

2RP: Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges

SAUDI ARABIA

Second Review Session 17

Review in the Working Group: 21 October 2013
Adoption in the Plenary: 19 March 2014

Saudi Arabia's responses to recommendations (as of 14.07.2014):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No response, all pending	151 accepted in full, 36 accepted in part (underlined in blue), and 38 were "not endorsed" (-> noted)	The delegation stated not endorsing 37 but they listed 38 recs in the addendum.	Accepted: 187 Noted: 38 Total: 225

Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/25/3:

138. The following recommendations will be examined by Saudi Arabia which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the twenty-fifth session of the Human Rights Council in March 2014:

A - 138.1. Invite Saudi Arabia to accede to other international human rights instruments (Benin);

N - 138.2. Ratify the main human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party (Togo);

A - 138.3. Continue the study of and the necessary measures to create an adequate climate so as to accede to international human rights instruments to which the country is not yet State party (Cuba);

N - 138.4. Accede to ICCPR (Sweden);

N - 138.5. Accelerate its accession to the ICCPR and ICESCR (Tunisia);1

N - 138.6. Consider ratifying OP-CAT (Tunisia);2

N - 138.7. Make further advances through the accession to ICCPR; ICESCR, OP-CAT and OP-CEDAW (Czech Republic);

N - 138.8. Ratify the ICCPR, ICESCR, OP-CAT and OP-CEDAW, and sign the third Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure (Albania);

N - 138.9 Continue exploring possibilities to extend its international commitments, in particular to consider ratification of ICCPR and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);

N - 138.10. Put forward its utmost efforts to become a party to core international human rights treaties, such as ICESCR, ICCPR and OP-CEDAW (Republic of Korea);

A - 138.11 Continue efforts aimed at acceding to other international conventions, especially ICCPR and ICESCR (Iraq);

A - 138.12. Continue the consideration of ratification of the main international instruments on human rights, notably the ICESCR and ICCPR (Romania);3

N - 138.13. Consider ratifying without reservations the ICCPR and the ICESCR and to review and lift all reservations to several human rights conventions that are contrary to the objectives and purposes of the treaties (Slovenia);

N - 138.14. Expedite ratification of the ICCPR and ICESCR as was accepted by the Government at the first UPR (Maldives);

N - 138.15. Expedite the considerations to become a party to the ICCPR and ICESCR (Thailand);

N - 138.16. Ratify the ICCPR and ICESCR (France) (Lithuania);

A - 138.17 Consider early ratification of the ICCPR and ICESCR (Japan);4

A - 138.18. Consider ratifying the ICCPR and the ICESCR (Spain);5

N - 138.19. Consider ratifying ICCPR, ICESCR as well as the ICRMW (Paraguay);6

N - 138.20. Consider ratifying more core human rights conventions, including the ICRMW (Philippines);

N - 138.21. Consider ratifying or accede to the Rome Statute of the ICC, to implement it fully at the national level, and accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities (Slovakia);7

N - 138.22. Accede to the Rome Statute as well as the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (APIC) (Uruguay);

N - 138.23. Ratify ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention (No. 87); ILO Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (No. 98);, and ILO Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) (Uruguay);

N - 138.24. Make further advances through withdrawing its reservations to CEDAW, CRC and CERD (Czech Republic);

N - 138.25. Withdraw the reservations to CEDAW (France); withdraw the general reservations to CEDAW (Spain); lift the general reservation to CEDAW and amend national legislation accordingly (Austria); continue implementing the 2008 recommendations by the Committee on CEDAW on remaining issues, in particular the withdraw of the general reservations to CEDAW (Finland);

N - 138.26. Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (Spain);8

A - 138.27. Continue to work to harmonize its legal framework with the international instruments to which it is a State party (Nicaragua);

A - 138.28. Continue its ongoing review of national laws to ensure that they are in line with its international human rights law obligations (Turkmenistan);

A - 138.29. Continue reforms with a view to ensuring the promotion and the enjoyment of human rights for the Saudi people (Benin);

