



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
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Oman

Compilation of information prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a compilation of information contained in relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. Several United Nations entities and mechanisms recommended that Oman ratify treaties to which it was not yet a Party, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.² United Nations entities and mechanisms also recommended that Oman withdraw its reservations to human rights treaties.³

3. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Oman consider ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees.⁴

4. Several United Nations entities recommended that Oman ratify International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions to which it was not yet a Party, including the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) and the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190).⁵

5. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recommended ratifying the Convention against Discrimination in Education.⁶



6. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Oman consider ratifying the Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance, the Protocol on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations and the Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Cooperation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children.⁷

III. National human rights framework

Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

7. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Oman continue to implement the recommendations of the subcommittee on accreditation of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions in order to ensure a broad and transparent selection and appointment process for the Oman Human Rights Commission and to strengthen the Commission's independence in its funding, mandate and membership.⁸

8. United Nations entities covering Oman recommended that Oman continue efforts to establish a comprehensive national human rights action plan for promoting and protecting the rights of all individuals in Oman.⁹

IV. Promotion and protection of human rights

A. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Equality and non-discrimination

9. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Oman: adopt and effectively implement a comprehensive definition of discrimination against women covering direct and indirect discrimination in the public and private spheres, as well as intersecting forms of discrimination, in line with articles 1 and 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Committee's general recommendation No. 28 (2010) on the core obligations of States parties under article 2 of the Convention; and amend article 17 of the Basic Law of the State (the constitution) to apply the definition of discrimination also to non-citizens.¹⁰

2. Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

10. United Nations entities covering Oman reported that under the country's Penal Code, many of the offences for which the death penalty was prescribed as punishment, including drug-related offences, did not meet the threshold of "most serious crimes". Those entities recommended limiting the application of the death penalty in the Penal Code to only the most serious crimes.¹¹

11. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Oman: issue a moratorium on the death penalty, halt the execution of women on death row, and consider commuting all death sentences, including those against women, into prison sentences; and take the necessary steps towards the abolition of the death penalty.¹²

12. According to United Nations entities covering Oman, while the Basic Law prohibited arbitrary detention, reports of incommunicado detention and denial of due process for critics and activists revealed gaps between legal protections and implementation.¹³

13. The same entities recommended that Oman continue efforts to ensure the investigation of all allegations of arbitrary detention and harassment of civil society activists and protest participants.¹⁴

14. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that children continued to be subjected to detention, including lengthy pretrial detention, as permitted by the State's laws.¹⁵ The Committee urged Oman: to end the overuse of pretrial detention for children; to prioritize measures such as diversion, probation, counselling, therapeutic and community

services, in particular for minor offences; and, in cases where detention was unavoidable, to ensure that there were adequate facilities for children in conflict with the law, and that their conditions of detention complied with international standards, including with regard to access to education and health services.¹⁶

15. According to United Nations entities covering Oman, while Omani detention facilities reportedly met basic standards, serious concerns remained. Humid, cramped and unhygienic conditions were reported in prisons and immigration detention centres, particularly affecting migrants. Those persistent issues underscored the need for stronger accountability mechanisms and improved detainee protections to align with the international obligations of Oman.¹⁷

16. According to the same entities, the Penal Code criminalized torture by public officials, with penalties ranging from six months to three years in prison for acts intended to extract confessions or information (art. 204 of the Code) and for unlawful arrests or punishment (art. 205). Oman reportedly lacked provisions that criminalized psychological torture by officials or addressed cases in which officials acquiesced in or had knowledge of acts of torture. In addition, cases of torture by officials were reportedly often uninvestigated, and perpetrators remained unpunished, highlighting the need for comprehensive legal reform to criminalize all forms of torture and enforce stricter accountability.¹⁸

17. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Oman repeal article 44 of the Penal Code, which allowed parents to discipline children “within the limits of what is prescribed by sharia or the law”, and explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in law in all settings, including in the home, schools, childcare institutions, alternative care settings and penal institutions.¹⁹

3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

18. United Nations entities covering Oman reported that although the country’s law on judicial affairs of 2012 guaranteed the independence of the judiciary, the Sultan had powers that provided him with undue influence on the judicial system. He had the power to directly appoint and dismiss senior judges; presided over the Council of Ministers, the body in charge of overseeing compliance with court judgments; and chaired the Supreme Judicial Council, the State institution tasked with overseeing the country’s judicial system.²⁰

