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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

 Qatar

 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 Qatar was held at the 14th meeting, on 12 November 2024. The delegation of Qatar was headed by the Permanent Representative of the State of Qatar in Geneva, H.E. Dr. Hend Abdalrahman Al-Muftah. At its 17th meeting, held on 15 November 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Qatar.

2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Qatar: Chile, Maldives, and Sudan.

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 Qatar:

 (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 Angola, 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, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, was transmitted to Qatar through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

 I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

 A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation affirmed that human rights in Qatar had become a constant strategic choice, and awareness of the need to respect them and provide all the necessary guarantees for their protection had become a key element for state-building and supporting good governance. Qatar’s protection of human rights was based on its Constitution, National Vision 2030, and third national development strategy for 2024–2030.

6. Qatar appreciated the pivotal role played by the Human Rights Council, including the universal periodic review mechanism, and its recent election to Council membership for 2025–2027 would support the country's march to improve its human rights situation.

7. The national report was the product of a wide consultative process, in coordination with all stakeholders.

8. Since the last review, the state had adopted legislative reforms regarding migrant workers. In March 2024, Qatar and the ILO also signed an agreement to extend the Joint Work Program for a new four-year period.

9. Legal procedures were being completed to adopt the Child Law and the Law on Persons with Disabilities, incorporating the guarantees contained in relevant international conventions. New ministries had been established to oversee labor, social development, the family, the environment and climate change, with public officials trained on human rights.

10. Health services in the country had been ranked highly by international indicators.

11. Qatar aimed at providing quality education for all, without discrimination, and had led international initiatives to provide education to children deprived of access due to natural disasters or armed conflict.

12. The country has also worked to empower women, by affording opportunities for quality education, training, and access to public positions, resulting in more women assuming decision-making positions. Qatar had also worked to support the family and its members, especially older persons and persons with disabilities, and to integrate them into society by including their rights in legislation.

13. Based on its National Vision 2030, Qatar worked with friendly countries and international organizations to achieve world peace, assist in development efforts, and render humanitarian aid.

14. Qatar recognized the threats of climate change and supported global efforts to address it through innovative initiatives, with corresponding financial contributions. Nationally, strategic plans for sustainable development had been developed. Major projects for clean energy and energy efficiency, including reducing dependence on oil, had been approved.

15. The delegation asserted that there was no model for human rights that could be applied to all States, but there were good practices and positive models that could be emulated, especially in similar contexts, which informed its perspective on the universality of human rights.

16. The National Vision 2030 had empowered women to play active roles in economic, political, and social decision-making. By 2023, women held 30 percent of key positions, reflecting significant progress. The percentage of girls in schools also reached 48.8 percent in the last academic year.

17. Women had also made strides in the legislative and judicial spheres, with women holding over 48 percent of the Supreme Judicial Council, and 69 percent of senior judicial, roles.

18. In the labor force, women’s participation reached 49 percent in 2023, with 72 percent employed and 41 percent in supervisory positions. Women were also thriving in entrepreneurship, including through government investment, and in sports.

19. Qatar had adopted reforms in promoting decent work, and partnered with the ILO through the Technical Cooperation Program.

20. To protect workers from forced labour, following the abolition of the kafala system, in September 2020 a legislative amendment was introduced, which allowed all categories of workers in all sectors, without discrimination, to change employers and leave the country without needing prior approval. Measures were taken to enforce the ILO fair recruitment initiative, including through visa centers in labor-sending countries.

21. Qatar’s labor reforms included domestic workers, notably a law that equalized the rights of domestic workers with other categories of workers. A revised, multilingual, unified employment contract for domestic workers was adopted in 2021.

22. A non-discriminatory minimum wage was approved, and a National Committee for the Minimum Wage has been established, to study the impact of applying the law and review the limit annually.

23. A department specialized in settling labor disputes was established in the Ministry of Labor, to provide legal advice to workers in several languages, and receive complaints and settle them amicably between the parties. Nearly 80 percent of complaints were resolved amicably between June 2021 and December 2023. If settlement is not reached, the complaint is referred to the judiciary, the employer is obliged to pay the worker's dues and delayed wages or it is paid from the Workers' Support and Insurance Fund. These measures contributed to a reduction in non-payment of wages.

24. Qatar established a coordinating National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking, and adopted a National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking for 2024–2026. A department in the Ministry of the Interior and a court had also been assigned to combat human trafficking, while a Humanitarian Care Home provided legal assistance, protection and rehabilitation to victims.

25. Qatar has strengthened occupational safety through legislation, a 2021–2024 training plan for inspectors, joint awareness-raising with the ILO, inspections enforcing bans to outdoor summer work, and compensation through the Labor Law.

26. Ministerial Resolution No. 21 of 2019 was adopted to enhance workers' participation in private sector establishments by regulating the election of workers' representatives in joint committees, strengthening their voice and involvement in workplace decision-making.

 B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

27. During the interactive dialogue, 112 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

28. Zambia commended progress by Qatar in the promotion of economic and social rights.

29. Albania welcomed improvements in the legislative framework towards human rights protection.

30. Algeria lauded efforts on healthcare, the judiciary, and development.

31. Armenia acknowledged advances in labour reform, education, healthcare, and social protection.

32. Australia welcomed progress to legislate labour reforms, including abolishing the kafala system.

33. Austria congratulated Qatar for the important progress made since the last review.

34. Azerbaijan commended progress in implementing recommendations, including through the National Vision 2030.

35. Bahrain praised Qatar for legislative improvements to strengthen human rights.

36. Bangladesh recognized the National Development Strategy 2024–2030, and progress on migrant workers.

37. Belarus welcomed efforts in international cooperation and on economic and social rights.

38. Belgium welcomed progress on women's and migrant workers' rights, but concerns remained.

39. The Plurinational State of Bolivia lauded policies towards the National Vision 2030.

40. Botswana applauded the strides made by Qatar towards strengthening gender equality.

41. Brazil acknowledged progress by Qatar in improving the conditions of expatriate workers.

42. Brunei Darussalam recognized improvements on women's participation in all areas.

43. Bulgaria acknowledged positive developments in the legislative, policy, and institutional framework.

44. Burundi commended legislative measures to protect domestic workers, and women's rights efforts.

45. Cambodia applauded the mainstreaming of the rights of women with disabilities into development policies.

46. Canada welcomed progress on gender equality, freedom of expression and workers' rights.

47. Chile welcomed the partial abolition of the sponsorship system and urged continued labour reforms.

48. China recognized efforts through the National Vision 2030, and improved socio-economic development.

49. Colombia made recommendations.

50. Costa Rica highlighted efforts to accommodate persons with disabilities in urban planning and education.

51. Côte d'Ivoire lauded progress against human trafficking and encouraged abolishing the sponsorship system.

52. Cuba recognized efforts by Qatar in implementing the Third National Development Strategy.

53. Cyprus praised legislative measures for worker safety, and appointing women to ministerial positions.

54. Czechia welcomed reforms to improve the rights of migrant workers.

55. Denmark welcomed Act No. 21 abolishing the kafala system and initiatives addressing gender-based violence.

56. Djibouti welcomed programmes and policies in favour of inclusion, equality and non-discrimination.

57. The delegation noted that Qatar had established a Ministry of Social Development and Family in 2021 and National Committee for Women, Children, the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities.