A - 138.30. Enact and strengthen laws providing the right to education, and take effective measures to protect the rights of the child (Maldives);

A - 138.31. Continue to strengthen domestic legislation to promote and protect the rights of women, children, domestic workers and the migrant workers (Bhutan);

N - 138.32. Continue its efforts towards aligning its national legislation to international human rights law and, in this regard, lift the general reservation to CEDAW and reconsider policies which limit the rights of women to act as autonomous and equal members of the Saudi society (Brazil);

A - 138.33. Criminalize femicide in accordance with international standards and comply in general with CEDAW general recommendation No. 19 (Ecuador);

N - 138.34. Abolish, modify or introduce legislation, measures and practices to ensure the effective elimination of all forms of legal discrimination against women and to allow for their full participation in society, including in decision-making and political processes, on an equal basis with men (Canada);

N - 138.35. Introduce and implement a law prohibiting all child, early and forced marriages, including the introduction of a legal minimum age of majority for marriage, and other measures to safeguard and enforce women's rights relating to marriage, choices and free and full consent (Canada);

N - 138.36. Introduce a minimum marriage age of 18 years for both men and women (Germany);

N - 138.37. Codify its criminal law to bring it into line with international law and standards, and ensure it is applied effectively by an independent and impartial judiciary (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

N - 138.38. Adopt a penal code, consistent with international human rights standards (Slovenia);

N - 138.39. Promulgate a criminal code and amend the law of criminal procedure to comply with international human rights law (Austria);

N - 138.40. Promulgation of a penal code that clearly defines criminal offences and the establishment of a moratorium on executions of persons having committed crimes under the age of 18 (Brazil);

N - 138.41. Consider, within the context of continuing its judicial and legislative reforms, elaborating and adopting a Criminal Code that ensures equal and objective judgement of crimes (Hungary);

N - 138.42. Adopt a criminal code which clearly defines a number of criminal offences that affect women and girls, and which includes clear guidelines on enforcement mechanisms, monitoring and coordination bodies, and sanctions for perpetrators (Chile);

N - 138.43. Take steps to bring the criminal and criminal procedure systems in line with international standards, including through the adoption of a penal code that clearly defines the relevant offences and corresponding penalties (Costa Rica);

A - 138.44. Continue efforts regarding the rights of the child especially in relation to combating child trafficking (Greece);

N - 138.45. Draft and implement a penal code and amend the Law of Criminal Procedure to comply with all its obligations under international law, including prohibitions on judicially sanctioned corporal punishment and the execution of juvenile offenders (Canada);

N - 138.46. Enhance legislative reforms amongst others by taking measures to ensure in the short term, as well as legally and in practice, the registration of fully independent human rights NGOs (Netherlands);

N - 138.47. Adopt laws to protect freedoms of association, expression and religion, and give all individuals a legal basis to form NGOs without interference (United States of America);

A - 138.48. Accelerate the issuance of civil society regulations to activate civil work in the areas of protecting and promoting human rights and develop the capacities of the workers in the area of human rights and guarantee their work in freedom and independence (State of Palestine);

A - 138.49. Adopt an NGO law which should take into account the views of civil society stakeholders and provide an enabling framework for the development of civil society in Saudi Arabia (Germany);

N - 138.50. Set a time frame for the enactment and implementation of a law on associations which respects international human rights standards (Ireland);

A - 138.51. Intensify its efforts to pass a law on associations (Lithuania);

N - 138.52. Revise the 2011 law in order to guarantee freedom of opinion and expression, as well as freedom of association and peaceful assembly (France);

A - 138.53. Bring its domestic legislation in line with the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly, and to enact and implement a law of association enabling all NGOs to operate legally, without harassment and undue government interference (Czech Republic);

N - 138.54. Take measures to foster an enabling environment for civil society, including through enacting and implementing before the next UPR a law on associations to allow for the legal creation and registration of independent civil society associations and organisations (Canada);

A - 138.55. Consider legislating a special personal status law that would contribute to the strengthening of women's rights (Morocco);