19. United Nations entities covering Oman recommended amending the law on judicial affairs to ensure the independence and impartiality of the judiciary in accordance with international standards.²¹

20. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Oman strengthen efforts to enhance women’s and girls’ awareness of their rights and their means of enforcing them, placing particular emphasis on awareness-raising campaigns and on the integration of education on women’s rights and gender equality into curricula at all levels and paying particular attention to rural women, migrant women, women belonging to ethnic minorities and women with disabilities.²²

21. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Oman: to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility as soon as possible to at least 14 years, in line with the Committee’s general comment No. 24 (2019), and ensure that all children, by definition persons under 18 years of age, were covered by the child justice system; and to enhance the skills and specialization of all relevant actors in the child justice system, including law enforcement personnel, lawyers, judges and social workers, strengthen the judiciary and enhance training materials.²³

4. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

22. United Nations entities covering Oman reported that the country’s legal and institutional framework raised serious concerns regarding the effective protection of freedom of belief. In article 2 of the Basic Law, Oman was defined as a religious State, with Islam as the State religion and Islamic sharia as the basis of legislation. Individuals who publicly expressed non-religious views or challenged religious prevailing doctrines might face arrest, investigation or imprisonment. Those restrictions were reportedly reinforced by article 269

of the Penal Code, which criminalized acts considered offensive to religious beliefs, figures or institutions. The law prescribed prison sentences ranging from 3 to 10 years, and vague provisions granted authorities wide discretion in interpretation and enforcement. In June 2024, an Islamic education teacher was among several individuals arrested in Taqah, Dhofar Governorate, for leading Eid al-Adha prayers prior to the date officially designated by the State.²⁴

23. United Nations entities covering Oman recommended proceeding with amending articles 108 and 269 of the Penal Code to ensure that they did not criminalize peaceful religious practices, expression or differences in religious interpretation, in line with article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.²⁵

24. The same entities reported that although article 37 of the Basic Law guaranteed freedom of the press, printing and publishing, the exercise of that freedom was constrained by laws that could be broadly interpreted against journalists. The Media Law of 2024 outlined regulations on publications and broadcasting, including prohibiting content deemed contrary to public morals, misleading to the public or conflicting with State interests as determined by the Ministry of Information. Under the Law, the Ministry of Information was granted broad authority to oversee and regulate media activities, including, under article 16, the power to revoke licences. There were concerns that some provisions, such as articles 7 and 9, could be interpreted as limiting public discourse, including reporting on sensitive issues such as corruption or advocating for human rights, and restricting online activism. The Media Law included provisions on penalties that could be imposed on journalists and media professionals, including imprisonment and fines. The Law also addressed the regulation of social media platforms in a manner that could subject content creators to legal accountability. The Sultan had issued Royal Decree No. 68/2022, amending provisions of the Penal Code to include the imposition of prison sentences on those who published content attacking the Sultan, his authority or certain members of his family, including the crown prince. Article 115 of the Penal Code set out offences relating to spreading false or malicious information that undermined the State's stature or its financial markets; reportedly, that article was often used to target bloggers and journalists. Article 19 of the Cybercrime Law set out penalties for using information networks or technology facilities to produce, publish, purchase or possess content that might harm the public order or religious values. The Printing and Publication Law (chapter four) prohibited publications that harmed the Sultanate or compromised the State's integrity or security.²⁶

25. According to United Nations entities covering Oman, authorities allegedly targeted peaceful activists, pro-reform bloggers and critics of the Government using short-term arrests and detentions and other forms of harassment. Human rights defenders and journalists reportedly often faced summons by security services following interactions with human rights organizations.²⁷

26. United Nations entities covering Oman recommended that Oman: consider reviewing national legislation to further align with international standards on freedom of expression; introduce an access to information law that was in accordance with international standards; consider decriminalizing defamation, in particular with regard to provisions in the Media Law, the Penal Code and the Telecommunications Regulatory Act of 2002, including Internet-related provisions, and addressing defamation within a civil framework in line with international standards; and assess the system of supervision of the broadcasting sector to ensure that the process was transparent and independent.²⁸

