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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Oman

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its twenty-third session from 2 to 13 November 2015. The review of Oman was held at the 8th meeting on 5 November 2015. The delegation of Oman was headed by the Minister of Legal Affairs, H.E. Dr Abdullah Mohammed Said Al Sa'eedi. At its 14th meeting held on 10 November 2015, the Working Group adopted the report on Oman.

2. On 13 January 2015, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Oman: Montenegro, South Africa and Viet Nam.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to 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) (A/HRC/WG.6/23//OMN/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/23/OMN/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/23/OMN/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Liechtenstein, Mexico, Norway, Kenya and Spain was transmitted to Oman through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

To be completed by 20 November 2015

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

[paragraph numbers will change after section I is completed]

5. The following recommendations will be examined by Oman which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 31st session of the Human Rights Council in March 2016:

5.1. **Speed up the accession to the international human rights instruments that were approved in principle and take the necessary measures to apply their provisions (Algeria);**

5.2. **Ratify the outstanding human rights treaties (Slovenia);**

5.3. **Ratify the two 1966 Covenants and their Optional Protocols (Italy);**

** Conclusions and recommendations will not be edited.

- 5.4. **Ratify the ICCPR (Australia) (Costa Rica) (Montenegro) (Slovakia) (Slovenia) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), (Uruguay);**
- 5.5. **Ratify the ICCPR without reservations (Germany) (Switzerland);**
- 5.6. **Accede to the ICCPR (Canada);**
- 5.7. **Consider ratifying the ICCPR (Ghana);**
- 5.8. **Consider acceding to the ICCPR (Republic of Korea);**
- 5.9. **Continue to positively consider the accession to the ICCPR (1966) (Viet Nam);**
- 5.10. **Sign and ratify ICCPR (Sierra Leone);**
- 5.11. **Sign and ratify ICCPR-OP 2 (Sierra Leone);**
- 5.12. **Accede to the ICCPR-OP 2 (Australia) (France);**
- 5.13. **Ratify the ICCPR-OP 2 (Portugal);**
- 5.14. **Ratify the ICCPR-OP 2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);**
- 5.15. **Consider ratification of the ICCPR and its Optional Protocol (Namibia);**
- 5.16. **Ratify the ICESCR (Australia) (Slovakia) (Slovenia);**
- 5.17. **Accede to the ICESCR (Canada);**
- 5.18. **Ratify the ICESCR without reservations (Germany);**
- 5.19. **Sign and ratify ICESCR (Sierra Leone);**
- 5.20. **Consider ratifying the ICESCR (Ghana);**
- 5.21. **Consider acceding to the ICESCR (Republic of Korea);**
- 5.22. **Pursue the necessary procedure to accede to the ICESCR (1966) (Viet Nam);**
- 5.23. **Take the necessary measures to accede to the ICESCR of 1966 (Jordan);**
- 5.24. **Take all appropriate actions in order to become a party to the ICESCR (Cyprus);**
- 5.25. **Expedite the domestic legal procedures required for early ratification of ICESCR (India);**
- 5.26. **Ratify the ICESCR and its Optional Protocol (France) (Portugal);**
- 5.27. **Ratify the CAT (Canada) (France) (Slovakia);**
- 5.28. **Ratify the CAT, as previously recommended (Denmark);**
- 5.29. **Ratify the CAT without reservations (Germany) (Switzerland);**
- 5.30. **Sign and ratify the CAT (Sierra Leone);**
- 5.31. **Pursue the necessary procedure to accede to the CAT (1984) (Viet Nam);**