A - 138.56. Adopt legal measures to criminalize violence against women (Spain);



A - 138.57. Continue work towards the improvement of women's rights. In particular, incorporate in law the principle of equality between men and women and ban child marriage (Sierra Leone);

A - 138.58. Further consider incorporating in relevant laws the principles of equality between women and men and where such principle exists, to campaign for greater understanding and awareness among the general public and officials for the effective implementation of such laws (Thailand);

A - 138.59. Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);

A - 138.60. Continue efforts to strengthen institutional and legal basis for the protection of human rights (Uzbekistan);

A - 138.61. Develop the culture of human rights on the basis of awareness- raising work and educational program (Uzbekistan);

A - 138.62. Continue positive efforts to increase a culture of human rights principles (Cuba);

A - 138.63. Strengthen the state of law and good governance in harmony with the traditional culture of the country, especially on the legal enforcement and capacity-building for national agencies on human rights (Viet Nam);

A - 138.64. Continue to adopt legal and political measures, along with widespread awareness-raising and sensitization campaigns aimed at continuing to make progress towards gender equality, in particular in the areas of the family, labour, politics and education (Paraguay);

A - 138.65. Continue efforts towards promotion of human rights education and awareness-raising in the country, inter alia, through inclusion of human rights and international humanitarian law in the syllabi of schools and universities (Armenia);

A - 138.66. Continue to promote education in the area of human rights by including it in the school curriculum (Djibouti);

A - 138.67. Strengthen human rights education and training in school curricula (Senegal);

A - 138.68. Continue taking measures and setting awareness programs aimed at enhancing women's rights in different spheres including programmes that aim at clearing the misconception between Islamic sharia and negative cultural norms (Egypt);

A - 138.69. Establish training programmes for judges focusing on Saudi Arabia's international human rights obligations (Sierra Leone);

A - 138.70. Ensure the victims of domestic abuse immediate access to mechanisms of protection and redress, inter alia, by providing the victims with shelters, by ensuring investigation of abuses, and by training law enforcement officials (Finland);

A -138.71. Further promote equal treatment between women and men by increasing national awareness campaigns on gender equality, especially on women's rights (Cambodia);

A - 138.72. Further its endeavours with regard to the smooth and productive activities of the National Anti-Corruption Commission and the Standing Committee on Trafficking in Persons (Azerbaijan);

A - 138.73. Educate domestic workers on regulations regarding domestic workers by making it available in all languages and take all necessary measures to implement the regulations in practice (Bahrain);

A - 138.74. Enact procedural mechanisms for application of the Child Protection Act and to continue delivering awareness programs on combating domestic violence (Slovenia);

A - 138.75. Explore the possibility of elaborating and adopting a national policy for gender equality in accordance with the international instruments in this area to which Saudi Arabia is a party (Colombia);

A - 138.76. Continue to put into practice the recommendations accepted in the Universal Periodic Review of 2009 (Spain);

A - 138.77. Put in place mechanisms to follow up on UPR recommendations and that make it possible to verify the implementation and impact of norms and measures adopted to promote equality of rights (Colombia);

A - 138.78. Continue the cooperation with the United Nations and its mechanisms in areas of technical training related to human rights (Kuwait);

A - 138.79. Inform the Council on the relevant mechanisms on the Kingdom's progress in the field of dissemination of human rights culture and human rights education (Romania);

A - 138.80. Set up programs and plans to enhance training and raise awareness among the workers in the area of combating human trafficking (Qatar);

A - 138.81. Continue its mutually beneficial cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanism (China);

A - 138.82. Reduce the backlog of the submission of reports to treaty bodies (Chad);

A - 138.83. Provide all outstanding reports to the treaty bodies and respond to the long-standing requests for visits by special procedures (Sierra Leone);

N - 138.84. Extend the standing invitation to all thematic special procedures (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

N - 138.85. Respond positively to the special procedures requesting a visit to the country (Czech Republic);

N - 138.86. Invite the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery to assess the situation of domestic migrant workers (Chile);

