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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Oman

* 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 fifty-first session from 19 to 30 January 2026. The review of Oman was held at the 8th meeting, on 22 January 2026. The delegation of Oman was headed by the Minister of Justice and Legal Affairs, Abdullah Mohamed Al Saidi. At its 14th meeting, held on 30 January 2026, the Working Group adopted the report on Oman.
2. On 8 January 2026, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Oman: Guyana, Republic of Korea and Spain.
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 Oman:
 - (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, Costa Rica, on behalf of members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Oman through the troika. The 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 Oman affirmed the unwavering commitment of Oman to the universal periodic review mechanism. The Council of Ministers formed a Legal Committee to prepare the national periodic reports and to supervise the studying of and following up on implementing the recommendations within the framework of the universal periodic review, in addition to preparing an annual report on the progress achieved in implementing human rights recommendations at the national level.
6. During the previous review cycle, Oman accepted 208 recommendations, either fully or partially, out of the 264 recommendations it had received. It took note of 49 recommendations, while 7 recommendations did not achieve the required consensus, demonstrating its serious and effective engagement with the recommendations it received and its desire to promote and protect the human rights of all, citizens and non-citizens alike.
7. Oman undertook rapid legislative activity to develop the national legal system and harmonize national legislation with international human rights conventions, consolidating the rule of law and protecting fundamental human rights and freedoms. In that context, Oman acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in 2025, in response to the recommendations it had received during the previous review cycle.
8. The delegation highlighted that its report reflected the most prominent achievements in implementing recommendations, namely the adoption of the Social Protection Law, the Media Law, the Omani Nationality Law, the Law Regulating the Transfer and Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues, the Law on Combating Trafficking in

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/51/OMN/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/51/OMN/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/51/OMN/3](#).

Persons, the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Regulations for Domestic Workers and Similar Cases in Oman.

9. Oman reviewed its periodic reports on the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. In 2024, Oman submitted its second voluntary national review on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

10. The delegation explained that the 2025 Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities guaranteed that persons with disabilities enjoyed their full rights, including health, cultural rights, sports and economic rights and the right to work, without discrimination. Oman adopted a judicial regulation with oversight from the Ministry of Justice to further care for persons with disabilities and ensure their access to justice.

11. The delegation highlighted that providing education to all members of society had long been a priority for the government and remained one of its pillars and objectives. The Ministry of Education issued the School Education Law in 2023 to modernize the educational process and achieve Oman Vision 2040. The law guaranteed free education for all citizens and residents of the country on an equal basis. The Ministry was currently taking the steps necessary to accede to the Convention against Discrimination in Education. The Higher Education Law was issued in 2023 and aimed at building, free of charge, students' specialized competencies and globally competitive skills to meet the needs of society and development plans and labour market demands.

12. Regarding health, the Public Health Law of 2025 was aimed at establishing a comprehensive and integrated legislative framework, including prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. Oman continued its efforts to realize the national health strategy 2050. In 2022, Oman received recognition from the World Health Organization for eliminating mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis, becoming the first country in the Middle East to achieve that milestone. In addition, the country's medical personnel had received three awards at the seventy-seventh World Health Assembly, in 2024, making it the first country in the Middle East to do so.

13. Women in Oman enjoyed the same rights and freedoms as men. They occupied many leading posts in public and private sectors and participated in building the nation.

14. The rights of domestic workers were covered by specific regulations, a comprehensive framework governing their hours of work, their wages and their labour contracts in a safe working environment.

15. Reinforcing its commitment to combat human trafficking, the Anti-Human Trafficking Law was issued in 2025 and established several measures and guarantees to protect victims of human trafficking and related crimes.

16. Oman restructured the national Oman Human Rights Commission to enable it to receive complaints filed by both Omani citizens and residents.

17. In line with its firm humanitarian stance in supporting regional stability through the search for peaceful solutions to end the conflicts plaguing the region, and working to promote international peace and security, Oman supported the affected peoples in several countries, such as the State of Palestine and Yemen.

18. The delegation referred to its approaches to challenges, namely the continued development of the national legislative system to enhance its consistency with international human rights standards while respecting national specificities and societal values; and strengthening the institutional and technical capacities of the bodies responsible for implementing international obligations, particularly in national reporting and data collection on, and monitoring the implementation of, human rights mechanisms recommendations.

19. The delegation concluded by informing the Working Group that Oman had officially nominated itself, for the first time, for membership of the Human Rights Council for the period 2028–2030.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

20. During the interactive dialogue, 93 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
21. Uruguay commended Oman on its efforts to implement the recommendations from the previous cycle.
22. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela recognized the progress made in reorganizing the Oman Human Rights Commission, modernizing judiciary and expanding protection for vulnerable groups.
23. Viet Nam commended the human rights education efforts and public awareness of Oman. It appreciated its commitment to environmental protection and sustainable energy transition.
24. Saudi Arabia commended the advanced efforts to enhance the quality of life within the framework of Oman Vision 2040.
25. Albania commended Oman on its human rights progress made under Oman Vision 2040, while expressing concerns on unratified treaties and the application of the death penalty.
26. Algeria noted with satisfaction the efforts made with regard to the reforms aimed at strengthening the independence and effectiveness of the judicial system.
27. Armenia commended Oman on its reforms in the areas of the rule of law, social rights and the participation of women. It encouraged continued contributions to genocide prevention efforts.
28. Australia welcomed the reforms of Oman and its ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, but raised concerns over gender-based discrimination, domestic workers' protections and the continued use of the death penalty.
29. Azerbaijan commended Oman on the progress made under Oman Vision 2040, highlighting social rights, women's empowerment and the commitment to dialogue and human rights-based development.
30. Bahrain appreciated the progress made in promoting and protecting human rights and the commitment of Oman to an institutional and developmental approach.
31. Bangladesh commended Oman on its sustained human rights efforts, through legislation, policy and institutions, and appreciated that Oman was considering accession to outstanding core treaties.
32. Belarus recognized Oman Vision 2040 to be a consistent and successful concept for building prosperity, security, justice, equality and well-being.
33. Belgium noted the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
34. Bhutan welcomed the Social Protection Law, highlighting its comprehensive benefits for women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities.
35. Botswana recognized the human rights progress made by Oman under Oman Vision 2040, praising institutional reforms that enhanced good governance and improved public services.
36. Brazil praised Oman on its progress in education and women's rights, noting gender equality in schools, while encouraging greater political participation of women.
37. Brunei Darussalam acknowledged the continued commitment of Oman to socioeconomic transformation, particularly its focus on economic diversification, human capital and environmental protection.
38. Bulgaria welcomed the human rights progress made by Oman under Oman Vision 2040, praising media reforms and strengthened independence of the Oman Human Rights Commission.

