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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 thirty-third session from 6 to 17 May 2019. The review of Qatar was held at the 15th meeting, on 15 May 2019. The delegation of Qatar was headed by Soltan bin Saad al-Muraikhi, State Minister for Foreign Affairs. At its 18th meeting, held on 17 May 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Qatar.

2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Qatar: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/QAT/1);
- (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/QAT/2);
- (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/QAT/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Bahrain, Belgium, Germany, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Uruguay 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 referred to the national report to the Working Group and expressed the importance and value accorded to the universal periodic review mechanism in terms of improving, strengthening and promoting the commitments of States under international human rights law.

6. The promotion and protection of human rights were at the forefront of the State's priorities and constituted the cornerstone of its comprehensive reform policy, as affirmed in the Qatar National Vision 2030, the First National Development Strategy (2011–2016) and the Second National Development Strategy (2018–2022).

7. Since the second review cycle, the efforts of Qatar to promote and protect human rights had led to important developments, such as its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (under Decrees Nos. 40 and 41 of 2018). It was thus party to seven of the nine core international human rights conventions.

8. Qatar had pursued major legislative reforms, including amendments to the legal framework regulating the rights of expatriate workers. The following pieces of legislation had been enacted: Act No. 1 of 2015, amending certain provisions of the Labour Code (Law No. 14 of 2004), on the protection of workers' wages; Act No. 21 of 2015, regulating the entry, departure and residency of

migrant workers and abolishing the *kafalah* sponsorship system; Act No. 13 of 2017, on committees for the settlement of labour disputes; Act No. 15 of 2017, on domestic workers, consistent with the provisions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189); and Decree No. 21 of 2019, regulating conditions and procedures for the election of worker representatives in joint committees.

9. Qatar concluded a technical cooperation project, in October 2017 with ILO for the period 2018–2020, in which technical assistance was provided for the improvement of the wage protection system, enhancing labour inspection and occupational safety and health systems, implementing a contractual system to replace the *kafalah* sponsorship system, increasing prevention of forced labour and prosecuting the perpetrators. It had also signed 38 bilateral agreements and 14 memorandums of understanding with labour-exporting countries to provide legal protection for expatriate workers before their recruitment. It had furthermore established a safety committee for injured workers.

10. Qatar had established a committee to prepare a national action plan for human rights pursuant to a decision of the Council of Ministers at its ninth ordinary meeting of 2017, and the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking pursuant to Council of Ministers Decree No. 15 of 2017. It had adopted Act No. 10 of 2018, concerning permanent residency; Act No. 11 of 2018, regulating political asylum; Act No. 13 of 2018, annulling the requirement for migrant workers to gain permission for departure; and Act No. 17 of 2018, establishing a support and insurance fund for migrant workers.

11. A strong effort had been made regarding the empowerment of women and their inclusion in all areas, including the legislature, in accordance with article 34 of the Constitution, under which the full political participation of women was encouraged. Four women had joined the Shura Council and a woman had been appointed as the official spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, thus becoming the first Qatari woman assigned to such a position. The country had continued its efforts to promote and protect the rights of children and persons with disabilities, as well as the rights to health and education. A national campaign on the right to education had been held from October 2018 to April 2019 as part of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's campaign to promote and protect the right to education. Qatar valued the importance of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, and had joined more than 328 Arab, regional and international organizations and entities operating in various fields. Qatar had striven to provide voluntary contributions to United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, benefiting approximately 100 of the Organization's entities.

12. Qatar noted that its review had taken place while the country had continued to face a blockade, constituting unilateral coercive measures, by some States in the region and which had resulted in ongoing violations of human rights including freedom of movement, residency and private property, the rights to work, health and education, freedom of opinion and expression and freedom of belief, as well as violations of social rights such as through the separation of families.

13. OHCHR had sent a technical mission in November 2017 to assess the impact of the Gulf crisis on human rights. The mission team had concluded that the measures taken against Qatar had been broad and targeted individuals on the basis of their nationality or their links with Qatar, which could be qualified as disproportionate and discriminatory. The mission team had identified those measures as constituting core elements of the definition of unilateral coercive measures as proposed by the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee.

14. Qatar had brought claims to international forums, such as the International Court of Justice and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, to preserve its rights and to ensure that the blockading States were held responsible for human rights infringements. The International Court of Justice had issued its ruling in regard of interim measures on 23 July 2018, ordering the reunification of Qatari families separated by the measures taken against Qatar.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

15. During the interactive dialogue, 104 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

16. Fiji commended the State for the Qatar National Vision 2030, which encapsulated environmental development as one of its four main pillars for rapid domestic expansion.

17. France acknowledged the progress made with respect to migrant workers, women's access to education and the labour market and the measured response to the embargo of 2017.

18. Georgia encouraged the Government to strengthen the promotion of migrant workers' rights and to take further steps towards gender equality.

19. Germany welcomed the State accession to the two International Covenants on Human Rights, but expressed concern over the reservations made to both.

20. Ghana commended the State for the establishment of the support and insurance fund for migrant workers.

21. Haiti congratulated Qatar for having improved the working conditions of migrant workers in advance of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association World Cup tournament to be held in 2022.

22. Honduras praised the State for the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations received during the first and second review cycles.

23. Iceland welcomed steps taken for the protection of migrant workers' rights and called on Qatar to take all measures to respect labour rights.