- 5.32. **Take all appropriate actions in order to become a party to the CAT (Cyprus);**
- 5.33. **Consider ratification of the CAT and its Optional Protocol (Namibia);**
- 5.34. **Ratify the CAT and its Optional Protocol (Slovenia) (Portugal);**
- 5.35. **Ratify the OP-CAT (Denmark);**
- 5.36. **Withdraw its reservations to the CEDAW, as supported by Oman during its first cycle Universal Periodic Review (Netherlands);**
- 5.37. **Take all necessary measures to officially withdraw the reservation from paragraph 4 of article 15 of the CEDAW (Djibouti);**
- 5.38. **Lift its reservations to paragraph 4 of Article 15 of the CEDAW, not only in practice but also in its legislation (Burundi);**
- 5.39. **Ratify the OP-CEDAW (France) (Turkey);**
- 5.40. **Consider the possibility to accede to the OP-CEDAW (Panama);**
- 5.41. **Withdraw the remaining reservations to the CRC and to the Optional Protocols to the CRC ratified by Oman (Estonia);**
- 5.42. **Ratify the ICCPED (Argentina);**
- 5.43. **Ratify the OP-CRPD (Slovenia);**
- 5.44. **Accede to the ICRMW (Nigeria);**
- 5.45. **Ratify the human rights instruments to which it is not yet Party, in particular ICRMW (Honduras);**
- 5.46. **Consider accession to the ICRMW and ILO Convention 189 (Philippines);**
- 5.47. **Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol (France);**
- 5.48. **Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (France);**
- 5.49. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC (Chad) (France);**
- 5.50. **Take all necessary measures towards ratifying the Rome Statute of the ICC (Cyprus);**
- 5.51. **Ratify and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the ICC (Latvia);**
- 5.52. **Ratify the Rome Statute that it signed on 20 December 2000 (Switzerland);**
- 5.53. **Ratify and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the ICC, and accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (Estonia);**
- 5.54. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC and implement it fully at national level and accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (Slovakia);**
- 5.55. **Ratify and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the ICC (Portugal);**

- 5.56. **Ratify ILO Conventions No. 87 and 98 (Slovenia);**
- 5.57. **Accede to the International Labour Organization (Nigeria);**
- 5.58. **Accede to the ILO Convention No.189 on Domestic Workers (Senegal);**
- 5.59. **Ratify the different ILO Conventions on the labour market (Chad);**
- 5.60. **Continue improving the protection of labour rights, in particular regarding foreign and domestic workers, by ratifying and implementing ILO Convention No. 189 “Concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers” (Germany);**
- 5.61. **Increase the participation of its citizens in governance in line with the pledge in the previous round of the UPR and support the National Human Rights Commission by ratifying and implementing ILO Convention No. 87 regarding Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize (Sweden);**
- 5.62. **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Afghanistan);**
- 5.63. **Seek means and guarantees to apply the provisions of the Basic Law of the State and its amendments (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 5.64. **Continue strengthening domestic legislation in light of recognized international human rights standards, including the CRC (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
- 5.65. **Include an explicit provision in the Omani domestic legislation on prohibition of discrimination against women in all areas of life, including in the private sphere (Portugal);**
- 5.66. **Put in place policies, legal frameworks and executive actions for human development and empowerment of women (Costa Rica);**
- 5.67. **Further revise the current legislation on personal status, nationality, employment and education in order to reinforce non-discrimination against women (Italy);**
- 5.68. **Consider amending its domestic laws to grant Omani women equal rights with men with regard to transmission of their nationality to their children, as previously recommended (Republic of Korea);**
- 5.69. **Review its Nationality Law in order to ensure that an Omani mother has the right to confer the Omani citizenship to her children without discrimination (Portugal);**
- 5.70. **Take further measures to eradicate discrimination against women, as prescribed by Article 17 of the Omani Basic Stature of the State, as well as by the positive remarks made during the previous round of the UPR in 2011, by considering the withdrawal of its reservation to Article 9 of the CEDAW and allowing women to pass on their citizenship to their children in the same manner as men (Sweden);**
- 5.71. **End discrimination against women and girls in accordance with CEDAW and allow women to pass their nationality in an equal manner with men (Iceland);**