39. Burkina Faso welcomed measures supporting social protection, combating human trafficking, training magistrates and adopting a human rights-based approach in development planning.
40. Burundi welcomed programmes related to the rights of persons with disabilities, education, health, social protection, combating human trafficking and ending female genital mutilation.
41. Cameroon commended Oman for strengthening its human rights framework and welcomed the progress made in social protection, health, education and gender equality.
42. Canada commended Oman on its recent reforms, including the Domestic Workers Law and the new Labour Law and its accession to the Arab Charter on Human Rights.
43. Chile congratulated Oman on its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in 2025.
44. China welcomed the human rights progress made by Oman under Oman Vision 2040, highlighting advances in social welfare, education and comprehensive healthcare systems.
45. Colombia made recommendations.
46. Costa Rica made recommendations.
47. Cuba congratulated Oman on establishing a human rights commission and for being the first country in the region to receive validation from the World Health Organization on eliminating mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS.
48. Cyprus commended Oman on its efforts to strengthen national human rights mechanisms and welcomed the progress made in combating trafficking and protecting victims.
49. Czechia appreciated the recent ratification by Oman of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
50. Djibouti welcomed the institutional and legal reforms advancing sustainable development and inclusive economic growth, particularly through the implementation of Oman Vision 2040.
51. The Dominican Republic recognized the progress made in strengthening human rights institutions, access to justice and modernizing the judicial system.
52. Oman sought to integrate the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons into their development programme, as those human rights were key elements of public policies. The Ministry of Social Development developed its policies to build capacity to improve services and to ensure social protection for all.
53. Oman launched national strategies to promote and empower women. The 2023 national plan for Omani women was aimed at uniting national efforts to strengthen women's position, in line with the Oman Vision 2040. Women played a role in decision-making bodies, in the social and economic spheres, in public administration, in the judiciary and as heads of businesses.
54. Regarding persons with disabilities and their rights, Oman moved from a concept of assistance to a concept of empowerment and autonomy.
55. With respect to children's rights, Oman sought to bring its children's law into line with international norms. Programmes had been established to provide support and training to persons taking care of children.
56. Regarding older persons, Oman had adopted regulations on centres which shelter older persons, care homes, foster families and other entities for care for a total of over 22,100 older persons.
57. Oman was drafting a law to regulate civil society institutions to bring it more into line with international norms.
58. The issuance of the Labour Law (No. 53 of 2023) and the Law on Social Protection (No. 52 of 2023) had been a qualitative leap in the enhancement of legal protection for

workers, especially the most vulnerable, with explicit provisions preventing forced labour and the confiscation of passports, providing for equality and non-discrimination in the workplace and regulating the payment of wages. Oman had signed 37 memorandums of understanding with different countries in the field of labour and human resource development, including explicit articles to regulate the recruitment and exchange of information and protection from trafficking.

59. In line with the 2024 Law on the Media, freedom of the press and the media were provided for, unless there were acts which undermined public security and were considered as incitement to hatred or sedition. Any legal entity had the right to carry out media activities. Any journalist or media professional had access to justice to defend his or her rights. The Law on the Media was implemented as demonstrated by the fact that no journalist had been imprisoned for over six years.

60. Egypt welcomed Oman Vision 2040 and its aims to improve the lives of citizens and residents, raise living standards and provide welfare.

61. Eritrea commended the progress made in economic growth, environmental protection and education and encouraged continued efforts to ensure that development benefits all citizens.

62. Estonia commended Oman on the adoption of the new Media Law and the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, while regretting the reservations thereto.

63. Ethiopia commended the progress made in promoting human rights, particularly through the implementation of recommendations from the previous cycle.

64. France welcomed the ratification by Oman of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

65. The Gambia commended the progress made in strengthening the Oman Human Rights Commission, expanding social protection and improving access to health and education and environmental sustainability.

66. Georgia welcomed the Social Protection Act, the near gender parity in school education and the concrete measures to support persons with disabilities.

67. Germany was concerned about the remaining restrictions on political participation and the freedoms of association, expression, religion and belief.

68. Greece commended Oman for its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in 2025.

69. Iceland made recommendations.

70. India welcomed Oman Vision 2040. It also noted the efforts made in the areas of the wage protection system and the regulations concerning domestic workers.

71. Indonesia commended Oman for its commitment to advancing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and efforts in combating human trafficking.

72. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended Oman on its efforts made in strengthening and improving the overall conditions of the health, education and other essential social sectors. It encouraged Oman to implement Oman Vision 2040.

73. Iraq appreciated the efforts made by Oman in preparing its national report.

74. Ireland expressed its concern about the restrictions on freedom of expression contained in Royal Decree No. 68/2022 and the new Media Law and the limitations on the rights of women, including on the right of Omani women to confer nationality to their children.

75. Italy welcomed the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

76. The United Arab Emirates commended the various measures taken to guarantee children's rights and combat human trafficking.

77. Kuwait commended the diligent work undertaken to implement Oman Vision 2040, promoting sustainable development.
78. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the ongoing efforts of Oman to promote gender equality and protect the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities.
79. Latvia welcomed the continuous efforts of Oman to promote and protect human rights through national legislation and fulfilment of its international obligations.
80. Lebanon commended Oman on its constructive international engagement, its peace diplomacy approach and its role in international cooperation, mediation and humanitarian work.
81. Libya commended Oman on its efforts in promoting peace and dialogue at the regional and international levels.
82. Malawi commended Oman for Oman Vision 2040.
83. Malaysia made recommendations.
84. Maldives welcomed the accession of Oman to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the adoption of the national health strategy 2050 and the notable progress made in all health indicators.
85. Mauritania commended the efforts made to promote the right to education and health and to protect the rights of women and children.
86. Mauritius commended Oman for achieving gender equality in school education.
87. Mexico welcomed the 2023 Social Protection Law and the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
88. Mongolia acknowledged the efforts undertaken to advance economic and social development, including in the areas of education, health, social protection and employment.
89. Montenegro emphasized the necessity of comprehensive legislation to criminalize all forms of gender-based violence against women and to enhance support services for victims.
90. Morocco commended Oman for the significant efforts made to advance human rights within the framework of implementing Oman Vision 2040.
91. Nepal welcomed the accession of Oman to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
92. The Kingdom of the Netherlands encouraged Oman to take further measures, including adequate oversight, accessible complaint mechanisms and consistent enforcement, to ensure the effective implementation of the domestic workers framework.
93. New Zealand commended Oman for launching a new national human rights strategy, acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and strengthening protections for persons with disabilities, women and migrant workers.
94. Oman encouraged the establishment of private schools and institutes. The 2023 Law on Higher Education provided for quality education on an equal footing, early education for children with an adequate and balanced educational environment and prohibited the use of corporal punishment as a form of discipline. The number of students in the schools of Oman reached 1,018,966 in 2,519 public and private schools in gender equality. A total of 49,480 non-Omani students received education free of charge on an equal footing with Omani students.
95. As to the crime of human trafficking, additional guarantees were given to victims and locations were devoted to giving them shelter. They were exempt from costs for stays in public health institutions and from any fines as a result of residence permits and labour violations. Oman cooperated with other countries for judicial and legal aid and mutual assistance related to that crime. Psychological and social rehabilitation services were provided. Non-Omani victims were authorized to stay in the country until the end of all legal proceedings if they wished. The Director General for Combating Human Trafficking of the