24. India praised Qatar for its initiative to set up visa centres aimed at rationalizing work visa procedures for expatriates to protect them from exploitation.
25. Indonesia praised the State for its new legislation to protect the rights of domestic workers in cases of violation of the law or abuse.
26. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended Qatar for its efforts to fulfil human rights obligations since the second review cycle.
27. Iraq expressed appreciation for the developments since the previous review cycle, particularly the new legislation to promote human rights, including economic and social programmes.
28. Ireland urged Qatar to reconsider its reservations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
29. Italy expressed appreciation for the State's commitment to fight trafficking in persons and to improve the conditions of migrant workers.
30. Japan welcomed the State's accession to the two International Covenants on Human Rights, as well as the new legislation for migrant workers.
31. Kuwait noted the progress achieved to protect and promote human rights since the second review cycle and the State's accession to the two International Covenants on Human Rights.
32. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the Qatar National Vision of 2030 and the Second National Development Strategy.
33. Lebanon referred to the State's efforts in the environmental sector and in the area of women's and children's rights.
34. Libya highlighted the State's accession to international human rights instruments and the enactment of legislation to protect human rights.
35. Liechtenstein expressed appreciation for the reforms to the *kafalah* sponsorship system.
36. Madagascar welcomed the State's accession to the International Covenants on Human Rights and the continued policy against domestic violence against women, children and domestic workers.
37. Malaysia commended the State for the Qatar National Vision 2030 and its commitment to develop a national human rights action plan.
38. Mexico acknowledged the digital inclusion strategy as a way to provide equal opportunities in education and employment for persons with disabilities.
39. Montenegro welcomed steps taken to promote women's and children's rights. It called on Qatar to criminalize domestic violence and marital rape.
40. Morocco expressed appreciation for the progress made in the promotion of human rights and measures taken to combat drug consumption and extremism through institutional measures.
41. Mozambique commended Qatar for acceding to many human rights instruments and for its role in the Doha Development Round.
42. Myanmar noted the strategies for the protection of human rights nationally and globally and commended Qatar for its international humanitarian assistance.
43. Nepal noted efforts for the protection of migrant workers' rights and welcomed the Qatar National Vision 2030.
44. The Netherlands was concerned about the position of workers not covered by the Labour Code and encouraged Qatar to continue cooperation with ILO.
45. Nicaragua welcomed the delegation and thanked it for its presentation and its national report for the third review cycle.
46. Nigeria expressed appreciation for the measures adopted for the protection and empowerment of women and efforts to combat trafficking in persons.
47. Norway noted legal reforms concerning the protection of guest workers, but remained concerned about women's rights and the protection of workers employed in private households.
48. Oman welcomed and highlighted the Qatar National Vision 2030 and national strategies for health and human rights.
49. Peru acknowledged the State's efforts to fulfil its commitments on human rights and welcomed the opening of the ILO project office.
50. The Philippines lauded the enactment of legislation on the rights of migrant workers and domestic workers and welcomed efforts to uphold women's political participation.
51. Portugal welcomed the State's support for a school dedicated to Syrian refugee children and its accession to the International

Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

52. The Republic of Korea expressed appreciation for the State's efforts towards gender equality, the abolishment of the *kafalah* system and the amendment to the Labour Code.

53. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking, and the adoption of the National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking.

54. Romania acknowledged the State's accession to international instruments such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and efforts to improve the rights of workers.

55. Russian Federation expressed appreciation for the State's accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, but noted that problems remained in the area of gender equality.

56. Rwanda welcomed the State's adoption of legislation and implementation of policies on human rights, and its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

57. Saudi Arabia expressed concern about the withdrawal of nationality and the confiscation of the possessions of the Al-Ghufiran tribe.

58. Senegal welcomed efforts to combat terrorism and improve the conditions of migrant workers.

59. Serbia welcomed national strategies, plans and policies related to women, and the provision of social welfare.

60. Sierra Leone welcomed the State's accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, legislation aimed at protecting migrant workers, and the Second National Development Strategy.

61. Singapore welcomed the Second National Development Strategy, and efforts to combat violence against women and to overcome health challenges.

62. Slovakia welcomed the State's accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It encouraged Qatar to develop a legislative framework to guarantee the right to education for all.

63. Slovenia welcomed the State's accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, but encouraged Qatar to lift its reservations to them.

64. Somalia welcomed the legal reforms aimed at protecting and promoting human rights, in particular in the fields of health, education, and trafficking in persons.

65. Spain welcomed the State's accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

66. Sri Lanka noted positively the efforts made to guarantee the protection of the rights of women, children and migrant workers.

67. The State of Palestine noted efforts to improve the situation of education, and welcomed the Second National Development Strategy.

68. Sweden welcomed improvements related to the enjoyment of the rights of migrant workers, including technical cooperation with ILO.

69. Switzerland welcomed efforts aimed at abolishing the *kafalah* system with a view to protecting the rights of migrant workers.

70. The Syrian Arab Republic presented its recommendations to Qatar.

71. Tajikistan welcomed the Qatar National Vision 2030 and measures to protect the rights of migrant workers, including technical cooperation with ILO.

72. Thailand welcomed the State's abolishment of the *kafalah* system, technical cooperation with ILO and provision of access to government health services for all without discrimination.

73. Togo welcomed the State's accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and measures on the right to asylum, on humanitarian assistance and against trafficking in persons.

74. Tunisia welcomed the State's accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

75. Turkey noted positively action such as the State's implementation of several international human rights instruments and its development of national legislation on human rights.

76. Turkmenistan welcomed the policies and strategies aimed at achieving the objectives of the Qatar National Vision 2030, and the greater involvement of women in decision-making processes.

77. Uganda noted the steps taken to improve the rights of children, including improved access to health and education.

78. In response to questions relating to the protection of the rights of migrant workers, the delegation of Qatar stated that the State was keen to provide legal protection for all workers and had altered the law on domestic workers to detail a clear path for obtaining justice when the law had been infringed. The law further provided for the minimum age of employment, the maximum number of work-hours, respect for basic rights and dispute settlement.

79. The Ministry of Administrative Development, Labour and Social Affairs had established a bureau for the resolution of labour disputes. The State had taken several measures to address domestic violence, in compliance with its international obligations. The Government has also initiated an awareness-raising campaign to combat family and domestic violence.

80. Concerning the protection of women and children, Qatar had acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and, in accordance with article 68 of the Constitution, its provisions had been integrated into national law. Article 2 of Law No. 38 of 2005 provided for Qatari nationality to be granted to non-Qataris if the requisite conditions were fulfilled. The Law had not given Qatari women married to non-Qatari nationals the right to confer their nationality on their children, because that would result in double nationality and would disrupt the social and demographic composition of Qatar.

81. Concerning the Al-Ghufran tribe, the revocation of the nationality of members of that tribe had not been a frivolous or unjust measure; it had been carried out in accordance with the law, which prohibited dual citizenship.

82. The abolition of the death penalty remained a contentious issue. Qatar had not amended its law in that regard. It was an issue on which the countries of the world were not unanimous. There were reasons, both social and legal, that prevented Qatar from permanently abolishing the death penalty. It was applied only for extremely serious and violent crimes, such as crimes with aggravating circumstances or crimes against the security of the State. The criminal law in the country exempted certain categories of persons from the death penalty, such as persons under the age of 18 years. In addition, a moratorium had been adopted that exempted all pregnant women from capital punishment for a period covering two years after delivery. Except for one particularly heinous crime, Qatar had not issued the death penalty since 2015.

83. Concerning reservations to international treaties, Qatar was continuously reviewing the situation to see whether they could be withdrawn. The Government no longer made general reservations when it ratified international instruments, rather opting for specific ones.