- 5.72. End discrimination in law and practice against women and girls, including by allowing women to pass their nationality onto their children in an equal manner with men (Ireland);
- 5.73. Modify the law on citizenship to grant women the right to transmit the Omani nationality to their children (France);
- 5.74. Amend the provisions of the Nationality Law to ensure that women are granted equality with men in conferring nationality to their children (Canada);
- 5.75. Adopt legal measures to ensure equality between men and women regarding nationality rights (Chile);
- 5.76. Take active steps to amend or repeal all discriminatory provisions that prevent women acquiring, retaining and transferring citizenship on equal basis with men and ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of the CEDAW (Namibia);
- 5.77. Take further concrete measures to advance the personal status of women, including their right to transfer nationality to their children (Norway);
- 5.78. Revise Omani Nationality Law, to guarantee citizenship for children born to non-Omani fathers (Sierra Leone);
- 5.79. Amend the Nationality Code to eliminate the possibility that the withdrawal of the Omani nationality would lead to cases of statelessness (France);
- 5.80. Take steps to eliminate violence against women and include in the legislation an explicit prohibition on discrimination against women (Mexico);
- 5.81. Adopt legislation to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence (Italy);
- 5.82. Pass a law to criminalize violence against women explicitly (Chile);
- 5.83. Ensure by law the effective protection of women against gender-based violence, including domestic violence, sexual harassment, and marital rape (Slovenia);
- 5.84. Continue to make efforts to eliminate FGM by enacting legislation which prohibits this practice and adopt a National Action Plan to increase awareness among women of the harmful consequences of the FGM practice (Italy);
- 5.85. Consider withdrawing reservations to CEDAW and to adopt and implement specific legislation to prevent and counter violence against women, including domestic violence, and to create an institutional framework dedicated to receiving complaints, to ensuring the effective protection of women who suffered or are at the risk of suffering from violence and to provide compensation and accountability against perpetrators (Brazil);
- 5.86. Further ensure, in accordance with the positive stated ambitions in the previous round of the UPR and Omani practice, the well-being of Omani girls by formally and explicitly encode the prohibition against female genital mutilation into the Child Law, accompanied by a public information campaign (Sweden);
- 5.87. Continue efforts to close the gender gap, especially in workforce participation and equality before the law (Australia);

- 5.88. Strengthen its efforts to ensure that youth and children who come into contact with the justice system enjoy adequate protection and are subject to courts specialized in juvenile justice (Thailand);
- 5.89. Undertake a process with a view to repealing the legislation that criminalizes homosexuality and adopt measures to combat discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation (Mexico);
- 5.90. Safeguard the right to opinion and speech, as prescribed by Article 29 of the Omani Basic Statute of the State, by reviewing current legislation and working towards specifying its limits and boundaries in a clear and consistent manner (Sweden);
- 5.91. Adopt and implement a national legislation with the view to provide public access to information including governmental information (Ukraine);
- 5.92. Revise its Law to Counter Information Technology Crimes to protect online expression and allow internet access without blocking content (United States of America);
- 5.93. Reform civil society laws to establish a streamlined legal framework through which independent organizations can register, and to allow these organizations to accept assistance and contributions from foreign sources (United States of America);
- 5.94. Continue its efforts to enhance the working conditions of expatriate labourers by issuing legislation and regulations to promote and protect the rights of expatriate workers in Oman Labour Law (Turkmenistan);
- 5.95. Consider participating in solving the problems of refugees from Middle East region that are forced to seek asylum abroad. In this regard, elaboration of the national legislation on refugees could be advisable (Ukraine);
- 5.96. Recommend that the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking carry out further efforts to implement its mandate, taking into account the standards contained in the international and regional conventions to which Oman is a party (Qatar);
- 5.97. Allow the National Human Rights Commission to function in an independent manner in full compliance with the Paris principles (Ghana);
- 5.98. Ensure the National Human Rights Institution that is in full compliance with the Paris Principles and has a broad and inclusive human rights mandate (Sierra Leone);
- 5.99. Reform the status of the National Commission of Human Rights in line with the Paris Principles, thereby guaranteeing its independence (Spain);
- 5.100. Ensure the institutionalization of an independent national human rights commission in accordance with the Paris Principles (Chile);
- 5.101. Continue the significant reforms that have been already implemented to enable the National Human Rights Commission to be in conformity with the Paris Principles (Comoros);
- 5.102. Continue forward with the humanitarian efforts undertaken by the Omani Charitable Organization (United Arab Emirates);
- 5.103. Continue efforts to develop laws and legislation to bring them in line with international texts and strengthen efforts in education (Morocco);

