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Universal periodic review

**Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic
Review***

Saudi Arabia

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-first session from 5 to 16 November 2018. The review of Saudi Arabia was held at the 1st meeting, on 5 November 2018. The delegation of Saudi Arabia was headed by the President of the Human Rights Commission, Bandar al Aiban. At its 10th meeting, held on 9 November 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Saudi Arabia.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Saudi Arabia: Belgium, China and Tunisia.

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 Saudi Arabia:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/SAU/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.6/31/SAU/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/SAU/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Saudi Arabia 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 head of the Saudi delegation reviewed the most prominent points in its third national report to the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, with a focus on the statutory and institutional human rights framework. Several pieces of legislation had been enacted or amended, such as the Criminal Procedure Act, the Sharia Court Procedure Act and the Board of Grievance Procedure Act. The independence of the Public Prosecution Service had been increased and its work had been granted judicial capacity.

6. The Justice Training Centre had been established to increase the efficiency and level of qualifications of judges and their assistants. Since its establishment, the Centre had organized many training programmes, including activities to raise awareness among judges and their assistants of the provisions of the human rights conventions to which Saudi Arabia was a party.

7. Saudi Arabia had made efforts to address any criminal activities that could hinder the enjoyment of human rights, including extremism, terrorism and corruption. Among those efforts was the establishment of the Global Centre for Combating Extremist Ideology (Etidal), which tracked and analysed extremist activities to confront and prevent extremism, in cooperation with the relevant States and organizations. The National Centre for Performance Measurement (Adaa) had also been established to develop indicators to measure the performance of public bodies.

8. With regard to women's rights, judicial rulings on personal status matters had been issued, and under Supreme Order No. 33322 of 18 April 2017, women were no longer required to obtain the approval of another person to access government services or conclude

their business. Some 30 women had been appointed to the Consultative Council, representing 20 per cent of its total members, and women had been granted the right to vote and to stand as candidates for membership of municipal councils. Six women had been appointed to the board of the Human Rights Commission and a number of Saudi women had been appointed to senior positions, such as deputy minister, university principal and chair of the board of directors in several companies.

9. The establishment of the Family Affairs Council was a significant step towards the development of an institutional framework to protect and promote the rights of women and the family, specifically because the Council had assigned one committee to be responsible for women's affairs and another for family protection. The promulgation of the Protection against Abuse Act of 21 September and its implementing regulations aimed to address all forms of violence against women. A complaints centre had been established in 2016 to receive reports of domestic violence. Under Supreme Order No. 906 of 26 September 2017, the relevant agencies were authorized to apply the provisions of the Traffic Act equally to both men and women to enhance women's right to freedom of movement. In that regard, driving licences had been issued to women and they had been able to drive legally from 24 June 2018.

10. Saudi Arabia played a role in supporting and helping the people of Yemen and its legitimate Government in its conflict with the Houthi militias, in full compliance with the provisions and rules of international humanitarian law and international human rights law. Saudi Arabia was striving to protect civilians, particularly women and children, and civilian objects, from the impact of the conflict.

11. With regard to the tragic accident that had resulted in the death of the Saudi citizen Jamal Khashoggi, the head of the delegation made it clear that Saudi Arabia had been founded upon the principles of Islamic sharia that emphasized and were derived from the values and principles of justice. The leadership of Saudi Arabia had expressed its pain concerning the accident, and the public prosecutor had already started investigating the cause in accordance with the laws in force in Saudi Arabia, aiming to find out all the facts. Any person convicted in the case would be prosecuted in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations in Saudi Arabia that ensured a fair and independent trial.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

12. During the interactive dialogue, 96 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

13. Uzbekistan welcomed the adoption of Saudi Vision 2030, which included a number of goals that were linked to and addressed a number of human rights.

14. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the progress made by Saudi Arabia in improving education, promoting women's empowerment and combating violence against women.

15. Yemen appreciated the enactment of laws and policies in the fields of health care and child protection, and the adoption of strategies to protect food security and the environment.

16. Algeria welcomed the efforts made by Saudi Arabia to harmonize current laws with its human rights obligations, in particular with regard to women's rights in education and development.

17. Argentina was concerned by the application of the death penalty in Saudi Arabia, particularly when it was applied to minors.

18. Belgium was concerned about restrictions on freedom of expression and association and about acts of intimidation and reprisal. It called for an investigation into the murder of Jamal Khashoggi.

19. Austria noted the improvements made in relation to women's rights but remained concerned about the continued and frequent use of the death penalty.

20. Azerbaijan congratulated Saudi Arabia for its commitment to the review process and welcomed the measures taken to prevent and combat human trafficking.
21. Bahrain commended the steps taken by Saudi Arabia to protect human rights, particularly its engagement with the human rights treaties to which it was a party through its submission of periodic reports.
22. Bangladesh commended the ongoing efforts to ensure fundamental human rights for Saudi citizens and resident foreign nationals. It appreciated the global humanitarian support provided by Saudi Arabia.
23. Belarus noted the establishment of a standing committee for the preparation of reports and for follow-up to recommendations made by international human rights mechanisms. It commended efforts made to combat trafficking in persons.
24. Australia deplored the killing of Jamal Khashoggi and expressed concern about the humanitarian situation in Yemen and about reports of the detention of human rights advocates and government critics.
25. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the work of the high-level governmental committee that was studying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, with a view to their accession.
26. Botswana recognized the efforts made to protect human rights, but noted that challenges remained, including violence against women and children, forced labour and early marriage.
27. Brazil commended the progress made in the promotion of women's rights and encouraged Saudi Arabia to foster an open environment for civil society. It called for an investigation into the death of Jamal Khashoggi.
28. Brunei Darussalam welcomed the adoption of national strategies on water, food security and the environment, and applauded the improvements made to the education system.
29. Burkina Faso commended the institutional and legal framework established to protect human rights. It encouraged Saudi Arabia to strengthen efforts to bring the Human Rights Commission into line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), and to reinforce the independence of the judiciary.
30. Burundi welcomed the measures taken to ensure the full enjoyment of women's rights and the right to education, and to improve health services.
31. Canada was concerned by the extrajudicial killing of Jamal Khashoggi. It encouraged Saudi Arabia to continue its efforts to ensure women's participation in public, political and family life.
32. Chile welcomed the efforts made by Saudi Arabia, but remained concerned by, inter alia, restrictions on freedom of expression and the application of the death penalty to minors.
33. China appreciated the formulation of Saudi Vision 2030 and the efforts in economic and social development and judicial reforms.
34. The Comoros congratulated Saudi Arabia on its efforts to further harmonize its legislation with its international human rights obligations.
35. Costa Rica thanked Saudi Arabia for the information presented on the updating of the Criminal Procedure Act and welcomed the measures taken to promote women's rights.
36. Côte d'Ivoire appreciated the reform of legislation and national institutions. It welcomed efforts made in the areas of development and the environment, and the adoption of Saudi Vision 2030.