58. To promote the rights of working women, Qatar has implemented measures such as halving working hours for women with children, introducing flexible work and remote work options, and granting paid leave to women with children who had disabilities or required medical care.

59. The Penal Code addressed violence against women, including domestic workers. Additional measures included the Protection and Social Rehabilitation Center, online applications to assist women facing violence, and the Comprehensive Safety Home, providing shelter and support for women.

60. Qatar was completing a draft Law on Child Rights, including raising the age of criminal responsibility, while national consultations with UNICEF aimed to strengthen the child protection system and family cohesion.

61. To protect the rights of older persons, Qatar had established the Ihsan Center, which offered health services, psychosocial support, and home care, while employees were granted paid leave to care for parents.

62. The draft law on persons with disabilities had been finalized, while many rehabilitation, educational, cultural and recreational centres had been established for persons with disabilities.

63. Qatar had made strides in reducing statelessness through granting temporary residence permits, and adopting a law regulating permanent residence, which prioritized children of Qatari women.

64. The exercise of freedom of assembly, guaranteed under the Constitution, was detailed according to specific controls commensurate with those of other countries.

65. The definition of the crime of torture in the Penal Code included torture in all its forms, with a custodial penalty of imprisonment.

66. The national monitoring mechanism on arbitrary detention and the rights of detainees included features for judicial control, government oversight, and independent monitoring.

67. An Anti-Terrorism Law was issued in 2019, the National Committee for Combating Terrorism was established, and the National Strategy for Combating Terrorism was launched.

68. In 2018, a law regulating political asylum was issued, emphasizing the role of the State in protecting refugees and their rights.

69. Programs for law enforcement agencies on human rights and combatting human trafficking were implemented.

70. Qatar had established the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in 2021 and had launched strategies and plans for environmental protection in line with the Qatar National Vision 2030. In the energy sector, projects to shift towards renewable energies were underway and local organizations were leading efforts to develop sustainable governance, with carbon markets being developed.

71. The government was committed to providing technologically-driven, environmentally-friendly transport infrastructure and integrated public transport systems. Efforts to transition to clean energy included initiatives for electric public transportation and fuel-efficient transport systems.

72. International cooperation was a fundamental pillar of foreign policy, supporting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and contributing to peace, development, and positive change globally. In 2022, Qatar provided development and humanitarian assistance to over a hundred countries. The country hosted a number of UN agencies and international conferences.

73. Qatar reaffirmed its belief in diplomacy and in its role as a mediator, having supported conflict-resolution efforts, cooperated for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and launched portfolios for international development cooperation and humanitarian responses in several countries.

74. The Dominican Republic applauded national development efforts, and cooperation for development and peace.

75. Ecuador highlighted the launch of the third National Development Strategy 2024–2030.

76. Egypt welcomed efforts regarding gender equality, child rights, and integrating children with disabilities.

77. Eritrea lauded policies and strategies to realize the National Vision 2030 goals.

78. Estonia welcomed progress on healthcare, education, and the protection of children from violence.

79. Ethiopia commended Qatar for implementing recommendations from previous review cycles.

80. Finland acknowledged the National Vision 2030 and legislative progress related to migrant workers.

81. Sweden acknowledged advances made on gender equality and legal reforms for migrant workers.

82. The Gambia praised progress on labour rights, women's empowerment, and international cooperation efforts in international.

83. Georgia lauded efforts against human trafficking and improved school infrastructure, technologies, and teacher training.

84. Germany commended advances in worker's rights, including introducing a minimum wage.

85. Ghana applauded Qatar for launching the National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking.

86. Hungary commended progress on healthcare, education, children's rights, environmental sustainability, and labour rights.

87. Iceland made recommendations.

88. India welcomed measures addressing the rights of women, children, and migrant workers.

89. Indonesia praised the commitment of Qatar to advancing women's empowerment and public participation.

90. The Islamic Republic of Iran hailed global human rights initiatives undertaken by Qatar.

91. Iraq commended human rights developments and the third Strategic Development Plan 2024–2030.

92. Ireland praised advances on migrant workers' rights, but expressed concern about the death penalty.

93. Italy welcomed improvements in women's and workers' rights, including abolishing the 'kafala' system.

94. Japan applauded the National Vision 2030, which increased women's employment, and child protection measures.

95. Jordan welcomed the constitutional amendments announced.

96. Kazakhstan commended progress in women's employment, child protection, and accommodating persons with disabilities.

97. Kuwait commended measures addressing domestic violence, discrimination, and the rights of persons with disabilities and older persons.

98. The Lao People's Democratic Republic recognized progress made in implementing previously accepted recommendations.

99. Lebanon applauded progress in women's employment and the role of Qatar in international cooperation.

100. Lesotho congratulated Qatar for promoting international cooperation, and investing in education and economic empowerment.

101. Libya praise efforts to implement the recommendations from the previous review cycle.

102. Lichtenstein made recommendations.

103. Lithuania noted the role of Qatar in mediation processes and efforts to strengthen educational institutions.

104. Luxembourg thanked Qatar for the efforts made to implement third cycle recommendations.

105. Madagascar commended measures to protect domestic workers and the environment, and international cooperation efforts.

106. Malawi made recommendations.

107. Malaysia welcomed labour reforms and contributions to global humanitarian efforts.

108. Maldives recognized advances in the participation of women, and the National Vision 2030.

109. Mauritania lauded efforts towards justice and institution-building to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

110. Mauritius congratulated Qatar for promoting healthcare access and investing in school infrastructure.

111. Mexico acknowledged progress in combating domestic violence and providing services for persons with disabilities.

112. Mongolia noted efforts to provide equal and free access to healthcare for all residents.

113. Montenegro recognized investments by Qatar in school infrastructure, technology and teacher training.

114. Morocco praised the integrated economic, social and environmental strategies under the National Vision 2030.

115. Namibia welcomed Qatar's commitment to the universal periodic review process and encouraged continuation.

116. Nepal noted the third National Development Strategy and Qatar Fund for Development.

117. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Qatar for reforms in migrant legislation.

118. New Zealand recognized efforts for girls' education and combating gender-based violence.

119. The Niger commended progress in women's participation and in providing quality education.

120. Norway recognized the progress made regarding the rights of foreign workers.

121. Oman welcomed efforts to support persons with disabilities, including the Mada Technology Centre.

122. Pakistan congratulated Qatar for its progress since the previous universal periodic review.

123. The delegation noted that, to ensure access to justice, Qatar had introduced online proceedings, facilitated women’s partnership, provided translation services, and subsidized legal aid.

124. Initiatives were undertaken to strengthen judicial independence and the rule of law, through international participation, the training of judges on human rights, and a Code of Judicial Conduct.

125. National legislation provided equal protection for victims, witnesses, and others. Qatar had also established a special prosecution and competent court for crimes of domestic violence.

126. Efforts to strengthen Qatar’s normative human rights framework had resulted in accession to seven international human rights treaties and two Optional Protocols, which were binding according to the National Constitution. A National Committee was formed to harmonize local laws and legislation with the conventions to which Qatar had acceded.