- 5.104. **Develop a mainstreaming strategy for women's rights, to be applied to policies in all fields, with a view to ensure gender equality (Turkey);**
- 5.105. **Continue to strengthen its policies and programmes for enhancing women's rights, empowerment and equality in accordance with its socio-cultural and national context (Bangladesh);**
- 5.106. **Continue to adopt policies and legislations to guarantee the equality for women in all spheres and that they benefit of judicial remedies against any discriminatory practice or violence (Honduras);**
- 5.107. **Adopt concrete policy measures to eradicate the clandestine practice of female mutilation and to allocate human and financial resources to relevant authorities to succeed (Honduras);**
- 5.108. **Redouble efforts to effectively end the practice of female genital mutilation, in line with recommendations by the CRC Committee (Slovenia);**
- 5.109. **Continue to carry out various programs for the advancement of the status of women and children in the Sultanate (Bahrain);**
- 5.110. **Continue its positive measures in the advancement of women and children in the country including by ensuring effective implementation of its policies and programmes (Malaysia);**
- 5.111. **Enhance its awareness raising campaign to combat negative stereotyping against women and prohibit violence against women (Malaysia);**
- 5.112. **Intensify the efforts and the measures taken to protect women rights in an effective way which corresponds with the culture of the society (Saudi Arabia);**
- 5.113. **Establish a coordinated general strategy on gender issues in all public institutions (Chile);**
- 5.114. **Continue including young people in the democratic process through the commission established for this purpose (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 5.115. **Continue to seriously combat trafficking in persons, implementing legislation in this area, the National Plan against Trafficking in persons (2008-2016), the on-line police system to receive complaints of victims of trafficking in persons and to fight this plight (Cuba);**
- 5.116. **Implement what came in the women's and children's strategies, and the development of policies and programs that promote these two issues (Kuwait);**
- 5.117. **Continue strengthening practical measures to bring about effective implementation of the Children's Act (Bhutan);**
- 5.118. **Thoroughly implement the Child Law and strengthen awareness-raising campaigns to promote children's rights (Slovakia);**
- 5.119. **Ensure effective monitoring on the electronic wage protection system at national level and extend its implementation to all companies based in Oman (Turkey);**
- 5.120. **Continue to address the challenges which impede progress in human rights (Cuba);**

- 5.121. Pursue the strengthening of the capacity-building of country's qualified specialists and managers working in the human rights field (Viet Nam);
- 5.121. Raise the level of human rights awareness among members of society (Bahrain);
- 5.122. Enhance its efforts to promote and raise awareness of the culture of human rights (Sudan);
- 5.123. Launch media campaigns to raise awareness of human rights (State of Palestine);
- 5.124. Continue raising awareness of the culture of human rights (Lebanon);
- 5.125. Exchange information and opinions with States to achieve the best practices on human rights issues (Kuwait);
- 5.126. Continue its engagement with the human rights mechanisms of the UN for the protection and promotion of human rights and consider the issuance of a standing invitation to these human rights mechanisms (Azerbaijan);
- 5.127. Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures (Spain);
- 5.128. Strengthen cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council by extending a standing invitation to all the special procedures mandate holders (Latvia);
- 5.129. Adopt measures to address all forms of discrimination – such as against women or religious minorities – including support to public debates, awareness-raising campaigns and steps towards the revision of discriminatory provisions in the legislation (Czech Republic);
- 5.130. Further work to achieve effective equality between men and women, particularly when it comes to laws governing divorce, inheritance and custody of children (Uruguay);
- 5.131. Adopt the necessary measures to abolish the death penalty (Mexico);
- 5.132. Adopt a moratorium on the death penalty (Costa Rica);
- 5.133. Announce a moratorium on the application of the death penalty in view of its abolition in law (France);
- 5.134. Adopt a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing capital punishment in national legislation (Italy);
- 5.135. Establish a moratorium on the death penalty as an interim measure towards its total abolition (Portugal);
- 5.136. Establish an official moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Slovenia);
- 5.137. Consider the possibility to establish a moratorium to the application of the death penalty, and commuting death sentences to prison sentences (Spain);
- 5.138. Establish of a *de jure* moratorium on the death penalty and a commutation of all capital sentences with a view to its future abolition (Switzerland);