37. Croatia welcomed the adoption of Saudi Vision 2030, but regretted that the male guardianship system was still in place and was concerned by the continued practice of imposing the death penalty. It condemned the killing of Jamal Khashoggi.
38. Cuba acknowledged the amendments made to laws and regulations and the efforts made to improve health services, taking into account the principle of equality.
39. Cyprus recognized the reforms provided for in Saudi Vision 2030. It noted that the ban on women drivers had been lifted and commended the plan to further increase women's participation in the labour market.
40. Czechia commended Saudi Arabia for accepting visits from two Special Rapporteurs in 2017, but noted that there were dozens of pending visit requests.
41. Denmark was extremely concerned about the conditions faced by civil society activists and journalists, particularly in the light of the killing of Jamal Khashoggi.
42. The Saudi delegation pointed out that the charter of the Human Rights Commission had been recently amended to ensure its compatibility with the Paris Principles. It explained the aspects of that compliance and highlighted the jurisdiction and independence of the Commission, emphasizing that it reported directly to the King.
43. Developments had been made in both the public and administrative judiciary. The delegation described the hierarchy, categories and jurisdiction of legal courts in Saudi Arabia and their independence, as well as the legitimacy of criminalization and punishment. It also highlighted the jurisdiction and independence of the Public Prosecution Service and the updated laws and regulations that governed it.
44. The delegation discussed the guarantees of a fair trial, criminal justice, and the rights of the accused during the stages of evidence collection, investigation and trial.
45. All prisons and detention centres, without exception, were subject to control and inspection by several judicial and supervisory bodies, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant laws and regulations.
46. The Crimes of Terrorism and Terrorism Financing Act was in compliance with the international standards for combating terrorism and with international human rights standards. The delegation explained the procedural measures contained in the Act related to arrest, detention and seeking the assistance of a lawyer; the competent court in charge of cases under the Act; crimes and punishments associated with the Act; and how it was used, in conjunction with the Criminal Procedure Act, in the promotion of criminal justice. All laws in Saudi Arabia, including the Crimes of Terrorism and Terrorism Financing Act, were subject to review by the Human Rights Commission and other relevant bodies.
47. The delegation outlined the provisions of the Basic Law of Governance that contributed to the promotion and protection of human rights. All the applicable laws were subject to review on an ongoing basis, in accordance with the international instruments to which Saudi Arabia had become a party.
48. Djibouti welcomed the developments made to the institutional framework in Saudi Arabia, including those relating to the Crimes of Terrorism and Terrorism Financing Act and to combating extremist ideology.
49. Egypt commended Saudi Arabia for its engagement with United Nations human rights mechanisms, and for its establishment of national human rights strategies and a special centre to combat extremism and terrorism.
50. Eritrea noted with satisfaction the adoption of Saudi Vision 2030, which aimed to use resources to build a vibrant society, a strong economy and an ambitious nation. It welcomed the steps taken towards gender equality.
51. Estonia acknowledged that some progress had been made in the field of human rights, including women's rights, since the previous review cycle.
52. Finland condemned the reprisals made against journalists and human rights defenders, but welcomed the measures taken to promote and protect women's rights.

53. France made recommendations.
54. Gabon welcomed the reforms made to promote women's rights and their empowerment, and the steps taken to address domestic violence.
55. Georgia recognized the steps taken to promote the empowerment of women and the initiatives to combat trafficking in persons, but was concerned about the case of Jamal Khashoggi and the use of the death penalty.
56. Germany appreciated the progress made in the promotion of women's rights and the reform of the guardianship system. It was deeply concerned about the fate of Jamal Khashoggi and called for a complete and detailed response.
57. Ghana welcomed the adoption of legislation on human rights, including the Child Protection Act, the Psychological Health Care Act, the Protection against Abuse Act and Royal Decree No. 46 to amend several articles of the Labour Law.
58. Greece encouraged Saudi Arabia to take substantial measures to promote women's rights. It noted that Saudi Arabia had accepted a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders and taken measures to prevent trafficking in persons.
59. Haiti noted the ambitions expressed in Saudi Vision 2030 and encouraged Saudi Arabia to continue its efforts to achieve full gender equality.
60. Honduras recognized the legislative and institutional measures taken to implement the recommendations from the previous review cycle, particularly the decision to consider acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It welcomed the adoption of the National Plan to Combat Crimes of Trafficking in Persons and encouraged Saudi Arabia to further promote the right to development.
61. Hungary welcomed the measures taken to improve conditions for women and encouraged Saudi Arabia to ensure that all human rights violations were investigated in a transparent and impartial manner.
62. Iceland made recommendations.
63. India noted the establishment of various institutional human rights frameworks and the adoption of measures to achieve sustainable development, including national strategies on water, food security and the environment. It welcomed reforms made in the area of women's rights.
64. Indonesia appreciated the implementation of the new Traffic Act and its effect on women's rights. It welcomed the adoption of the Protection against Abuse Act and its implementing regulations.
65. The Islamic Republic of Iran was deeply concerned about the gross human rights violations committed by Saudi Arabia in and outside the country.
66. Iraq welcomed the adoption of Saudi Vision 2030 and the National Plan to Combat Crimes of Trafficking in Persons, and the steps taken to address cases of domestic violence.
67. Ireland was concerned about the restrictions imposed on various freedoms, the imprisonment of human rights defenders and the application of the death penalty. It was concerned about the killing of Jamal Khashoggi and called for full accountability.
68. Italy noted the progress made since the second review cycle in the promotion of children's rights, particularly the adoption of the Child Protection Act.
69. Japan appreciated the support provided to persons with disabilities. It was concerned about the killing of the journalist and called for a credible and transparent investigation.
70. Jordan welcomed the efforts made by Saudi Arabia, particularly its adoption of a national human rights strategy, developed in partnership with civil society.
71. Kuwait welcomed the efforts made to strengthen the protection of human rights, particularly women's rights, through the adoption of Saudi Vision 2030 and the

establishment of the Justice Training Centre. It appreciated the preparation of the draft code of judicial rulings and urged Saudi Arabia to integrate the code into its criminal law.

72. Latvia noted that a high-level government committee was currently considering ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

73. Lebanon commended the efforts made by Saudi Arabia to fulfil its international human rights obligations and accede to further instruments. It noted the adoption of Saudi Vision 2030 and the strengthening of national capacities.

74. Libya commended Saudi Arabia on its efforts to implement recommendations from the previous review cycle, particularly its adoption of a number of acts on issues such as the rights of women and children, health, disability, security, the judiciary and employment.

75. Liechtenstein was appalled by the disappearance and killing of Jamal Khashoggi.

76. Malaysia welcomed the legislative and institutional framework that had been put in place, the establishment of the Family Affairs Council and the passing of the Protection against Abuse Act.

77. Pakistan commended the promulgation of human rights laws and policies and the efforts made to empower women and promote gender equality, which had increased the number of women in decision-making positions.

78. Mauritania welcomed the efforts made to reinforce the legislative framework, including adopting a number of acts to protect human rights. It appreciated the progress made in the promotion of the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.

79. Mexico recognized the adoption of acts to address issues relating to children, unemployment, mental health and violence.