84. On freedom of assembly and religion, the State sought to ensure that those freedoms did not result in violations of national law or threaten public or national security.

85. Ukraine welcomed the State's accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, among other instruments, and efforts to protect the rights of migrant workers, children without parental care, and women.

86. The United Arab Emirates presented its recommendations to Qatar.

87. The United Kingdom welcomed the State's efforts to combat trafficking in persons, and expressed concern over the labour laws.

88. The United States expressed appreciation for the act regulating political asylum and the State's bilateral partnerships aimed at improving conditions for workers.

89. Kyrgyzstan commended the State for its international cooperation for sustainable development and its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals.

90. Uruguay encouraged Qatar to continue disseminating a culture of human rights, and to accede to further international human rights instruments while minimizing its reservations to them.

91. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the State's accession to international human rights instruments and its progress in cooperation for development.

92. Viet Nam applauded the revision of the labour law and the State's policy on international cooperation.

93. Afghanistan praised the State for its policy on international cooperation, ratification of international instruments and amendments to the Labour Code and laws related to migrant workers.

94. Albania welcomed the State's accession to the International Covenants on Human Rights and encouraged Qatar not to make reservations that limited the scope of its commitments.

95. Algeria commended the State for its efforts to bring the national legislation into line with its international commitments.

96. Argentina applauded the State's accession to the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled and its endorsement of the Safe Schools Declaration.

97. Australia said that significant challenges remained regarding freedom of speech and the rights of workers, women and minorities.

98. Austria welcomed progress concerning the rights of migrant workers and expressed hope that Qatar would take further steps under the Labour Code.

99. Azerbaijan commended the State on its accession to international instruments, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

100. The Bahamas praised the State for its ratification of international instruments and its commitment to assisting countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

101. Bahrain presented its recommendations to Qatar.

102. Bangladesh welcomed the steps taken to abolish the *kafalah* system and lift the restrictions on migrant workers' freedom to change employer.

103. Belgium commended Qatar for its cooperation with ILO, while noting that concerns regarding domestic violence and the situation of domestic workers remained.

104. Bhutan praised the State for its digital inclusion strategy and national autism strategy and for its assistance to other countries in achieving the 2030 Agenda.

105. The Plurinational State of Bolivia expressed appreciation for the review of legislation and policies to implement the Qatar National Vision 2030 and the national development strategies.

106. Botswana applauded the establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy as an international organization, and legislative changes related to migrant workers.

107. Brazil recognized the measures taken to combat trafficking in persons and encouraged Qatar to ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951).

108. Brunei Darussalam welcomed the Second National Development Strategy and the efforts made to protect the rights of children.

109. Bulgaria expressed appreciation for the State's accession to various international human rights instruments and noted the progress made towards the empowerment of women.

110. Burkina Faso highlighted the adoption of laws on domestic employees and migrant workers and the strengthening of the institutional human rights framework.

111. Canada noted the measures taken to strengthen the protection of migrant workers and improve their working conditions.

112. Chad congratulated Qatar on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations from the second review cycle.

113. Chile highlighted the State's accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

114. China welcomed the State's efforts and achievements in promoting and protecting human rights, the Qatar National Vision 2030 and the Second National Development Strategy.

115. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the progress made in promoting the human rights of migrants, and encouraged further efforts in that area.

116. Croatia noted the policy of combating domestic violence and encouraged Qatar to ensure equal enjoyment by men and women of civil and political rights.

117. Cuba congratulated Qatar on its implementation of the recommendations accepted during the previous review cycle.

118. Cyprus commended Qatar for its criminalization of physical and sexual abuse of women and children and its adoption of the act on domestic workers.

119. Czechia commended Qatar for its accession to the International Covenant on Social and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

120. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended Qatar for its promotion of international cooperation and development of policies and strategies to promote the Qatar National Vision 2030.

121. Denmark expressed appreciation for the State's efforts with respect to workers' rights, through its adoption of Act No. 15 of 2017 and cooperation with ILO.

122. The Dominican Republic expressed appreciation for the State's efforts to improve its normative and institutional framework to promote human rights.

123. Egypt presented its recommendations to Qatar.

124. El Salvador welcomed the State's accession to the International Covenant on Social and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

125. Jordan welcomed the State's accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

126. Pakistan expressed appreciation for the State's system of social protection and rehabilitation for the vulnerable and its adoption of the Second National Development Strategy.

127. In response to questions relating to education, the delegation of Qatar stated that legislation enshrined the right to education without any discrimination whatsoever. The school attendance rate was 51 per cent among girls and 49 per cent among boys, with an average of nine pupils per teacher. Qatar had focused on implementing Sustainable Development Goal 4, on the quality of education, and incorporating it into a national policy. The education strategy aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination.

128. The Qatar National Vision 2030 consisted of four pillars, including a social protection plan, which provided effective social security, ensured the protection of family and women's rights and guaranteed the provision of social benefits to all citizens, including persons with disabilities.

129. Concerning the participation of women, the percentage representation of women in decision-making positions was approximately 30 per cent. Women had occupied a number of leading positions, were entitled to vote, and had been elected to the municipal councils. Women had been appointed as ambassadors and judges. Four members of the Shura Council were women.

130. On children's rights, Qatar had taken all the necessary legal and legislative measures to enable children to fully enjoy their rights. The Qatar National Vision 2030 provided for one of the highest quality educational systems in the world. The Penal Code provided for the protection of children from all forms of violence and from exploitation, including sexual exploitation.

131. Concerning the issue of legislation and its conformity with international commitments, Qatar had strengthened existing legislation in the light of its accession to the International Covenants on Human Rights. Qatari legislation guaranteed and protected the independence of the judiciary.

132. Concerning the right to health, Qatar had committed itself to providing health care and medical treatment to Qatari and non-Qatari citizens without any distinction. The Ministry of Public Health had made major strides in achieving international health service standards.