Royal Police had received 41 reports. Twenty-four were conveyed to the public prosecutor for further processing at the criminal level against the perpetrators, to eradicate the phenomenon of human trafficking. Oman had launched a national campaign against human trafficking, in 2025, concerning security for all persons, to sensitize the public regarding all crimes linked to human trafficking.

96. The delegation explained that Oman sought to harmonize its legislation and implement the death penalty in conformity with the Constitution and international conventions. The death penalty was applied for the most serious crimes, such as murder with aggravating circumstances, piracy, sabotage leading to death and terrorist acts. It was only delivered by a court made up of three judges from the appeals court. The court consults an independent committee on the death penalty considering the circumstances of the case. The Prosecutor General could appeal death penalties before the Supreme Court, and the death penalty could only be implemented following ratification by the Sultan who had the right to grant a pardon or a special pardon.

97. Regarding the right to peaceful assembly, the Constitution authorized every citizen to assemble to protest provided that the protest did not undermine public security, did not affect civilians or public property and did not expose either people or public property to danger and that the assembly did not lead to any religious or other kind of discord.

98. The delegation explained that statelessness did not exist in Oman. Those who acquired citizenship in other countries were, of course, subject to Omani law, and, by law, they no longer held Omani citizenship but rather another nationality, as Omani law did not permit dual citizenship. They had to choose either Omani citizenship or another nationality.

99. Nigeria welcomed the accession of Oman to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

100. Pakistan welcomed the accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and appreciated the progress made in expanding social protection.

101. The Philippines positively acknowledged the progress made in advancing the rights to education and health and the policy measures aimed at protecting the environment.

102. Portugal welcomed the human rights national action plan for the implementation of recommendations and Oman Vision 2040.

103. Qatar commended the country for the measures taken in a number of vital areas, such as women's empowerment, child protection, promoting development and combating human trafficking.

104. The Republic of Korea appreciated the efforts to strengthen the institutional independence of the Oman Human Rights Commission and to enhance social protection for vulnerable groups.

105. Romania commended Oman for the cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms during the reporting period.

106. The Russian Federation welcomed the strong engagement of Oman with the universal periodic review mechanism and its effective implementation of recommendations, international cooperation and the progress made in protecting vulnerable groups.

107. Rwanda commended Oman for becoming the first country in the Middle East to be certified by the World Health Organization for eliminating mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS.

108. Yemen welcomed the report of Oman, which reflected its commitment to promoting and protecting human rights through legislative reforms.

109. Senegal welcomed the progress made in the areas of women's empowerment, child protection, access to education and inclusive and sustainable development.

110. Sierra Leone commended Oman for taking comprehensive steps to realize the right to education and acknowledged the robust social safety nets.

111. Singapore welcomed the significant efforts made in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women in line with Oman Vision 2040.
112. Slovenia commended Oman on strengthening the Oman Human Rights Commission.
113. Somalia positively noted the progress made in the areas of governance, digital transformation and institutional cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms.
114. South Sudan commended Oman for its ongoing efforts to promote gender equality and ensure equal rights for all groups in society without discrimination.
115. Spain commended Oman for the progress made in the areas of the rights of persons with disabilities and the fight against human trafficking.
116. Sri Lanka commended Oman for further strengthening the Oman Human Rights Commission in accordance with principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).
117. The State of Palestine appreciated the steps taken to support the most vulnerable groups and enhance protection for women, children and persons with disabilities.
118. The Sudan commended the efforts of the relevant authorities in the field of the protection of the rights of foreign workers.
119. Switzerland made recommendations.
120. Thailand commended Oman for Oman Vision 2040 and the adoption of the Social Protection Act, which expanded coverage for vulnerable groups.
121. Togo welcomed the adoption of the Law on Social Protection and the establishment of the National Emergency Fund.
122. Tunisia praised the achievements in promoting and protecting human rights within the framework of implementing the Oman Vision 2040 action plan.
123. Türkiye commended the fact that the Social Protection Law issued in 2023 promoted economic, social, cultural and labour rights and the right to work
124. Ukraine noted the positive initiatives aimed at empowering women, enhancing their participation in public life and promoting equal opportunities.
125. Jordan thanked Oman for its outstanding achievements under the leadership of the Sultan of Oman, Haitham Bin Tariq.
126. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland urged Oman to continue enhancing the rights and protections afforded to migrant workers within its national legal framework.
127. In its closing remarks, the delegation clarified that the Personal Status Law explicitly stated that the minimum age of marriage was 18. The law granted judges the right to authorize marriage for those under 18 in specific circumstances. However, it was stipulated that it should be in the best interests of the girl to marry under 18. The Ministry of Social Development was making concerted efforts to reduce exceptions, thereby limiting marriages of those under the age of 18.
128. The delegation reaffirmed the commitment of Oman to human rights, considering them among the principles stipulated in the Basic Law of the State. That guaranteed the enjoyment of those rights by all citizens or residents, whether those rights were included in the Basic Law of the State and the legislation in force in Oman or in the international treaties and agreements to which Oman had acceded and which were part of the country's law.
129. During the reporting period, many achievements and positive developments in Oman had elevated human rights in the country, demonstrating the genuine importance given to and the sincere desire to advance them.
130. All the interventions and recommendations of countries would receive the attention and care of the Government, in recognition of the importance of the universal periodic review and its role in developing the human rights situation in the countries participating in that

important mechanism. The outcome would be discussed with the relevant authorities, including civil society, to determine the final position of Oman on the recommendations.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