80. Montenegro urged Saudi Arabia to eliminate violence and discrimination against women and to release and protect female human rights defenders. It also urged Saudi Arabia to cooperate with experts in the investigation of the death of Jamal Khashoggi.

81. Morocco commended the efforts made to combat corruption, terrorism and the spread of HIV/AIDS, and to promote the rights of women and children, improve education and strengthen gender equality.

82. Myanmar noted slight improvements, but remained concerned about the rights of women, girls and migrant workers, and about freedom to practise faith.

83. Nepal welcomed the implementation of Saudi Vision 2030. It appreciated the initiatives to promote and protect the well-being of women, children, elderly persons and persons with disabilities.

84. The Netherlands was concerned by the arrest and persecution of human rights defenders. It encouraged Saudi Arabia to reinforce the protection of women's rights within society.

85. New Zealand was concerned about restrictions on freedom of expression. It encouraged Saudi Arabia to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to participate openly in the Turkish investigation into the death of Jamal Khashoggi.

86. Nigeria commended the implementation of the National Plan to Combat Crimes of Trafficking in Persons and the measures adopted to promote the rights of domestic workers.

87. Norway remained concerned about the deteriorating situation for human rights defenders and journalists and about the right to freedom of expression and assembly.

88. Oman commended Saudi Arabia for its positive engagement with the human rights system and for its adoption of laws aimed at improving economic and social conditions.

89. Maldives commended the efforts made to protect the rights of the child and the recent steps taken to promote the empowerment of women.

90. Peru noted the progress made in protecting the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and migrants. It was concerned by the killing of Jamal Khashoggi.

91. The Philippines noted the efforts made to protect the rights of migrant workers and to promote a culture of human rights in partnership with OHCHR.
92. Poland noted the progress achieved in various areas, including women's rights, labour legislation and the social and economic human rights institutional framework.
93. Portugal welcomed the efforts made to protect the rights of children and women, particularly the ratification of the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) of the International Labour Organization.
94. Qatar denounced the unilateral coercive measures imposed on it by Saudi Arabia, and expressed concern regarding cases of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance involving Qatari citizens.
95. The Republic of Korea noted the implementation of Saudi Vision 2030 and the efforts made to eliminate sexual harassment and protect the rights of persons with disabilities.
96. Romania noted the efforts made to improve the situation of women and to protect the rights of workers through the amendment of the Labour Law in 2015.
97. The Russian Federation noted the efforts made to ensure the participation of women in the social and political sphere. It expressed concern about the situation of prisoners and detained persons.
98. Senegal welcomed the adoption of Saudi Vision 2030 and the national strategy on human rights.
99. Serbia commended the adoption of Saudi Vision 2030 and the establishment of the Human Rights Commission and the National Society for Human Rights.
100. Singapore noted the efforts made to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, ensure quality education and achieve Saudi Vision 2030.
101. Slovenia welcomed the steps taken to promote gender equality, but remained concerned that the male guardianship system was still in place. It was concerned about the increase in the use of the death penalty and shocked by the killing of Jamal Khashoggi.
102. Spain thanked Saudi Arabia for its participation in the universal periodic review.
103. The State of Palestine noted the efforts made to protect human rights through accession to human rights instruments, through development and through combating human trafficking. It welcomed the adoption of Saudi Vision 2030.
104. The Sudan commended the adoption of Saudi Vision 2030, and noted the efforts made to ensure economic prosperity, protect women and children and strengthen civil society.
105. Sweden remained concerned about several human rights issues, including the case of Jamal Khashoggi. It noted that some progress had been made to improve the situation of women.
106. Switzerland commended the efforts made to promote the rights of women, but noted that discrimination against women still occurred. It was concerned that persons were persecuted for exercising their right to freedom of expression.
107. Thailand noted the efforts made to promote gender equality and to protect the rights of children, persons with disabilities, older persons and migrant workers.
108. Tunisia welcomed the adoption of laws and decrees, the establishment of a national human rights institution and the efforts made to protect children, prevent harassment and combat trafficking in persons.
109. Ukraine commended the efforts made to combat trafficking in persons, ensure quality education and freedom of religion, and guarantee the rights of migrant workers. It welcomed the commitment made by Saudi Arabia to investigate the case of Jamal Khashoggi.

110. The United Arab Emirates noted several institutional improvements, including the establishment of an office to receive human rights complaints, a training centre and units to address corruption and cybercrime.

111. The United Kingdom was concerned about the deteriorating human rights situation. Progress on women's rights had been overshadowed by constriction of the political space and the murder of Jamal Khashoggi, which was of particular concern.

112. The United States condemned the premeditated killing of Jamal Khashoggi and emphasized the importance of holding those responsible to account.

113. Uruguay noted the progress made in protecting the rights of women. It expressed concern at the reported increase in the use of the death penalty.

114. Afghanistan welcomed the progress made by Saudi Arabia in developing its legal framework and policies for better protecting and promoting human rights. It regretted that Saudi Arabia had not implemented recommendations made during the previous review cycle.

115. The delegation explained that the Juveniles Act contained the statutory measures necessary for dealing with juvenile offenders. Article 15 of the Act stipulated that if a crime committed by a juvenile was punishable by death, the sentence would be reduced to a maximum of 10 years of imprisonment in the appropriate centre.

116. The delegation explained that the laws of Saudi Arabia guaranteed freedom of opinion and expression to everyone without discrimination. Just as human rights were integrated and interconnected, so the national laws guaranteed that other rights were protected, too. The principle of statutory limitations on freedom of expression had been adopted, in line with the relevant international standards, to ensure that the application of that right did not have an adverse impact. The delegation pointed out the national laws that protected freedom of expression and opinion. The King Abdulaziz Centre for National Dialogue played an important role in the promotion of freedom of opinion and expression. National legislation stipulated that all State bodies must provide redress, without discrimination, to any person whose rights guaranteed by the laws of Saudi Arabia had been violated.

117. Under the provisions of the Labour Law, the dignity of workers and the rights and duties of both parties in an employment contract were preserved. There was no sponsorship (*kafala*) system in place for migrant workers.

118. The delegation highlighted the pioneering role played by Saudi Arabia in providing relief and humanitarian aid to Yemen and to distressed and needy persons all over the world. The King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre was dedicated to international humanitarian aid and relief and had provided a large amount of humanitarian aid to Yemen.

119. The delegation explained that accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was still under consideration, with the assurance that there was no legislative vacuum that could either obstruct or delay the implementation of human rights.

120. With regard to the freedom of religious practice and religious tolerance, the values of tolerance, coexistence, moderation and righteousness prevailed in Saudi society. The King Abdulaziz Centre for National Dialogue had conducted several activities to promote those values.

121. In conclusion, the delegation welcomed delegates' commendation of the progress achieved by Saudi Arabia in the field of human rights, particularly with regard to its implementation of the recommendations made during the second review cycle. The delegation expressed its gratitude for the objective remarks and recommendations that had been presented and confirmed that they would be taken into consideration. It emphasized that the Kingdom was moving forward towards achieving the highest levels of human rights protection.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

122. The following recommendations will be examined by Saudi Arabia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fortieth session of the Human Rights Council.

