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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Fifty-first session**  
Geneva, 19–30 January 2026

## **Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Oman\***

### **Report of 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 periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.<sup>1</sup> It is a summary of 16 stakeholders' submissions<sup>2</sup> for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

#### **II. Information provided by stakeholders**

##### **A. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with human rights mechanisms**

2. Several stakeholders<sup>3</sup> recommended that Oman ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and its Second Optional Protocol.<sup>4</sup> MAAT and GDP recommended to consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.<sup>5</sup> MAAT further recommended to consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure.<sup>6</sup>

3. Alkarama recommended to withdraw reservations to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance to fully recognize the competences of its respective Committee.<sup>7</sup> JS4 recommended to withdraw reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols.<sup>8</sup> Several Stakeholders recommended to withdraw reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.<sup>9</sup>

4. The OHCR recommended to intensify awareness and education efforts on international conventions among all segments of society and law enforcement authorities, in addition to working on strengthening cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms and submitting national reports within the specified deadlines.<sup>10</sup> The OHRC also

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\* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



recommended to enhance engagement with the treaty bodies of conventions to which Oman is already a party.<sup>11</sup>

5. The OCHRD and Alkarama recommended to facilitate visits by United Nations Special Procedures mandate holders to independently assess the human rights situation and provide recommendations.<sup>12</sup>

6. The OCHRD and GDP recommended to ratify the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention (2011, No. 189).<sup>13</sup>

7. CGNK recommended to ratify key international treaties related to peace, disarmament, and arms control to which Oman is not yet a party, including Optional Protocol III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court<sup>14</sup> and the Kampala amendment, the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and its protocols, the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and the Arms Trade Treaty.<sup>15</sup> ICAN and CGNK urged Oman to sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as a matter of international urgency.<sup>16</sup> CGNK also recommended to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.<sup>17</sup>

## **B. National human rights framework**

### **1. Constitutional and legislative framework**

8. The OCHRD recommended to repeal or amend all legislation that contravenes internationally recognized human rights standards.<sup>18</sup> ICSR recommended to issue a decree stipulating the supremacy of international treaties and agreements over national legislation; and to apply the provisions of international law and the Constitution within the framework of the national judiciary.<sup>19</sup>

9. ICSR urged Oman to ensure the effective implementation of constitutional guarantees protecting fundamental rights, including the security of life and the State's duty to provide security and tranquillity (Art. 22), personal liberty and safeguards against arbitrary arrest or detention (Arts. 23, 29), prohibition of torture, ill-treatment, and coerced confessions (Art. 25), presumption of innocence and fair-trial guarantees (Art. 27), the inviolability of dwellings and respect for privacy and correspondence (Arts. 33, 36), freedoms of religion, opinion and expression, press, assembly, and association (Arts. 34, 35, 37, 39, 40), as well as the prohibition of extraditing political refugees (Art. 43).<sup>20</sup>

### **2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures**

10. The OHRC recommended to accelerate the adoption of legal amendments to the Law establishing the Oman Human Rights Commission, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) and the observations of the subcommittee on accreditation of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights.<sup>21</sup>

11. MAAT and Alkarama recommended to ensure that the National Human Rights Institution is granted sufficient independence and resources to comply with the Paris Principles.<sup>22</sup>

## **C. Promotion and protection of human rights**

### **1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law**

#### *Equality and non-discrimination*

12. Broken Chalk reported that while Oman had made notable efforts to combat discrimination, particularly against women and marginalised groups, by ratifying key international human rights treaties and implementing awareness campaigns and educational reforms to promote tolerance and equality, significant efforts were still needed to eliminate

all remaining forms of discrimination and ensuring the full and effective enjoyment of individuals' rights.<sup>23</sup>

13. The OCHR recommended to strengthen gender equality by amending the Personal Status Law to eliminate discriminatory provisions.<sup>24</sup>

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

14. JS2 and CGNK recommended to abolish the death penalty and replace it with penalties that are fair, proportionate, and consistent with international human rights standards.<sup>25</sup>

15. JS2 recommended in the interim, to (a) institute a de jure moratorium on executions, (b) amend the Penal Code to restrict the death penalty to cases of intentional killing by the offender, and (c) commute the sentences of all persons sentenced to death for offenses that did not involve an intentional killing by the offender.<sup>26</sup>

16. The full implementation of recommendations on women and the death penalty issued by CEDAW in 2024 was also recommended by JS2.<sup>27</sup>