131. The following recommendations will be examined by Oman, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the sixty-second session of the Human Rights Council:

131.1 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Albania) (Germany) (South Sudan) (Togo);

131.2 Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);

131.3 Further strengthen the protection of migrant workers and continue aligning national policies with the principles of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families with a view to possible future ratification (Nigeria);

131.4 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Togo); Adhere to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Colombia);

131.5 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Cyprus);

131.6 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Czechia) (France) (Iceland) (Italy) (Latvia);

131.7 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and commute all existing death sentences (Mexico);

131.8 Adhere to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, or decree a moratorium on the application of the death penalty (Colombia);

131.9 Clarify the implications of ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights for national legislation (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

131.10 Withdraw the reservations made to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in order to ensure their full and effective implementation (Costa Rica);

131.11 Withdraw the reservations made to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, in order to fully recognize the competence of the Committee against Torture (Chile);

131.12 Withdraw reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, to prevent discrimination against women in the areas of family and nationality and to promote parity in

decision-making systems, while ensuring the presence of women in the Consultative Council, government entities and the judiciary (Spain);

131.13 Take measures to protect the rights of women, including by lifting reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and by removing remaining restrictions on the right of Omani women to confer nationality to their children (Ireland);

131.14 Periodically review its reservations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and consider their withdrawal (Slovenia);

131.15 Consider ratifying the Convention on Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), of the International Labour Organization (Sri Lanka);

131.16 Consider ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol thereto and take all measures necessary for their implementation (Uruguay);

131.17 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);

131.18 Continue accession to the core international human rights instruments (State of Palestine);

131.19 Consider ratifying the outstanding international human rights instruments, in line with national priorities (Malawi);

131.20 Intensify awareness and education efforts on international conventions among all segments of society, including law enforcement authorities (Malawi);

131.21 Continue strengthening cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms (Malawi);

131.22 Extend a standing invitation to all mandate holders of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);

131.23 Further promote cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, including by facilitating visits of mandate holders to the country (Ukraine);

131.24 Maintain the continuity of community awareness-raising programmes and activities on human rights and relevant international treaties (Cuba);

131.25 Adopt and implement, in law and in practice, the legislative, regulatory and institutional measures that are required to ensure the full and effective implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which was recently ratified (Switzerland);

131.26 Continue its efforts to align its national legislation and practice with its international human rights obligations (Armenia);

131.27 Continue to promote a culture of human rights and strengthening the role of specialized national mechanisms in this area, which contributes to raising awareness and building capacities at the national level (Bahrain);

131.28 Continue its efforts to establish a comprehensive national human rights action plan for promoting and protecting the rights of all individuals in Oman and consider introducing human rights into the school curriculum (Romania);

131.29 Continue its efforts to establish a comprehensive national human rights action plan (Georgia);

131.30 Continue the ongoing tangible efforts to finalize the national human rights strategy (Yemen);

131.31 Pay particular attention to the human rights pillar of Oman Vision 2040 (Mauritius);

- 131.32 Continue to strengthen the role and capacity of national human rights mechanisms, including through training and broader dissemination of human rights education (Malaysia);
- 131.33 Continue strengthening the independence, resources and effectiveness of the Oman Human Rights Commission, in full compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Gambia);
- 131.34 Continue supporting the Oman Human Rights Commission and provide it with the necessary resources to enable it to carry out its mandate in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Qatar);
- 131.35 Continue taking measures to further strengthen the mandate and effectiveness of the Oman Human Rights Commission in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Sierra Leone);
- 131.36 Take further steps to enable the Oman Human Rights Commission to achieve A status, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Slovenia);
- 131.37 Move forward with implementing the initiative to restructure and reorganize the Oman Human Rights Commission in accordance with international standards and responsive to national priorities and specificities (Tunisia);
- 131.38 Continue implementing the recommendations of the Accreditation Subcommittee of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (Burkina Faso);
- 131.39 Establish a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up using the guide developed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Burkina Faso);
- 131.40 Continue strengthening institutional capacity-building and specialized training for law enforcement personnel and related sectors, in support of the effective implementation of international human rights agreements (Jordan);
- 131.41 Adopt and implement a comprehensive definition of discrimination against women, addressing direct, indirect and intersecting forms of discrimination, in line with articles 1 and 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Montenegro);
- 131.42 Sustain and scale up efforts to promote the rights of women and ensure gender equality between women and men (Nigeria);
- 131.43 Expand programmes and policies that promote gender equality in all areas, from employment to education and social life (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 131.44 Accelerate progress towards gender equality, including women's equal rights to political and public life, and consider withdrawing all remaining reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Estonia);
- 131.45 Repeal all discriminatory provisions against women in legislation, including in the Personal Status Law, the Nationality Law and the Penal Code, particularly those relating to marriage, divorce, child custody and inheritance rights (Belgium);
- 131.46 Bring forward reforms which ensure that gender equality is guaranteed in its nationality laws (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 131.47 Eliminate the remaining discriminatory provisions in the Personal Status Law, in particular in order to allow that the Omani citizenship of a mother will be granted to her child, if the father is not an Omani citizen (Germany);
- 131.48 Amend the Nationality Law to allow for women to pass on their nationality to their children and spouses on equal terms with men, eliminating this form of gender discrimination in legislation (Chile);
- 131.49 Amend the relevant laws to eradicate gender discrimination by allowing women to pass their nationality on to their children (Uruguay);
- 131.50 Implement further reforms that eliminate discrimination against women in matters of family and citizenship law, including Royal Decree No. 94/2025 granting Omani nationality (Australia);
- 131.51 Embed the principles of equality and non-discrimination in the implementation of the Social Protection Law, with the aim of strengthening women's empowerment (Morocco);
- 131.52 Continue its efforts to achieve equality and combat all forms of discrimination, particularly by raising awareness among women and girls about their rights and how to enforce them (Lebanon);
- 131.53 Step up efforts to promote equality, to combat discrimination and to enhance the political representation and public participation of women (Nepal);
- 131.54 Take measures to achieve parity between women and men in decision-making systems and processes (Bhutan);
- 131.55 Abolish the death penalty (Iceland);
- 131.56 Move towards abolition of death penalty (Dominican Republic);
- 131.57 Abolish the death penalty and replace it with fair, proportionate sentences compatible with international human rights standards and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay);
- 131.58 Abolish the death penalty, raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years old and ensure safeguards against arbitrary detention, guaranteeing that all arrests are lawful and promptly communicated to detainees and their families (Portugal);
- 131.59 Abolish the death penalty from the Penal Code or, failing that, decree an indefinite moratorium on the execution of death sentences (Spain);
- 131.60 Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty (Chile); Establish an official moratorium on the death penalty (Albania);
- 131.61 Establish a formal moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to abolition of the death penalty (Australia); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its abolition, and commute any future death penalty sentences (Switzerland); Establish an immediate moratorium on executions and commute all death sentences as first steps towards the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium);
- 131.62 Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (New Zealand);
- 131.63 Establish an official moratorium on the application of the death penalty and executions, with a view to its definitive abolition, accompanied by public awareness-raising campaigns on the right to life and more humane alternatives within the criminal justice system (Costa Rica);
- 131.64 Continue its efforts to ensure the investigation of all allegations of arbitrary detention and harassment of civil society activists and participants in protests (Greece);

