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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-eighth session**

24 February–4 April 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

Brunei Darussalam

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-seventh session from 4 to 15 November 2024. The review of Brunei Darussalam was held at the 9th meeting, on 8 November 2024. The delegation of Brunei Darussalam was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs II, the Honourable Dato Erywan Pehin Yusof. At its 16th meeting, held on 13 November 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Brunei Darussalam.

2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Brunei Darussalam: Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, and Malawi.

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 Brunei Darussalam:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);[[1]](#footnote-2)

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[2]](#footnote-3)

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[3]](#footnote-4)

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, 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, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America was transmitted to Brunei Darussalam through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

**I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process**

[To be completed by 22 November 2024]

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 86 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. **The following recommendations will be examined by Brunei Darussalam, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council:**

6.1 **Consider ratifying the core human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party (Cyprus);**

6.2 **Consider studying the feasibility of ratifying any of the core human rights treaties of which Brunei is not party to yet (Morocco);**

6.3 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);**

6.4 **Take steps to ratify and implement, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.5 **Expedite its consideration of acceding to unratified international human rights treaties, including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which it signed in 2015 (Japan);**

6.6 **Ratify and implement the core international human rights treaties and their optional protocols, most notably the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Germany);**

6.7 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and their respective Optional Protocols (Malta);**

6.8 **Move towards ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Chile);**

6.9 **Sign and ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as their optional protocols (Luxembourg);**

6.10 **Accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Australia); (Belgium); (Colombia); (Mexico);**

6.11 **Become a Party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (United States of America);**

6.12 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia); (Switzerland);**

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

6.14 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland); (Spain);**

6.15 **Amend the provisions of the Penal Code that provide for torture and ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Spain);**

6.16 **Continue progressive steps towards ratifying the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Indonesia);**

6.17 **Redouble efforts aimed at ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**

6.18 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Italy);**

6.19 **Ratify the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Estonia);**

6.20 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Gambia);**

6.21 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Belgium);**

6.22 **Ratify the International Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France);**

6.23 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Switzerland);**

6.24 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Namibia);**

6.25 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Côte d’Ivoire);**

6.26 **Ratify the core international human rights treaties, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Gambia);**

6.27 **Ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Belgium);**

6.28 **Ratify the core human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party, including the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Paraguay);**

6.29 **Accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol thereto (Côte d’Ivoire); (Colombia);**

6.30 **Consider the possibilities of acceding to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereto (Niger);**

6.31 **Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Colombia);**

6.32 **Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Côte d’Ivoire);**

6.33 **Consider the possibilities of acceding to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Niger);**

6.34 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);**

6.35 **Consider acceding to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Malawi);**

6.36 **Accede to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, and to the ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Ukraine);**

6.37 **Sign the Declaration on the Use of Explosive Weapons in Densely Populated Areas (EWIPA) (Costa Rica);**

6.38 **Take effective measures to prevent and prohibit discrimination against women and minorities, starting with the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

6.39 **Consider withdrawing the reservation to article 9 (2) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Colombia); (Namibia);**

6.40 **Withdraws its reservation to Article 9, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (Spain) ; (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);Withdraw its reservation to Article 9(2) of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Costa Rica);**

6.41 **Withdraw reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) with a view to ensuring gender equality (Chile);**

6.42 **Publish its National Plan of Action on Women (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.43 **Continue discussions on the withdrawal of the reservation to Article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women regarding equal rights of men and women with respect to the nationality of their children and make amendments to its national legislation accordingly (Serbia);**

6.44 **Consider increasing and expanding technical cooperation and capacity building with the assistance of UN bodies, in order to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights (Cyprus);**

6.45 **Intensify efforts to implement the pledges made on the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Qatar);**

6.46 **Explain the conditions that must be met to lift the state of emergency, which has restricted fundamental freedoms since 1962 (France);**

6.47 **Repeal the Emergency Powers Act and the Sedition Act (United States of America);**

6.48 **Repeal provisions in its legal system that are not compliant with international human rights norms, for example by repealing corporal punishment and decriminalizing consensual same-sex conduct (Germany);**

6.49 **Revise the amendment to the Penal Code of 3 April 2019 to bring it into line with international human rights standards (Switzerland);**

