



UNEDITED VERSION

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-third session
Geneva, 6-17 May 2019

Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Qatar

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

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

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Qatar:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/QAT/1);

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

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/QAT/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Bahrain, Belgium, Germany, Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on NMRIF's, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Qatar through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 24 May 2019]

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

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

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

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

- 6.2 Ratify the human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);
- 6.3 Reconsider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to follow up various progresses in its national legislations (Indonesia);
- 6.4 Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt);
- 6.5 Adhere to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (El Salvador);
- 6.6 Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines); (Kyrgyzstan);
- 6.7 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Portugal); (Chad);
- 6.8 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Portugal); Chile); (Senegal); (Denmark);
- 6.9 Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);
- 6.10 Accede to the remaining human rights instruments (Mozambique);
- 6.11 Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol (Togo);
- 6.12 Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Haiti);
- 6.13 Consider acceding to and ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Uruguay);
- 6.14 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine);
- 6.15 Ratify the International Labour Organisation Convention No. 189 (Belgium);
- 6.16 Adhere to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (El Salvador);
- 6.17 Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court including the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute and implement it into national law (Liechtenstein);
- 6.18 Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and transpose it into national legislation (Cyprus);
- 6.19 Bring the national legislation in conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Russian Federation);

- 6.20 Continue to work on harmonizing national legislation with international obligations and instruments that they are party to (Jordan);
- 6.21 Consider ratifying the optional protocols to ICCPR and ICESCR (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.22 Lift reservations on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and bring national legislation fully in line with both Covenants, especially in relation to the rights to freedom from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, freedom of association and freedom from discrimination (Germany);
- 6.23 Lift the reservations on the interpretation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on Discrimination Against Women (France);
- 6.24 Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, such as the right of a child to obtain Qatari nationality from a Qatari woman married to a foreign man, in line with SDGs 5 and 10 (Netherlands);
- 6.25 Withdraw reservations to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Austria);
- 6.26 Withdraw all reservations and declarations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and ratify the Optional Protocols to both Conventions (Czechia);
- 6.27 Establish an official moratorium on executions and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Liechtenstein);
- 6.28 Consider the withdrawal of the reservation to art.9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which ensures equal rights for women in transferring citizenship (Romania);
- 6.29 Ensure the full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women into domestic law, withdraw its reservations to articles 2, 9, 15, as well as 16, and furthermore ratify the Optional Protocol (Liechtenstein);
- 6.30 Continue efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings, including by implementing effectively the Law on Combating Trafficking in Persons and by providing protection for victims, including shelters and psychosocial assistance (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.31 Review its national legislation in order to fully comply with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Russian Federation);
- 6.32 Apply and interpret the national laws in conformity with provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Sierra Leone);

- 6.33 Strengthen national legislation in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 6.34 Consider ratifying the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 6.35 Consider ratifying the main international human rights instruments to which the country is not yet a party (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.36 Adopt the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Croatia);
- 6.37 Adopt the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Croatia);
- 6.38 Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.39 Review its existing national security and counter-terrorism laws in order to bring its legislation into conformity with the Convention against Torture and other international standards and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Czechia);
- 6.40 Take further steps for the harmonisation of legislation and policies with the international humanitarian law (Kyrgyzstan);
- 6.41 Continue reviewing and implementing its legislation that promotes human rights (Somalia);
- 6.42 Take measures to align national laws and policies to its international human rights obligations (Uganda);
- 6.43 Ensure full compliance of its legislation with the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Bangladesh);
- 6.44 Intensify its efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary national regulatory frameworks to address the cross-sectoral environmental challenges including climate change mitigation and adaptation (Fiji);
- 6.45 Continue to build institutional capacity, data and knowledge to integrate environment and climate considerations more fully into the national regulatory frameworks (Fiji);
- 6.46 Enable greater inclusion and participation of women, children, persons with disabilities and other marginalised communities in devising holistic strategies towards managing climate change and its impact on livelihoods (Fiji);
- 6.47 Takes steps and announced executive measures to eliminate all forms of communication with individuals, entities and terrorist or extremist organizations and stop providing any financial, funding and moral support to them (Egypt);
- 6.48 Continue its efforts to draft a National Human Rights Action Plan (Jordan);
- 6.49 Continue the constructive development role at the global level (Kuwait);