122.1 Continue to accede to additional international treaties on human rights (State of Palestine);

122.2 Give continuity to the work of the high-level government commission in order to evaluate the possibility of acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, with the objective of ensuring the commitments to the full respect for human rights (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

122.3 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mexico) (France) (Morocco) (Latvia) (Estonia) (Portugal); Accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Costa Rica) (Ukraine) (Romania); Become a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (New Zealand);

122.4 Consider acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Côte d'Ivoire) (Afghanistan); Continue considering accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Tunisia);

122.5 Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Mexico) (France) (Morocco) (Portugal); Accede to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Costa Rica) (Ukraine); Become a party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (New Zealand);

122.6 Consider accession to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Afghanistan); Continue considering accession to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Tunisia);

122.7 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mexico);

122.8 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Mexico);

122.9 Set a clear time frame for the ratification without reservation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and review all reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Czechia);

122.10 Consider accession to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Afghanistan);

122.11 Accelerate the process of ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Burundi);

122.12 Ratify and ensure implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);

- 122.13 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Estonia);**
- 122.14 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and allow for the full applicability of articles 20 and 21 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Austria);**
- 122.15 **Continue efforts towards accession to the relevant international instruments of civil, political and cultural rights (Iraq);**
- 122.16 **Accede to international human rights treaties such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Myanmar);**
- 122.17 **Continue implementing the recommendations accepted in the universal periodic reviews of 2009 and 2013, and in particular, ratify the two International Covenants on Human Rights (Spain);**
- 122.18 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and take immediate measures, in the interim, to eradicate the death penalty, especially prohibiting the execution of minors or adults who committed crimes when they were minors (Uruguay);**
- 122.19 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Croatia);**
- 122.20 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**
- 122.21 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);**
- 122.22 **Define and criminalize torture in line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and ratify its Optional Protocol (Hungary);**
- 122.23 **Ratify the human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, in particular the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Honduras);**
- 122.24 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana);**
- 122.25 **Show leadership in the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf by ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Haiti);**
- 122.26 **Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);**
- 122.27 **Consider accelerating its processes towards accession to and ratification of more core human rights conventions, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);**
- 122.28 **Ratify, as early as possible, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);**
- 122.29 **Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, the Convention relating to the Status of**

Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Honduras);

122.30 As previously recommended, consider ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);

122.31 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court as well as the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute (Liechtenstein);

122.32 Withdraw the reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and take actions to modify discriminatory attitudes towards women, such as the male guardianship system (Czechia);

122.33 Repeal its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and eliminate domestic provisions regulating legal capacity, divorce, guardianship systems and inheritance that currently discriminate against women, and advance women's and girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights (Estonia);

122.34 Withdraw its reservation to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which gives precedence to sharia law (Liechtenstein);

122.35 Consider further amendments to its legal frameworks in compliance with international human rights standards (Afghanistan);

122.36 Implement the recommendations presented by human rights treaty bodies (Bahrain);

122.37 Continue engaging with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and implementing all its recommendations on remaining issues, especially the withdrawal of the general reservation to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Finland);

122.38 Intensify cooperation with special procedure mandate holders (Georgia);

122.39 Cooperate fully with human rights mechanisms, including by issuing a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Germany);

122.40 Set a date for a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (Greece);

122.41 As previously recommended, consider strengthening cooperation with the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council by responding positively to pending visit requests, and consider the extension of a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Latvia);

122.42 Strengthen international and regional cooperation in the area of human rights (Sudan);

122.43 Immediately lift the unilateral coercive measures imposed on Qatar (Qatar);

122.44 Continue to work on amending and developing domestic laws in line with international human rights standards (Lebanon);

122.45 Create high quality institutions to ensure the measuring of progress made in the area of human rights (Sudan);

122.46 Intensify efforts to develop a human rights education system and to strengthen the culture of human rights (Uzbekistan);

- 122.47 Continue the implementation of national plans and policies that are designed to promote and protect human rights in the country (Brunei Darussalam);
- 122.48 Adopt a national strategy for equality between women and men and women's empowerment, as well as a corresponding plan of action (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 122.49 Guarantee due process and ensure that the law enforcement system is not abused to harass individuals (Czechia);
- 122.50 Broaden the establishment of mechanisms for receiving and monitoring complaints related to domestic violence, protect victims and provide them with justice and rehabilitation as well as all forms of assistance, including legal assistance (Djibouti);
- 122.51 Guarantee the compatibility of the national human rights strategy with international standards, especially those core human rights treaties to which Saudi Arabia is a party (Egypt);
- 122.52 Intensify training programmes related to the human rights treaties which Saudi Arabia has joined (Kuwait);
- 122.53 Continue cooperation with OHCHR on mainstreaming human rights education and training (Philippines);
- 122.54 Continue measures to strengthen the capacity of national human rights protection mechanisms (Uzbekistan);
- 122.55 Establish a national human rights plan with the support of the international community (Costa Rica);
- 122.56 Increase the independence of and allocate more resources to its Human Rights Commission in order to bring it into line with the Paris Principles (Republic of Korea);
- 122.57 Expedite efforts for the proposed formulation of its national human rights strategy to protect and promote human rights (Pakistan);
- 122.58 Expand programmes and educational curricula on human rights principles (Iraq);
- 122.59 Continue to strengthen efforts to promote human rights education in the country (Maldives);
- 122.60 Develop statistical indicators to enable the measuring of progress in the field of promotion and protection of human rights, and identify challenges and gaps in the legislative and judicial system to ensure that the national human rights strategies comply with international standards (Egypt);
- 122.61 Implement the memorandum of understanding on technical cooperation concluded recently between Saudi Arabia and the International Organization for Migration to strengthen cooperation in combating and preventing human trafficking (Bangladesh);
- 122.62 Consider developing legislation countering hate speech and all forms of discrimination (Lebanon);
- 122.63 Continue efforts to promote gender equality (Morocco);
- 122.64 Work towards eliminating all forms of gender-based discrimination (Liechtenstein);
- 122.65 Ensure women's equality with men before the law and the enjoyment of all human rights, including the rights to freedom of movement, education, employment, marriage, and protection from violence in the home and family (Iceland);