6.50 **Repeal certain criminal penalties under the Sharia Penal Code of 2013 and 2019 that are in contravention of Brunei’s international human rights commitments (United States of America);**

6.51 **Continue to strengthen the institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights (Sudan);**

6.52 **Promote joint work and synergy between the respective national institutions to continue guaranteeing the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);**

6.53 **Continue efforts towards promoting a resilient society (Pakistan);**

6.54 **Consider the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Djibouti);**

6.55 **Establish an independent national human rights institution, in conformity with the Paris Principles (Chile); (Costa Rica); (Gambia); (Togo); (Ukraine);**

6.56 **Establish a permanent National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting, and Follow-up, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);**

6.57 **Work on the development of regulations against racism and all forms of discrimination (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

6.58 **Improve gender equality , particularly in terms of access to civil service posts (Luxembourg);**

6.59 **Continue efforts to further enhance gender equality (Nepal);**

6.60 **Eliminate discrimination on any grounds, including against women and LGBTI persons (Estonia);**

6.61 **Abolish the death penalty (Canada); (Iceland); (Spain);**

6.62 **Maintain the moratorium on the death penalty (France);**

6.63 **Adopt a formal moratorium on the death penalty (Italy); Implement an official moratorium on the death penalty (Australia); Formalize the de facto moratorium on the death penalty with a view to a total abolition (Portugal);**

6.64 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);**

6.65 **Strengthen its legislation to progressively move towards the abolition of the death penalty (Costa Rica);**

6.66 **Develop, in consultation with civil society and relevant regional bodies, a comprehensive plan of action to work towards a de jure moratorium, with a view to abolishing the death penalty, over the next four years (Panama);**

6.67 **Restrict the use of death penalty only to crimes that meet the threshold of most serious crimes under international human rights law and suppress the mandatory use of death penalty (Belgium);**

6.68 **Review laws permitting detention without trial, such as the "Internal Security Act", in accordance with international human rights standards (Brazil);**

6.69 **Continue the implementation of Wawasan Brunei 2035 towards the betterment of human rights (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

6.70 **Ensure that the right to freedom of religion or belief, as enshrined in the Constitution, is implemented, and that religious minorities are allowed to practice freely – which includes being able to maintain their places of worship and being allocated sufficient space to bury their dead (Germany);**

6.71 **Amend existing laws to ensure freedom of religion and belief, including by abolishing disproportionate sentences such as the death penalty, corporal punishment and extensive prison terms for acts of apostasy and blasphemy (Ireland);**

6.72 **Uphold its obligation to ensure freedom of religion and belief by removing restrictions on religious literature, places of worship and religious gatherings for non-Muslims and non-Shafi'i Muslim residents of Brunei (Canada);**

6.73 **Revoke the restrictions on freedom of expression of private and public faith including the open, public celebration of religious and cultural festivals and weddings, the singing and playing of religious and cultural songs and music, and the public display of religious and cultural decorations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.74 **Ensure the full exercise of the freedoms of association, assembly, demonstration, expression and belief, as well as amend the Sedition Act, the Harmful Publications Act and the Local Press Ordinance in accordance with its international human rights commitments (Spain);**

6.75 **Amend existing legislation to better guarantee press freedom, freedom of expression and access to information (Luxembourg);**

6.76 **Adopt legislation to ensure the full exercise of freedom of opinion and expression and assembly and association including online (Costa Rica);**

6.77 **Adopt a freedom of information law in accordance with international standards (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

6.78 **Revise the existing legislation concerning freedom of expression to bring it fully in line with international human rights law (Estonia);**

6.79 **Review current legislation that could restrict freedom of expression and of the press in a manner incompatible with international human rights law (Paraguay);**

6.80 **Guarantee all fundamental freedoms, including the right to freedom of expression (Italy);**

6.81 **Guarantee freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association inter alia by ending the state of emergency and repealing the Sedition Act (Germany);**

6.82 **Develop a timeline for concluding the State of Emergency and the restrictions it imposes on freedom of expression and association (Australia);**

6.83 **Introduce a freedom of information law in accordance with international standards and establish an independent oversight institution with the capacity to implement the law on access to information (Ukraine);**

6.84 **Ensure equal and adequate attention to both collective and individual rights in a way that realization of the latter doesn’t happen in the cost of former (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.85 **Continue engagement with relevant stakeholders, including youth in the implementation of Wawasan Brunei 2035 (Azerbaijan);**