A - 138.87. Enhance cooperation with the human rights special procedures (Albania);

N - 138.88. Continue to strengthen its cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council by responding positively to the pending visit requests and eventually consider extending a standing invitation to all the special procedures mandate holders (Latvia);

N - 138.89. Extend an invitation to visit to the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice to visit (Mexico);

A - 138.90. Continue constructive cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to build national capacities in order to protect and promote human rights within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between them in 2012 (Qatar);

A - 138.91. Continue the cooperation with OHCHR in order to improve the capacity of the national institutions of human rights (Romania);

A - 138.92. Put an end to all forms of discrimination against women, both in law and in practice (Belgium);

A - 138.93. Continue to provide more concern on discrimination against gender, and also continue its efforts in combating discrimination against women (South Sudan);

A - 138.94. Protect human rights of all individuals without any discrimination based on gender, origin, religion or customs (France);

A - 138.95. Give full legal identity to all women residing in the Kingdom (Norway);

A - 138.96. Continue its efforts with a view to ensuring equality of all before the law and to guaranteeing equal citizenship rights to women and men (Togo);

A - 138.97. Launch additional awareness programmes that aim at enhancing the degree of awareness of women's rights and address the misconception between sharia law and negative cultural patterns (Oman);

A - 138.98. Take further measures to protect and promote women's rights, particularly in the fields of female employment, education, health and legal capacity (Turkmenistan);

A - 138.99. Continue the measures aimed at achieving the elimination of existing patriarchal and gender stereotypes, with respect to the roles and responsibilities of men and women in the family and society (Argentina);

A - 138.100. Take urgent steps to abolish the system of guardianship (Denmark);

A - 138.101. Continue to make efforts to abolish the practice of male guardianship over women (Republic of Korea);

A - 138.102. Dismantle the system of male guardianship and allow women to freely travel, work, study, marry and access health care and other public services (Australia);

A - 138.103. Continue the progress underway and introduce further steps to achieve gender equality, in particular the abolishment of the system of male guardianship (New Zealand);

N - 138.104. Put an end, by royal decree, to the system of guardianship of adult women (Switzerland);

A - 138.105. Take steps to remove the guardianship system, when it results in a limitation of the full exercise and enjoyment of the rights and freedom of women (Costa Rica);

A - 138.106. Proceed with the promulgation of the necessary laws in order to abolish the male guardianship system while, in parallel, the stereotypes affecting women's enjoyment of their rights, including their personal status law, should be remedied (Greece);

A - 138.107. Repeal the legal guardianship system for adult women (Italy);

A - 138.108. As a step to advance the situation of women, abolish the principle of guardianship over women (Sweden);

N - 138.109. Take measures to end the practice of guardianship and abolish existing legal provisions that require a guardian's authorization (Senegal);

N - 138.110. Intensify efforts to put an end to the male guardianship system over women, modify negative stereotypes and cultural practices that discriminate against women and carry out the necessary legislative changes, including to make it possible for women to drive vehicles (Uruguay);

N - 138.111. Allow women to participate fully and equally in society by abolishing the guardianship system, appointing more women to positions of authority, and increasing freedom of movement (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 138.112. Prohibit Government employees from requesting guardians' permission to allow women to conduct official business, particularly in situations such as filing complaints for domestic violence (Ireland);

A - 138.113. Continue efforts to promote gender equality and strengthen the role of women in society (Ukraine);

A - 138.114. Continue efforts to promote the empowerment of women and the protection of their rights (Sri Lanka);

A - 138.115. Continue its on-going efforts to safeguard the rights of women and children (Brunei Darussalam);

A - 138.116. Adopt appropriate and concrete measures to address the issue of discrimination and exploitation of migrant workers (Uganda);

A - 138.117. Taking into account the section in the national report relative to the fight against discrimination and the promotion of freedom of opinion and expression, strengthen action to ensure the effective implementation of legislation against discrimination and religious violence (Argentina);

N - 138.118. Abolish the death penalty (Paraguay);