127. Qatar had worked to strengthen the legislative frameworks guaranteeing the rights enshrined in the International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights. It had updated laws protecting the right to information, press freedom and media pluralism, supported interreligious dialogue, and encouraged the establishment and activities of associations.

128. Several policies were implemented to promote equality in education, such as non-Qatari communities having freedom to choose curricula, leading to increased enrollment rates at all educational levels. Female students were encouraged to enroll in STEM programs and provided equal opportunities at universities.

129. The Government had undertaken great efforts to enhance educational infrastructure, provide healthy and safe educational environments, and equip students for jobs in the knowledge economy.

130. Great efforts were made in providing education for children with disabilities, including more integrated schools, specialized schooling, and technical and vocational training.

131. Qatar was committed to achieving the Education 2030 agenda, having funded educational programs in over 60 countries and having partnered with several international organizations.

132. Panama made recommendations.

133. Paraguay welcomed efforts made to implement recommendations from previous review cycles.

134. The Philippines lauded labour reforms to protect migrant workers and bilateral labour migration cooperation.

135. Portugal welcomed labour and social protection legislation, including on minimum wages and domestic work.

136. The Republic of Korea welcomed efforts regarding the National Vision 2030 and foreign workers.

137. The Republic of Moldova praised achievements in education, preventing domestic violence, and women's participation.

138. France took note of positive steps in human rights and labour law.

139. The Russian Federation highlighted initiatives regarding terrorism, money laundering, healthcare and women's empowerment.

140. Saudi Arabia commended the launch of the Third National Development Strategy 2024–2030.

141. Senegal praised the implementation of national action plans to address human rights challenges.

142. Serbia welcomed measures taken to ensure the right to education for all children.

143. Sierra Leone noted steps taken towards gender equality, particularly the public participation of women.

144. Singapore commended Qatar on the strides made in healthcare and education.

145. Slovenia commended national policies and strategies to implement the National Vision 2030.

146. South Sudan praised Qatar for its commitment to promote and protect human rights.

147. Spain lauded progress in labour law, but expressed regret at a 2020 execution.

148. Sri Lanka noted the prioritization of involving young persons in decision making.

149. The State of Palestine praised the cooperation of Qatar with UN mechanisms.

150. The Sudan commended the Third National Development Strategy and Healthcare and Social Insurance Acts.

151. Romania welcomed measures on national human rights mechanisms, women's empowerment, and child rights.

152. Switzerland made recommendations.

153. Thailand welcomed new legislation establishing a minimum wage for all workers.

154. Togo recognized legislative measures to protect the rights of domestic workers.

155. Tunisia commended the implementation of recommendations accepted during the previous review.

156. Türkiye welcomed labour reforms, women's representation, and the protection of the rights of various groups.

157. Ukraine acknowledged the progress of Qatar towards labour reform and increased female representation.

158. The United Arab Emirates commended measures to ensure the rights of older persons and combat human trafficking.

159. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognized improved protection for migrant workers.

160. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed initiatives taken to improve the health sector.

161. The United States of America commended efforts to improve the well-being of migrant workers.

162. Uzbekistan praised Qatar for adopting laws in accordance with third cycle outcomes.

163. Vanuatu applauded Qatar's commitment to support countries vulnerable to climate change.

164. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended legislative efforts to comply with treaty obligations.

165. Viet Nam lauded efforts in labour protections, gender equality, and socioeconomic development.

166. The delegation noted that Qatar had issued Law No. (22) of 2021 regulating healthcare services and launched the National Health Strategy 2030 aiming to promote the right to health without discrimination. Notable achievements in the healthcare sector included: a) increase of life expectancy to 82 years; b) a reduction of the mortality rate due to non-communicable diseases and of the infant mortality rate; c) successful management of the COVID-19 pandemic; d) expansion urgent care services; e) awarding of the Healthy City title to all Qatari municipalities; f) launch of the Maternal and Child Health Program, g) the provision of healthcare to 1500 people in Gaza; h) and the financing of several foreign healthcare projects.

167. The first National Youth Policy was launched, providing a comprehensive framework to support youth development in education, employment and entrepreneurship, health, participation, environmental issues and information technology. A memorandum of understanding was signed with UNICEF to enhance cooperation for youth empowerment. Several youth programs and national institutions were also established to support youth ideas and initiatives.

168. The Qatar Digital Agenda 2030 aimed to achieve an inclusive digital transformation that supported human rights and promoted innovation and social equality. Several strategies and initiatives were implemented to improve digital skills and empower migrant workers, women, and youth in the digital field, as well as enhance cybersecurity and digital awareness.

169. The delegation thanked participating States, the troika, and all those who contributed to the fourth review of Qatar. The observations and recommendations made would be considered by the government when reviewing its national policies and strategies, within the framework of its human rights obligations and cultural specificities. Qatar reiterated its strong political will to cooperate with international human rights mechanisms.

 II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

* + - 1. 170.1 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Cyprus); (Denmark); (Switzerland);**

170.2 **Consider the possibility of acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Niger);**

170.3 **Consider accession to the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Colombia);**

170.4 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Estonia);**

170.5 **Remove all reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and ratify the Optional Protocol (Czechia);**

170.6 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ecuador);**

170.7 **Consider revisiting the issue of accession to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);**

170.8 **Step up efforts to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mongolia);**

170.9 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);**

170.10 **Expedite the deliberation on becoming a party to International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Thailand);**

170.11 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Chile);**

170.12 **Ratify the core human rights instruments to which it has not yet become a party and withdraw reservations and interpretative declarations to international instruments to which it is a party (Slovenia);**

170.13 **Ratify core human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, and withdraw reservations and declarations on those to which it is a party (Paraguay);**

170.14 **Prioritise the ratification of international human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party (Ukraine);**

170.15 **Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);**

170.16 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Liechtenstein);**

170.17 **Give full effect to international human rights treaties in its domestic law (Luxembourg);**

170.18 **Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Colombia); (Côte d’Ivoire);**

170.19 **Consider ratifying the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Senegal);**

170.20 **Consider the possibility of ratifying the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Niger);**

170.21 **Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization and the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (Panama);**

170.22 **Ratify the five fundamental ILO Conventions which it has not yet ratified as well as the Domestic Workers Convention (Portugal);**

170.23 **Ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Madagascar);**

170.24 **Consider ratifying the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education 1960 (Senegal);**

170.25 **Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Côte d’Ivoire);**

170.26 **Consider ratifying the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Republic of Moldova);**

170.27 **Ratify the Convention relating to the status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (South Sudan);**

170.28 **Continue strengthening international dialogue and cooperation and continue to make full use of the universal periodic review mechanism (China);**

170.29 **Continue the efforts of national mechanisms concerned with human rights issues to submit proposals to promote and protect human rights (Kuwait);**

170.30 **Continue efforts to align national legislation with Qatar’s international obligations in the field of protecting human rights (Algeria);**

170.31 **Continue work to bring national legislation in line with Qatar's international obligations in the field of human rights (Russian Federation);**

170.32 **Continue to implement the relevant national development strategies and constantly improve the legal and policy framework for promoting and protecting human rights (China);**

170.33 **Continue to debate legislative initiatives in favor of the promotion, protection and enjoyment of the human rights of the people of the country, based on its national realities (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