- 6.50 Swiftly develop and implement legislation to abolish the Kafalah-system and in the short term, include workers that are not covered by the Labor Law, thus guaranteeing the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association for all inhabitants of Qatar, in line with SDGs 8 and 10 (Netherlands);
- 6.51 Continue to develop policies and strategies aimed at strengthening the 2030 Vision of Qatar (Nicaragua);
- 6.52 Undertake an inclusive process with a wide range of civil society representatives when implementing the UPR recommendations (Norway);
- 6.53 Take the necessary measures to stop the financing of terrorist groups (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.54 Take the necessary measures not to give terrorist groups platforms to spread fanatical ideas that call for terrorism (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.55 Urge the international community to work with all parties with a view to terminating the current blockade that has consequently violated particularly the social rights of its people (Sierra Leone);
- 6.56 Bring counter-terrorism and national security legislation into line with international standards, particularly in relation to the definition of terrorism and the length of custody and pre-trial detention (Iceland);
- 6.57 Strengthen human rights perspective in fight against terrorism, guaranteeing the freedom of expression and the right to fair trial (Peru);
- 6.58 Take appropriate measures to comply with the resolutions of counter-terrorism, to prevent the financing of terrorism in other countries, and to ensure that national jurisdictions related to counter-terrorism and to national security are consistent with international standards, particularly regarding the definition of terrorism (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.59 Take necessary measures to establish the separation between the legislative and the executive powers, and to guarantee the independence of the judiciary (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.60 Continue efforts for the preparation of a national plan for human rights (Tunisia);
- 6.61 Continue efforts on the adoption of a national human rights action plan and its successful implementation (Turkmenistan);
- 6.62 Amend the Law 17 of 2010 regarding the establishment of the National Human Rights ~~Committee to ensure~~ that it is in compliance with the Paris Principles (United Arab Emirates);
- 6.63 Cease to instrumentalize the Human Rights ~~Committee in carrying activities~~ for political ends and ~~request the Committee to refrain from implementing~~ government programs in contradiction with the Paris Principles ~~in order~~ to ensure the independence of the ~~Committee~~ (United Arab Emirates);
- 6.64 ~~Review its national~~ practices, activities, and legislation relevant to terrorism ~~issues to ensure that they are in conformity~~ with international standards and ~~the relevant~~ United Nations resolutions (United Arab Emirates);
- 6.65 Scale up awareness-raising and training programs on human rights principles (Algeria);

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- 6.66 Implement fully the Second National Development Strategy with particular focus on education, health, environment and rights of migrant workers, women's empowerment and the children's rights (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 6.67 Guarantee the rights of LGBTI individuals (France);
- 6.68 Develop and implement anti-discrimination laws and government policies to address discrimination, particularly against individuals within the LGBTI community and women, including through improving access to marriage, divorce and child custody rights (Australia);
- 6.69 Take all necessary and immediate measures to restore the nationality to Al-Ghufran tribe and apply the principle of equality of rights and privileges among citizens (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.70 Take the necessary measures to return the property and money of the tribe of Al-Ghufran, which is confiscated (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.71 Remove all obstacles that prevent the performance of Qatari citizens and residents in Qatar for the Hajj and Umrah (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.72 Take all necessary measures to amend discriminatory national laws against women, as well as guarantee a system of access to justice for all victims of violence and prosecute perpetrators of these crimes, as recommended previously (Switzerland);
- 6.73 Redouble efforts in the legislative sphere to combat multiple and intersectional discrimination based on gender, age, disability and immigration status and apply stricter sanctions for perpetrators of crimes (Honduras);
- 6.74 De-criminalize consensual same-sex acts and promote and protect the human rights of LGBTI individuals (Iceland);
- 6.75 Continue ongoing measures to bring the labour laws in Qatar aimed at ensuring application of the highest international standards (India);
- 6.76 Continue to play an important role in promoting development at the international level (Kuwait);
- 6.77 Strengthen international development cooperation (Morocco);
- 6.78 Continue strengthening its international cooperation, particularly in the context of development cooperation (Oman);
- 6.79 Increase its official development assistance to reach the level of 0,7% of the GDP, with a particular focus on capacity building (Haiti);
- 6.80 Continue its international cooperation policy with an aim to contributing to the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda (Viet Nam);
- 6.81 Consider taking measures aimed at ensuring increased efficiency and accountability of public service (Azerbaijan);
- 6.82 Continue its international cooperation projects, including in the area of environmental protection and mitigating climate change, while ensuring that a focus on resilience and disaster risk reduction is included as a component of these (Bahamas);
- 6.83 Implement effectively its strategic plan on international cooperation and continue to enhance the quantum of foreign aid (Bhutan);