- 122.66 Ensure women's equality with men before the law in the enjoyment of all human rights, including the rights of freedom of movement, education, employment, marriage and redress for violations (Belgium);
- 122.67 Consider including measures aimed at ensuring increased efficiency and accountability of public services in its national development strategy (Azerbaijan);
- 122.68 Ensure humanitarian assistance reaches Yemenites in need (Australia);
- 122.69 Work with other implicated parties to facilitate a permanent and peaceful end to the conflict in Yemen (Canada);
- 122.70 Continue the appreciated humanitarian efforts of the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (Yemen);
- 122.71 Ensure full and total consideration of international humanitarian law (France);
- 122.72 Strengthen its compliance with international humanitarian law in its actions taken outside of its territory (Peru);
- 122.73 Take all possible additional measures to protect civilians in Yemen and ensure unimpeded humanitarian and commercial access to Yemen (Germany);
- 122.74 Take all necessary measures to reach a peaceful political solution to the conflict in Yemen, in collaboration with all the parties concerned and with the support of the United Nations (Haiti);
- 122.75 Immediately halt the conflict in Yemen and implement the recommendations made by the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts on Yemen (Iceland);
- 122.76 Respect the right to self-determination of Yemeni people and make all efforts to arrive at a peaceful solution to the conflict (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 122.77 Stop committing war crimes and end the serious violation of international humanitarian and human rights law, including all attacks against civilians and civilian targets; and also provide remedies and effective reparation to all victims and their families in Yemen (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 122.78 End immediately the blockade of Yemen and respect international humanitarian law, and allow and facilitate rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief for civilians in need, especially innocent children (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 122.79 Fully cooperate with the United Nations human rights mechanisms to investigate allegations of violations of international humanitarian and human rights law in Yemen (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 122.80 Protect civilians, particularly children, in all military operations in Yemen, take precautionary measures and prevent indiscriminate use of force (Liechtenstein);
- 122.81 Create legal mechanisms which would allow full, impartial and independent inquiries into human rights violations committed by the coalition forces while conducting operations in Yemen, accompanied by implementation of an on-the-ground, real time mechanism to help avoid civilian victims (Poland);
- 122.82 Continue implementation of Saudi Vision 2030 to promote sustainable economic and social development so as to lay a solid foundation for the people to enjoy all human rights (China);

- 122.83 Continue working to improve the living standards of the population with the implementation of Saudi Vision 2030 (Cuba);
- 122.84 Pursue efforts to promote the right to development, including the effective implementation of Saudi Vision 2030, and adopt a human rights approach when enforcing this vision (Jordan);
- 122.85 Continue to make progress in the implementation of Saudi Vision 2030 (Oman);
- 122.86 Complement the ambitious agenda for sustainable development and social reforms (Poland);
- 122.87 Remove provisions in the 2017 counter-terrorism law that call for incommunicado detention (Canada);
- 122.88 Reform the laws on counter-terrorism, anti-cybercrime and associations, as well as the law on press and publications, to guarantee the right to freedom of speech and expression and freedom of peaceful association, to fully reflect commitments under international human rights law (Finland);
- 122.89 Put an end immediately to financing terrorist groups such as the Mojahedin-e-Khalq Organization, Al-Ahwaz and Jaish-ul-Adl in our region and stop the expansion of takfiri ideology (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 122.90 Ensure that the country's counter-terrorism legislation complies with international human rights norms, including by revising the broad definition of terrorism and no longer making it applicable to non-violent expressions (Norway);
- 122.91 Amend the legal definition of terrorism to ensure that it does not lead to the prosecution of women's rights defenders, non-violent human rights activists, political dissenters and other persons merely for exercising their human rights (Austria);
- 122.92 Ensure that the treatment of persons suspected of acts of terrorism strictly complies with international human rights law and abolish the public prosecutor's discretion to forbid detainees' access to a lawyer (Austria);
- 122.93 Narrowly define "terrorist", "terrorism", and "public order" in the counter-terrorism and cybercrime laws so as not to criminalize expression, association or peaceful assembly (United States of America);
- 122.94 Abolish the death penalty and until then place an interim moratorium on imposing and enforcing the death penalty while also introducing a legally binding age of minority (Australia);
- 122.95 Adopt an official moratorium on the death penalty and revise provisions that call for its mandatory imposition or its application for crimes not involving intentional killing (Brazil);
- 122.96 Adopt a moratorium on the application of the death penalty, in particular for those who were minors at the time of committing the crime (Chile);
- 122.97 Start a review of criminal legislation in order to reduce the crimes for which the death penalty can be applied (Chile);
- 122.98 Urgently adopt a moratorium on the application of the death penalty (Costa Rica);
- 122.99 Reduce the number of offences punishable by death, commencing with non-violent drug smuggling, and abolish the death penalty for minors (Cyprus);
- 122.100 Outlaw the death penalty for crimes committed by persons under the age of 18 and for non-serious crimes, such as adultery or protest-related crimes (Czechia);

- 122.101 Declare a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition and expressly prohibit the condemnation of minors to the death penalty in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, that Saudi Arabia has ratified (France);
- 122.102 Consider the establishment of a moratorium on the death penalty (Georgia); Consider introducing a moratorium on the death penalty (Italy);
- 122.103 Announce a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition (Ireland); Establish a full moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Mexico); Impose a moratorium on the use of capital punishment with a view to abolishing it (Sweden); Establish a moratorium on executions as a step towards abolishing the death penalty (Norway); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty (Iceland);
- 122.104 Immediately declare a moratorium on the death penalty (Slovenia);
- 122.105 Adopt a moratorium on executions of persons condemned to the death penalty as a step prior to the abolition of the death penalty, as recommended previously (Spain);
- 122.106 Establish a moratorium on executions of death penalties with a view to its complete abolishment and commute all existing death sentences (Liechtenstein);
- 122.107 Forgo the application of the death penalty or at least restrict it to the most serious crimes (Germany);
- 122.108 Take the necessary measures to remove the death penalty from its national legislation and establish an official moratorium on all executions (Argentina);
- 122.109 Abolish the death penalty and amend laws imposing a mandatory death sentence (Montenegro);
- 122.110 Ensure that capital punishment is not imposed; ensure strict compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child prohibiting the death penalty for offences committed below the age of 18, and review the cases of prisoners currently under a death sentence with the aim of commuting their sentences (Austria);
- 122.111 Place an absolute ban on death sentences against persons below the age of 18 at the time when the offence was committed (New Zealand);
- 122.112 Amend the Juveniles Act in order to prohibit the death penalty for all persons under 18 at the time of committing the offence, in line with article 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Belgium);
- 122.113 Prohibit the application of the death penalty to minors (Argentina);
- 122.114 Abolish the death penalty and adopt an immediate de facto moratorium, especially for individuals under 18 years of age (Portugal);
- 122.115 Abolish the death penalty and corporal punishment (Switzerland);
- 122.116 Adopt further steps to prevent torture, cruel and degrading treatment in prisons and detention centres (Belarus);
- 122.117 Implement legal reforms to ensure proper legal process and to prevent secret and indefinite detention (Australia);
- 122.118 Abolish all forms of corporal punishment for all persons, including children and detainees, in all settings (Estonia);
- 122.119 Repeal laws that allow stoning, amputation, and flogging of children (Montenegro);
- 122.120 Continue efforts to prevent harassment-related crimes (Malaysia);

122.121 Continue with the good practice of establishing the website on the online network called “nafitha tawasul” (window of communication), that provides public information on persons detained in connection with security procedures; and promote this initiative during the exchange of best governmental practices in the field of human rights (Jordan);

122.122 Consider the possibility of providing support through contributions to the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Belarus);

122.123 Redouble its efforts to eradicate human trafficking (Burundi);

122.124 Continue the efforts made to combat trafficking in human beings, particularly the exploitation of children and women, by fully implementing the National Plan to Combat Crimes of Trafficking in Persons (2017–2020) (Djibouti);

122.125 Accelerate the efforts to implement the National Plan to Combat Crimes of Trafficking in Persons (2017–2020) (Georgia);