N - 138.119. Declare a moratorium on the death penalty (Slovenia); introduce a moratorium on the death penalty (Sweden); observe a de facto moratorium on executions, in line with the international trend (Italy); adhere to the global trend against the capital punishment by establishing a moratorium on its use (Poland);

N - 138.120. Consider as a first step to establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Slovakia); adopt a moratorium on executions as a first step to the abolition of the death penalty (Spain);

N - 138.121. Announce a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition. Pending this, take appropriate steps to reduce the application of the death penalty, observing due process of law in all judicial proceedings (Germany);

N - 138.122. Declare a moratorium on the death penalty and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Australia);

A - 138.123. Carry out further efforts to increase the transparency and openness of legal proceedings contemplating death sentences (Italy);

N - 138.124. Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to abolition, and in the meantime, immediately stop imposing the death penalty on anyone under the age of 18; bring the law and judicial practices in line with international fair trial guarantees and reduce the number of crimes which carry the death penalty as sanction (Lithuania);

N - 138.125. Establish alternative punishments to the death penalty and suspend the application of the death penalty for less serious offences and for people who were minors at the time of the crimes, in the perspective of a moratorium on executions (France);

N - 138.126. Abolish the death penalty for all individuals considered as minors under international law (Switzerland); ensure that capital punishment is not imposed for offences committed by persons under 18 years of age (Austria);

N - 138.127. Refrain from imposing the death penalty, corporal punishment and life imprisonment for crimes committed by persons under the age of 18 (Czech Republic);

N - 138.128. Abolish juvenile death penalty and corporal punishment (Albania);

N - 138.129. Abolish completely the penalty of corporal punishment (Switzerland); abolish corporal punishments such as lashes and amputation (Sweden);

N - 138.130. End the practice of executing children and bring the law and judicial practices into line with fair trial guarantees in international standards (Norway);

A - 138.131. Continue its measures in combating human trafficking through the effective implementation of its Trafficking in Persons (Offences) Act (Cambodia);

A - 138.132. Ensure protection of victims of trafficking in human beings, in particular children, by providing assistance and social reintegration services, and by advancing cooperation with countries of origin and transit (Republic of Moldova);

A - 138.133. Look into the issue of trafficking in children who are exploited and used for the purpose of begging, in cooperation with countries of origin (United Arab Emirates);

A - 138.134. Continue efforts to combat violence against most vulnerable groups, especially women (Lebanon);

A - 138.135. Take further measures to fully and effectively implement the law that detail enforcement and redress mechanisms for women and children facing domestic violence (Lithuania);

A - 138.136. Enforce legislation that criminalizes all forms of violence against women, including the Protection from Harm Act, and establish a system of regular data collection on such crimes (Republic of Moldova);

N - 138.137. Reiterate its recommendations to guarantee the right to freedom of expression and conscience of all representatives of civil society, including religious minorities, and to revise the judgments against the prisoners who were convicted for having freely expressed their opinion (Switzerland);