- 6.84 Continue to implement the Qatar National Vision 2030 and promote sustainable economic and social development (China);
- 6.85 Expand and share good practice in implementing the “Reach Out to Asia” program (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);
- 6.86 End all arbitrary detention and enforced disappearances against a number of Qatari citizens, including members of the ruling family (Egypt);
- 6.87 Abolish the death penalty (France); (Iceland);
- 6.88 Establish a formal moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its complete abolition, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Ireland);
- 6.89 Consider the possibility of adopting a *de jure* moratorium on executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Italy);
- 6.90 Ensure that all acts of torture and ill-treatment is punished by law and that the alleged perpetrators of such acts are brought to justice, found guilty and punished (Madagascar);
- 6.91 Follow up on the *de facto* moratorium on the death penalty by adopting a formal moratorium (Portugal);
- 6.92 Consider the introduction of a *de-jure* moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view towards its total abolition (Rwanda);
- 6.93 Consider to declare inadmissible confessions obtained by means of torture or ill-treatment (Sierra Leone);
- 6.94 Implement measures to achieve the definitive abolition of the death penalty (Spain);
- 6.95 Establish a formal moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);
- 6.96 Implement fully the national action plan to combat human trafficking and to guarantee access to justice and remedy (Bahrain);
- 6.97 Limit capital crimes with the aim of completely and permanently abolishing the death penalty (Cyprus);
- 6.98 Stop providing any support to media platform that spread hate speech or incite hatred whether in Qatar or elsewhere (Egypt);
- 6.99 Allow the freedom to form political parties and encourage the political participation of citizens to express their will by the selection of their representative in legislative councils through the holding of free and fair elections that guarantee the political regime expresses the will of the majority of the citizens (Egypt);
- 6.100 Amend the laws on freedom of expression and opinion, association and press, by rescinding the provisions of the law on counter cybercriminality and the penal code that are contrary to international norms (France);
- 6.101 Take measures to remove existing restrictions on the free exercise of freedom of religion and belief of its citizens (Norway);
- 6.102 Promote further the dialogue between civilizations and the coexistence of different religions and cultures (Oman);

- 6.103 Guarantee the freedom of association and collective bargaining (Peru);
- 6.104 Respect the right to freedom of opinion and expression and refrain from imposing any undue restriction on this right, including with regard to the new draft media law (Germany);
- 6.105 Create an environment conducive for freedom of expression and free, independent, plural and diverse media, online as well as offline (Slovakia);
- 6.106 Take immediate measures to ensure that the Cybercrime Prevention Law and the penal code do not restrict the constitutional right to freedom of expression (Sweden);
- 6.107 Remove provisions in the Law on Combating Cybercrime and the Penal Code criminalizing the peaceful exercise of the right to freedom of expression (Czechia);
- 6.108 Guarantee freedoms of expression, of the press, as well as of religion and belief, in particular by ensuring the independence of justice (Switzerland);
- 6.109 Further develop national human rights-related legislation and strengthen mechanisms for human rights protection (Ukraine);
- 6.110 Take immediate measures to put an end to incitement to hatred and hate speech in national media (United Arab Emirates);
- 6.111 End financial support to terrorist extremist groups that are causing several human rights violations in the countries of the region (United Arab Emirates);
- 6.112 Increase protection of freedom of expression, particularly in the media, through swift, effective implementation of the recent media law (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.113 Designate additional plots of land for use as places of worship for faith groups which formally request it (United States of America);
- 6.114 Encourage freedom of expression by protecting the rights of human rights defenders (Afghanistan);
- 6.115 Adopt necessary measures to bring its domestic legislation on freedom of expression, opinion and association in line with international standards and to investigate and sanction harassment and acts of violence against human rights defenders and journalists (Argentina);
- 6.116 Remove all obstacles to freedom of expression and association, including for human rights defenders, and ensure the safety of journalists through the protection of media freedoms (Australia);
- 6.117 Review the 1979 Press and Publications Law and the Penal Code, as well as reform defamation legislation, including the 2014 Cybercrime Prevention Law and Law No.18 of 2004, in order to bring them in conformity with Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Austria);
- 6.118 Respect freedom of expression in traditional and online media by eliminating restrictions on expressions criticising State institutions and officials (Canada);
- 6.119 Adopt a law on freedom of information in accordance with international standards on public access to information and individual liberties (Chile);