133. The current review had been an opportunity for the delegation to shed light on laws and measures adopted for the protection of human rights. The delegation thanked all countries that had presented questions, comments and recommendations, and assured them that they would be taken into consideration.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

134.1 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Mexico) (Senegal);

134.2 Ratify the human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Honduras);

134.3 Consider again ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families to follow up on progress in various areas in its national legislation (Indonesia);

134.4 Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Egypt);

134.5 Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (El Salvador);

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

134.7 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Portugal) (Chad);

134.8 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Portugal) (Chile) (Senegal) (Denmark);

134.9 Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);

134.10 Accede to the remaining human rights instruments (Mozambique);

134.11 Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol (Togo);

134.12 Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Haiti);

134.13 Consider acceding to and ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Uruguay);

- 134.14 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine);
- 134.15 Ratify the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Belgium);
- 134.16 Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (El Salvador);
- 134.17 Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, including the amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Kampala amendments), and implement it into national law (Liechtenstein);
- 134.18 Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and transpose it into national legislation (Cyprus);
- 134.19 Bring the national legislation into conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Russian Federation);
- 134.20 Continue to work on harmonizing national legislation with international obligations and instruments to which they are party (Jordan);
- 134.21 Consider ratifying the optional protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Republic of Moldova);
- 134.22 Lift reservations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and bring national legislation fully into line with both Covenants, especially in relation to the rights to freedom from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, freedom of association and freedom from discrimination (Germany);
- 134.23 Lift the reservations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (France);
- 134.24 Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, such as those concerning the right of a child to obtain Qatari nationality from a Qatari woman married to a foreign man, in line with Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 10 (Netherlands);
- 134.25 Withdraw its reservations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Austria);
- 134.26 Withdraw all reservations and declarations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and ratify the optional protocols to both Conventions (Czechia);
- 134.27 Establish an official moratorium on executions and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Liechtenstein);
- 134.28 Consider withdrawing the reservation to article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which ensures equal rights for women in transferring citizenship (Romania);
- 134.29 Ensure the full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women into domestic law, withdraw its reservations to articles 2, 9, 15 and 16, and furthermore ratify the Optional Protocol (Liechtenstein);
- 134.30 Continue efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings, including by implementing effectively the law on combating trafficking in persons and by providing protection for victims, including shelters and psychosocial assistance (Republic of Moldova);
- 134.31 Review its national legislation in order to fully comply with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Russian Federation);
- 134.32 Apply and interpret the national laws in conformity with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Sierra Leone);
- 134.33 Strengthen national legislation in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 134.34 Consider ratifying the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 134.35 Consider ratifying the main international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 134.36 Adopt the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Croatia);
- 134.37 Adopt the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Croatia);

134.38 Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

134.39 Review its existing national security and counter-terrorism laws in order to bring its legislation into conformity with the Convention against Torture and other international standards, and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Czechia);

134.40 Take further steps for the harmonization of legislation and policies with international humanitarian law (Kyrgyzstan);

134.41 Continue reviewing and implementing legislation that promotes human rights (Somalia);

134.42 Take measures to align national laws and policies with its international human rights obligations (Uganda);

134.43 Ensure full compliance of its legislation with the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Bangladesh);

134.44 Intensify its efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary national regulatory frameworks to address the cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change mitigation and adaptation (Fiji);

134.45 Continue to build institutional capacity, data and knowledge to integrate environmental and climate considerations more fully into the national regulatory frameworks (Fiji);

134.46 Enable greater inclusion and participation of women, children, persons with disabilities and other marginalized communities in devising holistic strategies towards managing climate change and its impact on livelihoods (Fiji);

134.47 Take steps and announce executive measures to eliminate all forms of communication with terrorist or extremist individuals, entities and organizations and stop providing any financial, funding or moral support to them (Egypt);

134.48 Continue its efforts to draft a national human rights action plan (Jordan);

134.49 Continue its constructive development role at the global level (Kuwait);

134.50 Swiftly develop and implement legislation to abolish the *kafalah* system and, in the short term, include workers that are not covered by the Labour Code, thus guaranteeing the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association for all inhabitants of Qatar, in line with Sustainable Development Goals 8 and 10 (Netherlands);

134.51 Continue to develop policies and strategies aimed at strengthening the Qatar National Vision 2030 (Nicaragua);

134.52 Undertake an inclusive process with a wide range of civil society representatives when implementing the recommendations from the universal periodic review (Norway);

134.53 Take the necessary measures to stop the financing of terrorist groups (Saudi Arabia);

134.54 Take the necessary measures not to give terrorist groups platforms to spread fanatical ideas that call for terrorism (Saudi Arabia);

134.55 Urge the international community to work with all parties with a view to terminating the current blockade, which has resulted in violations of, in particular, the social rights of its people (Sierra Leone);

134.56 Bring counter-terrorism and national security legislation into line with international standards, particularly in relation to the definition of terrorism and the length of custody and pretrial detention (Iceland);

134.57 Strengthen the human rights perspective in the fight against terrorism, guaranteeing freedom of expression and the right to a fair trial (Peru);

134.58 Take appropriate measures to comply with the resolutions on counter-terrorism, to prevent the financing of terrorism in other countries and to ensure that national legislation related to counter-terrorism and to national security are consistent with international standards, particularly regarding the definition of terrorism (Syrian Arab Republic);

134.59 Take necessary measures to establish a separation between the legislative and the executive powers, and to guarantee the independence of the judiciary (Syrian Arab Republic);

134.60 Continue efforts for the preparation of a national plan for human rights (Tunisia);

134.61 Continue efforts for the adoption of a national human rights action plan and its successful implementation (Turkmenistan);

134.62 Amend Decree-Law 17 of 2010 regarding the establishment of the National Human Rights Committee to ensure that it is in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (United Arab Emirates);

134.63 Cease to instrumentalize the National Human Rights Committee in carrying out activities for political ends and request the Committee to refrain from implementing government programmes in contradiction of the Paris Principles, in

order to ensure the independence of the Committee (United Arab Emirates);

134.64 Review its national practices, activities and legislation relevant to terrorism issues to ensure that they are in conformity with international standards and the relevant United Nations resolutions (United Arab Emirates);

134.65 Scale up awareness-raising and training programmes on human rights principles (Algeria);

134.66 Implement fully the Second National Development Strategy, with particular focus on education, health, environment, the rights of migrant workers, women's empowerment and children's rights (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

134.67 Guarantee the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals (France);

134.68 Develop and implement anti-discrimination laws and government policies to address discrimination, particularly against individuals within the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community and women, including by improving access to marriage, divorce and child custody rights (Australia);

134.69 Take all necessary and immediate measures to restore the nationality to the Al-Ghufran tribe and apply the principle of equality of rights and privileges among citizens (Saudi Arabia);

134.70 Take the necessary measures to return the property and money of the Al-Ghufran tribe, which have been confiscated (Saudi Arabia);

134.71 Remove all obstacles that prevent Qatari citizens and residents in Qatar from performing the hajj and the umrah (Saudi Arabia);

134.72 Take all necessary measures to amend discriminatory national laws against women, and guarantee a system of access to justice for all victims of violence and prosecute perpetrators of these crimes, as recommended previously (Switzerland);