122.126 Do not relent in efforts to combat human trafficking (Nigeria);

122.127 Continue its activities to combat human trafficking (Azerbaijan);

122.128 Continue to implement national strategies and plans aimed at ensuring accountability for those engaged in trafficking in persons, assist the victims and develop and enhance the national capabilities (State of Palestine);

122.129 Criminalize all forms of violence against women and implement effective programmes for the protection of victims of these crimes (Spain);

122.130 While appreciating that Saudi Arabia deploys all its capabilities and capacities to serve the Two Holy Mosques and millions of pilgrims from all over the world, continue its efforts to ensure their protection and well-being (Pakistan);

122.131 Release anyone imprisoned solely for exercising their rights to freedom of expression and association and to peaceful assembly, including human rights defenders and journalists (Belgium);

122.132 Ensure no one remains jailed for peaceful assembly, association or expression, and allow them to travel freely domestically and internationally once released (United States of America);

122.133 Provide legal assistance to the victims of human rights violations, especially to the most vulnerable among them, such as women, children, domestic servants and persons with disabilities (Pakistan);

122.134 Continue to allow non-Muslim residents the free expression of their religious practices while respecting the religious and cultural specificity of Saudi Arabia (Comoros);

122.135 Promote the positive practices of rehabilitating those affected by extremist ideology (Oman);

122.136 Ensure that all Qatari citizens have the right to practise religious rites of hajj and umrah without any discrimination on the ground of their nationality and remove all barriers placed in their way by the Saudi authorities (Qatar);

122.137 Amend or adopt legislation to ensure freedom of the press, opinion and expression (Denmark);

122.138 Take steps to guarantee the exercise of the rights to freedom of expression and opinion without fear of reprisal, giving due consideration to women and girls (Brazil);

- 122.139 **Protect the freedom of expression of all human rights defenders and foster an environment which is conducive to open debate, tolerant of dissenting voices, and protects individuals against retribution (Canada);**
- 122.140 **Take meaningful steps to ensure that human rights defenders, journalists and representatives of non-governmental organizations are able to freely and fully exercise their rights to freedom of expression, opinion and association, including online, without threats or harassment (Estonia);**
- 122.141 **Immediately release all human rights defenders, in particular women (Germany);**
- 122.142 **Eliminate all legal and practical obstacles to the freedom of expression and conscience of human rights defenders, thereby reconsidering the charges against prisoners who were convicted for their commitment to promoting and protecting women's rights (Netherlands);**
- 122.143 **Ensure a safe and enabling environment for all human rights defenders, in particular for women human rights defenders and journalists (Norway);**
- 122.144 **Continue to support civil society institutions and strengthen their independence, which guarantees their ability to contribute in promoting and protecting human rights (Sudan);**
- 122.145 **Take urgent action to improve the protection of human rights defenders (Sweden);**
- 122.146 **Make additional efforts to promote freedom of opinion and expression (Comoros);**
- 122.147 **Guarantee the exercise of freedom of expression and association and release detained human rights defenders (Costa Rica);**
- 122.148 **Revise all legislation that restricts the right to freedom of association and peaceful assembly as well as freedom of expression, and ensure these laws are in line with international standards (Czechia);**
- 122.149 **Amend the applicable legislation on freedom of expression and opinion, freedom of association and peaceful assembly, especially the law on combating cybercrime and anti-terrorism laws, in line with international standards in this respect, and guarantee freedom of religion, conscience and belief (France);**
- 122.150 **Guarantee the safety of journalists and human rights defenders and put an immediate end to the arbitrary imprisonment and arrests they face (France);**
- 122.151 **Bring national legislation into line with international human rights standards with regard to freedom of expression and freedom of the press, and protect journalists and human rights defenders from intimidation, threats and arbitrary arrest (Germany);**
- 122.152 **Enhance measures to protect and promote freedom of opinion and expression (Nepal);**
- 122.153 **Continue to promote freedom of opinion and expression, including the rights of human rights defenders and non-governmental organizations (Ghana);**
- 122.154 **Bring its law into line with international standards under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights for the exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association (Ireland);**
- 122.155 **Guarantee freedom of opinion and expression and safeguard the activity of human rights defenders and journalists, also by creating an**

environment in which they all can freely operate according to international standards (Italy);

122.156 Further actions to promote freedom of expression, including for journalists (Japan);

122.157 Establish and ensure full respect for the freedom of the press, thereby refraining from persecuting journalists and all those who voice peaceful criticism, in memory of the late Jamal Khashoggi (Netherlands);

122.158 Continue the steps aimed at eliminating the restrictions on freedom of expression (Romania);

122.159 Take measures to guarantee the peaceful exercise of freedom of expression and the right to peaceful assembly and to protect human rights defenders so that they can exercise their work without any intimidation (Spain);

122.160 Take urgent action towards media freedom in the country, including by reviewing the 2007 anti-cybercrime law (Sweden);

122.161 Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association for everyone, guarantee the safety of journalists and review the judgments of those convicted for freely expressing their opinion, including human rights defenders (Switzerland);

122.162 Adopt all necessary measures to guarantee the free exercise of freedom of expression and press in the country, as well as to protect journalists from any act of intimidation or reprisal (Uruguay);

122.163 Immediately end the ban and criminalization of protests and unconditionally release anyone imprisoned solely for exercising their rights to freedom of association and peaceful assembly, including women human rights defenders (Iceland);

122.164 Take further measures to fully guarantee freedom of assembly, expression and belief (Portugal);

122.165 Amend the Law on Associations and Foundations to bring it into full conformity with international law and standards (Belgium);

122.166 Fully cooperate with investigations related to the killing of Jamal Khashoggi, implement legislation that holds to account government officials who breach the law, and take further measures to guarantee freedom of opinion and expression (Australia);

122.167 Conduct a thorough, credible, transparent and prompt investigation into the death of Jamal Khashoggi (Canada);

122.168 Collaborate with the Human Rights Council to establish a hybrid mechanism for an impartial and independent investigation into the death of journalist Jamal Khashoggi, with the participation of international experts (Costa Rica);

122.169 Clarify the circumstances of the killing of Mr. Khashoggi and ensure full accountability of all those responsible for committing such a heinous crime (Croatia);

122.170 Ensure the full and impartial investigation of incidents and violence against human rights defenders, in particular journalists, including the death of Jamal Khashoggi, and bring perpetrators to justice (Estonia);

122.171 Intensify training and awareness-raising programmes for judges on the principles and values of human rights (Algeria);

122.172 Take measures to guarantee the right to freedom of expression, ensure that journalists and writers can work freely and without fear of retribution, intimidation and harassment, and that full, credible, transparent

and prompt investigations of all violations of the rights of journalists take place (Greece);

122.173 Invite a team of international experts to participate in the investigation of the murder of journalist Jamal Khashoggi, as requested by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and provide full support to this team, including full access to evidence and witnesses (Iceland);

122.174 Take the necessary measures to guarantee freedom of expression for human rights defenders and journalists, in particular by investigating threats and reprisals against them (Argentina);