- 6.120 Bring national legislation on freedom of peaceful assembly in line with international standards, particularly by decriminalizing unlicensed public gatherings (Czechia);
- 6.121 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons through the policies and programmes implemented by the National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons (Dominican Republic);
- 6.122 Ensure the effective implementation of the Law no 15 of 2011 concerning the prevention and fight against trafficking in persons (Madagascar);
- 6.123 Intensify efforts aimed at combatting human trafficking (Georgia);
- 6.124 Intensify its efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.125 Scale up its efforts in combatting trafficking, and protection of rights of victims of human trafficking (Nigeria);
- 6.126 Further strengthen coordination efforts for the effective implementation of its National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking, including programs for care and protection of victims (Philippines);
- 6.127 Continue with the ongoing efforts to combat human trafficking, including by ensuring the full implementation of the National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking 2017-2022 (Ghana);
- 6.128 Continue taking measures to combat human trafficking, including by ensuring implementation of the National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking 2017-2022 (Azerbaijan);
- 6.129 Strengthen efforts to efficaciously implement the National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking 2017-2022 (Sri Lanka);
- 6.130 Intensify the efforts to prohibit and combat trafficking in persons, protect victims of trafficking and adequately compensate them, and punish the perpetrators of this crime (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.131 Amend human trafficking legislation to ensure effective prosecution of violations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.132 Continue implementing actions suggested by the International Labour Office's national office established in Qatar (Peru);
- 6.133 Continue to reform labour laws to extend current progress to workers in all sectors of the economy, including domestic workers (Australia);
- 6.134 Reform the Labour Code to ensure protection of labour rights in line with international standards for all workers, including domestic workers (Denmark);
- 6.135 Continue with the efforts to reinforce the social protection system (Albania);
- 6.136 Continue consolidating measures to improve legislation on the right to health that guarantees universal access to health services (Dominican Republic);
- 6.137 Strengthen legislation on the right to health ensuring that all have access to health services without discrimination (Lebanon);
- 6.138 Continue improving laws on the right to health and guaranteeing universal access to health services without any kind discrimination (Nicaragua);

- 6.139 Make preventive health a key plank of its efforts to promote the health and well-being of its citizens (Singapore);
- 6.140 Continue to implement its national plans and strategies aimed at guaranteeing access to health services for all without discrimination (State of Palestine);
- 6.141 Take additional efforts to ensure equality between boys and girls in their access to education (Iraq);
- 6.142 Continue efforts to improve the quality of education and guarantee equal access to education for both sex (Lebanon);
- 6.143 Continue allocating adequate funding to improve education system (Malaysia);
- 6.144 Continue its efforts for equal access to education by both girls and boys and children with disabilities (Myanmar);
- 6.145 Continue developing actions to achieve higher school enrolment rates in various levels of education (Nicaragua);
- 6.146 Enhance international and multilateral cooperation through the projects on technology, education and other spheres (Turkmenistan);
- 6.147 Continue diversification of educational and vocational choices for girls and boys (Ukraine);
- 6.148 Continue to increase the school enrolment rate at various levels of education, particularly in primary education (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.149 Continue to effectively advance the National Development Strategy until 2020, and in this context accelerate and expand school enrolment (Cuba);
- 6.150 Continue to consolidate protection mechanisms and achievements in the promotion of women's rights and welfare (Dominican Republic);
- 6.151 Adopt legislation to combat violence against women, including protection of women migrant workers (Egypt);
- 6.152 Promote the participation of women guaranteeing their civil and political rights (El Salvador);
- 6.153 Redouble its efforts for gender equality and women empowerment by increasing involvement of Qatari women in decision making positions (Pakistan);
- 6.154 Continue to implement its policies and programmes for combating all forms of domestic violence against women and children, including violence against domestic workers (Pakistan);
- 6.155 Launch awareness campaigns to put an end to all forms of domestic violence (Iraq);
- 6.156 Take further measures to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination against women in law and in practice (Italy);
- 6.157 Take further steps to protect and promote women's rights, including the right to participate in society (Japan);