6.86 **Fulfil commitments in the Sultan’s 2019 Royal Decree on the implementation of the Syariah Penal Code in a manner consistent with international human rights standards, including ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) and respecting individuals’ right to privacy (Australia);**

6.87 **Ensure the right to privacy applies to all sexual activity between consenting adults (Australia);**

6.88 **Continue to promote social values related to the role of the family and provide the necessary support to it as the basic unit for building society (Egypt);**

6.89 **Continue to support the family as the foundational social unit in society (Morocco);**

6.90 **Ensure the preservation and promotion of traditional family values (Qatar);**

6**.**91 **Continue in the efforts of supporting and protecting the family as provided in international human rights law (Malawi);**

6.92 **Continue its commendable efforts in implementing its policies to support and safeguard the rights of all the members of the family in alignment with the provisions of international human rights law (State of Palestine);**

6.93 **Ensure the preservation and strengthening of traditional family values, parental rights and related social heritage including support the historical family institution (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.94 **Continue its efforts in combating trafficking in persons (Bhutan);**

6.95 **Strengthen legislation on combating trafficking in persons, and the law on the prevention of trafficking in human beings (Senegal);**

6.96 **Continue to increase efforts to ensure proper investigation, prosecution and adequate sanctions in cases related to trafficking in persons (Cyprus);**

6.97 **Continue steps aimed at ensuring proper investigation and prosecution in all cases of human trafficking (Georgia);**

6.98 **Continue to combat human trafficking and other crimes and improve the level of judicial protection of human rights (China);**

6.99 **Strengthen mechanisms to prevent, combat and punish trafficking in persons and intensify awareness-raising and sensitization measures, as well as victims' access to justice and support services (Paraguay);**

6.100 **Further enhance capacity building programs for law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges on effective approaches to combating trafficking in persons (Philippines);**

6.101 **Establish comprehensive training programs for law enforcement agents, prosecutors and social service personnel to effectively identify human trafficking cases and provide the necessary support for victims and survivors (Portugal);**

6.102 **Ensure full and effective implementation of the measures contained in the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act and the Prevention of Smuggling of Persons Act, and ensure the rights of victims and provide them with protection and assistance (Qatar);**

6.103 **Take further steps to promote decent work for all (Nepal);**

6.104 **Continue to increase opportunities for women’s participation in the labour force addressing gender disparity (Sri Lanka);**

6.105 **Continue to enhance its initiatives supporting the participation of women in the workforce (Singapore);**

6.106 **Continue to strengthen the protection of workers' rights, especially social security for vulnerable groups such as migrant workers (China);**

6.107 **Implement the next phase of the minimum wage to cover all sectors of the economy (Thailand);**

6.108 **Ensure holistic protection of the rights of migrant workers and their family members to guarantee their working and living conditions (Indonesia);**

6.109 **Ensure a robust system on sustainable and affordable housing for those in need and towards contributing to their social security (India);**

6.110 **Continue to enhance community support networks to strengthen social welfare initiatives and provide assistance (Oman);**

6.111 **Continue the review of national policies on poverty eradication to raise standard of living in Brunei (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

6.112 **Continue to review national policies to eradicate poverty and raise the standard of living in Brunei (Tunisia);**

6.113 **Continue the review of national policies on poverty eradication to raise standard of living of all its citizens in the country (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);**

6.114 **Continue efforts to combat poverty and improve the living standards of vulnerable populations in line with the revised National Poverty Eradication Plan 2020–2024 (Djibouti);**

6.115 **Continue to implement Vision 2035 and continuously improve the living standards of its people (China);**

6.116 **Further strengthen existing systems to alleviate poverty (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.117 **Implement fully the National Action Plan for the Elimination of Poverty 2020–2024 and engage relevant stakeholders in this endeavour (Bahrain);**

6.118 **Ensure the efficacy of the National Welfare System in meeting the needs of the people (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

6.119 **Strengthen the National Welfare System to meet the needs of the population in line with the national vision and the Sustainable Development Goals (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.120 **Ensure a robust system on sustainable and affordable housing for those in need and towards contributing to their social security (Kazakhstan);**

6.121 **Continue the ongoing work to improve the quality of life, including through initiatives aimed at providing sustainable and affordable housing (Pakistan);**