170.34 **Continue effective measures to further promoting the human rights, including through the implementation of Qatar National Vision 2030 (Uzbekistan);**

170.35 **Continue efforts to raise awareness of human rights, especially among law enforcement personnel (Libya);**

170.36 **Implement human rights awareness and training programmes (Morocco);**

170.37 **Continue efforts to make the National Human Rights Commission more effective in accordance with the Paris Principles (Djibouti);**

170.38 **Ensure that the National Human Rights Committee complies with the Paris Principles and is able to carry out its mandate effectively and independently (Liechtenstein);**

170.39 **Ensure that its national human rights committee fully complies with the Paris Principles and carries out its mandate effectively and independently (Mongolia);**

170.40 **Cooperate with civil society organizations in the follow-up and implementation of the UPR recommendations (Albania);**

170.41 **Strengthen regulations, as well as develop programs and plans, to prevent and punish all forms of racism and discrimination (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

170.42 **Consider establishing an independent specialized equality body to prevent discrimination, protect against discrimination and ensure equal opportunities (Bulgaria);**

170.43 **Promote the adoption of a comprehensive anti-discrimination law, which is harmonized with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Colombia);**

170.44 **Combat racial and ethnic stereotypes by strengthening human rights-based training for law enforcement authorities (Costa Rica);**

170.45 **Adopt comprehensive antidiscrimination legislation that fully adheres with international law and includes all prohibited grounds for discrimination (Estonia);**

170.46 **Maintain efforts to ensure equality of opportunity and treatment in employment and the workplace, with a focus on eliminating all forms of discrimination in these areas (Ethiopia);**

170.47 **Deepen governmental engagement to further human rights education measures and adopt a legal prohibition of racial profiling and discrimination (Gambia);**

170.48 **Continue efforts to promote gender equality by ensuring equal pay for equal work and empowering women in leadership positions (Malaysia);**

170.49 **Adopt all legal and policy measures necessary to prevent and combat discrimination against non-nationals (Namibia);**

170.50 **Take necessary measures to prevent and combat discrimination against non-nationals (Republic of Korea);**

170.51 **Adopt a national action plan to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (South Sudan);**

170.52 **Adopt legislation to ensure non-discrimination on the grounds of disability, gender, sexual orientation, race, religion or belief (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

170.53 **Strengthen the measures implemented in favour of vulnerable groups in its territory (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

170.54 **Eliminate all status-based inequalities between Qatari citizens, be they Qataris of origin or naturalized Qataris (Austria);**

170.55 **Continue its active role in regional and international organizations for combatting Islamophobia in the world (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

170.56 **Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);**

170.57 **Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and establish a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its ultimate abolition (Paraguay);**

170.58 **Abolish 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 (Luxembourg);**

170.59 **Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Madagascar);**

170.60 **Establish an official moratorium on the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Liechtenstein);**

170.61 **Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty and seek alternative outcomes for those already sentenced to capital punishment (Australia);**

170.62 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view toward its abolition (Brazil);**

170.63 **Establish a formal moratorium on executions and work towards the abolition of the death penalty (Costa Rica);**

170.64 **Implement an indefinite moratorium on the death penalty, as a first step towards definitive abolition (Spain);**

170.65 **Establish a moratorium and consider abolishing the death penalty (Cyprus);**

170.66 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty and consider its abolition (Togo);**

170.67 **Establish an official moratorium on executions (Estonia);**

170.68 **Adopt a formal moratorium on the death penalty (Portugal);**

170.69 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty (Madagascar);**

170.70 **Establish a moratorium on executions, working towards the repeal of the death penalty (Norway);**

170.71 **Evaluate the adoption of a moratorium on capital punishment (Italy);**

170.72 **Abolish the death penalty and replace it with a penalty that is fair, proportionate and consistent with international human rights standards (Ireland);**

170.73 **Encourage a public debate on establishing a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its complete abolition (Lithuania);**

170.74 **Place an absolute ban on death sentences and takes steps to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (New Zealand);**

170.75 **Consider accession to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and establishing a moratorium on executions, with a view of abolishing the death penalty (Republic of Moldova);**

170.76 **Abolish the death penalty or observe a moratorium with a view to its full abolition, and sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France);**

170.77 **Enhance the punishment for the crime of torture in recognition of the absolute and non-derogable nature of the prohibition against torture (Gambia);**

170.78 **Establish an independent mechanism to receive complaints and investigate cases of torture in line with international standards of the National Preventive Mechanism (Montenegro);**

170.79 **Strengthen measures to prohibit torture, including by ensuring that the prohibition of torture is established as absolute and non-derogable in national legislation and by establishing a mechanism to ensure all allegations of torture are investigated impartially (New Zealand);**

170.80 **Intensify efforts to stop Israeli crimes and put an end to genocide against the Palestinian people (State of Palestine);**

170.81 **Strengthen the independence of the justice system in as far as women’s access to justice is concerned (Lesotho);**

170.82 **Strengthen the justice system by removing barriers to access to justice (Malawi);**

170.83 **Enhance initiatives to guarantee the fundamental freedoms and rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Japan);**

170.84 **Improve the legal framework guaranteeing freedom of speech, expression of opinions and public criticism (Czechia);**

170.85 **Amend the 2014 Cybercrime Law and Article 136bis of the Penal Code to bring them in line with Qatar's international commitments on freedom of expression (Switzerland);**

170.86 **Amend the Printing and Publication Act to include protection for journalists, human rights defenders, and civil society (Canada);**

170.87 **Amend legislation that unduly restricts the freedom of expression and opinion and adopt laws on freedom of media that align with international law (Estonia);**

170.88 **Facilitate favourable conditions for journalists, media workers, writers and social activists to freely exercise their rights to freedom of opinion and expression, association and peaceful assembly in accordance with international human rights law (Lithuania);**

170.89 **Review restrictive laws on the freedom of expression and media, including the 2014 cybercrime law and defamation statutes, while strengthening journalist protections and establishing an independent oversight body to monitor press freedom (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

170.90 **Ensure the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and ensure that civil society, human rights defenders and journalists can operate freely without fear of reprisals (Norway);**

170.91 **Guarantee freedom of assembly, expression and association, and facilitate the action of civil society organizations and human rights defenders (Spain);**

170.92 **Amend freedom of expression laws to bring them into conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (United States of America);**

170.93 **Amend the Family Act in order to lift up restrictions to women’s mobility, and to ensure that women enjoy equal rights in divorce and in inheritance (Portugal);**

170.94 **Implement legislative reforms to ensure women’s equal legal rights, including regarding marriage, divorce, and inheritance (Sweden);**

170.95 **Reform laws and policies to ensure that women can make free decisions about marriage, child custody and inheritance rights, and encourage their participation in the labour market and leadership positions (Costa Rica);**

170.96 **Enact legislation to ban child marriages and, in this context, raise the minimum age of marriage for girls to 18 years (Romania);**

170.97 **Continue efforts at the national and international levels to protect the family as a fundamental and natural unit of society (Belarus);**

170.98 **Continue supporting and empowering the family to carry out its functions in promoting and protecting the human rights of its members (Egypt);**

170.99 **Continue its valuable efforts in preserving and strengthening the traditional family values, parental rights and related social heritage, including supporting the historical family institution (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