- 131.65 Take the measures necessary to investigate all allegations of arbitrary detention and harassment of civil society activists and protest participants (Colombia);
- 131.66 Continue strengthening the independent review of detention, including regular and unannounced prison visits by national human rights bodies, to further advance the protection of detainee rights in line with international standards (Somalia);
- 131.67 End child detention, including pretrial detention, and prioritize alternative measures, such as counselling and community services, in particular for minor offences (Brazil);
- 131.68 Continue its efforts to enhance public service delivery and good governance in support of sustainable development and well-being in all segments of society (Azerbaijan);
- 131.69 Continue to take measures to further strengthen the independence of the judiciary, both in law and in practice (Republic of Korea);
- 131.70 Further enhance judicial efficiency and access to justice (Gambia);
- 131.71 Continue its efforts to improve access to justice through capacity-building for relevant institutions (Nigeria);
- 131.72 Continue its efforts to realize access to justice for all without any discrimination (India);
- 131.73 Revise legislation relating to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, in order to guarantee their full exercise in law and in practice, in accordance with international obligations (Albania);
- 131.74 Consider reviewing relevant national legislation to further align it with international human rights standards on the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association (Republic of Korea);
- 131.75 Review the Penal Code and repeal all provisions that restrict peaceful dissent and freedom of expression, association and assembly (Estonia);
- 131.76 Promote the effective exercise of the freedoms of association and assembly, in particular through revisions of articles 121 and 123 of the Penal Code (Czechia);
- 131.77 Take further steps to enhance the protection of the right to freedom of expression and opinion, in line with international human rights standards, particularly by reviewing restrictive legislation and supporting media independence (Brazil);
- 131.78 Amend the 2025 Nationality Law to enhance safeguards for freedom of opinion and expression, including by removing provisions that allow for nationality revocation on the basis of criticism of the Sultan or the State (Canada);
- 131.79 Revise article 97 of the Penal Code and the 2024 Media Law to strengthen protections for freedom of opinion and expression, including the release of journalists and activists detained solely for exercising their human rights (Canada);
- 131.80 Amend Royal Decrees No. 68/2022 and No. 58/2024 to protect freedom of expression and remove any impediments to the work of political opposition parties, journalists, human rights defenders and independent civil society organizations (Ireland);
- 131.81 Consider amending the new Media Act in order to enlarge spaces for freedom of expression, including media outlets and independent and private media platforms (Italy);

- 131.82 Ensure full respect for freedom of expression and of the press, including by reviewing the Media Law of 2024 and other existing legislation affecting freedom of expression, to align it with international human rights standards (Czechia);
- 131.83 Strengthen its legal framework on freedom of expression and align it with international human rights standards, including the media law and relevant provisions of the Penal Code (New Zealand);
- 131.84 Ensure the implementation of the new Media Law in line with the international human rights standards on freedom of expression (Estonia);
- 131.85 Amend relevant legislation to fully guarantee the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including by adopting an access to information law (Portugal);
- 131.86 Consider reviewing national legislation to further align it with international standards on freedom of expression (Ukraine);
- 131.87 Guarantee freedom of expression for human rights defenders, associations and the media by adapting national legislation to international human rights standards (Spain);
- 131.88 Fully strengthen efforts to promote religious tolerance and the enjoyment of freedom of religion or belief for all (Indonesia);
- 131.89 Review legislation that is discriminatory on the basis of gender, in particular with regard to ensuring equality between men and women in marriage, in line with the recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Uruguay);
- 131.90 Promote legal reforms ensuring equal rights for women and men regarding marriage, divorce, inheritance and the transmission of nationality to their children (Cyprus);
- 131.91 Amend relevant laws to grant Omani women rights equal to those enjoyed by Omani men regarding the transmission of nationality to their children and spouse and fully prohibit and criminalize child, early and forced marriage to strengthen gender equality (Italy);
- 131.92 Take measures to enforce the legal minimum age of marriage of 18 years, without exception, and undertake targeted awareness-raising programmes for parents, teachers and community leaders (Romania);
- 131.93 Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years and strengthen protections for women and children against all forms of violence (Togo);
- 131.94 Eliminate child marriage (Iceland);
- 131.95 Continue to provide comprehensive support for the institution of the family (Russian Federation);
- 131.96 Further enhance the implementation of the national action plan, 2024–2026, in order to combat trafficking in persons and protect victims (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 131.97 Continue implementing the national action plan to combat trafficking in persons (2024–2026) (Egypt);
- 131.98 Adopt an effective action plan to prevent and combat trafficking women and girls with a gender-sensitive approach (Botswana);
- 131.99 Continue to step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons, especially the exploitation of women and children, by strengthening the efforts combating against traffickers, in line with the 2024–2026 action plan of the national committee to fight trafficking in persons (Djibouti);