134.73 Redouble efforts in the legislative sphere to combat multiple and intersectional discrimination based on gender, age, disability and immigration status and apply stricter sanctions for perpetrators of crimes (Honduras);

134.74 Decriminalize consensual same-sex acts and promote and protect the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals (Iceland);

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

134.76 Continue to play an important role in promoting development at the international level (Kuwait);

134.77 Strengthen international development cooperation (Morocco);

134.78 Continue strengthening its international cooperation, particularly in the context of development cooperation (Oman);

134.79 Increase its official development assistance to reach the level of 0.7 per cent of gross domestic product, with a particular focus on capacity-building (Haiti);

134.80 Continue its international cooperation policy with the aim of contributing to the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda (Viet Nam);

134.81 Consider taking measures aimed at ensuring increased efficiency and accountability of public service (Azerbaijan);

134.82 Continue its international cooperation projects, including in the area of environmental protection and mitigation of climate change, while ensuring that a focus on resilience and disaster risk reduction is included as a component of these (Bahamas);

134.83 Implement effectively its strategic plan on international cooperation and continue to enhance the quantum of foreign aid (Bhutan);

134.84 Continue to implement the Qatar National Vision 2030 and promote sustainable economic and social development (China);

134.85 Expand and share good practice in implementing the "Reach Out to Asia" programme (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

134.86 End all the arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance of a number of Qatari citizens, including members of the ruling family (Egypt);

134.87 Abolish the death penalty (France) (Iceland);

134.88 Establish a formal moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its complete abolition, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death

penalty (Ireland);

134.89 Consider the possibility of adopting a de jure moratorium on executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Italy);

134.90 Ensure that all acts of torture and ill-treatment are punished by law and that the alleged perpetrators of such acts are brought to justice, found guilty and punished (Madagascar);

134.91 Follow up on the de facto moratorium on the death penalty by adopting a formal moratorium (Portugal);

134.92 Consider the introduction of a de jure moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its total abolition (Rwanda);

134.93 Consider declaring inadmissible confessions obtained by means of torture or ill-treatment (Sierra Leone);

134.94 Implement measures to achieve the definitive abolition of the death penalty (Spain);

134.95 Establish a formal moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia);

134.96 Implement fully the National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and guarantee access to justice and remedy (Bahrain);

134.97 Limit capital crimes with the aim of completely and permanently abolishing the death penalty (Cyprus);

134.98 Stop providing any support to media platforms that spread hate speech or incite hatred, whether in Qatar or elsewhere (Egypt);

134.99 Allow the freedom to form political parties and encourage the political participation of citizens so that they can express their will by selecting their representatives in legislative councils through free and fair elections that guarantee that the political regime expresses the will of the majority of citizens (Egypt);

134.100 Amend the laws on freedom of expression and opinion, freedom of association and freedom of the press by rescinding the provisions of Cybercrime Act and the Penal Code that are contrary to international norms (France);

134.101 Take measures to remove existing restrictions on the free exercise of freedom of religion and belief of its citizens (Norway);

134.102 Further promote dialogue between civilizations and the coexistence of different religions and cultures (Oman);

134.103 Guarantee freedom of association and collective bargaining (Peru);

134.104 Respect the right to freedom of opinion and expression and refrain from imposing any undue restriction on this right, including with regard to the new draft media law (Germany);

134.105 Create an environment conducive to freedom of expression and free, independent, plural and diverse media, online as well as offline (Slovakia);

134.106 Take immediate measures to ensure that the Cybercrime Act and the Penal Code do not restrict the constitutional right to freedom of expression (Sweden);

134.107 Remove provisions in the Cybercrime Act and the Penal Code criminalizing the peaceful exercise of the right to freedom of expression (Czechia);

134.108 Guarantee freedom of expression, freedom of the press and freedom of religion and belief, in particular by ensuring the independence of justice (Switzerland);

134.109 Further develop national human rights-related legislation and strengthen mechanisms for human rights protection (Ukraine);

134.110 Take immediate measures to put an end to incitement to hatred and hate speech in national media (United Arab Emirates);

134.111 End financial support for terrorist extremist groups that are causing several human rights violations in the countries of the region (United Arab Emirates);

134.112 Increase protection of freedom of expression, particularly in the media, through swift, effective implementation of the recent media law (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

134.113 Designate additional plots of land for use as places of worship for faith groups that formally request them (United States of America);

134.114 Encourage freedom of expression by protecting the rights of human rights defenders (Afghanistan);

134.115 Adopt necessary measures to bring its domestic legislation on freedom of expression, opinion and association into line with international standards and to investigate and sanction harassment and acts of violence against human rights defenders and journalists (Argentina);

134.116 Remove all obstacles to freedom of expression and association, including for human rights defenders, and ensure the safety of journalists through the protection of media freedoms (Australia);

134.117 Review the 1979 Press and Publication Law and the Penal Code and reform defamation legislation, including the 2014 Cybercrime Act and Act No. 18 of 2004, in order to bring them into conformity with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Austria);

134.118 Respect freedom of expression in traditional and online media by eliminating restrictions on expressions criticizing State institutions and officials (Canada);

134.119 Adopt a law on freedom of information in accordance with international standards on public access to information and individual liberties (Chile);

134.120 Bring national legislation on freedom of peaceful assembly into line with international standards, particularly by decriminalizing unlicensed public gatherings (Czechia);

134.121 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons through the policies and programmes implemented by the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking (Dominican Republic);

134.122 Ensure the effective implementation of Act No. 15 of 2011 concerning the prevention of and fight against trafficking in persons (Madagascar);

134.123 Intensify efforts aimed at combating human trafficking (Georgia);

134.124 Intensify its efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings (Côte d'Ivoire);

134.125 Scale up its efforts in combating trafficking, and protect the rights of victims of human trafficking (Nigeria);

134.126 Further strengthen coordination efforts for the effective implementation of its National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking, including programmes for the care and protection of victims (Philippines);

134.127 Continue the ongoing efforts to combat human trafficking, including by ensuring the full implementation of the National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking 2017–2022 (Ghana);

134.128 Continue taking measures to combat human trafficking, including by ensuring implementation of the National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking 2017–2022 (Azerbaijan);

134.129 Strengthen efforts to efficaciously implement the National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking 2017–2022 (Sri Lanka);

134.130 Intensify its efforts to prohibit and combat trafficking in persons, protect victims of trafficking and adequately compensate them, and punish the perpetrators of this crime (Syrian Arab Republic);