- 5.139. Ensure that foreign nationals in detention have access to consular assistance by establishing measures that could facilitate timely issuance of permits for prison visits by consular authorities (Philippines);
- 5.140. Increase its efforts for more attention to child issues (Iraq);
- 5.141. Explicitly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the home (Estonia);
- 5.142. Continue efforts to prohibit child labour (Georgia);
- 5.143. Organize awareness raising programmes in favour of public as well as local and national authorities on issues related to combating human trafficking and relevant laws (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 5.144. Strengthen measures to combat human trafficking and take measures to protect victims of trafficking (Sri Lanka);
- 5.145. Increase efforts aiming at building the capacity of the judicial personnel technically and administratively (State of Palestine);
- 5.146. Increase human rights training and awareness-raising programmes for prosecution and judicial officers and the media (Egypt);
- 5.147. Implement training programs on human rights to further increase awareness of civil servants, including law enforcement and justice system personnel (Uzbekistan);
- 5.148. Continue its efforts to organise intensive courses for members of the public prosecutor office in the field of human rights, in line with the steps being made for the independence of the public prosecutor and to separate it from the police (Yemen);
- 5.149. Enhance efforts in a way which guarantee combatting corruption as the government amended its financial and administrative bureau and expand its mandate in accordance with the sultanate decree 27 of 2011(Iraq);
- 5.150. Continue its efforts to protect the freedoms and to strengthen human rights (Lebanon);
- 5.151. Continue in its efforts in protecting general freedoms and basic rights in all areas that the Constitution emphasised in harmony with the principles of human rights (United Arab Emirates);
- 5.152. Ensure the full enjoyment of the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, including those of human rights activists, journalists and users of social networks, so that they no longer have to fear being arrested, detained, harassed or intimidated (Switzerland);
- 5.153. Improve protection of the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association, by amending the Press and Publications Law and the Civil Societies Law in line with international standards and by accepting the recommendations by the Special Rapporteur on freedom of assembly and association in 2014 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 5.154. Ensure that all criminal law provisions, including Articles 126,135, 137 and 173 of the Penal Code, which impose harsh penalties for a wide range of legitimate expression, are fully consistent with the full enjoyment of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association (Canada);

- 5.155. **Guarantee that the law on media and publications enables full exercise of freedom of expression, in particular on Internet (France);**
- 5.156. **Keep up with the environment of freedom of publication and freedom of expression (Libya);**
- 5.157. **Demonstrate the Government's commitment to uphold international human rights standards by ensuring full respect for the rights of citizens to freedom of speech and peaceful assembly (Ghana);**
- 5.158. **Amend the relevant labour laws to enhance the protection of the human rights of all migrant workers (Ghana);**
- 5.159. **Guarantee in legislation and in practice the right to peaceful assembly for all, without exceptions, regardless to nationality (Chile);**
- 5.160. **Take steps to guarantee the right to peaceful assembly for its citizens (Namibia);**
- 5.161. **Facilitate procedures for holding peaceful protests and refrain from criminally punishing the exercise of the right to peaceful assembly, including through unregistered peaceful assemblies (Czech Republic);**
- 5.162. **Properly investigate cases of the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials against protestors in 2011 and 2012, including prosecuting and punishing all those responsible (Czech Republic);**
- 5.163. **Guarantee in law and in practice the freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and remove all restrictions placed on the right to peaceful protests (Estonia);**
- 5.164. **Guarantee the full exercise of freedom of association, promote and facilitate the activities of all NGOs (France);**
- 5.165. **Amend article 134 of the Penal Code of Oman and any other legislation that disproportionately restricts the right to freedom of association (Iceland);**
- 5.166. **Implement the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association (Netherlands);**
- 5.167. **Fully and effectively implement the recommendations by the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, following his mission to Oman in September 2014 (Republic of Korea);**
- 5.168. **Implement the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur on the rights and freedoms of peaceful assembly to extend the guarantee of peaceful assembly to non-Omani citizens (Sierra Leone);**
- 5.169. **Review its legislative measures and practices in relation to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, with regard to the report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur of peaceful assembly and association following his mission in September 2014 (Australia);**
- 5.170. **Amend or, at least, to abstain from applying any law or measure which might endanger the right to life, to freedom and to physical integrity of individuals for reasons associated with their alleged or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity (Brazil);**
- 5.171. **Enact a law on access to freedom of information in line with international standards (Chile);**