17. JS2 recommended to annually publish data on all individuals sentenced to death or executed, disaggregated by crime(s) of conviction, age at time of offense, sex or gender, relationship to any victims or codefendants, nationality, occupation at the time of arrest, age of any dependent children, amount of "diya" requested by the victim's family and amount paid (if any), date of execution (if applicable), status of any appeals or petitions for mercy, and current location (if applicable).<sup>28</sup>

18. Alkarama recommended to end the practice of arbitrary detention particularly incommunicado and secret detention by ensuring that all arrests are lawfully authorised and promptly communicated to detainees and their families.<sup>29</sup>

19. ICSRF recommended refraining from expanding the use of pretrial detention, which had reportedly been used especially against opinion-makers, opposition figures, and human rights defenders.<sup>30</sup>

20. Alkarama further recommended to guarantee to all detainees an immediate access to legal counsel and independent monitoring of detention conditions to prevent the violation of their fundamental safeguards.<sup>31</sup>

21. The OHRC recommended to incorporate into the legislative framework a law on alternative sanctions that achieves both deterrence and rehabilitation, including measures such as electronic monitoring, open prison systems under defined conditions and safeguards, grant legal authority to substitute financial penalties for custodial sentences; strengthen post-release care programs to support released offenders and facilitate reintegration; and conduct studies to assess the effectiveness of rehabilitation and recovery programs for imprisoned drug addicts, including relapse and reintegration statistics, and developing appropriate solutions.<sup>32</sup>

22. ICSRF recommended (a) establishing a legal provision allowing detainees and defendants whose freedom had been restricted without legal cause to claim compensation; and (b) implementing the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms within the national judiciary.<sup>33</sup>

23. Alkarama recommended to fully align the legal definition of torture with the standards set out in the United Nations Convention against Torture and ensure prompt, independent and impartial investigations into all allegations of torture.<sup>34</sup>

24. MAAT recommended to consider repealing Article 44 of the Penal Code, which allows parents to discipline their children within "the limits of what is prescribed by sharia or the law".<sup>35</sup>

*Human rights and counter-terrorism*

25. Alkarama reported that Oman's anti-terrorism legislation continued to be used to criminalise the peaceful exercise of fundamental rights, by prosecuting human rights defenders and activists under broadly worded provisions.<sup>36</sup>

26. Alkarama recommended to reform anti-terrorism legislation to ensure its strict compliance with international standards and to guarantee respect for all fundamental safeguards of individuals tried under such laws.<sup>37</sup>

27. JS3 reported that after the terrorist attack in the Al-Wadi Al-Kabir area of Muscat Governorate in July 2024, both state and private media outlets refrained from reporting or covering the event due to security directives prohibiting publication, which reportedly would have showcased how counter-terrorism measures were being used as a justification to limit freedoms.<sup>38</sup>

*Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law*

28. Alkarama considered that the administration of justice in Oman was characterised by a lack of judicial independence. The judiciary reportedly remained under the control of the executive branch compromising its ability to act impartially and fairly. This close executive influence reportedly extended to all levels of the judicial system and undermined the rule of law.

29. Alkarama recommended ensuring the full independence of the judiciary from the executive branch at all levels, both in law and in practice, to guarantee impartiality and uphold the rule of law.<sup>39</sup>

30. The OHRC recommended strengthening the judicial system and ensuring its reliance on a human rights-based approach in legal matters; intensifying awareness, education and training of judicial personnel, including judges and their assistants, and applying international human rights conventions in legal rulings.<sup>40</sup>

31. Alkarama recommended guaranteeing effective remedies and access to justice for victims and holding perpetrators accountable to end impunity; and putting an end to harassment, arbitrary arrests and unfounded prosecutions of human rights defenders and political activists, particularly by repealing or amending vaguely worded legal provisions.<sup>41</sup>

32. JS1 recommended to ensure access to justice for all, including transgender and gender non-conforming individuals, by removing systemic barriers and implementing comprehensive training for law enforcement, healthcare providers, and judicial personnel to guarantee respectful and non-discriminatory treatment.<sup>42</sup>

*Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life*

33. ECLJ reported that while Oman affirmed religious freedom in the Basic Statute of the State, legislation and practice continued to impose significant restrictions on Christians and other minorities. Articles 270–272 of the Penal Code criminalized disparaging Islam or promoting another religion, effectively prohibiting proselytism and even private expressions of faith. Christian communities were reportedly only permitted to worship in a few officially recognized churches on land allocated by the Sultan, which were insufficient to meet the needs of tens of thousands of believers. Churches reportedly faced government monitoring, could not display religious symbols publicly, and were hesitant to baptize converts. Distribution of Bibles and other religious materials were reportedly confined to approved compounds, and schools—both public and private—were required to provide Islamic instruction, limiting parental choice in religious education. These measures, according to ECLJ, amounted to systematic barriers to the free exercise of religion and contradicted Oman's obligations under the Arab Charter on Human Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.<sup>43</sup>