134.131 Amend human trafficking legislation to ensure effective prosecution of violations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

134.132 Continue implementing action suggested by the International Labour Organization's national office established in Qatar (Peru);

134.133 Continue to reform labour laws to extend current progress to workers in all sectors of the economy, including domestic workers (Australia);

134.134 Reform the Labour Code to ensure protection of labour rights in line with international standards for all workers, including domestic workers (Denmark);

134.135 Continue its efforts to reinforce the social protection system (Albania);

134.136 Continue consolidating measures to improve legislation on the right to health in order to guarantee universal access to health services (Dominican Republic);

134.137 Strengthen legislation on the right to health, ensuring that all have access to health services without discrimination (Lebanon);

134.138 Continue improving laws on the right to health and guarantee universal access to health services without any kind discrimination (Nicaragua);

134.139 Make preventive health a key plank of its efforts to promote the health and well-being of its citizens (Singapore);

134.140 Continue to implement national plans and strategies aimed at guaranteeing access to health services for all without discrimination (State of Palestine);

- 134.141 Make additional efforts to ensure equality between boys and girls in their access to education (Iraq);
- 134.142 Continue efforts to improve the quality of education and guarantee equal access to education for both sexes (Lebanon);
- 134.143 Continue allocating adequate funding to improve the education system (Malaysia);
- 134.144 Continue its efforts for equal access to education by both girls and boys and by children with disabilities (Myanmar);
- 134.145 Continue developing action to achieve higher school enrolment rates at various levels of education (Nicaragua);
- 134.146 Enhance international and multilateral cooperation through projects on technology, education and other spheres (Turkmenistan);
- 134.147 Continue diversifying educational and vocational choices for girls and boys (Ukraine);
- 134.148 Continue to increase the school enrolment rate at various levels of education, particularly in primary education (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 134.149 Continue to effectively advance the national development strategy until 2020, and in this context accelerate and expand school enrolment (Cuba);
- 134.150 Continue to consolidate protection mechanisms and achievements in the promotion of women's rights and welfare (Dominican Republic);
- 134.151 Adopt legislation to combat violence against women, including the protection of women migrant workers (Egypt);
- 134.152 Promote the participation of women, guaranteeing their civil and political rights (El Salvador);
- 134.153 Redouble its efforts for gender equality and women's empowerment by increasing the involvement of Qatari women in decision-making positions (Pakistan);
- 134.154 Continue to implement its policies and programmes for combating all forms of domestic violence against women and children, including violence against domestic workers (Pakistan);
- 134.155 Launch awareness campaigns to put an end to all forms of domestic violence (Iraq);
- 134.156 Take further measures to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination against women in law and in practice (Italy);
- 134.157 Take further steps to protect and promote women's rights, including the right to participate in society (Japan);
- 134.158 Continue its efforts to further enhance gender equality and women's empowerment in both public and private administration (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 134.159 Continue efforts to protect the rights of women and children and implement the strategies involved (Libya);
- 134.160 Combat domestic violence by ensuring effective investigation and providing victims with the necessary assistance and protection (Malaysia);
- 134.161 Continue the reforms aimed at bridging the gap between men and women, particularly on personal rights and transmission of nationality (France);
- 134.162 Amend the law on nationality to grant Qatari women the right to confer their nationality on their children under the same conditions as men, and take measures to ensure that all children are registered at birth, without discrimination (Mexico);
- 134.163 Reconsider its citizenship legislation in order to ensure that in practice, nationality can be transferred to children from the mother's side, and not only from the father, especially for children who would otherwise be stateless (Serbia);
- 134.164 Amend its citizenship laws to allow children to acquire their nationality through both maternal and paternal lines without distinction (Slovenia);
- 134.165 Take necessary measures to amend the citizenship law and to allow Qatari women to pass their nationality to their children and spouses on an equal basis with men, consistent with international standards and principles of equality and non-discrimination on the grounds of sex (Argentina);
- 134.166 Amend the citizenship law to enable Qatari women to transfer nationality to their children and spouses on an equal basis with men (Iceland);
- 134.167 Adopt measures to end discrimination against women in relation to marriage, inheritance or nationality, among other issues, and promote greater participation of women in public life (Spain);

134.168 Ensure that Qatari women have the same rights as men to pass on their nationality to their children (Cyprus);

134.169 Strengthen efforts to protect women and children and combat trafficking in human beings (Morocco);

134.170 Improve policies against discrimination against women and girls (Mozambique);

134.171 Enhance social protection and rehabilitation measures for women, children and other vulnerable groups (Nepal);

134.172 Further strengthen policies aimed at tackling gender-based violence (Georgia);

134.173 Ensure the legal rights and protection of women by withdrawing its reservations and aligning its national laws to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Norway);

134.174 Continue efforts to empower women economically and politically (Oman);

134.175 Consider adopting temporary special measures to achieve substantive equality between women and men, especially in political and public life (Peru);

134.176 Adopt legislation protecting women and children from all forms of violence, including domestic violence and violence against women expatriate workers, and specific provisions protecting women and children with disabilities (Portugal);

134.177 Strengthen its efforts to enhance women's participation in society, including by conducting awareness-raising campaigns for the participation of women and girls with disabilities (Republic of Korea);

134.178 Consider adopting special legislation to counter violence against women, including domestic violence (Republic of Moldova);

134.179 Strengthen the protection of women and children from all forms of violence through the adoption of adequate legislative measures (Romania);

134.180 Ensure that women are fully protected from discrimination and violence, including by criminalizing domestic violence against women, adopt legal measures to guarantee full gender equality and withdraw reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Germany);

134.181 Strengthen measures to further address discrimination against women in law and in practice, including by reviewing laws, customs and practices that may constitute discrimination against women and girls (Rwanda);

134.182 Continue to strengthen its legal and institutional frameworks to ensure that perpetrators of violence against women are held accountable in accordance with national laws (Singapore);

134.183 Reform laws that discriminate against women and girls (Slovakia);

134.184 Criminalize domestic violence, including by introducing a definition that also contains protection for domestic workers (Slovenia);

134.185 Further encourage the enhanced participation of women in decision-making roles in political, economic and social spheres of life (Sri Lanka);

134.186 Continue efforts to support education to improve its quality and ensure equal opportunities for boys and girls and for men and women at all levels of education, and to strengthen the inclusion of all children and learners in the mainstream educational system, especially those with disabilities (State of Palestine);