- 5.172. Allow for a more open expression of individual opinions, allow civil society organisations to develop and allow public expression of popular demands (Norway);
- 5.173. Support the efforts of civil society in strengthening human rights through specifying the necessary resources to implement its activities in spreading awareness on the principles of human rights (Iraq);
- 5.174. Provide more support to civil society associations (Bahrain);
- 5.175. Take measures to protect rights activists and remove any impediments to the work of political opposition parties, human rights groups, and other independent civil society organizations (Ireland);
- 5.176. Take new measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and to promote their participation in public life, including in decision-making positions and governmental functions (Spain);
- 5.177. Provide more opportunities to women to be represented in high-level government posts (Georgia);
- 5.178. Continue the efforts aimed at empowering and protecting women rights, in addition to empowering women socially and politically (Jordan);
- 5.179. Increase the space for the representation of women in senior government positions (Lebanon);
- 5.180. Take additional efforts towards the participation of women in the area of political life (Libya);
- 5.181. Strengthen efforts to promote the active presence of women in society and in political life, including by combating stereotypes through awareness raising campaigns (Turkey);
- 5.182. Increase the representation of women in high government positions and elected councils (Algeria);
- 5.183. Take steps to increase women's participation in elections to the Shura Council, both as voters and candidates, and to widen the participation of all citizens in the decision-making processes (Czech Republic);
- 5.184. Continue the efforts aiming at economic growth in the country (Pakistan);
- 5.185. Continue efforts to promote and strengthen human rights, in particular by focusing on the economic growth and by improving the well-being of the population (Djibouti);
- 5.186. Continue making further efforts to promote the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights (Qatar);
- 5.187. Take steps to ensure the successful implementation of the various programmes in accordance with its social security law (Brunei Darussalam);
- 5.188. Continue the establishment of development programmes, especially in rural areas (Brunei Darussalam);
- 5.189. Continue the practices of valuing social dialogue and promoting the concept of tolerance in Omani culture (Turkmenistan);

- 5.190. Continue strengthening its excellent programmes for social protection, working for the achievement of welfare and the best possible standard of living for its people (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 5.191. Continue its efforts aiming at providing adequate housing to all its citizens (United Arab Emirates);
- 5.192. Continue to work collaboratively with the private sector and relevant stakeholders in protecting the labour rights (Thailand);
- 5.193. Continue to make efforts to enhance the awareness among workers and employers on laws and rules on labour by implementing concrete programmes for awareness raising (Tajikistan);
- 5.194. Continue efforts to improve labour relations system through the development of social dialogue between the Government and the organizations of employers and workers (Uzbekistan);
- 5.195. Increase efforts to investigate and criminally prosecute forced labour offenses and sentence convicted offenders to adequate terms of imprisonment (United States of America);
- 5.196. Strengthen the mechanism dealing with expatriate workers to meet the service requirements and to protect their rights according to its Labour Law (Brunei Darussalam);
- 5.197. Step up its efforts in promoting and protecting human rights of migrant workers in the country (Indonesia);
- 5.198. Continue its policies to improve access to education for all, including for migrant workers and members of their families (Indonesia);
- 5.199. Continue increasing the rate of women in the workforce in the civil service sector and further enabling women in the labour area (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 5.200. Abolish the kafala system which restricts rights of foreign workers and their access to redress mechanisms and make them vulnerable to various forms of abuse (Czech Republic);
- 5.201. Continue its efforts in addressing the welfare of foreign workers (Bangladesh);
- 5.202. Take all necessary measures, as appropriate, to ensure the legal protection of foreign workers through policies designed at preventing any form of abuse (Panama);
- 5.203. Review the kafala system, and study possible alternatives in managing foreign labour, with a view to strengthening protection for domestic workers, including from violence and abuse, and to provide effective avenues for redress (Philippines);
- 5.204. Continue to take measures for greater participation, involvement and empowerment of women in all socio-economic fields of the country (Pakistan);
- 5.205. Continue efforts to improve the status of women in society and further promote gender equality at all levels, enhancing the contribution of women to the country's development process (Sri Lanka);
- 5.206. Support the social integration of women in all spheres of life (Tajikistan);