27. United Nations entities covering Oman reported that although the Basic Law guaranteed freedom of association, the Penal Code set out severe penalties for establishing associations or organizations deemed to oppose the principles of the State or to threaten societal cohesion. In accordance with the law on non-governmental associations, associations are to register with the Government, and their establishment and by-laws must be approved by the Ministry of Social Development. The Nationality Law of 2025 permitted the revocation of citizenship, including in cases where individuals exercised their right to freedom of association. Specifically, article 26 empowered the State to strip Omani nationals of their citizenship if they joined a group, party or organization that promoted principles or beliefs deemed harmful to the interests of Oman. The right to freedom of assembly was recognized in the Basic Law, but was subject to limitations and official permission was

required in order to exercise the right. Participation in gatherings of over 10 people might result in imprisonment if deemed as disturbing the public order, under article 121 of the Penal Code. That provision was often utilized to suppress peaceful demonstrations, and any public assembly conducted without authorization was considered unlawful.²⁹

28. United Nations entities covering Oman recommended reviewing legal provisions related to freedom of association and assembly to ensure they aligned with the country's constitutional guarantees and international human rights standards.³⁰

5. Right to marriage and family life

29. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Oman: amend the Personal Status Law to ensure spousal equality between men and women in marriage; ensure that all women had an equal right to enter into marriage on their own accord by abolishing the requirement of the permission of a male guardian, and without having to resort to court proceedings to obtain that right; introduce a marital property regime whereby women received equal rights to property acquired by the spouses during marriage upon dissolution of the marriage, considering contributions to the marital household through unpaid domestic work; restrict polygamous marriages with a view to prohibiting them in practice, raise awareness about their harmful effects on women and ensure the protection of the economic rights of women and their children in existing polygamous marriages, including upon their dissolution; and amend its guardianship law so that both parents were recognized as the guardians of the child, and ensure that mothers could not be deprived of the right of custody in case of remarriage or moving to a foreign country.³¹

30. The same Committee encouraged Oman: to enforce the legal minimum age of marriage of 18 years, without exceptions, and undertake comprehensive public awareness-raising programmes, including media campaigns, on the negative consequences of child and/or forced marriage for girls, targeting in particular parents, teachers and community leaders; and to establish appropriate redress mechanisms accessible to all victims of child and/or forced marriages and ensure that child marriage was criminalized and that perpetrators were prosecuted and adequately punished, while ensuring that children were not criminalized.³²

6. Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

31. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Oman: strengthen the implementation of the Anti-Trafficking Law of 2008, including by providing systematic capacity-building to judges, prosecutors, border police, immigration authorities and other law enforcement officials on the law and its gender-sensitive application; design and adopt a new strategy and an effective action plan to prevent and combat trafficking in women and girls, with a gender-sensitive approach; strengthen the capacity of the National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking by providing adequate human, technical and financial resources, and ensure inter-agency coordination between government entities for the investigation and effective prosecution and punishment of those who exploited women and girls, particularly in domestic servitude and for sexual purposes; and implement appropriate policies and programmes for prevention of trafficking in women and girls and for the recovery and social reintegration of victims, ensuring that temporary residence permits and other social services were provided to them irrespective of their ability or willingness to cooperate with the prosecutorial authorities.³³

7. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

32. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Oman take concrete measures, including providing incentives, to address persistent traditional attitudes and stereotypes that restricted women's access to non-traditional career paths, including in the petrochemical industry.³⁴

33. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Oman: strengthen its efforts to ensure that no child engaged in hazardous work, including in fishing and selling, and raise public awareness of child labour, its exploitative character and its consequences;³⁵ carry out a study on child labour in the country, including its root causes, with a view to

establishing a coordinating mechanism to combat child labour; take immediate measures to investigate, prosecute and punish those involved in the recruitment and abuse of girls as domestic workers; and ensure that no child dropped out of compulsory education owing to engagement in the labour market.³⁶

34. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women remained concerned: that the Labour Law did not apply to migrant domestic workers, most of whom were migrant women, thereby exposing them to the risk of economic and physical abuse and exploitation; about the absence of specific legislation regulating domestic employment that included provisions regarding the effective protection of domestic workers from abuse, exploitation and violence, and that addressed the lack of labour inspection mechanisms, the deportation of an “absconding” worker, and the absence of sanctions applied to employers for withholding the passports of domestic workers, although there was legislation sanctioning those practices, or for failing to provide adequate housing, food, medical expenses, daily breaks or weekly rest days, as well as the absence of effective complaint mechanisms with adequate enforcement measures against employers engaging in abusive practices and the lack of a monitoring system to conduct workplace inspections; and that the Standard Domestic Work Contract, which regulated the relationship between the employer and the domestic worker, did not offer adequate protection from exploitation of migrant domestic workers, as it did not regulate maximum working hours, overtime compensation, rest periods and the provision of adequate healthcare, leaving women migrant domestic workers vulnerable to exploitation.³⁷

35. The same Committee called upon Oman: to urgently extend the application of the Labour Law to migrant domestic workers; to adopt a specific law regulating domestic employment, which included provisions regarding the effective protection of domestic workers, particularly women migrant domestic workers, from abuse, exploitation and violence, and which explicitly prohibited and sanctioned the deportation of an “absconding” worker, the withholding of passports of domestic workers and the failure to provide adequate housing, food, medical expenses, daily breaks or weekly rest days and provided for free legal aid, a confidential and independent complaint mechanism for women migrant workers under abusive employment contracts and a well-funded monitoring system that could carry out regular labour inspections at the workplaces and dormitories of women migrant workers; and to amend and formalize, in coordination with the relevant foreign embassies, the Standard Domestic Work Contract, to ensure that it offered adequate protections from exploitation of migrant domestic workers, detailing the maximum working hours, agreed minimum wages, overtime compensation, rest periods and mandatory provision of healthcare, notwithstanding it being concluded through a recruitment agency or bilaterally with the employer.³⁸

36. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended abolishing the *kafalah* sponsorship system to reduce the risk of migrant workers being subjected to labour exploitation, including forced labour.³⁹

37. United Nations entities covering Oman recommended that Oman intensify existing efforts to promote inclusive and equitable access to employment opportunities and establish a permanent, gender-balanced national youth council to give young people a formal role in monitoring the implementation of the Vision 2040 initiative and universal periodic review commitments.⁴⁰

8. Right to social security

38. While welcoming the Social Protection Law, United Nations entities covering Oman recommended strengthening it by including domestic workers in order to close protection gaps and promote equal treatment of all workers.⁴¹

39. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Oman ensure that the information on the coverage of social programmes, including social protection schemes and pension benefits, was made accessible for women living in poverty, migrant women, rural women and women with disabilities, including by disseminating information in different languages and in rural areas.⁴²

9. Right to an adequate standard of living

40. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Oman continue its efforts to ensure that children and their families, in particular migrant children, living in poverty received adequate financial support and had access to free, accessible services without discrimination.⁴³

41. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended allocating additional earmarked financial resources to increase access to microcredits, loans and other forms of financial credit for women in order to promote women's entrepreneurship and empower them economically.⁴⁴

10. Right to health

42. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Oman: continue strengthening access to health services, especially for children at particular risk of being left behind, including children with disabilities and non-nationals;⁴⁵ take further measures to combat malnutrition through targeted interventions and promotion of proper feeding practices for infants and young children and by continuing to raise awareness of nutrition issues and promoting overall nutrition education throughout the State;⁴⁶ and continue to promote, protect and support breastfeeding.⁴⁷ United Nations entities covering Oman recommended intensifying existing efforts to enhance equitable access to healthcare for all, including migrant workers.⁴⁸

43. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women encouraged Oman to ensure the enforcement of article 67 of the Child Law, criminalizing female genital mutilation, and undertake sustained comprehensive efforts, including in cooperation with religious leaders and the media, to prevent that harmful practice throughout the country, with particular focus on rural areas.⁴⁹

44. The same Committee recommended that Oman integrate comprehensive age-appropriate education on sexual and reproductive health, including on responsible sexual behaviour, modern forms of contraception and sexually transmitted diseases, into curricula at all levels of education.⁵⁰