170.100 **Continue making efforts to strengthen the important role of family in the context of enjoyment of human rights; and advancing the rights of persons with disabilities, and older persons (Pakistan);**

170.101 **Continue to provide comprehensive support to the institution of the family (Russian Federation);**

170.102 **Support the empowerment of the family to carry out its tasks in promoting and protecting the human rights of its members (Saudi Arabia);**

170.103 **Continue its efforts in enhancing family values which are aligned with the Qatar National Vision (Vanuatu);**

170.104 **Continue efforts to advance family values and protect the rights of the family members, including women, children, disabled persons and elderlies (Indonesia);**

170.105 **Continue efforts by developing and implementing strategic plans and policies to combat human trafficking (Azerbaijan);**

170.106 **Continue to implement the National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons and build the capacities of the National Committee in the areas of monitoring and prevention, while working to provide support and protection to victims (Bahrain);**

170.107 **Follow up on the implementation of the National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking (United Arab Emirates);**

170.108 **Intensify efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking and investigate, prosecute and punish those responsible (Ecuador);**

170.109 **Strengthen national and regional efforts in combatting human trafficking (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

170.110 **Intensify efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and investigate trafficking cases (Liechtenstein);**

170.111 **Intensify efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially trafficking in women and girls, investigate trafficking cases, and ensure victims' access to justice (Namibia);**

170.112 **Further enhance mechanisms to combat human trafficking, including on access to remedy and support services for victims (Philippines);**

170.113 **Strengthen further efforts in developing and implementing relevant legislation aimed at preventing and combating trafficking in persons (Republic of Moldova);**

170.114 **Take steps to prevent human trafficking, and protect the victims, including through a national referral mechanism to identify victims of human trafficking and provide them with assistance (Sri Lanka);**

170.115 **Commit to effectively investigating and prosecuting all cases of human trafficking (Sri Lanka);**

170.116 **Continue advancing labor reforms, ensuring full and effective implementation (Armenia);**

170.117 **Implement existing labour reforms, including on institutional strengthening, employee representation, women’s workforce participation and foreign domestic workers (Australia);**

170.118 **Take appropriate measures to improve the protection of workers during recruitment, job transfer and contract termination, ensuring fair processes for leaving the country, without the risk of unpaid wages (Bulgaria);**

170.119 **Strengthen labour protection by implementing existing laws, including the Wage Protection System and the Domestic Workers Act (Canada);**

170.120 **Promote the establishment of trade unions and consider, for the benefit of migrant workers, an increase in the minimum wage set for them (Colombia);**

170.121 **Implement labour reforms that improve conditions for migrant workers, including regulations on minimum wages, working hours, safe working conditions and timely payment (Costa Rica);**

170.122 **Strengthen the rights of foreign workers by further solidifying labour laws, including measures to protect workers’ wages and against illegal recruitment fees (Czechia);**

170.123 **Amend Act No. 21 in order to decriminalize the act of leaving a job without the employer’s permission (Denmark);**

170.124 **Continue ongoing measures to bring the labour laws in Qatar aimed at ensuring application of the highest international standards (India);**

170.125 **Effectively implement Law No. 17 of 2020 on Setting the Minimum Wage for Workers and Domestic Workers, and conduct regular review of the minimum wage as necessary (Indonesia);**

170.126 **Further improve conditions for migrant workers, including by ensuring that the minimum wage established by Law number 17 of 2020 remains in line with inflation (Ireland);**

170.127 **Continue implementing domestic legislation to enhance workers' rights and improve the work environment (Iraq);**

170.128 **Accelerate the path of reforms to protect workers, consolidating the results achieved and guaranteeing the practical application of the regulations officially in force (Italy);**

170.129 **Continue to improve the working conditions of migrants, with the abolition of the sponsorship system which was an important turning point (Lebanon);**

170.130 **Strengthen measures to protect the rights of migrant workers and ensure their access to decent work and social security (Nepal);**

170.131 **Consider abolishing all vestiges of the kafala system, including absconding laws (Sierra Leone);**

170.132 **Strengthen labour law enforcement including by expanding inspections, access to justice and joint committees to improve health and safety standards; also enhance protections for domestic workers by ensuring fair wages and the right to a day off (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

170.133 **Ensure that workers’ rights, including domestic workers, are fully implemented and respected in private and public sectors (Norway);**

170.134 **Continue to ensure the effective enforcement of labor laws and address gaps where they exist (Philippines);**

170.135 **Enhance its efforts to guarantee the right to form and join trade unions without discrimination, and ensure that restrictions conform to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Republic of Korea);**

170.136 **Continue the implementation of legislation introduced in the field of labor since the 2022 football World Cup (France);**

170.137 **Fully integrate domestic workers into existing labour protections mechanisms (Sierra Leone);**

170.138 **Take all necessary measures to prevent employers from retaliating against workers' complaints, including by prohibiting the cancellation of residence permits, and ensure that non-compliant employers are sanctioned (Switzerland);**

170.139 **Increase the number of labour inspectors and strengthen their capacity; ensure that domestic workers are protected in law and practice against sexual harassment, guarantee their access to justice and investigate all allegations of exploitation and abuse (Togo);**

170.140 **Continue implementing policies and legislation aimed at enhancing workers’ rights and improving the work environment (Tunisia);**

170.141 **Adopt legislation that ensures effective prosecution of violations against domestic workers while protecting their rights to remain in Qatar (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

170.142 **Adopt legislation to ensure workers' rights are protected when employers issue a certificate of good conduct (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

170.143 **Enact labor reforms to prevent forced labor, address wage theft, simplify processes to change jobs, protect domestic workers from abuse, and improve workers’ freedom of association and access to grievance mechanisms (United States of America);**

170.144 **Continue ongoing efforts to strengthen the institutional framework of the labor sector in line with sustainable development goals related to decent work and economic growth (Uzbekistan);**

170.145 **Continue taking measures to protect safety and health of all workers (India);**

170.146 **Abolish completely the Kafala system for migrant workers and improve guarantees that wages are paid in full and on time (Austria);**

170.147 **Pursue setting up access to social protection, particularly for persons with disabilities (Burundi);**

170.148 **Ensure the rights to adequate housing, food allowance and health-care services for migrant workers and their family members (Indonesia);**

170.149 **Continue providing quality health services and maintain actions aimed at improving access to them (Cuba);**

170.150 **Continue to provide quality health care services and enhance access thereto without discrimination (Jordan);**

170.151 **Continue to improve public health and meet the needs of future generations (Oman);**

170.152 **Continue to implement its National Health Strategy and its recognition of the importance of preventive health measures (Singapore);**

170.153 **Continue to launch campaigns to raise awareness of preventive measures and healthy behaviors, targeting a variety of health issues such as diabetes, obesity, and cancer, and help to integrate initiatives to promote a healthy lifestyle (Sri Lanka);**

170.154 **Continue efforts to develop health care services and enhance access to them without discrimination (Tunisia);**

170.155 **Decriminalize abortion under all circumstances and ensure women’s access to sexual and reproductive health care services without guardian permission or a marriage certificate (Iceland);**

170.156 **Take further measures to ensure high-quality, comprehensive education for all, in line with the 4th Sustainable Development Goal (Azerbaijan);**