134.187 Reform laws that discriminate against women and girls, to ensure that all legislation and policies, including family law, laws regulating sexual and reproductive health, laws relating to the authority of guardians over women and laws relating to inheritance and nationality, conform to international human rights law and standards (Sweden);

134.188 Adopt laws to counter violence against women (Syrian Arab Republic);

134.189 Further promote women's empowerment and participation in all spheres of society through the implementation of the Qatar National Vision 2030 based on the principle of equality between women and men (Thailand);

134.190 Further promote Qatari women in decision-making processes through the successful implementation of the 2017–2022 population policy (Turkmenistan);

134.191 Put an end to domestic violence and provide protection and compensation to victims (United Arab Emirates);

134.192 Amend the law to allow children of Qatari women married to foreign spouses to receive Qatari citizenship if they so choose (United States of America);

134.193 Adopt the necessary measures to promote the rights of women and children and to prevent all forms of violence against them (Uruguay);

134.194 Continue supporting women so that they occupy management positions and participate in public administration, and continue to raise the percentage of women in decision-making and political representation in the country (Bolivarian

Republic of Venezuela);

134.195 Continue to promote its successful policy of combating violence against women and children in all its forms, particularly against domestic workers (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

134.196 Consider adopting specific legislation to end all forms of violence against woman, including laws combating and criminalizing domestic violence (Afghanistan);

134.197 Criminalize all forms of domestic violence (Albania);

134.198 Criminalize domestic violence and ensure that a broad definition of this crime is applied in order to ensure the protection of all concerned persons, including women and domestic workers (Belgium);

134.199 Increase women's participation in public life (Albania);

134.200 Continue implementing measures to strengthen gender equality and protect women from all forms of discrimination (Algeria);

134.201 Criminalize domestic violence, and ensure that the definition includes all persons living in the same residence (Austria);

134.202 Take further measures to ensure the empowerment of women (Azerbaijan);

134.203 Continue reviewing legislation with a view to mainstreaming the promotion and protection of the rights of women and girls in law and practice, towards the achievement of gender equality (Bahamas);

134.204 Adopt legislation to protect women from violence and criminalize all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence and violence against women expatriate workers (Iceland);

134.205 Continue its efforts to ensure even greater participation by women in leadership roles (Bangladesh);

134.206 Continue to diversify the educational and vocational choices of girls and boys, adopt a relevant strategy to promote women's access to all areas of study at the tertiary education level and ensure equal career opportunities (Botswana);

134.207 Review legislation on nationality to ensure that nationality can be transmitted to children through both maternal and paternal lines without distinction (Botswana);

134.208 Adopt specific legislation to criminalize violence against women, in particular domestic violence, and strengthen related awareness-raising campaigns and public policies (Brazil);

134.209 Continue to introduce national policies that support and empower women (Brunei Darussalam);

134.210 Conduct awareness-raising measures to effectively promote equality between women and men, and overcome stereotypes and prejudices concerning their roles and responsibilities in the family and society (Bulgaria);

134.211 Continue its commitment to improving human rights at the national and international levels, in particular the human rights of women (Burkina Faso);

134.212 Promote gender equality and eliminate discrimination against women and girls, including by withdrawing its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and by complying with its obligations under the Convention (Canada);

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

134.214 Adopt measures with practical or substantial impact for the equality of women and men in political life, decision-making bodies and the private sector (Chile);

134.215 Further protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities and promote gender equality (China);

134.216 Amend Law of the Family No. 22 to ensure non-discrimination and equal access to all fields of society for women (Denmark);

134.217 Continue to support children's enrolment in school to develop skills in various fields through sound education in order to help poor and other vulnerable groups, including in rural society, to improve their skills and have better access to economic opportunities and basic services (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

134.218 Support the comprehensive education policy for children with disabilities (Oman);

134.219 Strengthen the mechanism of involving all children in the regular education system (Serbia);

134.220 Protect the rights of children (Syrian Arab Republic);

134.221 Accelerate the process of raising the age of criminal responsibility in children (Syrian Arab Republic);

134.222 Accelerate the adoption of the law on the rights of the child and the establishment of a national plan for human rights (Togo);

134.223 Adopt legislation on the rights of the child, with specific provisions on the protection of children against violence, on the rights of children with disabilities and on raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Iceland);

134.224 Continue to promote and protect the rights, development and welfare of its children (Brunei Darussalam);

134.225 Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all contexts and ensure that the prohibition is properly enforced and that offenders are brought before the competent authorities (Chile);

134.226 Continue adopting and implementing legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures to guarantee the welfare and rights of children, boys and girls (Cuba);

134.227 Continue its legislative and legal measures in the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);

134.228 Continue efforts to implement plans and strategies for persons with disabilities (Libya);

134.229 Step up efforts in the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, including on the provision of inclusive education for children with disabilities (Malaysia);

134.230 Continue efforts to strengthen the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities and ensure non-discrimination against them (Tunisia);

134.231 Continue its efforts to further strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities (Bhutan);

134.232 Take further action to promote inclusive education for children with disabilities (Bulgaria);

134.233 Continue advancing the rights and work conditions of migrant workers, including by enhancing collaboration with sending countries (Indonesia);

134.234 Strengthen its legal frameworks and their implementation to end practices that expose migrant workers, particularly female migrant workers, to abuse and exploitation, while ensuring justice for victims (Indonesia);

134.235 Continue to implement measures adopted at the national level to advance the human rights of expatriate workers (Pakistan);

134.236 Continue its efforts in advancing the human rights of migrants and refugees, particularly migrant workers (Islamic Republic of Iran);

134.237 Completely abolish the exit permit requirement for migrant workers, including by removing the need for domestic workers and others excluded from the Labour Code to obtain the permission of their employer before leaving the country (Ireland);

134.238 Continue the path of reforms to the conditions and rights of migrant and foreign workers already adopted in the framework of cooperation with ILO, with specific regard to abolishing exit visas for domestic workers (Italy);

134.239 Take additional measures to protect the rights of foreign workers, including domestic workers (Japan);

134.240 Continue the ambitious reforms undertaken in favour of migrant workers, in particular with a view to abolishing the sponsorship system, and repeal the exit authorization for all migrant workers (France);

134.241 Fully ensure that the recent labour laws are applied to all domestic and migrant workers, granting fair minimum wages, limited working hours, accurate protection of workers' rights and the freedom to change and quit jobs and leave the country (Liechtenstein);

134.242 Redouble efforts to eradicate gender-based violence and guarantee the full enjoyment of rights by migrants in this context (Mexico);