45. The same Committee recommended that Oman amend the Penal Code to legalize abortion, at least in cases of rape, incest, fetal impairment and risk to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman, in addition to threats to the life of the mother, and decriminalize it in all cases and ensure that women and adolescent girls had adequate access to safe abortion and post-abortion services.⁵¹

46. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended developing specialized and youth-friendly treatment for children and young people who were dependent on the use of drugs, alcohol or tobacco.⁵²

47. The same Committee recommended that Oman strengthen the cross-sectoral approach among its Ministries of Health, Social Development and Education in the provision of mental health services to children and their families and mainstream the training of mental healthcare professionals across the country. It also recommended adopting a national mental health and psychosocial support strategy.⁵³

11. Right to education

48. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Oman: continue its efforts to improve accessibility of education for all children, in particular children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations, and ensure that all girls and boys completed free, equitable and high-quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes; continue its efforts to train teachers to provide a better quality of education and address the root causes of low attainment among children, especially boys; strengthen efforts to reduce the dropout rate, including by addressing the reasons behind the non-completion of schooling, such as sexual harassment and bullying in schools, including cyberbullying, and develop and promote high-quality vocational training to enhance the skills of children, in particular those who had dropped out of school.⁵⁴

12. Development, the environment, and business and human rights

49. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Oman: establish a clear regulatory framework for the industries operating in Oman to ensure that their activities did not negatively affect human rights or violate environmental, health, labour or other standards, in particular those relating to children's rights; ensure effective implementation by companies, in particular those in the extractive industries, of international and national environmental and health standards, effective monitoring of implementation of those standards and appropriate sanctioning and provision of remedies when violations occurred, as well as ensure that appropriate international certification was sought; and require companies to undertake assessments and consultations and provide full public disclosure of the environmental, health-related and children's rights impacts of their business activities and their plans to address such impacts.⁵⁵

B. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women

50. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Oman take targeted measures to reach parity between women and men in decision-making systems, including in the Council of Oman and the Shura Council, local councils, government offices and all instances of the judiciary, including in family courts, including by adopting temporary special measures in the form of quotas, with time-bound targets, and by conducting awareness-raising campaigns on women's and men's equal competence to hold leadership positions in the public and private sectors.⁵⁶

51. The same Committee recommended that Oman: enact legislation and/or further amend the Penal Code to specifically define and criminalize all forms of gender-based violence against women,⁵⁷ and criminalize domestic violence;⁵⁸ and strengthen support services for women who were victims of gender-based violence against women, including by establishing shelters throughout the State and ensuring the availability of psychosocial rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, and provide protection orders, including restraining orders, to evict perpetrators from the home.⁵⁹

52. United Nations entities covering Oman reported that despite amendments made in 2025, the Nationality Law continued to restrict gender equality: children born to Omani men married to foreign women acquired nationality at birth, while children born to Omani women married to foreign men faced restrictive conditions tied to the father's status or the mother's marital situation.⁶⁰ The same entities recommended amending relevant laws to grant Omani women rights equal to those enjoyed by Omani men regarding the transmission of their nationality to their children.⁶¹

2. Children

53. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Oman: amend its legislation in order to ensure that children who were subjected to any form of sexual abuse were treated as victims and not subject to criminal sanctions, including sanctions for *zina* offences; establish mechanisms, procedures and guidelines to ensure mandatory reporting, multi-agency intervention and therapeutic support, investigation and prosecution of all cases of sexual exploitation and abuse of children, including in Qur'anic schools, to prevent the revictimization of such children; and conduct awareness-raising activities to combat the stigmatization of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, and ensure accessible, confidential, child-friendly and effective reporting channels for such violations.⁶²

3. Persons with disabilities

54. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Oman adopt a human rights-based approach to disability;⁶³ United Nations entities covering Oman recommended enacting the proposed law on the rights of persons with disabilities and ensuring the inclusion of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in awareness-raising and decision-making processes to combat stigmatization.⁶⁴

55. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Oman to set up a comprehensive strategy for the inclusion of children with disabilities and recommended that Oman: take all measures necessary to ensure that children with disabilities were fully integrated into all areas of life, including education, sports and leisure activities, and that public facilities and other public areas were accessible to all children with disabilities; and continue its efforts to implement the inclusive education policy and promote inclusive education, including by abolishing special schools and providing adequate budgetary allocations, in particular for scaling up the training of teachers and providing accessible infrastructure and teaching materials adapted to the needs of children with disabilities.⁶⁵