- 131.100 Fully implement its new anti-trafficking legislation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 131.101 Strengthen the implementation and enforcement of the new law on combating human trafficking and relevant provisions of the Penal Code (New Zealand);
- 131.102 Take further measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and strengthen the capacity of the national committee for combating human trafficking by providing it with adequate human, technical and financial resources (Greece);
- 131.103 Continue national efforts to combat human trafficking, particularly by supporting the role of the national committee to combat human trafficking (United Arab Emirates);
- 131.104 Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and protect victims and survivors of trafficking (Bangladesh);
- 131.105 Conduct information and awareness campaigns to raise awareness of crimes related to human trafficking and the availability of social and psychological assistance to victims of trafficking (Belarus);
- 131.106 Continue its efforts to combat human trafficking, including by strengthening awareness and education programmes and increasing training on mechanisms for identifying and protecting victims (Qatar);
- 131.107 Encourage the continuation of measures to strengthen the legal protection available to foreign workers and the provisions regarding their effective protection from exploitation and violence (India);
- 131.108 Take the steps necessary to further strengthen the domestic law and for just and favourable conditions of work (Türkiye);
- 131.109 Continue to strengthen labour laws to provide comprehensive protections and non-discrimination for migrants and women, particularly with regard to recruitment, compensation, workplace conditions and treatment (New Zealand);
- 131.110 Continue its labour law reforms and social protection initiative to ensure the full protection of women, children and vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities (Mongolia);
- 131.111 Guarantee the protection of the rights of workers, in particular migrant and domestic workers, by ensuring the full and effective implementation, of the Social Protection Law, the amendment of the Labour Law and Ministerial Decision No. 574/2025 on the regulation of the work of domestic workers (Switzerland);
- 131.112 Further enhance efforts to develop inclusive social protection programmes, particularly with regard to foreign worker (Viet Nam);
- 131.113 Strengthen measures to promote decent working conditions for all, with effective measures for social security (Nepal);
- 131.114 Implement reforms to the labour law issued by Royal Decree No. 53/2023 to expressly include protections for domestic workers (Australia);
- 131.115 Implement reforms to abolish the sponsorship system known as *kafala*, in order to reduce and mitigate the risk of labour exploitation or forced labour of migrant workers (Colombia);
- 131.116 Abolish the *kafala* system in order to reduce the risk of labour exploitation, including forced labour, of migrant workers and to guarantee fair and favourable working conditions, effective access to reporting mechanisms and protection against retaliation (Costa Rica);

- 131.117 Strengthen the implementation and enforcement of the domestic workers' framework (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 131.118 Continue its efforts aimed at improving the protection of the rights of workers, including migrant workers (Senegal);
- 131.119 Continue to enhance safeguards for migrant workers, including measures to prevent abuse and promote fair labour practices, and support effective resolution of labour disputes (Indonesia);
- 131.120 Continue the effective implementation of the Social Protection Law to guarantee adequate support for older persons and persons with disabilities (State of Palestine);
- 131.121 Continue implementing the Social Security Act and strengthen efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in women and girls (China);
- 131.122 Advance its social protection framework under the Social Protection Law by addressing remaining coverage gaps, including for non-Omani residents (Thailand);
- 131.123 Pursue strengthening policies on social protection and inclusion, with particular attention given to vulnerable groups, especially women, children and persons with disabilities (Cameroon);
- 131.124 Continue to take measures under the Social Protection Act to guarantee child benefits and support the well-being of children (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 131.125 Continue its efforts to implement the Social Protection Law, particularly for orphans, older persons and low-income households, and to ensure equitable access to its benefits (Indonesia);
- 131.126 Continue its efforts to strengthen social protection, including by supporting economic, social and cultural rights and ensuring that all segments of society benefit from them (Bahrain);
- 131.127 Continue advancing Oman Vision 2040 by strengthening inclusive social and economic policies, particularly in the area of social protection, health, education and women's empowerment (Azerbaijan);
- 131.128 Continue the implementation of the Oman Vision 2040, with a view to further enhancing the quality of life and living standards of its people (Brunei Darussalam);
- 131.129 Continue policies of sustainable development and social justice, ensuring equitable benefits for all segments of society (Algeria);
- 131.130 Advance sustainable economic and social development by increasing investment in education and healthcare (China);
- 131.131 Continue promoting economic and social rights, especially equal access to education, healthcare and decent work, consistent with national development priorities (Cameroon);
- 131.132 Strengthen efforts related to providing comprehensive healthcare services, in accordance with the objectives of the national health strategy 2050 (Egypt);
- 131.133 Continue its efforts to advance the right to health for all, including through the implementation of the national health strategy 2050 (Singapore);
- 131.134 Uphold the right to health for all by further strengthening the efficiency, accessibility and resilience of the health sector of Oman (Brunei Darussalam);
- 131.135 Continue its efforts to strengthen the national health strategy (Iraq);

- 131.136 Enhance efforts to implement the national health strategy aimed at strengthening an effective health system (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 131.137 Continue to improve the quality of healthcare services by supporting institutional capacities and developing medical infrastructure (Kuwait);
- 131.138 Promote the right to individual and community health by continuing to implement the Sustainable Development Goals, ensuring the highest levels of prevention, treatment and follow-up (Lebanon);
- 131.139 Strengthen the healthcare system by ensuring inclusive and non-discriminatory access to quality medical services, with particular attention given to migrant workers and persons in vulnerable situations (Thailand);
- 131.140 Promote universal access to health services, paying special attention to the most vulnerable groups and persons with disabilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 131.141 Intensify existing efforts to enhance equitable access to healthcare for all, including persons with disabilities and migrant workers (South Sudan);
- 131.142 Enhance equitable access to healthcare for all, including migrant workers (Bhutan);
- 131.143 Continue ensuring access to inclusive, free and equitable education for all (Cyprus);
- 131.144 Continue strengthening inclusive and equitable access to quality education at all levels (Ethiopia);
- 131.145 Make progress towards ensuring free, inclusive education covering primary, secondary and at least one year of preschool education (Dominican Republic);
- 131.146 Improve accessibility, expand science, technology, engineering, mathematics and vocational programmes for women and marginalized groups and foster lifelong learning opportunities (Eritrea);
- 131.147 Step up its efforts to improve access to education for all children, in particular those in marginalized and disadvantaged situations (Greece);
- 131.148 Continue to strengthen efforts to improve access to education for all children, in particular children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations (Sierra Leone);
- 131.149 Continue its efforts to improve accessibility of education for all children, in particular children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations (South Sudan);
- 131.150 Continue its efforts to enhance access to education for all children, especially children with disabilities (Qatar);
- 131.151 Maintain the focus on education and the principles of equity and inclusion, especially for persons with disabilities (Pakistan);
- 131.152 Continue its efforts to improve access to education for all children, in particular those in remote areas (Viet Nam);
- 131.153 Step up efforts to reduce the school dropout rate (Burundi);
- 131.154 Ensure universal access to comprehensive sexuality education in and out of school settings (Iceland);
- 131.155 Continue supporting the expansion of early childhood education (India);
- 131.156 Continue awareness programmes on human rights, particularly among public employees (Libya);