6.122 **Improve the water supply system to ensure access to clean, safe and affordable water, especially for the rural population (Kuwait);**

6.123 **Improve the water supply system to ensure access to clean, safe and affordable water, especially for rural residents (Cuba);**

6.124 **Continue its commendable efforts in ensuring access to clean, safe and affordable water through the enhancement of the sanitation systems (State of Palestine);**

6.125 **Continue efforts to ensure access to basic services, particularly affordable drinking water for those living in rural areas (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

6.126 **Continue efforts to strengthen the health care system and ensure the provision of fair and accessible services for all (Iraq);**

6.127 **Continue its efforts in achieving a safe and trustable telehealth and telemedicine services (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.128 **Continue allocating enough resources towards strengthening the public health sector, including by giving mental health issues the importance it deserves (Lebanon);**

6.129 **Continue the positive work of implementing programmes aimed at improving the quality of life and ensuring access to healthcare services (Russian Federation);**

6.130 **Ensure the right to education by legislating on the issue (Luxembourg);**

6.131 **Promote the legislative and constitutional adjustments necessary to guarantee the right of all people to education, without discrimination of any kind, ensuring free education at least in the first 12 years of school life (Paraguay);**

6.132 **Ensure that the rights to education are guaranteed to all children without any discrimination based on the origin of the children or the parents (Italy);**

6.133 **Guarantee by law at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education and one year of free pre-school education (Panama);**

6.134 **Consider codifying free secondary education and at least one year of free pre-primary education (Bulgaria);**

6.135 **Ensure that all children with disabilities have access to education and allocate adequate human and financial resources to schools to promote their inclusive education (Kuwait);**

6.136 **Continue its efforts to ensure access and inclusivity of children with special needs in the education system (Singapore);**

6.137 **Continue advancing inclusive education for children with special needs (Viet Nam);**

6.138 **Enhance efforts to improve access to and inclusivity within the education system (Timor-Leste);**

6.139 **Strengthen and improve the capacities of children who face difficulties in accessing educational institutions (United Arab Emirates);**

6.140 **Continue to expand resources for early childhood education to support inclusive education from an early age (Oman);**

6.141 **Continue with the ongoing reforms to ensure the educational system that is inclusive, progressive and rights-oriented (Serbia);**

6.142 **Pursue efforts aiming at promoting cultural and religious harmony among the population (Lebanon);**

6.143 **Continue to promote cultural understanding and social harmony to advance the enjoyment of human rights by its people (Cambodia);**

6.144 **Strengthen the legislative frameworks to address the impacts of climate change (Nepal);**

6.145 **Strengthen its legislative framework to address environmental challenges, including climate change (Viet Nam);**

6.146 **Intensify national efforts to strengthen the legislative framework necessary to address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change mitigation and adaptation (Cuba);**

6.147 **Continue national policies and programmes aimed at protecting the environment and addressing the risks and consequences of climate change (Sudan);**

6.148 **Continue to promote policies related to environmental protection and climate change mitigation, while involving youth in these efforts (Jordan);**

6.149 **Maintain and scale up its initiatives in climate change, particularly by involving all sectors of society in the achievement of its climate goals (Armenia);**

6.150 **Remain committed to concerted efforts to address climate change (Azerbaijan);**

6.151 **Implement fully the strategies outlined in the Brunei Darussalam national climate change policy to pave low carbon and climate resilience pathways (Bangladesh);**

6.152 **Enhance institutional capacity, data collection and knowledge to better incorporate environmental and climate considerations into the national regulatory framework (Timor-Leste);**

6.153 **Incorporate into its legislation the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment preferably at the constitutional level (Costa Rica);**

6.154 **Continue to work on achieving the sustainable development goals formulated in the Millennium Declaration (Russian Federation);**

6.155 **Peruse its efforts and collaboration with various United Nations agencies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (Mauritius);**

6.156 **Strengthen its collaboration with relevant United Nations bodies to further advance the Sustainable Development Goals (Türkiye);**

6.157 **Continue national policies and programmes aimed at implementing the sustainable development agenda (Sudan);**

6.158 **Actively participate in mechanisms and international meetings related to right to development (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.159 **Ensure synergy between the national vision and the 2030 Sustainable Development Plan (Kuwait);**