- A - 138.138. Redouble its efforts to tackle the practice of forced and early marriage (Italy);
- A - 138.139. Continue to protect and promote the rights of imprisoned persons so as to make conditions and places of detention more humane (Djibouti);
- N - 138.140. Genuine and full commitment to its commitments pursuant to the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, as these activities have destructive impacts on human rights (Syrian Arab Republic);
- A - 138.141. Continue with its efforts to reform the judicial system and its practices and further examine ways by which certain legal provisions are aligned with international human rights standards (Cyprus);
- A - 138.142. Continue its activities in the field of the judicial and legislative reforms for speeding up the pace of litigation and judgement enforcement (Azerbaijan);
- A - 138.143. Take further steps to ensure the full implementation of the protection from abuse system law. This would call for a clear definition of abuses and harms under the law, so that it can provide an effective mechanism and guarantee for the protection of victims (Denmark);
- N - 138.144. Provide maximum judicial transparency, for example by allowing officials of third countries to attend public trials at criminal and security courts (Netherlands);
- A - 138.145. Further promote access to remedy for victims of human rights violations (Japan);
- A - 138.146. Continue efforts to build and develop judicial capacities through training for judges and intensify efforts to strengthen the role of the judiciary (Nigeria);
- A - 138.147. Ensure that all individuals are afforded due process of law, informed of charges brought against them, and given a timely and transparent trial (United States of America);
- N - 138.148. Maintain the practice whereby the Ministry of Justice pays the fees of counsel for accused persons who are unable to pay, as well as the presence of the media and persons interested in human rights during trial hearings (Nigeria);
- A - 138.149. Continue enhancing the principle of public trials, and monitoring them in a way that does not contradict the independence of the judiciary and fair trials, including allowing [the public] to attend court hearings (Jordan);
- A - 138.150. Continue to take into account the judicial principles as a complimentary measure to international standards and documenting these measures (Jordan);
- A - 138.151. Guarantee due process, prohibit in law the use of torture and other forms of cruel treatments, in accordance with the Convention against Torture (France);
- A - 138.152. Implement legal reforms recognizing a legally-defined age of minority that prevents early and forced marriage, detention of minors as adults and exposure of minors to the death penalty (Australia);
- A - 138.153. Implement legal reforms to promulgate a criminal code, ensure transparent and fair criminal trials, and prevent arbitrary, secret and indefinite detention and torture in custody (Australia);

A - 138.154. Ensure that the judicial and law enforcement system is not abused to harass individuals for expressing their political or religious views (Czech Republic);

A - 138.155. Speed up the process of an alternative penal system and ensure that this system includes treatment of juvenile delinquency in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the comments of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (United Arab Emirates).

A - 138.156. Ensure implementation in practice of laws and regulations to which juvenile offenders are subject, including the prompt access of juveniles to legal counsels, their separate detention and the enrolment of juveniles in appropriate school and training programmes while in custody (Cyprus);

A - 138.157. Take all the necessary measures to effectively implement the law against domestic violence (Belgium);

A - 138.158. Provide a fair judicial process for female domestic workers who commit crimes punishable under the Saudi law (Pakistan);

A - 138.159. Continue with its efforts to combat corruption (Singapore);

A - 138.160. Intensify efforts to promote the principle of transparency in their endeavour to combat corruption (Malaysia);

N - 138.161. Work with positive interaction with regard to the requests to recover stolen assets, and extradite those involved in the violations of human rights and corruption cases (Tunisia);

A - 138.162. Grant equal citizenship rights to women and men (France);

A - 138.163. Guarantee birth registration for all boys and girls without discrimination of any kind (Mexico);

N - 138.164. Remove all obstacles to freedom of expression and movement against human rights defenders, including all travel bans (Norway);

A - 138.165. Protect freedom of religion or belief of all people living in the country (Romania);

A - 138.166. Continue its tremendous efforts to improve the level of protection and services provided for pilgrims (Malaysia);

A - 138.167. We appreciate the Kingdom's role in facilitating hajj and omra, and we commend the efforts the kingdom is taking and recommend they continue those efforts (Sudan);

A - 138.168. Take necessary measures to ensure the effective enjoyment and protection of the right to freedom of religious belief, with a view to promoting the equality of all peoples and respect for all faiths (Canada);

N - 138.169. Continue enhancing the legal protection of freedom of religion and belief, aiming at gradually allowing the public practice of all faiths and beliefs (Italy);

A - 138.170. Respect freedom of expression and association, and restrict to the extent strictly necessary the use of criminal prosecutions against people who make use of such rights (Belgium);

N - 138.171. Guarantee freedom of opinion, expression and belief and refrain from preventing Syrian pilgrims from practicing their religious duties as it constitutes a flagrant violation of freedom of belief and religion as one of the basic freedoms (Syrian Arab Republic);

A - 138.172. Allow the registration of NGOs that are active in the human rights area, both at the legal and practical level (Belgium);

A - 138.173. Strengthen human rights training for NGOs and help them to carry out their work professionally and objectively (China);