- 6.158 Continue its efforts to further enhance gender equality and women's empowerment in both public and private administration (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.159 Continue efforts to protect the rights of women and children and implement the strategies involved (Libya);
- 6.160 Combat domestic violence by ensuring effective investigation and providing victims with the necessary assistance and protection (Malaysia);
- 6.161 Continue the reforms aiming at bridging the gap between men and women, particularly on personal rights and transmission of nationality (France);
- 6.162 Amend the Law on nationality to grant the Qatari women the right to confer their nationality to their children on the same condition as men, as well as take measures to ensure that all children are registered at birth, without discrimination (Mexico);
- 6.163 Reconsider its citizenship legislation in order to ensure that in practice, nationality can be transferred to children from the mother side, and not only from the paternity, especially for children who would otherwise be stateless (Serbia);
- 6.164 Amend its citizenship laws to allow children to acquire their nationality through both maternal and paternal line without distinction (Slovenia);
- 6.165 Take necessary measures to amend the citizenship law and to allow Qatari women to pass their nationality to their children and spouses in equal basis with men, consistent with international standards and principles of equality and non-discrimination on the grounds of sex (Argentina);
- 6.166 Amend the Citizenship Law to enable Qatari women to transfer nationality to their children and spouses on an equal basis to men (Iceland);
- 6.167 Adopt measures to end discrimination against women in relation to marriage, inheritance or nationality, among other issues, as well as promote a greater participation of women in public life (Spain);
- 6.168 Ensure that Qatari women have the same rights as men to pass on their nationality to their children (Cyprus);
- 6.169 Strengthen efforts to protect women and children and combat trafficking in human beings (Morocco);
- 6.170 Improve policies against women and girls' discrimination (Mozambique);
- 6.171 Enhance social protection and rehabilitation measures for women, children and other vulnerable groups (Nepal);
- 6.172 Further strengthen policies aimed at tackling gender based violence (Georgia);
- 6.173 Ensure the legal rights and protection of women by withdrawing its reservation and aligning its national laws to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Norway);
- 6.174 Continue efforts to empower women economically and politically (Oman);

- 6.175 Consider adopting temporary special measures to achieve substantive equality between women and men, especially in political and public life (Peru);
- 6.176 Adopt legislation protecting women and children from all forms of violence, including domestic violence and violence against expatriate women workers, as well as specific provisions protecting women and children with disabilities (Portugal);
- 6.177 Strengthen its efforts to enhance women's participation in society, including by conducting awareness raising campaigns for the participation of women and girls with disabilities (Republic of Korea);
- 6.178 Consider adopting special legislation to counter violence against women, including domestic violence (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.179 Strengthen the protection of women and children from all forms of violence through the adoption of adequate legislative measures (Romania);
- 6.180 Ensure that women are fully protected from discrimination and violence, including by criminalizing domestic violence against women, adopt legal measures to guarantee full gender equality and withdraw reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Germany);
- 6.181 Strengthen measures to further address discrimination against women in law and in practice including through reviewing laws, customs and practices that may constitute discrimination against women and girls (Rwanda);
- 6.182 Continue to strengthen its legal and institutional frameworks to ensure that perpetrators of violence against women are held accountable in accordance with national laws (Singapore);
- 6.183 Reform laws that discriminate against women and girls (Slovakia);
- 6.184 Criminalize domestic violence, including by introducing a definition which would contain also protection for domestic workers (Slovenia);
- 6.185 Further encourage the enhanced participation of women in decision-making roles in political, economic and social spheres of life (Sri Lanka);
- 6.186 Continue efforts to support education to improve its quality and ensure the equality of opportunities for boys and girls and for men and women at all levels of education, and to strengthen the inclusion of all children and learners in the mainstream educational system, especially those with disabilities (State of Palestine);
- 6.187 Reform laws that discriminate against women and girls to ensure that all legislation and policies, including the family law, the laws regulating sexual and reproductive health, laws relating to the authority of guardians over women, and laws relating to inheritance and nationality, conform to international human rights law and standards (Sweden);
- 6.188 Adopt laws to counter violence against women (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.189 Further promote women's empowerment and participation in all spheres of the society through the implementation of the Qatar National Vision 2030 based on the principle of equality between women and men (Thailand);