122.175 Increase the transparency and openness of legal proceedings and investigations, ensure perpetrators of crimes are prosecuted, also with reference to the case of Jamal Khashoggi, for which we do expect a fair, steady and effective investigation to be conducted in order for clear responsibilities to be ascertained (Italy);

122.176 Disclose all information available on the disappearance and killing of Saudi journalist, Jamal Khashoggi, and cooperate with and lead a credible and impartial investigation bringing those responsible to justice (Liechtenstein);

122.177 Investigate all instances of torture and extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, including such acts committed extraterritorially, and bring all perpetrators to account, in accordance with international human rights law (New Zealand);

122.178 Ensure credible, transparent, impartial, independent and effective investigation into the killing of Jamal Khashoggi (Austria);

122.179 Carry out a comprehensive and impartial investigation into the killing of Jamal Khashoggi and ensure that those responsible for his killing are held to account (Peru);

122.180 Ensure the necessary independence of the judiciary, which is an indispensable requirement to guarantee the rule of law (Peru);

122.181 Implement genuine, independent, legally based judicial mechanisms which would allow for full inquiry into the case of the killing of Mr. Khashoggi, and create robust general mechanisms for holding those responsible for extrajudicial killings accountable and for protecting the right to expression (Poland);

122.182 Put an end to arbitrary detention, ensure the safety of detainees, reveal their whereabouts and inform them of the charges against them, in addition to ensuring their right to access to justice and fair trial, and the immediate release of all detainees without legal justification (Qatar);

122.183 Make every effort aimed at a full, impartial and transparent investigation of the Jamal Khashoggi case (Romania);

122.184 Provide legal assistance to victims of violations of human rights, particularly the most vulnerable among them, such as women, children, domestic workers and persons with reduced mobility (Senegal);

122.185 Establish a reliable complaint mechanism for detained persons and include in the national legislation clear provisions for the compensation of victims of torture within detention units (Serbia);

122.186 Conduct a full, credible, transparent and independent investigation into the alleged killing of journalist Jamal Khashoggi (Slovenia);

122.187 Ensure that the investigation of the assassination of Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi carried out by Saudi Arabia in cooperation with the Turkish authorities is comprehensive and transparent, and concluded promptly so that those responsible for these very serious events are brought to justice (Spain);

- 122.188 Promote further the principle of public trials, the right to access to a lawyer and other guarantees provided for in the Code of Criminal Procedure (United Arab Emirates);
- 122.189 Ensure comprehensive and transparent investigations into the murder of Jamal Khashoggi; that those responsible are held to account; and that measures are put in place to prevent any possibility of recurrence, as pledged by the Minister for Foreign Affairs (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 122.190 Restrict the use of the Special Criminal Court to cases that fall within internationally accepted definitions of terrorism and permit journalists and accredited diplomats to monitor trials (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 122.191 Allow diplomats to attend trials and court sessions as was done in 2013 (United States of America);
- 122.192 Share with others the unique and pioneering experience in managing pilgrims and visitors and providing them with health care and other services (Bangladesh);
- 122.193 Continue consolidating its excellent social programmes aimed at the increased welfare of its people (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 122.194 Pursue the food security strategy and its implementation plan in order to guarantee access to safe food (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 122.195 Adopt comprehensive legislation that prohibits forced labour and strictly enforces penalties for such cases (Botswana);
- 122.196 Consider adopting further measures to promote and protect the rights of domestic workers (Nigeria);
- 122.197 Continue efforts to strengthen maternal and child health services, including through the good practices on child and maternal health, which monitor maternal and child health from pregnancy to childbirth (Oman);
- 122.198 Continue its unwavering commitment to enhance the education system for all (Brunei Darussalam);
- 122.199 Continue efforts to strengthen the quality of education and combat early dropouts (Tunisia);
- 122.200 Continue measures for promoting the rights of women and their empowerment (India);
- 122.201 Adopt further measures to ensure gender equality and expand the rights and opportunities for women (Belarus);
- 122.202 Implement further reforms to improve women's social and economic empowerment, including dismantling the system of male guardianship in law and practice (Australia);
- 122.203 Build upon efforts towards greater gender equality, including by removing barriers under the guardianship system (Canada);
- 122.204 Move forward with legal reforms aimed at achieving gender equality between men and women, by repealing the system of guardianship and curatorship imposed on women so that they can act autonomously in all areas (Chile);
- 122.205 Eliminate the system of guardianship for women and continue moving towards consolidating the full exercise and enjoyment of their rights, as previously recommended (Costa Rica);
- 122.206 Strengthen its efforts to abolish the male guardianship system (Republic of Korea); Abolish the system of guardianship of women (Denmark);

Abolish the male guardianship system (Iceland); Abolish male guardianship (Sweden);

122.207 Continue reforms aimed at reducing the gap between the rights of women and men, including with regard to citizenship; abolish in particular the male guardianship system (France);

122.208 Continue to reform the male guardianship system to reduce the areas in which men and women are legally treated differently (Germany);

122.209 Proceed with the necessary legal reforms aiming to abolish the male guardianship system (Greece);

122.210 In spite of measures taken to limit its scope in follow-up to the recommendations in paragraphs 138.100, 138.101, 138.102, 138.103, 138.106, 138.107, 138.108 and 138.111 of the report of the Working Group from the second cycle (A/HRC/25/7), abolish the male guardianship system (*mehram*) as soon as possible (Haiti);

122.211 Abolish the guardianship system and provide legal equality for women in Saudi legislation (Slovenia);

122.212 Abolish completely the guardianship system for women as well as all laws discriminating against women and girls, as previously recommended (Switzerland);

122.213 Abolish male guardianship over women and adopt measures to increase the effective participation of women in all areas (Spain);

122.214 Continue to introduce steps to achieve gender equality, in particular the abolishment of the system of male guardianship (New Zealand);

122.215 Adopt measures to eliminate all remaining forms of discrimination against women, including abolishing the guardianship system (Norway);

122.216 Make substantive progress in the field of women's rights, including by a complete review of the guardianship system (Austria);

122.217 Intensify efforts to prevent and combat all forms of violence and discrimination against women and further promote and protect women's rights, in particular by repealing the legal guardianship system and by combating child, early and enforced marriages (Italy);

122.218 Review the male guardianship system and reject amendments to laws when those amendments discriminate against women and girls, and enact new laws and enforce existing laws to protect women and girls against violence, including when that violence is committed by their partners or members of the family (Mexico);

122.219 Step up efforts to eradicate discrimination against women in the legal sphere and put an end to the practices and stereotypes that discriminate against women, such as the male guardianship system, as recommended previously (Uruguay);

122.220 Amend domestic legislation in order to prohibit the execution of minors (Hungary);

122.221 Enact legislation to limit the minimum age of marriage for boys and girls and promote a national strategy supporting gender equality through an expanding social protection network for women (Iraq);

122.222 Protect and guarantee children's rights, in particular by preventing their recruitment in armed conflicts and promoting their rehabilitation and reintegration in society (Italy);

122.223 Continue its efforts to eliminate discrimination against children, especially on the grounds of gender, religion and the legal nature of their parents' relationship, and ensure their rights to education (Peru);