6.160 **Strengthen current and develop future policies in line with the national vision and the Sustainable Development Goals (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

6.161 **Ensure that development policies are aligned with the promotion and protection of human rights (Bahrain);**

6.162 **Take action to align development policies with the promotion and protection of human rights (Cuba);**

6.163 **Strengthen youth participation in entrepreneurship by providing strong infrastructure and supporting regulations (Bangladesh);**

6.164 **Continue to implement and strengthen the Wawasan Brunei 2035 National Programme (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.165 **Take further measures to ensure the full enjoyment by women of their human rights (Bulgaria);**

6.166 **Review its nationality law, in order to guarantee equal protection under the law for women and for their children (Brazil);**

6.167 **Accelerate the revision of its national action plan on women and ensure its effective implementation to promote gender equality and women's empowerment (Thailand);**

6.168 **Amend national laws to reflect its obligations under international law, including through insuring the protection of human rights for women and girls and LGBTQI+ persons (Canada);**

6.169 **Continue the national action plan dedicated to women's issues and to consider the recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

6.170 **Continue its efforts to formulate and implement focused strategies to improve the rights of women and children (Bangladesh);**

6.171 **Strengthen further the policies aimed at promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and girls (Cambodia);**

6.172 **Continue the policy of eliminating gender inequalities by strengthening mechanisms to increase women's participation in political and public life as well as the empowerment and economic inclusion of women and girls (Djibouti);**

6.173 **Continue implementing national programmes to protect and promote the rights of women and girls, and promote gender equality (Egypt);**

6.174 **Strengthen effective mechanisms to promote women’s development towards advancing gender equality and empowerment of women and girls (Malaysia);**

6.175 **Continue strengthening its policies and mechanisms to ensure that women participate equally in the socio-economic development of the country (Mauritius);**

6.176 **Pursue the policy for the elimination of inequalities between men and women by taking measures to increase the participation of women in the workforce (Kazakhstan);**

6.177 **Strengthen effective mechanisms to promote women's development towards advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls (Kazakhstan);**

6.178 **Expand the scope of the plan to further support women's political and public sector representation aligning with the best practices observed internationally (Kyrgyzstan);**

6.179 **Intensify efforts to formulate comprehensive policies that address gaps in women’s development and enhance economic empowerment initiatives for women to ensure equal opportunities (Maldives);**

6.180 **Continue to enhance its programs on the economic participation of women (India);**

6.181 **Improve and reinforce mechanisms that support women's development aiming to further advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls (Timor-Leste);**

6.182 **Continue efforts to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women (Tunisia);**

6.183 **Accelerate efforts on the new national action plan for women to promote equality, capacity building and personal development (Türkiye);**

6.184 **Continue its commendable efforts and initiatives towards women's empowerment and development (State of Palestine);**

6.185 **Continue efforts to promote the empowerment of women (Mauritania);**

6.186 **Promote further gender equality and women’s empowerment (Viet Nam);**

6.187 **Decriminalize abortion under all circumstances (Iceland);**

6.188 **Continue to strengthen mechanisms on the promotion of women empowerment and elimination of all forms of violence against women including migrants (Philippines);**

6.189 **Continue efforts to optimize women’s rights, especially by using all means aiming at protecting them against domestic violence (Lebanon);**

6.190 **Publish and implement the recommendations of the report on women's rights and combat violence against women (France);**

6.191 **Redouble its efforts to further improve the human rights situation of women and girls and to eliminate violence against women (Japan);**

6.192 **Enhance efforts as regards the protection of women and elimination of violence against women (Cyprus);**

6.193 **Adopt a comprehensive law that criminalizes all forms of domestic violence, ensuring clear protection for victims, including access to justice and support services (Iceland);**

6.194 **Continue to strengthen legal frameworks to better address the issue of domestic violence and protect all of the victims (Indonesia);**

6.195 **Continue addressing domestic violence including improving access to justice to victims and survivors of domestic violence (United Republic of Tanzania);**

6.196 **Strengthen gender protection by enacting laws to address gender-based violence, including a domestic violence law for the protection of women and children (Gambia);**

6.197 **Take measures to eradicate sexual and gender-based violence and domestic violence (Estonia);**