- 6.190 Further promote Qatari women in decision-making process through the successful implementation of the 2017-2022 population policy (Turkmenistan);
- 6.191 Put an end to domestic violence and provide protection and compensation to the victims (United Arab Emirates);
- 6.192 Amend the law to allow children of Qatari women married to foreign spouses to receive Qatari citizenship if they so choose (United States of America);
- 6.193 Adopt the necessary measures to promote the rights of women and children and to prevent all forms of violence against them (Uruguay);
- 6.194 Continue supporting women so they occupy management positions and participate in public administration, and continue to raise the percentage of women in the decision-making and political representation in the country (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.195 Continue to promote its successful policy of combating violence against women and children in all its forms, particularly against domestic workers (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.196 Consider adopting specific legislation to end all forms of violence against woman, including laws combatting and criminalising domestic violence (Afghanistan);
- 6.197 Criminalise all forms of domestic violence (Albania);
- 6.198 Criminalise domestic violence and ensure that a broad definition of this crime is applied in order to ensure the protection of all concerned persons, including women and domestic workers (Belgium);
- 6.199 Increase women's participation in public life (Albania);
- 6.200 Continue implementing measures to strengthen gender equality and protect women from all forms of discrimination (Algeria);
- 6.201 Criminalize domestic violence, and ensure that the definition includes all persons living in the same residence (Austria);
- 6.202 Take further measures to ensure empowerment of women (Azerbaijan);
- 6.203 Continue reviewing legislation with a view to mainstreaming the promotion and protection of the rights of women and girls in law and practice, towards the achievement of gender equality (Bahamas);
- 6.204 Adopt legislation to protect women from violence and criminalize all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence and violence against women expatriate workers (Iceland);
- 6.205 Continue its efforts to ensure even more participation of women in leadership roles (Bangladesh);
- 6.206 Continue to diversify the educational and vocational choices of girls and boys, to adopt a relevant strategy to promote women's access to all areas of study at the tertiary education level and to ensure equal career opportunities (Botswana);
- 6.207 Review legislation on nationality to ensure that nationality could be transmitted to children through both maternal and paternal line without distinction (Botswana);

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- 6.208 **Adopt specific legislation to criminalize violence against women, in particular domestic violence, and strengthen related awareness-raising campaigns and public policies (Brazil);**
- 6.209 **Continue to introduce national policies that support and empower women (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 6.210 **Conduct awareness-raising measures to effectively promote equality between women and men, and overcome stereotypes and prejudices concerning their roles and responsibilities in the family and society (Bulgaria);**
- 6.211 **Continue its commitment to the improvement of human rights at national and international levels, in particular the improvement of human rights of women (Burkina Faso);**
- 6.212 **Promote gender equality and eliminate discrimination against women and girls, including by withdrawing its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and by complying with its obligations under the Convention (Canada);**
- 6.213 **Continue measures for empowering women and girls and addressing gender-based discrimination (India);**
- 6.214 **Adopt measures with practical or substantial impact for the equality of women and men in political life, decision-making bodies and the private sector (Chile);**
- 6.215 **Further protect the rights of women, children and people with disabilities and promote gender equality (China);**
- 6.216 **Amend the Law of the Family No. 22 to ensure non-discrimination and equal access to all fields of society for women (Denmark);**
- 6.217 **Continue to support children enrolment in school to develop skills in various fields through sound education in order to help the poor and other vulnerable groups, including in rural society to improve their skills and have better access to economic opportunities as well as basic services (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 6.218 **Support the comprehensive education policy for children with disabilities (Oman);**
- 6.219 **Strengthen the mechanism of involving all children in the regular education system (Serbia);**
- 6.220 **Protect the rights of children (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 6.221 **Accelerate the raise of the age of criminal responsibility for children (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 6.222 **Accelerate the adoption of the law on the rights of the child as well as the establishment of a national plan for human rights (Togo);**
- 6.223 **Adopt legislation on the rights of the child, with specific provisions on the protection of children against violence, provisions relating to the rights of children with disabilities, and raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Iceland);**
- 6.224 **Continue to promote and protect the rights, development and welfare of its children (Brunei Darussalam);**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.232 Take further actions to promote an inclusive education for children with disabilities (Bulgaria);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.240 Continue the ambitious reforms undertaken in favor of migrant workers, in particular in view of abolishing the sponsorship system and repeal the exit authorization for all migrant workers (France);

