazil); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty then ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view towards abolishing it and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Finland); Formalize the de facto moratorium on the death penalty with a view to a total abolition and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);

137.13 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Nepal) (Rwanda);

137.14 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Finland);

137.15 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Rwanda);

137.16 Ratify the International Labour Organization Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), and put in place policies to prevent violence and harassment in the workplace, particularly against women and girls (Canada);

- 137.17 **Withdraw all its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Finland) (Montenegro);**
- 137.18 **Withdraw its reservations to articles 9 and 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Norway);**
- 137.19 **Amend the Jordanian Penal Code to align the definition of torture with the definition in article 2 of the Convention against Torture (Germany);**
- 137.20 **Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation on all prohibited grounds, including effective measures to identify and address all forms of discrimination (Estonia);**
- 137.21 **Amend article 6 of the Constitution in order to add the interdiction of discrimination on the basis of gender (Belgium);**
- 137.22 **Repeal all provisions of its legislation that discriminate against women and girls (Dominican Republic);**
- 137.23 **Strengthen measures to eradicate gender stereotypes that seem to be deeply rooted in most communities in the country and integrate the concepts of justice and equality into the school curriculum (Lesotho);**
- 137.24 **Abolish the death penalty (Sweden);**
- 137.25 **Implement a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to abolishing it (Cabo Verde); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to definitively abolishing it (Paraguay); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty as a step towards its complete abolition (Australia); Establish a nationwide moratorium on the application of the death penalty, with a view to its eventual abolition (Holy See); Re-establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to achieving its complete abolition (Chile); Restore the moratorium on the application of the death penalty as a first step towards its definitive abolition (Spain); Re-establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Slovenia);**
- 137.26 **Restore a moratorium on executions and limit the use of the death penalty to the most serious crimes under international law, as key steps towards the eventual abolition of the death penalty (Switzerland);**
- 137.27 **Consider establishing a moratorium on the death penalty (Ukraine);**
- 137.28 **Consider the adoption of a moratorium on the death penalty (Italy);**
- 137.29 **Consider introducing a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Timor-Leste);**
- 137.30 **Urgently remove the death penalty from Jordan's legal framework, following up on previous recommendations in 2013 and 2018 (Argentina);**
- 137.31 **Repeal the Crime Prevention Act and end the practice of administrative detention (Australia);**
- 137.32 **Repeal the Crime Prevention Act and suspend all forms of administrative detention (Iceland);**
- 137.33 **Stop the use of extended pretrial and administrative detention to target political activists, writers, journalists and website editors, and abolish article 191 of the Penal Code (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 137.34 **Criminalize the crime of torture in accordance with article 1 of the Convention against Torture, so that it carries the appropriate sanction (Chile);**
- 137.35 **Adopt measures to prevent and fight incidents of torture and refer cases of alleged torture by security officials to independent civil courts rather than police courts (Italy);**
- 137.36 **Amend articles 3 and 7 of the Crime Prevention Act to redirect authority for administrative detention from governors to the judiciary (Canada);**

- 137.37 **Guarantee the full exercise of the rights to freedom of thought, conscience and religion for everyone, including the freedom to change religion or belief, and also the freedom of worship for all religious communities (Holy See);**
- 137.38 **Ensure that national laws protect the right to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, including amending the criminal law regulating the use of the Internet (Norway);**
- 137.39 **Protect freedom of expression by revising its Cybercrime Act to bring it into compliance with the Kingdom's international obligations, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Canada);**
- 137.40 **Reform the 2023 Cybercrime Act so that it does not restrict freedom of expression (United States of America);**
- 137.41 **Repeal articles 13 and 14 of the Cybercrime Act (Iceland);**
- 137.42 **Modify the laws that prevent the free exercise of freedom of expression, especially the law against cybercrime passed in 2023 (Chile);**
- 137.43 **Amend the Prevention of Terrorism Act and the Cybercrime Act to remove provisions criminalizing expression (Luxembourg);**
- 137.44 **Guarantee and protect the right to freedom of expression by amending all provisions that criminalize the legitimate exercise of freedom of expression, in particular in the Penal Code, the Press and Publications Act, the Prevention of Terrorism Act and the Cybercrime Act, in accordance with the obligations enshrined in article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Switzerland);**
- 137.45 **Ensure a safe and supportive environment for NGOs by revising the 2008 Associations Act so that NGOs can register and have unhindered access to foreign funding and ensuring that they can work freely without fear of reprisals (Switzerland);**
- 137.46 **Facilitate the work of civil society organizations by streamlining administrative processes and reducing restrictions on the work, in particular, with regard to foreign funding (Germany);**
- 137.47 **Allow civil society groups to continue to access foreign funding to deliver services and to promote government transparency, with clear explanations for any denials to ensure a fair appeal process (United States of America);**
- 137.48 **Take concrete measures against the rise of hate speech, both online and offline (Israel);**
- 137.49 **Amend article 173 of the Personal Status Act enabling divorced and widowed women to remarry without losing custody rights of their children (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 137.50 **Extend the application of the provisions of the Jordanian Labour Code to domestic workers in order to enable them to be entitled to work permits (Togo);**
- 137.51 **Include the equal right to health in the Jordanian Constitution, applicable to all citizens without any form of discrimination, and ensure that every individual has access to the necessary health services (Brazil);**
- 137.52 **Guarantee at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education and expand access to those in the most vulnerable situations, such as girls, refugees and asylum-seekers (Paraguay);**
- 137.53 **Continue its efforts to ensure at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education and at least 1 year of compulsory pre-primary education (Dominican Republic);**