170.157 **Consider developing a plan to progressively achieve access to free and compulsory primary and secondary education for all (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

170.158 **Adopt a plan to progressively achieve free compulsory primary education (Cyprus);**

170.159 **Further continue measures aimed at ensuring high-quality, comprehensive education for all (Georgia);**

170.160 **Continue efforts to improve the quality and equal access to education for all (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

170.161 **Improve further accessibility to free and quality education for all children (Lithuania);**

170.162 **Consider ratifying the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Malawi);**

170.163 **Consider adopting a policy to provide free education for all, at least for primary and secondary education levels (Mauritius);**

170.164 **Consider ratifying the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education, as recommended by the Special Rapporteur on Education (Mauritius);**

170.165 **Continue to ensure the right to education for all individuals, in particular persons with disabilities (Oman);**

170.166 **Continue ongoing efforts towards ensuring the right to education for all children (Pakistan);**

170.167 **Continue taking further steps in providing the necessary infrastructure to accommodate all students in government schools, regardless of their parents' places of work (Serbia);**

170.168 **Continue to improve access to education for its youth, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (Singapore);**

170.169 **Continue efforts to encourage both genders to enroll in various academic fields of education and strengthen efforts to guarantee a conducive educational environment for students along with training for teachers and academics (Sri Lanka);**

170.170 **Enhance its efforts to promote girls' equal access to quality education and educational opportunity in all fields of study (Thailand);**

170.171 **Further expand initiatives on digital literacy and access to strengthen educational opportunities, particularly for young people and minority communities (Viet Nam);**

170.172 **Continue to advance efforts for promoting a culture of human rights, including education and capacity-building programs (Ethiopia);**

170.173 **Further strengthen policies towards the promotion of gender parity at school and in higher education (Brunei Darussalam);**

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

170.175 **Scale up efforts to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions and to combat climate change (Nepal);**

170.176 **Intensify efforts to implement its nationally determined contributions plan under the Paris Agreement and to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, in particular while respecting international human rights standards (Panama);**

170.177 **Further the full and cross-sectoral implementation of enacted laws addressing global environmental challenges (Hungary);**

170.178 **Continue active participation in mechanisms and international meetings related to right to development (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

170.179 **Continue working on the National Development Strategy 2024–2030 (Kuwait);**

170.180 **Strengthen national frameworks and measures to ensure the realization of the Third National Development Strategy 2024–2030 (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

170.181 **Continue to implement the Third National Development Strategy 2024–2030 (Morocco);**

170.182 **Exert more efforts in implementing the Qatar National Vision 2030 to achieve the sustainable development goals in all their comprehensive dimensions (State of Palestine);**

170.183 **Continue implementing the final phase of Qatar National Vision 2030, including dimensions related to human rights (Sudan);**

170.184 **Continue its efforts to achieve Qatar National Vision 2030 (Türkiye);**

170.185 **Continue to develop national policies and strategies aimed at achieving the pillars of the Qatar National Vision 2030 (Azerbaijan);**

170.186 **Adopt a national action plan to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Luxembourg);**

170.187 **Continue to strengthen international cooperation, including providing assistance to developing countries and for the protection of human rights (Belarus);**

170.188 **Continue promoting international cooperation for development through humanitarian initiatives and assistance (Cuba);**

170.189 **Continue efforts to strengthen the institutional and operational status of foreign aid, development and relief assistance to developing and least developed countries (Sudan);**

170.190 **Continue efforts for greater participation of women in decision-making processes (Albania);**

170.191 **Nominate an adequate number of women experts as future members of the Shura Council (Austria);**

170.192 **Continue measures for empowering women and girls and addressing gender-based discrimination (Bangladesh);**

170.193 **Develop and implement programmes on leadership skills for women and remove structural barriers to access by women in order to increase participation of women in political and public life (Botswana);**

170.194 **Continue to enhance programmes on the economic participation of women and the youth (Brunei Darussalam);**

170.195 **Promote the participation of women in the labour market and political life (Burundi);**

170.196 **Further strengthen legislative measures to ensure women’s equal participation in all social and economic aspects (Cambodia);**

170.197 **Continue to promote women’s empowerment and gender equality, particularly in sustainable economic and social development in order to facilitate the enjoyment of human rights of its people (Cambodia);**

170.198 **Promote economic and social development and take effective measures to protect the rights of groups in vulnerable situations such as women, children, and persons with disabilities (China);**

170.199 **Strengthen women's training programmes and their participation in all areas (Dominican Republic);**

170.200 **Promote women's economic empowerment through access to financing and entrepreneurship programmes (Dominican Republic);**

170.201 **Create opportunities for women and girls to build their capacity in information systems such as cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, and leadership in the digital world (Dominican Republic);**

170.202 **Continue support for women’s participation in legislative, administrative and political fields on all levels, and strong commitment to these initiatives (Eritrea);**

170.203 **Reinforce the capacity of the national machinery for the advancement of women’s rights and ensure that it has adequate decision-making power and resources, and that it develops programmes to achieve gender equality (Finland);**

170.204 **Continue efforts in promoting and protecting women’s rights by supporting women's participation in all legislative, judicial, administrative and political fields (Hungary);**

170.205 **Continue measures for empowering women and girls and addressing gender-based discrimination (India);**

170.206 **Continue on the path undertaken in the protection and promotion of women's rights, also encouraging their affirmation at international level (Italy);**

170.207 **Further strengthen efforts to promote the rights of women and girls (Japan);**

170.208 **Continue to support women's empowerment and their participation in all areas (Jordan);**

170.209 **Continue to promote women's economic empowerment and increase their access to financing and entrepreneurship programs (Kazakhstan);**

170.210 **Continue with all efforts on combating discrimination against women (Malawi);**

170.211 **Continue to support women's empowerment and enhance their participation in all fields (Mauritania);**

170.212 **Continue its efforts in addressing all forms of violence against women and girls including gender-based and domestic violence (Mongolia);**

170.213 **Continue to support women's empowerment and enhance their participation in all areas (Morocco);**

170.214 **Continue efforts to increase women’s representation in political and public life and their participation in the labour market (Nepal);**

170.215 **Strengthen support for women's participation in the legislative, judicial and administrative spheres (Oman);**

170.216 **Take steps to combat the discrimination against women and fully align its national laws to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Norway);**

170.217 **Withdraw reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to achieve progress on SDG 5 (Panama);**

170.218 **Implement recommendations made by the National Human Rights Committee to bring domestic legislation into compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (New Zealand);**

170.219 **Continue to engage with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and implement all its recommendations (Finland);**

170.220 **Make further efforts to reform laws that discriminate against women and girls, to ensure that legislation and policies, including family law, conform to international human rights law and standards (Republic of Korea);**

170.221 **Continue reforms aimed at ensuring full equality between women and men and ending domestic violence, in particular by promoting the representation of women in elected bodies (France);**

170.222 **Support women's empowerment and enhance their participation in all fields (Saudi Arabia);**

170.223 **Adopt temporary special measures to increase the participation of women in political and public life (South Sudan);**

170.224 **Adopt measures that allow progress in gender equality, especially in relation to the guardianship system, and improve the presence and participation of women in public life (Spain);**