134.243 Enforce measures to reform the sponsorship system and exit permits for migrant workers (Myanmar);

134.244 Continue its efforts to tackle exploitation of migrant workers, including migrant domestic workers by employers, and ensure that their rights are not being violated (Myanmar);

134.245 Continue further measures to promote and protect the rights of migrant workers by ensuring effective access to complaint mechanisms and enhancing their welfare (Nepal);

134.246 Sustain its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, especially the rights of migrant workers (Nigeria);

134.247 Adopt and implement measures and legal protection to improve conditions for domestic workers, including mechanisms for complaints and sanctions for violations (Norway);

134.248 Continue providing access to remedies for victims of domestic violence, including migrants workers

(Philippines);

134.249 Make further efforts to improve the rights of migrants workers, in particular by ensuring the effective implementation of relevant laws and policies in accordance with international standards (Republic of Korea);

134.250 Bring the law on domestic workers into line with international standards, including the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Germany);

134.251 Continue to enact and fully implement legislation that seeks to protect the rights of all workers in the country, including migrant workers (Ghana);

134.252 Completely abolish the laws on sponsorship (Spain);

134.253 Continue to promote measures to protect and promote the rights of migrant workers and their families (Sri Lanka);

134.254 Continue its efforts to reform workers' rights to reduce the risk of migrant workers being subjected to forced labour, including by removing the requirement for migrant workers to obtain the permission of their current employer before moving to a new job, and abolish the requirements for an exit visa for all workers (Sweden);

134.255 Continue its efforts to achieve target 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including by abolishing the "no objection" certificate for all migrant workers, completely abolishing the requirement to obtain exit permits and ratifying the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Switzerland);

134.256 Further protect and promote the rights of migrant workers through effective labour laws and systems for wage protection and labour inspection, and through sustained cooperation with ILO (Thailand);

134.257 Strengthen the protection of migrant workers against abuse and exploitation (Togo);

134.258 Continue strengthening measures to promote and protect the human rights of migrants, including by abolishing the confiscation of passports from migrant workers and enforcing the law abolishing *kafalah* (Uganda);

134.259 Commit to a timeline for abolishing exit permit requirements for domestic workers and for abolishing the "no objection" certificate requirement to change jobs for all workers (United States of America);

134.260 Implement effectively its laws and policies with regard to expatriate workers to better protect their rights (Viet Nam);

134.261 Expand efforts and ongoing work on labour-sector reforms and improve the legal protection granted to migrant workers (Afghanistan);

134.262 Amend Act No. 12 of 2004 and the Labour Code to respect the right of migrant workers to freedom of association, in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) (Austria);

134.263 Take appropriate measures to eliminate obstacles that stand in the way of the rights of migrant workers when it comes to access to justice, guarantee all measures to protect them from ill-treatment and abuse while punishing the perpetrators of abuse, and ensure that they get paid on time (Bahrain);

134.264 Implement necessary reforms to develop the contract systems to improve the recruitment procedure of migrant workers and prevent forced labour (Bahrain);

134.265 Ensure the full implementation of new Acts Nos. 21 of 2015 and 10, 13 and 17 of 2018 related to the situation of migrant workers and launch new initiatives in order to completely abolish the *kafalah* system (Belgium);

134.266 Criminalize the retention by employers of passports of migrant workers, reinforcing recent progress in labour rights (Brazil);

134.267 Take further action for the enactment of legislation related to migrant workers and most notably domestic workers (Bulgaria);

134.268 Strengthen its labour laws to ensure respect for the human rights of workers, and ensure full implementation and enforcement of these laws by penalizing employers who violate them (Canada);

134.269 Continue ongoing measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of migrant workers (India);

134.270 Take immediate measures to stop the arbitrary removal of citizenship from some Qataris and return the nationality of those who have been arbitrarily displaced, with adequate compensation for damages resulting from such proceedings (Egypt).

135. 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

[English Only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Qatar was headed by His Excellency Mr Soltan bin Saad Al-Muraikhi, State Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Ali Khalfan AL-MANSOURI, Permanent Representative of the State of Qatar to the United Nations Office in Geneva;
- H.E. Mr. FAISAL ABDULLA H. A. AL-HENZAB, Director of the Department of Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. SAAD SALEM S A ALDOSARI, Deputy Director, Department of Human Rights, Ministry of Interior;
- Mr. ABDULTAIF HUSSAIN A S AL-ALI, Investigation Officer, Department of Human Rights, Ministry of Interior;
- Ms. HANADI NEDHAM A J ALSHAFAL, Director of Treaty Bodies Section, Department of Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Sheikha HEND FALIH F. J. AL-THANI, Deputy Director, Department of Management conventions and international cooperation, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. MEZNA FARAJ H A AL-MARRI, Director of International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Justice;
- Dr. HAMDA HASSAN A AL-SULAITI, Secretary General of Qatar National Commission for Education, Culture and Science, Ministry of Education and Higher Education;
- Ms. AISHA SHAHEEN E T AL-KUWARI, Expert, Qatar National Commission for Education, Culture and Science, Ministry of Education and Higher Education;
- Mr. MOHAMMED HASSAN M H ALOBAIDLI, Assistant-Undersecretary of Labour Affairs, Ministry of Administrative Development, Labour & Social Affairs;
- Mr. SALEH SAEED H A ALMARRI, Director of International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Administrative Development, Labour & Social Affairs;
- Dr. ALI JABER A H DHARMAN, Director of Legal Affairs Department, Ministry Public Health;
- Mr. MOHD RASHID A M AL-MUFTAH, Legal Expert, Ministry Public Health;
- Ms. AMNA IBRAHIM KH A AL-KHALFAN, Ministry of Culture and Sports;
- Ms. JAMEELA MUBARAK J BALIL, Ministry of Culture and Sports;
- Ms. JUHARA ABDULAZIZ M K AL-SUWAIDI, Director of International Affairs Section, Department of Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Abdulla AL-NUAIMI, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Qatar in Geneva;
- Ms. Noor AL-SADA, First Secretary, Office of the State Minister for Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Maha AL-MOADHADI, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Qatar in Geneva;
- Mr. Abdulla Khalifa AL-SOWAIDI, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Qatar in Geneva;
- Ms. Aisha Ali AL-KHULAIFI Second Secretary, Information Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Talal AL-NAAMA, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Qatar in Geneva;
- Mr. Mahmood AL-SIDDIQI, Representative of Ministry of Administrative Development, Labour & Social Affairs at the Permanent Mission of Qatar in Geneva;
- Dr. Mohamed Saeed Mohamed ELTAYEB, Expert, Department of Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.