6.241 Fully ensure that the recent labour laws are applied to all domestic and migrant workers granting fair minimum wages, limited working hours, accurate protection or worker's rights, and freedom of changing and quitting jobs and leaving the country (Liechtenstein);

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- 6.242 Redouble efforts on eradication of gender-based violence and guarantee the full enjoyment of rights by migrants in this context (Mexico);
- 6.243 Enforce measures to reform the sponsorship system and exit permits of migrant workers (Myanmar);
- 6.244 Continue its efforts to tackle exploitation of migrant workers, including migrant domestic workers by employers, and ensure their rights are not being violated (Myanmar);
- 6.245 Continue further measures to promote and protect the rights of migrant workers by ensuring effective access to complaint mechanism and enhancing their welfare (Nepal);
- 6.246 Sustain its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, especially the rights of migrant workers (Nigeria);
- 6.247 Adopt and implement measures and legal protection to improve conditions for domestic workers, including mechanisms for complaints and sanctions for violations (Norway);
- 6.248 Continue providing access to remedies for victims of domestic violence, including migrants workers (Philippines);
- 6.249 Make further efforts to improve the rights of migrants workers, in particular, by ensuring the effective implementation of relevant laws and policies in accordance with international standards (Republic of Korea);
- 6.250 Bring the law on domestic workers in line with international standards, including ILO Convention 189 on domestic workers (Germany);
- 6.251 Continue to enact and fully implement legislations that seek to protect the rights of all workers in the country, including migrant workers (Ghana);
- 6.252 Completely abolish the laws of sponsorship (Spain);
- 6.253 Continue to promote measures to protect and promote the rights of migrant workers and their families (Sri Lanka);
- 6.254 Continue its efforts to reform the rights of workers to reduce the risk of migrant workers being subjected to forced labour, including by removing the requirement for migrant workers to obtain the permission of their current employer before moving to a new job, and to abolish the requirements for an exit visa for all workers (Sweden);
- 6.255 Continue its efforts to achieve target 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including by abolishing the no-objection certificate for all migrant workers, by completely abolishing the requirement to obtain exit permits and by ratifying the ILO Convention No. 189 (Switzerland);
- 6.256 Further protect and promote the rights of migrant workers through effective labour laws, wage protection system and labour inspection system, as well as through sustained cooperation with the ILO (Thailand);
- 6.257 Strengthen the protection of migrant workers against abuse and exploitation (Togo);
- 6.258 Continue strengthening measures to promote and protect the human rights of migrants, including by abolishing the confiscation of passports from migrant workers, and enforcing the law abolishing *Kafalah* (Uganda);