- 131.157 Continue to strengthen human rights education and awareness programmes, particularly by integrating human rights principles into educational curricula and enhancing training programmes for public employees (Mauritania);
- 131.158 Ensure the sustainability of human rights awareness programmes and enhance the training of relevant professionals (State of Palestine);
- 131.159 Continue policies and programmes that promote human rights education and build capacity in human rights fields (Sudan);
- 131.160 Integrate climate-resilient strategies into national planning, expand renewable energy, promote sustainable agriculture and build local capacity for climate adaptation in vulnerable communities (Eritrea);
- 131.161 Further integrate climate adaptation and environment and biodiversity protection into national policies through a human rights-based approach, ensuring inclusive participation, the protection of vulnerable groups and the sustainability of natural resources (Armenia);
- 131.162 Continue national efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change and to protect the environment (Morocco);
- 131.163 Continue implementing the national strategy for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change (United Arab Emirates);
- 131.164 Expedite the enactment of environmental related plans, including the national zero-carbon 2050 plan (Sri Lanka);
- 131.165 Continue its efforts to protect and preserve the natural environment, including through the sustainable use of natural resources (Brunei Darussalam);
- 131.166 Continue with efforts to translate the right to development into reality (Pakistan);
- 131.167 Further enhance its efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (Türkiye);
- 131.168 Continue policies that promote equitable economic opportunities, including inclusive entrepreneurship programmes, social protection and vocational training aligned with Oman Vision 2040 (Eritrea);
- 131.169 Continue its efforts to strengthen cooperation mechanisms with countries of origin of migrant workers to enhance the protection of their human rights (Rwanda);
- 131.170 Continue its efforts to empower women within the framework of the tenth five-year plan, thereby enhancing their economic and social participation and contributing to the balanced and sustainable achievement of the goals of Oman Vision 2040 (Kuwait);
- 131.171 Strengthen the protection of women's rights by strengthening the legal framework and public policies that promote gender equality, prevent and punish gender-based violence and guarantee women's equitable access to education, employment, political participation and health services (Costa Rica);
- 131.172 Continue to develop and implement specialized programmes and activities aimed at expanding the political and economic rights and opportunities of women and ensuring the comprehensive development and rights of children (Belarus);
- 131.173 Strengthen policies and programmes aimed at supporting the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities and their social inclusion, including by continuing to develop legislative frameworks and ensuring the effective implementation of adopted national strategies (Mauritania);
- 131.174 Expand policies and programmes for further empowerment of women (Bangladesh);

131.175 Enhance efforts to empower women, particularly by supporting their participation in various fields, ensuring equal opportunities and guaranteeing protection from all forms of discrimination (Bahrain);

131.176 Continue to strengthen the effort to promote the empowerment of women in all sectors, especially in decision-making and leadership position (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

131.177 Take targeted measures to reach parity between women and men in decision-making systems (South Sudan);

131.178 Intensify efforts to ensure women's equal participation in decision-making, including in the Council of Oman, the Shura Council, local councils, government offices and the judiciary, in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Portugal);

131.179 Enhance efforts to promote women's empowerment, including by expanding women's participation in leadership, policymaking and economic sectors (Malaysia);

131.180 Continue supporting national efforts aimed at empowering women and enhancing their participation in various fields of development (Saudi Arabia);

131.181 Further advance the empowerment of women through concrete steps in law and practice (Latvia);

131.182 Continue its efforts to empower women and ensure their active participation in public life (Libya);

131.183 Continue the policy to eliminate inequalities between men and women by strengthening mechanisms aiming to increase women's participation in political and public life, as well as their empowerment and economic inclusion (Djibouti);

131.184 Continue to pay attention to the advancement of women's rights, and in particular to the strengthening of women's participation in political, economic, social and cultural life (Bulgaria);

131.185 Continue policies that empower women politically and economically and increase their participation in decision-making (Sudan);

131.186 Continue with efforts to promote the economic and political empowerment of women (Dominican Republic);

131.187 Continue to enhance measures to improve women's economic empowerment (Singapore);

131.188 Allocate additional financial resources to increase access to microcredits, loans and other forms of financial credit for women in order to promote women's entrepreneurship and empowerment (Maldives);

131.189 Strengthen efforts aiming to integrate education and awareness of women's rights and gender equality into school curricula at all levels (Tunisia);

131.190 Increase awareness and education efforts on inclusion of women in society (Türkiye);

131.191 Continue advancing the protection of women and children through sustained legal reform, awareness-raising and improved service delivery (Gambia);

131.192 Intensify efforts to prevent and address gender-based violence, including through effective implementation of existing laws (Mongolia);

131.193 Further bolster measures designed to combat gender-based violence and discrimination against women (Philippines);

- 131.194 Strengthen measures for the prevention of violence against women and children, as well as for the equality between men and women, particularly with respect to access to employment and participation in public life (Senegal);
- 131.195 Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence, including marital rape (Iceland);
- 131.196 Enact legislation to specifically define and criminalize all forms of gender-based violence against women (Cyprus);
- 131.197 Enact legislation criminalizing domestic violence and marital rape, hold perpetrators accountable and train law enforcement and judicial authorities on trauma-informed investigation and survivor-centred responses (Canada);
- 131.198 Criminalize domestic violence and marital rape, providing women with effective access to protection and justice (Chile); Criminalize domestic violence and marital rape and strengthen the protection of victims against all forms of violence, including female genital mutilation (Mexico);
- 131.199 Further advance the protection of women from all forms of violence, including by strengthening the legal framework to address domestic violence and marital rape (Czechia);
- 131.200 Strengthen the fight against violence against women and girls, including by banning female genital mutilation, pursuing a proactive policy against this practice and guaranteeing victims access to justice (France);
- 131.201 Take all appropriate measures to ensure the effective implementation of the prohibition of female genital mutilation, including through the enforcement of article 67 of the Child Law, awareness-raising campaigns, monitoring and sanctions to prevent this harmful practice (Belgium);
- 131.202 Continue taking measures to strengthen support services for women who were victims of gender-based violence, including by ensuring the availability of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes (Greece);
- 131.203 Continue its efforts to protect women and girls from all forms of violence, especially those with disabilities and those living in rural areas (Lebanon);
- 131.204 Continue to develop initiatives to protect women victims of violence (State of Palestine);
- 131.205 Amend the Penal Code to decriminalize abortion, at least in cases of rape, incest, fetal malformation and risk to the mother's life (Colombia);
- 131.206 Decriminalize and legalize abortion in all circumstances (Iceland);
- 131.207 Repeal article 44 of the Penal Code and prohibit by law corporal punishment of girls, boys and adolescents in all settings (Mexico);
- 131.208 Prohibit expressly by law corporal punishment against minors in all settings (Colombia);
- 131.209 Strengthen efforts to protect children from violence by building the capacity of specialists providing support and responding to cases of child abuse (United Arab Emirates);
- 131.210 Move forward with the social work strategy and the national childhood strategy (Iraq);
- 131.211 Continue its efforts to strengthen access to quality health services for all children, with particular attention given to children with disabilities and other children in vulnerable situations (Georgia);