- 122.224 **Adopt a national strategy for abandoned children and their inclusion into the education and health-care system (Serbia);**
- 122.225 **Continue efforts to strengthen legal protection for juveniles (Tunisia);**
- 122.226 **Repeal the legal provisions that provide for criminal responsibility of minors (Costa Rica);**
- 122.227 **Strengthen programmes that expand opportunities to increase women's income, especially in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 122.228 **Criminalize sexual violence against women and children, including migrants, and ensure all perpetrators are punished accordingly (Botswana);**
- 122.229 **Continue to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities through relevant national mechanisms (China);**
- 122.230 **Continue promoting the rights of persons with disabilities in all areas so that they participate in the country's development (Cuba);**
- 122.231 **Fast-track steps towards implementation of a programme on gender parity and improve the livelihood of people with disabilities and those vulnerable inherent in any society (Eritrea);**
- 122.232 **Continue the dynamic in favour of women's rights by ensuring more access to justice for women and girls who are victims of domestic violence (Gabon);**
- 122.233 **Continue measures to strengthen gender equality, promote the role of women in society and protect women from all forms of discrimination (Algeria);**
- 122.234 **Take further actions to promote social advancement of women (Japan);**
- 122.235 **Intensify efforts to protect women and children from violence and all forms of exploitation (Libya);**
- 122.236 **Ensure greater participation of women in the workforce (Libya);**
- 122.237 **Take further measures to increase the participation of women in the labour market and public life (Malaysia);**
- 122.238 **Ensure the protection of female alleged victims and that their voices have equal representation in the judicial system (Myanmar);**
- 122.239 **Encourage women's empowerment and their freedom of expression, and continue its efforts for girls' equal rights to education, including in social and cultural activities (Myanmar);**
- 122.240 **Take further measures to guarantee women's rights, namely through anti-discrimination legislation (Portugal);**
- 122.241 **Strengthen its collaboration with the private sector to create more employment opportunities for persons with disabilities (Singapore);**
- 122.242 **Implement inclusive policies to allow children with disabilities to receive adequate education and the support they require in schools (Singapore);**
- 122.243 **Further promote the empowerment of women and the protection of their rights through the full implementation of Saudi Vision 2030 based on the principle of equality between women and men, and further promote women's equal participation in all spheres of society (Thailand);**
- 122.244 **Intensify efforts to protect children and women from all forms of violence and exploitation (Bahrain);**
- 122.245 **Ensure further progress in advancing women's rights (Ukraine);**

122.246 Expand the positive practice of providing free legal advice to women by some civil society organizations through women's offices in courts that include legal advisers (United Arab Emirates);

122.247 Take measures to protect people of religious minorities and ensure their rights to practise their beliefs are being protected (Myanmar);

122.248 Continue measures for protection of rights for migrant workers (India);

122.249 Continue to take steps in ensuring that migrant workers and members of their families have effective access to justice and remedy, and to provide appropriate and timely consular notification to the sending States of any legal case (Indonesia);

122.250 Take further efforts in enhancing the protection of migrant women and girls (Indonesia);

122.251 Enforce strict measures to protect migrant workers against abuses by employers, and guarantee their fundamental civil, judicial, social and economic rights (Myanmar);

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

122.253 Continue efforts to enhance the protection and promotion of migrant workers' rights (Philippines);

122.254 Thoroughly review the sponsorship system for migrant workers (Republic of Korea);

122.255 Take measures to improve the protection of migrant workers (Senegal);

122.256 Take appropriate and concrete measures to protect the rights of migrant workers from discrimination and exploitation, guarantee fair and equal wages, and improve their working and living conditions (Thailand);

122.257 Strengthen legal protection for migrant workers by prosecuting employers who confiscate employees' passports and providing legal redress for trafficking victims (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

122.258 Allow children born to Saudi mothers and non-Saudi fathers to obtain Saudi citizenship, thus ensuring equal treatment of men and women under this law as well as compliance with the obligations of Saudi Arabia under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Cyprus).

123. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Saudi Arabia was headed by H.E. Dr. BANDAR AL AIBAN, President of the Human Rights Commission and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Dr. Saleh AL ALSHAIKH, Council of the Human Rights Commission;
- H.E. Ambassador Abdulaziz ALWASIL, Permanent Representative;
- Dr. Amal FATANI, Council of the Human Rights Commission;
- Mrs. Amal ALMOALIMI, Council of the Human Rights Commission;
- Mr. Zuhair ALZOUMAN, Council of the Human Rights Commission;
- Dr. Saied ASHSHOWWAF, Council of the Human Rights Commission;
- Dr. Samha ALGHAMDI, Council of the Human Rights Commission;
- Mr. Abdullarahman ALSHABRAQI, Council of the Human Rights Commission;
- Dr. Wafa ALSALEH, Council of the Human Rights Commission;
- Dr. Eqbal DARANDARI, Shura Council;
- Dr. Amal AL SHAMAN, Shura Council;
- Mr. Niga ALOTAIBI, Bureau of Experts of Ministers;
- Mr. Ahmed SHAYR, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Abdulaziz ALZAIID, Ministry of Justice;
- Dr. Sulaiman ALBATLI, Saudi Ministry of Islamic Affairs Dawah & Guidance;
- Mr. Mohammed ALMUTAIRI, Ministry of Interior;
- Dr. Mohammed KHORAYEF, Ministry of Interior;
- Mr. Mubarak AL-ZAHRANI Ministry of Defence;
- Mr. Abdullah ALQAHTANI Ministry of Defence;
- Mr. Abdulmohsen Bin KHOTAILA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Hasan ALAGLA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Saad AL SHAHRANI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Dr. Fahad ALMUTAIRI, First Secretary, Permanent Mission;
- Mr. Faisal AL MADHI, First Secretary, Permanent Mission;
- Mr. Abdullah BINKHAMIS, Third Secretary;
- Ms. Lina ALTURKI, Attaché, Permanent Mission;
- Dr. Samirah ALGHAMDI, Ministry of Health;
- Dr. Abdulrahman MIRZA, Ministry of Education;
- Dr. Deema ALATHEL, Ministry of Education;
- Mr. Mohammad AL-GHMDI, Ministry of Media;
- Dr. Hisham ALMDIMEGH, Ministry of Labour and Social Development;
- Dr. Ghadah AL-GHUNAIM, Ministry of Labour and Social Development;
- Dr. Husa ALGHADER, King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre;
- Mr. Saud bin LIBDAH, Public Prosecution;

- Dr. Arwa ALSHANGITI, General Authority of Statistics;
 - Mr. Mohammed ALMUADI, Saudi Human Rights Commission;
 - Mr. Naif ALOTAIBI, Saudi Human Rights Commission;
 - Ms. Nawal ALBAWARDI, Saudi Human Rights Commission;
 - Ms. Ghadah ALBRAHIM, Saudi Human Rights Commission;
 - Mr. Fahd ALSOFYANI, Saudi Human Rights Commission;
 - Mr. Faris ALMUTAIRI, Saudi Human Rights Commission.
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