34. ECLJ therefore recommended to guarantee freedom of religion for all individuals by reforming national laws to permit Christians and other religious minorities to freely practice and share their faith, and to build and operate their own places of worship and religious schools.<sup>44</sup>

35. Several stakeholders recommended amending legislation to guarantee freedom of opinion and expression and to fully uphold freedom of expression, ensuring that activists, journalists, opposition groups and civil society can operate without censorship, harassment, arbitrary detention, or reprisals.<sup>45</sup>

36. JS3 recommended amending the 2002 Telecommunications Law and 2011 Cybercrime Law to meet international standards on freedom of expression; and amending the new Media Law to remove vague provisions that silence dissent.<sup>46</sup> The OHRC recommended expediting the issuance of the executive regulations of the new Media Law, ensuring they respect the rights of media professionals and clearly outline procedures for media activities.<sup>47</sup>

37. JS3 recommended amending the Penal Code, particularly articles 97 and 115, to decriminalize criticism of the Sultan and eliminate vague provisions such as “undermining the stature of the State”.<sup>48</sup>

38. JS3 further recommended removing legal and policy barriers to civil society by repealing articles 116–118 of the Penal Code; bringing legislation on freedom of peaceful assembly, notably articles 121 and 123, into line with international standards by eliminating penalties for unlicensed gatherings and adopting best practices such as notification rather than prior permission.<sup>49</sup>

39. Alkarama recommended removing vague provisions that criminalize peaceful expression, limiting the censorship powers of the Ministry of Information, abolishing disproportionate penalties, and adopting measures to protect journalists and citizens from intimidation and self-censorship. It further recommended removing undue restrictions on peaceful assembly, ensuring the protection of participants, and ceasing arrests of individuals exercising their rights; revising legislation on associations to eliminate vague criteria, ensure transparent and non-discriminatory registration, and remove bans on political or religious activities; repealing provisions in the Nationality Law that allow revocation of citizenship based on expression or association, guaranteeing judicial remedies to prevent arbitrary revocations and protect individuals, including defenders, from retaliation.<sup>50</sup>

40. The OHRC recommended expediting the issuance of the new law on civil associations, reorganizing the establishment of associations and the exercise of their activities independently and in accordance with human rights standards.<sup>51</sup>

41. OCHRD recommended initiating inclusive national dialogue with religious, political and civil society actors, including opposition groups, to ensure sustainable peace and the protection of human rights.<sup>52</sup>

#### *Right to privacy*

42. MAAT reported that Royal Decree No. 13 of 2024 included amendments to certain provisions of the Emergency Law, granting to the executive authorities broad powers to monitor all forms of correspondence. MAAT recommended reassessing Royal Decree No. 13 of 2024 in order to ensure the right to privacy.<sup>53</sup>

#### *Right to marriage and family life*

43. The OHRC recommended to establish a mechanism for granting permanent residency to the non-Omani husband of an Omani woman and to her children who have reached the age of 18, to ensure continued family stability in accordance with the Basic Statute of the State.<sup>54</sup>

44. The OCHRD recommended strengthening gender equality by ensuring equal divorce rights.<sup>55</sup>

45. The OHRC and MAAT recommended revising the Personal Status Law to fully prohibit and criminalize child marriage in a manner consistent with human rights principles and the protection of girls’ rights.<sup>56</sup>

*Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons*

46. The OHRC recommended to expedite the issuance of an updated Anti Human Trafficking Law that aligns with international standards.<sup>57</sup>

47. GDP recommended to investigate and prosecute traffickers who exploit migrant workers, particularly in forced labor cases; to ensure that complaint mechanisms are easily accessible to workers; to protect victims of trafficking from detention and deportation by implementing systematic, proactive screening and identification procedures; to provide access to appropriate shelters and safe spaces; and to develop public awareness campaigns so that potential victims are informed about available avenues of assistance.<sup>58</sup>

48. The OHRC recommended to intensify training programs for law enforcement authorities on the mechanisms for identifying victims, providing protection, conducting investigations, and prosecuting cases, in addition to raising awareness among judges about the crime of human trafficking.<sup>59</sup>