- 137.54 Advance the right to education by guaranteeing at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education (Portugal);
- 137.55 Amend the Personal Status Act and all laws that discriminate against women and girls (Luxembourg);
- 137.56 Repeal all discriminatory provisions against women and girls in legislation (Estonia);
- 137.57 Repeal all discriminatory legal provisions against women and girls and address stereotypical beliefs about gender roles in society and institutions (Romania);
- 137.58 Ensure women's and girls' full enjoyment of economic rights and equal protection, by amending the Personal Status Act, in line with best international practice (Sweden);
- 137.59 Implement a national strategy for gender equality, with sufficient resources, to eradicate patriarchal attitudes and discriminatory gender stereotypes, including about the roles and responsibilities of men and women in families and society (Costa Rica);
- 137.60 Strengthen legislation to combat gender-based violence, including by amending the Penal Code, to ensure that all perpetrators are held to account (Ireland);
- 137.61 Adopt measures to modify its law on violence against women, with the aim of establishing a clear and exhaustive definition of violence aligned with international standards (Uruguay);
- 137.62 Adopt the necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, especially sexual violence and early marriage, based on 2013 and 2018 recommendations (Argentina);
- 137.63 Adopt concrete measures to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence, in particular against women and girls, including the prohibition of marital rape, of so-called "honour killings", harassment in the workplace and child, early and forced marriage (Israel);
- 137.64 Review and strengthen regulations related to sexual and gender-based violence, to ensure appropriate punishment for perpetrators, even those motivated by "causes of honour" (Paraguay);
- 137.65 Decriminalize abortion (Iceland);
- 137.66 Reform the Penal Code to criminalize marital rape and decriminalize abortion, particularly in cases of rape and incest (Mexico);
- 137.67 Amend articles 292 and 293 of the Penal Code to criminalize marital rape (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 137.68 Take measures to eliminate the practices of child and forced marriage, child labour and corporal punishment of children (Israel);
- 137.69 Prohibit explicitly by law corporal punishment of children in all settings and sexual harassment in employment (Romania);
- 137.70 Prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings, including in the home (Costa Rica);
- 137.71 Develop policies in order to make effective the creation of a favourable environment to prevent early marriages (Burundi);
- 137.72 Amend article 10 of the Personal Status Act to remove all provisions that allow for the authorization and practice of child marriage (Panama);
- 137.73 Strengthen legislation to protect children, particularly girls, from child and early marriage and amend article 10 of the Personal Status Act to remove

all provisions that allow the authorization and the practice of child and early marriage (Belgium);

137.74 Implement the Child Rights Act, 2022, and include education on sexual and reproductive health for adolescents in school curricula (Mexico);

137.75 Investigate and hold accountable individuals who permit hate or violence against persons of diverse sexual orientation or gender identities and expressions or sexual characteristics (Iceland);

137.76 End harassment of individuals and organizations representing marginalized groups, including lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (Luxembourg);

137.77 Take steps to ensure refugees of all nationalities, including non-Syrian refugees, can access public services and livelihood opportunities to meet their basic needs (Canada);

137.78 Adopt protection measures for migrants and refugees, and seek to eradicate statelessness (Argentina);

137.79 Improve social protection and reduce the risk of statelessness by allowing all Jordanian women to pass citizenship on to their children and spouses, comparable to what Jordanian men are able to do (United States of America);

137.80 Amend legislation with the aim to allow Jordanian women to pass on their nationality to their children and strengthen legal pathways for all children to acquire a nationality (Slovakia);

137.81 Amend its legislation so that women can transmit their nationality to their children, travel abroad freely and with their children without requiring permission from a male guardian, and so that women under the age of 40 years can marry for the first time without obtaining the consent of a man, on equal terms with men (Costa Rica);

137.82 Continue promoting women's political participation and reform the Nationality Act to ensure that Jordanian women can transmit nationality to their children (Mexico);

137.83 Adopt measures that allow all Jordanian women to pass on their citizenship, on equal terms with Jordanian men (Chile).

138. 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 Jordan was headed by Ambassador and Permanent Representative Permanent Mission of the Hashemite Kingdom Jordan in Geneva, H.E. Mr. Walid Obeidat and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Ambassador Dr. Maher Salem Adel TARAWNEH, Director of Human Rights Directorate – Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates;
 - Judge Dr. Mansour Abdulla Fayyad ALTWALBAH, Attorney General – Supreme Judge Department;
 - Judge Mr. Muntaser Qasim Mohammad AL-BATAYNEH, Legal Advisor – Ministry of Interior;
 - Dr. Khalil Oqleh Mohammad AL ABDALLAT, Director of Human Rights Unit – Prime Ministry;
 - Mr. Mohammad Hani Abdel-Rahman KHRAISAT, Head of International Agreements Division, File Officer – Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates;
 - Dr. Hanan Ahmed Abdul Kareem ALKHALAILEH, Director of Human Rights Directorate – Ministry of Justice;
 - Mr. Amer Mohammad Mahmoud ALKHARABSHEH, Head of International Agreements and Contract Division – Ministry of Labour;
 - Mrs. Amal Kamal Metre HADDADIN, Legal Advisor – The Jordanian National Commission for Women;
 - Mrs. Fatima Abdulfatah Yousef AL-DABBAS, Civil Society Representative.
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