- 5.207. **Promote the active presence of women in the society (Chile);**
- 5.208. **Take further steps to strengthen the delivery of healthcare services and improve healthcare infrastructure (Singapore);**
- 5.209. **Pursue efforts to ensure fairness in education in particular the right to basic education for students with disabilities (China);**
- 5.210. **Continue providing universal and free education (Bhutan);**
- 5.211. **Ensure compulsory and free education for all (Slovenia);**
- 5.212. **Establish a mandatory and free education for all, with a view to continue the fight against illiteracy (Argentina);**
- 5.213. **Continue its efforts in finalizing the process of free and compulsory basic education (Sudan);**
- 5.214. **Continue its efforts in strengthening moderation and religious tolerance, particularly through the education sector (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 5.215. **Continue efforts to ensure equal access to education for women and girls, and advocate for broader participation of women in the labour force (Maldives);**
- 5.216. **Continue setting up national annual plans on education and awareness raising of human rights including through field visit in this area (Saudi Arabia);**
- 5.217. **Continue to pursue efforts to improve access to education, including for persons with disabilities (Singapore);**
- 5.218. **Taking into account the capacity of Oman in protecting the right to education, carry out an exchange of experience in the area of education, and an exchange of achievements in the area of the oversight of educational institutions (Tajikistan);**
- 5.219. **Consolidate the concepts of human rights through students' activities and exhibitions organized by Omani Universities (Cuba);**
- 5.220. **Adopt a comprehensive policy to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, and to build on measures already adopted such as the establishment of the General Directorate for persons with disabilities (Spain);**
- 5.221. **Increase the access to education of children with disability by allocating more resources (Honduras);**
- 5.222. **Continue strengthening its policy to improve access of persons with disability to education (Panama);**
- 5.223. **Further improve access by persons with disabilities to education through the implementation of the National Strategy for the Disabled (Maldives);**
- 5.224. **Improve the access of disabled children to education by increasing the number of specialized educational teams and customized facilities (Turkey);**
- 5.225. **Strengthen the protection of people with disabilities, step up exchange of experience with other States in the field of protection of rights of children with disabilities (China);**
- 5.226. **Work to share and implement best practices in the area of promoting the rights of children with disabilities (Saudi Arabia);**

- 5.227. Continue to assist and protect minorities, vulnerable groups and persons displaced due to natural disasters or conflicts (Senegal);
 - 5.228. Continue its efforts to combat the phenomenon of terrorism and money laundry (Libya);
 - 5.229. Strengthen the legal mechanisms for combating terrorism and extremism (Uzbekistan);
 - 5.230. Implement training programmes for information technology to help combat electronic crimes (Morocco);
 - 5.231. Continue the efforts to combat cyber-technology crimes, in particular when committed against youth (Egypt);
 - 5.232. Continue efforts to protect the environment (Djibouti).
- 6. 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. Dr Abdullah Mohammed Said Al Sa'eedi, Minister of Legal Affairs, and composed of the following members:

1. H.E. Mr. Abdulla Nasser Al Rahbi, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman in Geneva
2. H.E. Mr. Taleb Miran Al Rayissi, Advisor to the Minister Responsible for Foreign Affairs, Head of the Legal Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
3. Mr. Yousuf Said Al Amri, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman in Geneva;
4. Dr. Yahya Mohammed Zaher Al Hinai, General Director of Family Development, Ministry of Social Development;
5. Mr. Mohammed Asalam Al Shanfari, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman in Geneva;
6. Dr. Hamda Hamad Al Saadi, Associate Professor in the Rustaq College of Applied Science, Ministry of Higher Education;
7. Mr. Khalid Saleh Al Lamki, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman in Geneva;
8. Mr. Saif Nasser Al Hamidi, Chief of Minister's Office, Ministry of Legal Affairs;
9. Mr. Saleh Ali Al Mahrouqi, First Assistant Advisor, Ministry of Legal Affairs;
10. Mr. Jamal Salem Al Nabhani, First Assistant Advisor, Ministry of Legal Affairs;
11. Mr. Dawood Suleiman Al Busaidi, Ministry of Interior;
12. Mr. Abdullah Murad Al Mullahi, Director of the Directorate of International Organizations and External Relations, Ministry of Manpower;
13. Ms. Faiza Masoud Al Nabhani, Second Secretary, Minister's Office Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.