6.198 **Enshrine equal rights and protections for women and girls in law, including by criminalising domestic violence and marital rape (Ireland);**

6.199 **Ensure robust protections in the definition of rape and criminalize all non-consensual acts, including those involving authority figures (Iceland);**

6.200 **Raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 years, without exceptions (Ireland);**

6.201 **Amend the existing legislation so that the minimum age for marriage is set at 18 years of age, without exceptions (Slovenia);**

6.202 **Advance efforts to protect and uphold the rights of children (Georgia);**

6.203 **Strengthen efforts to develop the child protection system (Mauritania);**

6.204 **Amend legislation, including Article 5 of the Education Regulations, to prohibit corporal punishment of children, and raise awareness of its negative effects (Mexico);**

6.205 **Consider banning corporal punishment of boys in educational institutions (Chile);**

6.206 **Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment against children in all settings (Estonia); Prohibit explicitly corporal punishment of children in all settings (Montenegro);**

6.207 **Encourage the abolition of corporal punishment (Italy);**

6.208 **Review national legislation to ensure that corporal punishment of children is prohibited in all settings (Colombia);**

6.209 **Promote the rights of the child including taking further measures to prevent child abuse (Sri Lanka);**

6.210 **Continue its efforts to explore ways to protect the rights of children especially in the digital domain (Bhutan);**

6.211 **Continue to improve equity and inclusivity of children with special needs in the education system (India);**

6.212 **Continue enforcing measures to ensure quality education especially for children with special needs (United Republic of Tanzania);**

6.213 **Promote and improve the capacity for children who have difficulty accessing educational institutions (Morocco);**

6.214 **Continue developing and implementing targeted strategies and activities to expand the rights of the elderly (Malaysia);**

6.215 **Continue the effective implementation of the Plan of Action for Senior Citizens to develop comprehensive strategies for the elderly (United Arab Emirates);**

6.216 **Continue to provide facilities for the elderly, including health promotion and education programmes for them (Saudi Arabia);**

6.217 **Strengthen care services with a human rights approach in the implementation of the Action Plan for Older Persons, to ensure dignified support for healthy ageing and fair working conditions for caregivers (Mexico);**

6.218 **Continue efforts to improve the quality of life of vulnerable people, ensuring the inclusiveness and equality of persons with disabilities, the advancement of women, the well-being and dignity of older persons (Senegal);**

6.219 **Continue ongoing efforts regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities as well as the efforts aiming at improving healthcare in general, and mental care in particular (Algeria);**

6.220 **Continue to prioritize the wellbeing of the elderly and people with disabilities (Oman);**

6.221 **Promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities to ensure their full inclusion and participation in society, in accordance with the obligations set out in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Egypt);**

6.222 **Continue the efforts towards enhancing social inclusion and accessibility, simultaneously strengthening support services for persons with disabilities and their families (Armenia);**

6.223 **Continue efforts to integrate persons with disabilities, build their capacities, and ensure their access to all services (Tunisia);**

6.224 **Consider plans and policies for an all-inclusive approach to enhance the independence of persons with disabilities (Azerbaijan);**

6.225 **Promote the rights of persons with disabilities and ensure their better inclusion in all aspects of life (Jordan);**

6.226 **Continue to strengthen the measures to enhance the quality of life for persons with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity and equality (Maldives);**

6.227 **Continue to work with civil society organizations and persons with disabilities or their representative organizations to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Japan);**

6.228 **Continue efforts and measures related to promoting awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities (Mauritania);**

6.229 **Continue improving infrastructure to enable access to persons with disabilities and the elderly (United Republic of Tanzania);**

6.230 **Continue efforts to ensure that all children with disabilities have access to education, and allocate adequate human and financial resources to schools to promote inclusive education (Saudi Arabia);**

6.231 **Revise its nationality law in order to remove discriminatory provisions that deny specific ethnic groups access to citizenship (Switzerland);**

6.232 **Take proactive measures to ensure full compliance with its commitments to protect the right to freedom of religion or belief by revising existing laws that discriminate against religious minorities (Portugal);**

6.233 **Repeal all discriminatory laws toward, and end all forms of discriminatory treatment of, LGBTQI+ persons, persons with disabilities, women, and members of religious and ethnic minorities (United States of America);**