N - 138.174. Refrain from exercising oppression and vengeance against legal activists and those demanding political reforms, the release of all detainees who are held without due cause, and guarantee the rights of prisoners and detainees through fair and just trials (Syrian Arab Republic);

N - 138.175. Adopt appropriate measures to disseminate widely and ensure full observance of the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders (Norway);

A - 138.176. Redouble efforts to achieve a greater participation of women in remunerated employment, which goes beyond the area of teaching or the education sector, and that includes leadership positions in both the public and private spheres (Ecuador);

A - 138.177. Carry out properly follow-up measures to guarantee meaningful progress in the area of women's public and political participation (Indonesia);

A - 138.178. Continue to expand the opportunities for women's political and public participation, employment and education (Nigeria);

A - 138.179. Exert more effort to enable women's participation in the political and the public life, and eliminating the barriers that prevent women from enjoying their rights, whether cultural or societal (Oman);

A - 138.180. Continue actions in ensuring the participation of women in political and public life in order to eliminate existing barriers in the way of guaranteeing, promoting and protecting the rights of women in line with the international standards (Russian Federation);

A - 138.181. Continue to implement appropriate measures to promote further participation of women in various sectors of society and women's employment both within Government and in the private sector (Japan);

A - 138.182. Take additional measures that aim at implementing labour laws that the Kingdom has ratified, especially those regarding ending all sorts of discrimination at work and equal remuneration (Egypt);

A - 138.183. Ensure women's equal access to employment (Poland);

A - 138.184. Take additional measures aimed at protecting and promoting women's rights in education, health and work sectors, as well as the legal capacity for women (Morocco);

A - 138.185. Continue taking measures to promote social and cultural rights (Uzbekistan);

A - 138.186. Continue promoting its social programmes for the greater good of its people (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

- A - 138.187. Continue promoting the right to health of its citizens, particularly maternal and child health services (Brunei Darussalam);
- A - 138.188. Continue efforts in providing full access to health services for the general population (Turkey);
- A - 138.189. Make progress in the implementation of legislative measures to ensure the prohibition of discrimination in education, in order to protect minority groups and promote gender equality (Chile);
- A - 138.190. Continue to take necessary measures to combat discrimination in the area of education (State of Palestine);
- A - 138.191. Continue to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women especially through access to quality education (Singapore);
- A - 138.192. Further increase the attendance of girls in secondary and higher education and the participation of women in the professional sphere (Turkey);
- N - 138.193. Pass legislation guaranteeing the right of religious minorities to build and maintain places of worship (Austria);
- A - 138.194. Give due attention to the issue of the practice of sponsorship for foreigners, considering that this practice can give rise to serious human rights violations of foreign workers (Republic of Korea);
- N - 138.195. Expand the scope of the Labour Code to include all migrant workers (New Zealand);
- N - 138.196. Continue the efforts in ensuring the rights of the migrant workers, including in terms of access to all social and health services (Republic of Moldova);
- A - 138.197. Continue to take measures for the increased protection of the rights of migrant workers (Nigeria);
- A - 138.198. Step up efforts to protect the rights of migrant workers (Sierra Leone);
- A - 138.199. Continue policies for protecting the rights of migrants (Tajikistan);
- A - 138.200. Continue the efforts in favour of migrant workers (Senegal);
- A - 138.201. Strengthen efforts to ensure the rights of migrants (Somalia);
- A - 138.202. Strengthen measures with a view to ensuring the rights of migrant domestic workers (Sri Lanka);
- A - 138.203. Reform the status of migrant workers in order to ensure the protection of their rights against all forms of discrimination (France);
- A - 138.204. Intensify the ongoing awareness-raising measures with the aim of protecting and promoting the rights of migrant workers (Indonesia);
- A - 138.205. Further the work on various ministerial decisions and the implementation of monitoring mechanisms on protection of migrant workers from human rights violation (Ethiopia);

A - 138.206. Establish an accessible complaint mechanism, such as a free phone service, to which migrant workers can confidentially report instances of abuse and exploitation, as well as seek assistance (New Zealand);