- 6.259 Commit to a timeline for abolishing exit permit requirements for domestic workers and for abolishing the No Objection Certificate requirement to change jobs for all workers (United States of America);
- 6.260 Implement effectively its laws and policies with regards to expatriate workers to better protect their rights (Viet Nam);
- 6.261 Expand efforts and ongoing work on labour sector reforms and improve the legal protection granted to migrant workers (Afghanistan);
- 6.262 Amend Law No. 12 of 2004 and the Labour Law to respect the right of migrant workers to freedom of association, in line with International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and ILO Convention No. 87 (Austria);
- 6.263 Take appropriate measures to eliminate obstacles that stand in the way of rights of migrant-workers when it comes to access to justice and to guarantee all measures to protect them from ill-treatment and abuse whilst punishing perpetrators of abuse and ensure that they get paid on time (Bahrain);
- 6.264 Implement necessary reforms to develop the contract systems to improve the recruitment procedure of migrant-workers and to prevent forced labour (Bahrain);
- 6.265 Ensure the full implementation of new laws 21 of 2016 and 10, 13 and 17 of 2018 related to the situation of migrant-workers and launch new initiatives in order to completely abolish the Kafala system (Belgium);
- 6.266 Criminalize the retention by employers of passports of migrant workers, reinforcing recent progress in labour rights (Brazil);
- 6.267 Take further actions for enactment of the legislation related to the migrant workers and most notably the domestic workers (Bulgaria);
- 6.268 Strengthen its labour laws to ensure respect for the human rights of workers, and ensure full implementation and enforcement of these laws by penalizing employers who violate them (Canada);
- 6.269 Continue ongoing measures for promotion and protection of the rights of migrant workers (India);
- 6.270 Take immediate measures to stop the arbitrary removal of citizenship of some Qataris and return of nationality to those who have been arbitrarily displaced with adequate compensation for damages resulting from such proceedings (Egypt).
7. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

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

- His Excellency Mr. Soltan bin Saad AL-MURAIKHI, State Minister for Foreign Affairs;
- H.E. Mr. Ali Khalfan AL-MANSOURI, Permanent Representative of the State of Qatar to the United Nations Office in Geneva;
- H.E. Mr. FAISAL ABDULLA H. A. AL-HENZAB, Director of the Department of Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. SAAD SALEM S A ALDOSARI, Deputy Director, Department of Human Rights, Ministry of Interior;
- Mr. ABDULTAIF HUSSAIN A S AL-ALI, Investigation Officer, Department of Human Rights, Ministry of Interior;
- Ms. HANADI NEDHAM A J ALSHAFI, Director of Treaty Bodies Section, Department of Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Sheikha HEND FALIH F. J. AL-THANI, Deputy Director, Department of Management conventions and international cooperation, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. MEZNA FARAJ H A AL-MARRI, Director of International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Justice;
- Dr. HAMDA HASSAN A A AL-SULAITI, Secretary General of Qatar National Commission for Education, Culture and Science, Ministry of Education and Higher Education;
- Ms. AISHA SHAHEEN E T AL-KUWARI, Expert, Qatar National Commission for Education, Culture and Science, Ministry of Education and Higher Education;
- Mr. MOHAMMED HASSAN M H ALOBIDL, Assistant-Undersecretary of Labour Affairs, Ministry of Administrative Development, Labour & Social Affairs;
- Mr. SALEH SAEED H A ALMARRI, Director of International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Administrative Development, Labour & Social Affairs;
- Dr. ALI JABER A H DHARMAN, Director of Legal Affairs Department, Ministry Public Health;
- Mr. MOHD RASHID A M AL-MUFTAH, Legal Expert, Ministry Public Health;
- Ms. AMNA IBRAHIM KH A AL-KHALFAN, Ministry of Culture and Sports;
- Ms. JAMEELA MUBARAK J BALIL, Ministry of Culture and Sports;
- Ms. JUHARA ABDULAZIZ M K AL-SUWAIDI, Director of International Affairs Section, Department of Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

- Mr. Abdulla AL-NUAIMI, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Qatar in Geneva;
 - Ms. Noor AL-SADA, First Secretary, Office of the State Minister for Foreign Affairs;
 - Ms. Maha AL-MOADHADI, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Qatar in Geneva;
 - Mr. Abdulla Khalifa AL-SOWAIDI, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Qatar in Geneva;
 - Ms. Aisha Ali AL-KHULAIFI Second Secretary, Information Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Talal AL-NAAMA, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Qatar in Geneva;
 - Mr. Mahmood AL-SIDDIQI, Representative of Ministry of Administrative Development, Labour & Social Affairs at the Permanent Mission of Qatar in Geneva;
 - Dr. Mohamed Saeed Mohamed ELTAYEB, Expert, Department of Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
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