49. The OHRC further recommended to strengthen awareness and education programs regarding actions and forms of exploitation to which migrant workers may be subjected, which could amount to human trafficking. These efforts should also promote knowledge of the various national reporting mechanisms for violations, activate the national referral system, and ensure the training of relevant personnel to guarantee timely response, referral, and protection.<sup>60</sup>

*Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work*

50. GDP reported that the Labour Law (Royal Decree no. 53 in 2023) did not regulate domestic workers; instead, their employment remained regulated by the Ministerial Regulation no. 189 of 2004 that failed to provide effective protections. As such, a large number of migrant domestic workers remained vulnerable to poor working conditions; harassment and abuse; non-payment of wages; excessive working hours; denial of food; movement restrictions; passport confiscation (despite this practice being illegal according to Circular No. 2 of 2006); and difficulties in changing jobs unless they could provide proof of abuse. Domestic workers had reported that attempts to obtain support from authorities, including the police and the Ministry of Manpower, were often futile. With little chance for redress, domestic workers in exploitative or unwanted employment situations might wish to leave their place of employment—however leaving without permission was considered “absconding,” which was punishable with fines, detention, and deportation. Although Article 32 of the Law on the Residency of Foreigners provided that detention for deportation could last up to two weeks, it could last much longer—and domestic workers who did not have a consulate in Oman to assist them were particularly vulnerable to lengthy periods of detention.<sup>61</sup>

51. GDP recommended to ensure that the 2023 Labour Law was extended to cover migrant domestic workers, and to guarantee that immigration law did not undermine labour rights, particularly in cases where a worker’s visa or residency status was cancelled, by allowing workers to seek redress, claim unpaid wages, and report abuses regardless of their immigration status.<sup>62</sup>

52. GDP further recommended to suspend the arrest and detention of migrant workers accused of “absconding,” including those apprehended due to employer or sponsor violations of labour and immigration laws; and to end the kafalah system by ensuring that residency is tied to the state rather than to individual employers.<sup>63</sup>

53. The OHRC recommended establishing an effective inspection mechanism for labor recruitment offices, ensuring verification of contractual documents between the worker and the recruitment office on one hand, and between the worker and the employer on the other. The OHRC stressed the importance of ensuring that domestic workers are informed of and understand the contract and its terms, to reduce violations by some recruitment offices of national laws and applicable international frameworks and standards.<sup>64</sup>

54. The OHRC also recommended enhancing public awareness programs targeting society about the duties and responsibilities outlined in employment contracts for domestic workers.<sup>65</sup>

*Right to social security*

55. OCHRDR reported that while Royal Decree No. 52/2023 established the Social Protection Law, covering around 1.5 million beneficiaries, unemployed persons and those laid off raised concerns about insufficient support, gaps in coverage—particularly regarding energy and water expenses—and the short duration of benefits, which ended after a fixed period. OCHRDR also questioned the effectiveness of implementation, noting that despite an increased allocation of OMR 560 million in the 2024 budget, unemployed persons, those laid off, and non-Omanis might remain excluded from adequate protection.<sup>66</sup>

56. The OHRC recommended considering the proposal for an insurance system for recruited domestic workers, whereby the insurance would cover financial claims due to the recruitment office and employer in cases where the worker did not complete the duration of the employment contract.<sup>67</sup>

*Right to health*

57. JS1 recommended to ensure that transgender individuals have full and unhindered access to healthcare, including gender-affirming care, without discrimination.<sup>68</sup>

58. Another submission raised concerns and made recommendations relating to abortion.<sup>69</sup>

*Right to education*

59. The OHRC recommended to continue supporting the expansion of early childhood education.<sup>70</sup>

60. Broken Chalk recommended to enact and rigorously enforce comprehensive anti-discrimination policies within all educational institutions, and to establish independent monitoring mechanisms to address persistent discrimination against girls, children with disabilities, and marginalized groups, particularly in rural and nomadic communities. They also called for improved data collection and public awareness efforts to support inclusive education.<sup>71</sup>

61. Broken Chalk urged to expand and equitably integrate digital tools and e-learning opportunities for all students, especially in rural and underserved areas, by investing in devices, connectivity, and inclusive design. They further recommended strengthening teacher professional development through accredited and sustainable in-service training, while also promoting teacher motivation and well-being through improved workload management, recognition, and supportive leadership, in line with international best practices and to advance Oman's Vision 2040.<sup>72</sup>