Notes

- ¹ [A/HRC/47/11](#), [A/HRC/47/11/Add.1](#) and [A/HRC/47/2](#).
- ² Submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, paras. 6 and 110; [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 46; [CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4](#), paras. 12 and 61; and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) submission for the universal periodic review of Oman, para. 24.
- ³ [CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4](#), para. 10; [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 6; and submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, para. 25.
- ⁴ [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 37 (d).
- ⁵ [CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4](#), paras. 44 (d) and (e) and 46 (d); and submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, para. 75.
- ⁶ UNESCO submission, para. 17 (i).
- ⁷ [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 27 (d).
- ⁸ [CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4](#), para. 22. See also [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 12; and submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, para. 13.
- ⁹ Submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, para. 16.
- ¹⁰ [CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4](#), para. 14 (a) and (b).
- ¹¹ Submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, paras. 19 and 20.
- ¹² [CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4](#), para. 18 (a) and (c). See also submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, para. 20.
- ¹³ Submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, para. 27.
- ¹⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 29.
- ¹⁵ [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 41.
- ¹⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 42 (b)–(d).
- ¹⁷ Submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, para. 28.
- ¹⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 22; see also para. 23.
- ¹⁹ [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 23 (a).
- ²⁰ Submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, para. 32.
- ²¹ *Ibid.*, para. 33.
- ²² [CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4](#), para. 16.
- ²³ [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 42 (a) and (e).
- ²⁴ Submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, paras. 45–47.
- ²⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 48.
- ²⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 51 and 53–57.
- ²⁷ *Ibid.*, paras. 49 and 50.
- ²⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 60. See also UNESCO submission, paras. 18–21.
- ²⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 61–64.
- ³⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 67.
- ³¹ [CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4](#), para. 56 (a)–(c), (e) and (f). See also [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 27 (a)–(c); and submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, paras. 86 and 89.
- ³² [CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4](#), para. 30 (b) and (c). See also [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 16; and submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, para. 97.
- ³³ [CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4](#), para. 34 (b)–(e). See also [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 40; and submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, paras. 34–42.
- ³⁴ [CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4](#), para. 44 (b).
- ³⁵ [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 39 (a). See also submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, para. 93.
- ³⁶ [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 39 (b)–(d).
- ³⁷ [CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4](#), para. 45.
- ³⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 46 (a)–(c). See also submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, para. 75.
- ³⁹ [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 37 (c). See also submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, para. 93.

- ⁴⁰ Submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, para. 100.
- ⁴¹ *Ibid.*, para. 81.
- ⁴² [CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4](#), para. 52.
- ⁴³ [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 34.
- ⁴⁴ [CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4](#), para. 50.
- ⁴⁵ [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 31 (a).
- ⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 31 (b). See also submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, para. 96.
- ⁴⁷ [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 31 (c).
- ⁴⁸ Submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, para. 79.
- ⁴⁹ [CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4](#), para. 30 (a).
- ⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 42 (a). See also [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 33 (a).
- ⁵¹ [CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4](#), para. 48. See also [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 33 (c).
- ⁵² [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 33 (d).
- ⁵³ *Ibid.*, para. 32.
- ⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 35 (a)–(c). See also UNESCO submission, para. 17 (ii) and (vii).
- ⁵⁵ [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 15.
- ⁵⁶ [CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4](#), para. 38.
- ⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 32 (a). See also submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, paras. 83 and 85.
- ⁵⁸ [CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4](#), para. 32 (a).
- ⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 32 (c).
- ⁶⁰ Submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, para. 87.
- ⁶¹ *Ibid.*, para. 89. See also [CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4](#), para. 40.
- ⁶² [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 25.
- ⁶³ *Ibid.*, para. 30. See also [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 30 (a).
- ⁶⁴ Submission from United Nations entities covering Oman, para. 105. See also [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 30.
- ⁶⁵ [CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6](#), para. 30 (b) and (c).
-