6.234 **Decriminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults (Iceland); Decriminalize same-sex sexual conduct between consenting adults (Belgium);**

6.235 **Decriminalise consensual same-sex sexual relations and ensure respect for the human rights of the LGBTQI+ population (Chile);**

6.236 **Eliminate legislation criminalizing same-sex sexual relations, and formally recognize the right to non-discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity (Spain);**

6.237 **Repeal all laws that discriminate against persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (SOGIESC) (Iceland);**

6.238 **Establish procedures in line with international standards for determining refugee status and the need for international protection, including for victims of trafficking (Luxembourg);**

6.239 **Develop policies for access to nationality (France);**

6.240 **Join the UNHCR initiative "Global Alliance to End Statelessness" and improve international cooperation in this field (Montenegro);**

6.241 **Put in place legal safeguards against statelessness and provide equitable pathways to citizenship, especially for children born and raised in the country (Gambia);**

6.242 **Consider amending the Brunei Nationality Act to ensure that women have equal nationality rights as men, in particular, in relation to the acquisition and retention of their own nationality, and the conferral of their nationality on their children and non-national spouses (Malta);**

6.243 **Amend Brunei’s Nationality Act to ensure that Bruneian women have the same right as men to automatically confer Bruneian nationality on their children (Costa Rica);**

6.244 **Amend the Nationality Law to ensure that women have the same nationality rights as men, in particular in relation to the acquisition and retention of their own nationality, and the transmission of their nationality to their non-national children and spouses (Panama);**

6.245 **Review the Nationality Law to allow women to transfer nationality to their children under the same conditions as men, in order to remove legal barriers to gender equality and reduce statelessness (Mexico);**

6.246 **Allow women to transmit citizenship to their descendants to avoid statelessness (Spain);**

6.247 **Ensure that the rights to a nationality are guaranteed to all children without any discrimination based on the origin of the children or the parents (Italy);**

6.248 **Consider introducing measures to further strengthen support and assistance to stateless persons (Thailand).**

7. **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 Brunei Darussalam was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs II, the Honourable Dato Erywan Pehin Yusof and composed of the following members:

• Her Excellency Dk Mazlizah PG HJ MAHALEE, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations and other international organisations in Geneva;

• Mr. Zulhusam HJ ABDUL SAMAD, Acting Permanent Secretary, Prime Minister’s Office;

• Mr. Hj Mohd Yusra HJ MOHD SALLEH, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

• Ms. Pg Hjh Siti Rahmah PG HJ MOHAMMAD, Assistant Solicitor General, International Affairs Division and Communication and Strategy Division, Attorney General’s Chambers;

• Ms. Fauziah ABDUL HAMID, Director, Research, Development and International Affairs, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports;

• Ms. Dk Nooraslena PG DATO PADUKA HJ SALLEHUDDIN, Acting Director, Department of International Organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

• Mrs. Hjh Noridah ABDUL HAMID, Acting Director, Social Services Division, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports;

• Ms. P. A. Mansurah Izzul BOLKIAH, Assistant Director, Department of Policy Planning, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

• Ms. Dk Hjh Ena Suraya PG HJ MOHAMMAD, Deputy Senior Counsel, Security and Law Division, Prime Minister’s Office;

• Mr. Pg Hj Liyan PG HJ MOHAMMAD, Head of Legal, International and Research Division, Ministry of Home Affairs;

• Ms. Hjh Fauziah HJ SULAIMAN, Deputy Senior Counsel, International Affairs Division, Attorney General’s Chambers;

• Ms. CHAN Chee Leong, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations and other international organisations in Geneva;

• Mr. Abhar Munawar AHMAD, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations and other international organisations in Geneva;

• Mrs. Muna Masera MASRI, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations and other international organisations in Geneva;

• Mrs. Hjh Norhartijah HJ PUTEH, Syariah Legal Officer, Islamic Legal Department, Ministry of Religious Affairs;

• Ms. Dk Nor Zaidah Hayati PG HJ SHAHMINAN, Research Officer, Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs II, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

• Ms. LIM Kim Suan, Second Secretary, Department of International Organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

• Ms. Illyana Nadhirah MD WAFIUDDIN WA’IE, Trade Officer, Department of International Organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/47/ BRN/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/47/ BRN/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/47/ BRN/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)