131.212 Continue its efforts to improve accessibility of education for all children, in particular those in marginalized and disadvantaged situations (Ukraine);

131.213 Continue its efforts to ensure inclusive and accessible education for all children, particularly those with disabilities and in vulnerable situations (Thailand);

131.214 Continue its efforts to improve accessibility of education for children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations and ensure that all children complete free, equitable and high-quality primary and secondary education (Maldives);

131.215 Address the root causes of low achievement at school for children and strengthen efforts to reduce dropout rates (Mauritius);

131.216 Raise the age of criminal responsibility of children from 9 years to 14 years (Germany); Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years, aligning with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Sierra Leone);

131.217 Raise the age of criminal responsibility for children from 9 to 15 years old and ensure their protection and access to education (France);

131.218 Complete the process of developing a new draft law on the rights of persons with disabilities (Burundi);

131.219 Enact a disability rights law to ensure that people with disabilities and organizations are actively involve in decision-making and awareness efforts (Botswana);

131.220 Accelerate the adoption of the draft rights of persons with disabilities act, aligned with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Rwanda);

131.221 Continue to strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities through the early enactment of the new legislation on the rights of persons with disabilities (Sri Lanka);

131.222 Accelerate the adoption of the legal framework relating to the rights of persons with disabilities and strengthen the prevention and combating of all forms of violence against women (Algeria);

131.223 Expedite the adoption of the law on the care and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Thailand);

131.224 Enact robust legislation on the rights of persons with disabilities, ensuring their meaningful inclusion and representation (Montenegro);

131.225 Develop and adopt legislation that ensures the participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in awareness-raising and decision-making processes in order to prevent and address the stigmatization of persons with disabilities (Bulgaria);

131.226 Complete efforts to enhance the protection and inclusion of persons with disabilities, particularly through finalizing the legislative framework and developing support services for empowerment and community participation (Jordan);

131.227 Enhance efforts to advance the inclusion and meaningful participation of persons with disabilities (Bangladesh);

131.228 Continue supporting programmes aimed at promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and facilitating their inclusion in society and their access to services (Saudi Arabia);

- 131.229 Ensure adequate, accessible and quality education for persons with disabilities, including through inclusive education programmes and special education schools (Bhutan);
- 131.230 Continue conducting training workshops aimed at preparing health workers to provide care to persons with disabilities (Cuba);
- 131.231 Continue ensuring the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in the implementation of disability-related legislation and policies (Ethiopia);
- 131.232 Continue its efforts to provide education and rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 131.233 Continue its efforts to support programmes for integrating students with disabilities at all education levels (Iraq);
- 131.234 Continue programmes to support and integrate people with disabilities into education and training systems, enabling them to enter the labour market (Libya);
- 131.235 Continue implementing the programme for integrating students with disabilities into primary education institutions (Morocco);
- 131.236 Continue its efforts to promote the rights of vulnerable groups, such as children, women, persons with disabilities and older persons (Russian Federation);
- 131.237 Step up efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including children (Singapore);
- 131.238 Decriminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults (Iceland);
- 131.239 Decriminalize same-sex relationships and adopt measures against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Spain);
- 131.240 Guarantee the protection of LGBT+ persons by decriminalizing homosexuality and fighting against the discrimination and intimidation that they face (France);
- 131.241 Abolish all legislation that criminalizes or restricts the rights of transgender and intersex persons (Iceland);
- 131.242 Continue to improve frameworks and mechanisms for the promotion and protection of the rights of migrant workers, including by expediting ongoing work on a comprehensive legislation on domestic workers in line with international standards and implementing human rights education and training programmes for law enforcement and the judiciary (Philippines);
- 131.243 Continue strengthening its domestic laws and policies to safeguard the rights and welfare of migrant workers (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 131.244 Take further actions to protect the rights of migrant workers, particularly women migrant workers, including by expanding social and legal protection measures (Bangladesh);
- 131.245 Redouble efforts to provide support to groups in vulnerable situations, especially migrant children, by granting them access to free and accessible services, without discrimination (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 131.246 Reinforce cooperation frameworks with the countries of origin of migrant workers to ensure effective protection of their rights (Malaysia).
132. 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 Oman was headed by H.E. Abdullah Mohamed AL SAIDI, Minister of Justice and Legal Affairs and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Idris Al Khanjari: Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Sultanate of Oman to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva;
 - H.E. Saleh Yahya Al Maskari: Head of Global Affairs' Department – Foreign Ministry;
 - Mr. Saif Nasser Al Humaidi: Head of Ministers' Office – Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs;
 - Mr. Jamal Salim Al Nabhani: Director of Legislation Department – Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs;
 - Ms. Najla Amur Al Hajri: Advisor – Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs;
 - Mr. Musallam Sulaiman Al Kalbani: Minister's Advisor for Councils and Committees Affairs – Ministry of Interior;
 - Mr. Nasser Mohamed Al Maawali: Minister Plenipotentiary – Foreign Ministry;
 - Mr. Mohammed Mabrook Al Hashmi: First Secretary – Foreign Ministry;
 - Mr. Jasim Mohammed Al Balushi: Director of Legal Affairs Department – Ministry of Education;
 - Ms. Jamila Salim Jadad: Assistant Director General of Family Development General Directorate – Ministry of Social Development;
 - Mr. Nasser Mohammed Al Kindi: Director of International Cooperation Department – Ministry of Labour;
 - Mr. Asaad Ayil Al Amri: Head of Inspection Programming and Coordination Department – Ministry of Labour;
 - Mr. Mohammed Mirza Al Bulushi: Deputy Permanent Representative of the Sultanate of Oman to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva;
 - Ambassador Eng. Jamal Al Shanfari, Head of the Health Office to the World Health Organization, Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman in Geneva;
 - Mr. Salim Masoud Ali Al Rahbi, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman in Geneva;
 - Ms. Sara Al Balushi, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman in Geneva;
 - Mr. Mohamed Naceur El Hani: UPR Focal Point, Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman in Geneva;
 - Mr. Ahmed Hamada: UPR Focal Point, Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman in Geneva;
 - Mr. Ayoub Trombati: UPR Focal Point, Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman in Geneva.
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