170.225 **Enhance efforts to support and empower women at the international and local levels (State of Palestine);**

170.226 **Continue efforts to empower women within the framework of promoting gender equality (Sudan);**

170.227 **Amend the Nationality Act No. 38/2005 to ensure that women enjoy the same rights as men in terms of nationality, in particular with regard to its acquisition, retention and transmission (Switzerland);**

170.228 **Continue efforts to support women’s empowerment and enhance their participation in all fields (Tunisia);**

170.229 **Continue to promote women's empowerment (Türkiye);**

170.230 **Consider increasing the support to small and medium enterprises to benefit more business-women (United Republic of Tanzania);**

170.231 **Dismantle the male guardianship system, protect freedom of movement and right to work of women, and end gender discrimination in family law (United States of America);**

170.232 **Continue its support for women's participation in all legislative, judicial, administrative and political fields (Vanuatu);**

170.233 **Abolish regulations that require women to have consent from a male guardian in order to obtain employment (Denmark);**

170.234 **Ensure effective equality of opportunity for women to apply for and obtain scholarships to study abroad and to access science faculties (Ecuador);**

170.235 **Continue efforts to empower women and enhance their effective participation in various work sectors (Egypt);**

170.236 **Continue efforts to promote the policy of eliminating inequalities between men and women by taking effective measures to increase women's participation in political and public life (Djibouti);**

170.237 **Abolish the male guardian system (Iceland);**

170.238 **Strengthen efforts to ensure gender equality (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

170.239 **Review legislation to eradicate discriminatory stereotypes towards women, criminalize gender-based violence and guarantee access to justice for victims (Mexico);**

170.240 **Abolish existing laws and practices that discriminate against women in both private and public life (Zambia);**

170.241 **Review its legislation on acquisition of nationality through maternal lineage (Botswana);**

170.242 **Continue to protect the rights of women, children, older persons, and other vulnerable categories, including in the context of the implementation of the Third National Development Strategy for 2024–2030 (Belarus);**

170.243 **Continue the fight against domestic violence (Albania);**

170.244 **Continue efforts to enhance protection against gender-based violence, expand educational opportunities for girls, especially those in situation of vulnerability (Armenia);**

170.245 **Continue to strengthen regulations and develop plans to combat all forms of gender-based violence against women (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

170.246 **Strengthen the implementation of the Domestic Violence Protection Act by ensuring that all persons, including migrant workers, are protected (Canada);**

170.247 **Strengthen laws against violence against women, classifying it as a crime, guaranteeing protection for victims and sanctions for aggressors (Chile);**

170.248 **Criminalize domestic violence based on a broad definition of the crime ensuring protection for all victims, including women and domestic workers (Belgium);**

170.249 **Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence (Cyprus);**

170.250 **Introduce specific laws to criminalize all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence, and ensure that these laws apply universally to all persons, including domestic workers; this legislation should also include mechanisms for reporting and protecting victims (Czechia);**

170.251 **Adopt legislation to criminalize all forms of gender-based violence, including domestic violence (Iceland);**

170.252 **Adopt legislation to criminalize all forms of gender-based violence against women, hold perpetrators to account and ensure victim’s access to justice and reparation (Liechtenstein);**

170.253 **Criminalize all forms of violence against women and establish a national action plan that includes prevention, combat and punishment of violence against women, as well as access to justice, support and protection services for victims (Paraguay);**

170.254 **Continue efforts to enhance ways to protect women from domestic violence (Lebanon);**

170.255 **Accelerate efforts to investigate, prosecute and punish perpetrators of trafficking in women and girls (Lesotho);**

170.256 **Protect women from all forms of violence and provide protection and rehabilitation services to victims (Morocco);**

170.257 **Continue with an integrated approach in dealing with issues of combating domestic violence and adopt the legislation that criminalize all forms of domestic violence, providing protection, rehabilitation to victims and punishment of perpetrators (Serbia);**

170.258 **Continue to take actions to promote women rights, and in this context, adopt legislation that criminalizes all forms of domestic violence and provides justice and rehabilitation for the victims (Romania);**

170.259 **Strengthen legislation on domestic violence and ensure that enforcement mechanisms protect vulnerable groups (Ukraine);**

170.260 **Strengthen mechanisms for integrating children who are not enrolled in schools or have dropped out, especially the “Peace” schools established by Qatar for this category of children (Algeria);**

170.261 **Strengthen measures aimed at protecting children from all forms of violence, including ensuring their safety on the Internet (Bahrain);**

170.262 **Accelerate the adoption of the Children's Code, raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with international standards and prohibiting corporal punishment of children in all settings (Colombia);**

170.263 **Accelerate the adoption of the Children’s Code and adopt laws prohibiting the use of corporal punishment on children in any circumstances (Côte d’Ivoire);**

170.264 **Accelerate the process of adopting the Children's Code, raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in line with international standards, and enact laws prohibiting corporal punishment of children in all settings (Paraguay);**

170.265 **Adopt a law to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings (Estonia);**

170.266 **Maintain efforts towards the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children, and disabilities (Ethiopia);**

170.267 **Strengthen mechanisms to include out-of-school children, such as the establishment of free specialized schools for those who have been unable to attend or have stopped attending for various reasons (Eritrea);**

170.268 **Promote measures to protect children from all manifestations of violence, including the guarantee of their safety on the Internet (Kazakhstan);**

170.269 **Consider raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years (Lithuania);**

170.270 **Provide the necessary care for orphaned children and ensure their stability within alternative foster families and facilitate their integration into society (Maldives);**

170.271 **Promote measures and policies aimed at ensuring that all children enjoy their rights equally (Mauritania);**

170.272 **Enact legislation prohibiting corporal punishment of children in all settings (Montenegro);**

170.273 **Strengthen measures and policies for the equal enjoyment of all children's rights (Saudi Arabia);**

170.274 **Step up measures to ensure equal access to education for children with disabilities (United Republic of Tanzania);**

170.275 **Follow up on the implementation of strategies, plans and policies aimed at promoting the enjoyment of all rights of older persons (Dominican Republic);**

170.276 **Empower older persons economically, support their active participation in society, and benefit from their expertise in all fields (United Arab Emirates);**

170.277 **Diversify programmes to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to health, rehabilitation, counselling and social security services (Cuba);**

170.278 **Promote training for public sector personnel in the field of human rights and implement policies to support the integration of all persons with disabilities into society, as well as their active participation in community life (Djibouti);**

170.279 **Expand support programmes for persons with disabilities by favouring their social integration and access to health services (Dominican Republic);**

170.280 **Continue implementing measures aimed at advancing the rights of persons with disabilities, with particular focus on women (Georgia);**

170.281 **Continue legal measures and legislation to enhance and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Iraq);**

170.282 **Continue to enhance educational and vocational training programs to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Japan);**

170.283 **Increase qualification and social rehabilitation programs to raise the capacities of persons with disabilities, integrate them into society and enable them to live independently (Jordan);**

170.284 **Continue to support persons with disabilities and continue to implement the national strategy for the inclusion of children with disabilities in educational processes (Libya);**

170.285 **Take steps to strengthen vocational training and employment opportunities for persons with disabilities (Malaysia);**