A - 138.207. Take every possible measure to protect the legal and financial rights of expatriate workers in the Kingdom (Ethiopia);

A - 138.208. Take all possible measures to protect the rights of expatriate workers, particularly the means for legal redresses (Pakistan);

A - 138.209. Take all necessary measures to protect rights of migrant workers, especially those regarding means of remedies (Egypt);

A - 138.210. Implement effectively the regulation on domestic workers and persons with similar status and provide the migrant workers with adequate protection from abuse in the part of employers (Kyrgyzstan);

A - 138.211. Protect all workers from abuse by prosecuting perpetrators of labour abuses, adopting laws to protect victims, and better apprising foreign workers of their legal rights and remedies (United States of America);

A - 138.212. Take all necessary measures to protect the rights of all migrant workers especially the means for redress (Bahrain);

A - 138.213. Continue efforts to enhance the welfare of migrant workers, including the domestic workers, and further strengthen the mechanism to prevent their possible exploitation (Nepal);

A - 138.214. Build on the positive measures in protecting the rights of the household service workers and continue to step up efforts to protect the rights of migrant workers and their families (Philippines);

A - 138.215. Continue its priority and initiatives in the 9th National Development Plan, with more focus on equality, non-discrimination, rights to health, education, to just and favourable conditions of work for vulnerable groups of women, children, migrants, foreign workers, refugees and persons with difficulties (Viet Nam);

A - 138.216. Ensure that legislation and administrative measures adopted to combat terrorism are fair and have review mechanisms (Mexico);

A - 138.217. Update the council periodically about its efforts in combating terrorism (Lebanon);

A - 138.218. Cooperate with other States in order to tackle the main root causes that attract the youngsters to the so-called jihadism, namely the provision of their socioeconomic and cultural rights (Somalia);

N - 138.219. Genuine and full commitment to treaties combating terrorism and relative international resolutions to combat terrorism, its financing and support in all aspects (Syrian Arab Republic);

A - 138.220. Exchange with other States its successful experience in the field of rehabilitation of surrenders, suspected and/or imprisoned persons for terrorism (Somalia);

A - 138.221. Share its good practice in ensuring dignified housing to the most vulnerable groups (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));



A - 138.222. Share the methodology used in the elaboration of the national report as a good practice of the UPR (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

N - 138.223. Engage in a structural human rights dialogue with the European Union at the political and technical level (Netherlands);

A - 138.224. Activate the items listed in the Declaration of the Islamic Summit to promote Islamic solidarity and make it a reality where there is peace and coexistence (Sudan);

N - 138.225. Commit to the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States as it is related to the achievement of social, economic, cultural and political development of all States (Syrian Arab Republic).

Voluntary Pledges & Commitments made by Saudi Arabia in the framework of the UPR

A/HRC/25/3

13 - Saudi Arabia affirmed its commitment to protecting the rights of the child, not only in its capacity as a party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the two Optional Protocols thereto, but also in fulfilment of its obligations derived from the provisions of Islamic sharia which seek to ensure the best interests of the child in all circumstances.

Endnotes

1 The recommendation as read in the interactive dialogue “Accelerate its accession to the ICCPR, ICESCR, OP-CAT, and the Rome Statute”.

2 The recommendation as read in the interactive dialogue “Accelerate its accession to the ICCPR, ICESCR, OP-CAT, and the Rome Statute”.

3 The recommendation as read in the interactive dialogue “Continue the ratification the main international instruments on human rights, notably the ICESCR and ICCPR”.

4 The recommendation as read in the interactive dialogue “Ratify the ICCPR and the ICESCR”.

5 The recommendation as read in the interactive dialogue “Ratify the ICCPR and the ICESCR”

6 The recommendation as read in the interactive dialogue “Ratify ICCPR, ICESCR as well as the ICRMW”.

7 The recommendation as read in the interactive dialogue “Ratify or accede to the Rome Statute of the ICC, to implement it fully at the national level, and accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities”.

8 The recommendation as read in the interactive dialogue “Ratify its Optional Protocol”.

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