170.286 **Continue supporting persons with disabilities in achieving their goals and securing equal opportunities in education and employment, thereby enabling them to live independently (Maldives);**

170.287 **Mainstream the rights of women and girls with disabilities in national development policies and programmes aimed at protecting the rights of women and girls (Namibia);**

170.288 **Ensure that the visually impaired children receive an adequate standard of living (United Republic of Tanzania);**

170.289 **Combat all forms of discrimination against religious minorities (Zambia);**

170.290 **Repeal any legal provisions that may limit the economic, social, and cultural rights of religious minorities, including Baha`is (Brazil);**

170.291 **Take measures to prevent and remedy any discrimination against religious minorities in the enjoyment of their rights (Canada);**

170.292 **Consolidate religious freedom and strengthen the efforts to prevent any discrimination faced by religious minorities (Italy);**

170.293 **Beef up measures to safeguard the rights of religious minorities, and ensure they enjoy economic, social and cultural rights on the same footing with other citizens (Lesotho);**

170.294 **Take steps to address the concerns of purported discrimination against people of African descent (Ghana);**

170.295 **Implement anti-discrimination laws and policies to protect the rights of members of the LGBTQIA+ community (Australia);**

170.296 **Amend the Penal Code to decriminalize consensual relationships between persons of the same sex and eliminate discriminatory legal sanctions in accordance with international human rights standards (Chile);**

170.297 **Decriminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults (Iceland);**

170.298 **Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex, and promote a legal framework that protects against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Mexico);**

170.299 **Amend the Penal Code to prevent discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, as marriage or same-sex sexual relations are currently criminalized (Spain);**

170.300 **Strengthen measures to address abuse and exploitation of migrant workers and ensure access to justice for victims (Zambia);**

170.301 **Continue efforts to protect and promote the rights of migrant workers (Bangladesh);**

170.302 **Strengthen the implementation of the Wage Protection System, in particular for migrant workers and migrant domestic workers, to ensure transparent and timely payment of wages and to avoid wage theft; in case of wage theft strengthen mechanisms to ensure swift payment of entitlements and compensation for workers that have not been paid (Belgium);**

170.303 **Strengthen the implementation of labour reforms through increasing awareness among migrant workers, including domestic workers and their employers, about labour laws and procedures, in particular concerning wages, legally sound contracts and labour mobility (Belgium);**

170.304 **Continue implementing policies and legislations aimed at enhancing the rights of migrant workers and improving the work environment (Egypt);**

170.305 **Further improve conditions for migrant workers by improving enforcement of labour laws and expanding access to grievance mechanisms (Finland);**

170.306 **Continue to take additional steps to ensure effective implementation and compliance of legislation on migrant worker’s rights, including efforts to promote and strengthen the rights of domestic workers (Sweden);**

170.307 **Strengthen mechanisms to investigate and identify diverse exploitative practices against migrant workers by private employers to ensure the protection of their human rights and provision of remedies (Gambia);**

170.308 **Continue on its path to full freedom of movement for foreign workers, including those working in the domestic field, and completely dismantle the Kafala system (Germany);**

170.309 **Include domestic workers in its national labor law (Germany);**

170.310 **Continue to put in place policies and programs to enhance the access of migrant workers to the justice system and ensure the protection of immigrants, especially women and girls (Ghana);**

170.311 **Continue the legislative measures for promotion and protection of the rights of migrant workers and strengthen them where possible (India);**

170.312 **Fully implement legislation protecting migrant workers and improve access to remedies for victims of ill-treatment (Luxembourg);**

170.313 **Continue efforts to enhance access to healthcare services for all, including migrant workers (Malaysia);**

170.314 **Ratify ILO conventions relating to migrant workers and remove provisions of Law No. 21/2015 that bear similarities to the old sponsorship system (Mexico);**

170.315 **Further its efforts to protect the health, safety and welfare of all workers, particularly low-income migrant workers and take necessary measures to ensure that employers in the private sector comply with the laws and regulations related to protection of worker rights (Thailand);**

170.316 **Further enhance enforcement of labour laws and expanding access to grievance mechanisms for migrant workers (Ukraine);**

170.317 **Continue its efforts to enhance the rights and welfare of migrant workers by further developing support systems (Viet Nam).**

171. **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 Qatar was headed by the Permanent Representative of the State of Qatar in Geneva, H.E. Dr. Hend Abdalrahman AL-MUFTAH and composed of the following members:

• Ms. Juhara AL-SUWAIDI, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar in Geneva;

• Dr. Reem Ali Ibrahim AL-DERHAM, Acting Director of Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

• Judge Dr. Ali Abdulla AL-JUSAIMAN, Deputy President of the Court of First Instance, Supreme Judiciary Council;

• Brigadier, Abdulla Saqer AL-MOHANNADI, Director of Human Rights Department, Ministry of Interior;

• Shiekh. Dr. Soud khalifa AL-THANI, Green Development and Sustainable Environment Director, Ministry of Environment and Climate change;

• Ms. Dhabya Hamdan AL-MEQBALI, Director of Family Development Department, Ministry of Social Development and Family;

• Dr. Ali Jaber DHARMAN, Director of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Public Health;

• Ms. Shayma Sultan AL-SUWAIDI, Director of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Culture;

• Mr. Sulaiman ABDULLAH, Director of Planning, Quality and Innovation Department, Ministry of Municipality;

• Ms. Roadha Nasser AL-MALKI AL-JEHANI, Director of International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Transport;

• Dr. Hassan Yousuf AL-DARBASTI, Director of International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology;

• Mr. Khalid Fahad AL-MOHAMADI, Prosecutor, Director of the Criminal Affairs Administration, Public Prosecution;

• Mr. Nasser Ali AL-KHATER, Director of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Sports and Youth;

• Mr. Mahmoud Abdullah AL-SIDDIQi – Director of the Ministry of Labor Office at the Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar in Geneva;

• Ms. Maha Hamad AL-ATTIYAH, Acting Director of the International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Social Development and Family;

• Mr. Ali AL-MARAFI, Director of International Cooperation Department and Secretary General of the Qatari National Commission for Education, Culture and Science, Ministry of Education and Higher Education;

• Ms. Huda Nasser AL-KUWARI, Legal Expert, Secretary of the National committee on Women, Children, the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities;

• Ms. Maryam Abdulla AL-HAMMADI, International Cooperation expert, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology;

• Ms. Sara Abdulla AL-SAADI, First Secretary, Office of the Minister of State for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

• Mr. Sheikh Sultan Khalid AL-THANi, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar in Geneva;

• Mr. Abdulaziz AL-MANSOORI, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar in Geneva;

• Ms. Shaikha Hamad AL-KUBAISI, Second Secretary, Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

• Mr. Mohammed AL-KHALIFA, Second Secretary, Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

• Ms. Wadha AL-KUWARI, Third Secretary, Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

• Ms. Aljazi Hamad AL-HEDFA, Third Secretary, Office of the Minister of State for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

• Mr. Hamad ALI AL-MARRI, Second Legal Researcher, Ministry of Justice;

• Ms. Lolwa ALI AL-KUWARI, Second Environmental Researcher, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change;

• Ms. Aysha AL-EMADI, Ministry of Culture.

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