62. Unite for Rights recommended to integrate the principles and legacy of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights into national education standards, including civics, history and social studies curricula, and to ensure that these are regularly updated to reflect contemporary issues in Oman. It also recommended to expand outreach and awareness-raising efforts, particularly targeting Indigenous peoples, youth, and marginalized groups, through culturally appropriate materials and partnerships with local leaders. Furthermore, Unite for Rights recommended to increase funding and long-term support for civil society organizations delivering human rights education, especially in remote areas and among vulnerable populations.<sup>73</sup>

63. The OHRC recommended to conduct a study on the prevalence of verbal, physical, and cyberbullying, especially in schools, and to propose national anti-bullying policies. These should include community awareness programs on the dangers of bullying and propose intervention methodologies targeting both bullies and victims, as well as national strategies aimed at promoting positive parenting and creating safe environments for children.<sup>74</sup>

64. The OHRC recommended to train teachers and social workers in schools on the risks of bullying, how to identify and address cases, using approved scientific methods, and support schools with psychological specialists to provide treatment when necessary.<sup>75</sup>

*Cultural rights*

65. JS1 reported that while Oman promoted general cultural tolerance, space for diverse form of expression remained restricted.<sup>76</sup>

66. JS3 reported that activists seeking to preserve the traditional way of life in the Dhofar Plain faced prosecutions and restrictions after opposing plans to transfer authority over the area to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning for construction projects.<sup>77</sup>

*Development, the environment, and business and human rights*

67. The OHRC recommended that Oman continue its efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those for which Oman had reached a moderate level of progress, including gender equality and climate change.<sup>78</sup>

68. MAAT reported that despite Oman's commitments to adapt to climate change and the ongoing discussions to prepare the national climate adaptation plan, environmental activists faced harassment that could escalate to detention due to their advocacy on environmental issues.<sup>79</sup>

69. MAAT recommended inviting environmental rights defenders to participate in discussions regarding the preparation of the national climate adaptation plan.<sup>80</sup>

**2. Rights of specific persons or groups***Women*

70. ICSRF and JS4 recommended to amend the Nationality Law to ensure gender equality and to enable Omani women to transmit their nationality to their children and spouse on an equal basis with men.<sup>81</sup> The OCHRD recommended to ensure the automatic and direct acquisition of Omani nationality by children born to Omani women at birth.<sup>82</sup>

71. The OCHRD recommended strengthening gender equality by criminalizing domestic violence and marital rape.<sup>83</sup>

72. JS2 recommended to codify gender-specific defenses and mitigation in capital cases, encompassing women's experiences of trauma, poverty, and gender-based violence, including defenses applicable to victims of prolonged gender-based violence, regardless of imminence of harm at the time they acted in self-defense.<sup>84</sup>

73. The OHRC recommended to conduct studies and surveys to a) understand the reasons behind women's reluctance to run for elections compared to men; b) to intensify awareness, training, and empowerment programs to support women's candidacy for parliament and their full engagement in political life on an equal footing with men; and to c) adopt temporary special measures, such as allocating a quota of seats for women, to accelerate gender parity in the Shura Council, in line with Article 4 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, to ensure women's full participation in political and public life.<sup>85</sup>

*Persons with disabilities*

74. The OHRC recommended expediting the issuance of the new Law on the Care and Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities to ensure greater alignment with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and relevant national legislation.<sup>86</sup>

75. The OHRC recommended conducting comprehensive surveys and evaluations of the adequacy and quality of educational services provided to persons with disabilities through inclusive education programs and special education schools, and assessing the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs, especially those preparing children with disabilities for school enrollment and integration into society.<sup>87</sup>

76. The OHRC recommended increasing awareness about the importance of community support for persons with autism in order to ensure greater inclusion and equal opportunities for full participation in society.<sup>88</sup>

77. The OHRC recommended to encourage innovation in the design of new programs and services that promote the independence and effective participation of persons with autism in society.<sup>89</sup>

*Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons*

78. JS1 recommended promoting public awareness and education campaigns to foster tolerance and understanding of gender diversity, challenging discriminatory societal norms and stigma.<sup>90</sup>

79. JS1 reported that the Omani Public Prosecution established a specialised unit known as Rasd with the mandate to monitor and prosecute so-called “negative phenomena” circulating on social media platforms. Among the unit’s explicit targets was the “imitation of women by men,” a phrase that effectively referred to gender non-conforming expression. The creation of this unit reportedly marked a further institutionalisation of state surveillance and enforcement against expressions of gender identity that deviate from societal norms. This measure reportedly intensified the legal and social pressure on transgender individuals, reinforcing existing stigma and deepening their vulnerability to legal and institutional discrimination.<sup>91</sup> JS1 recommended to cease the monitoring and prosecution of individuals by units like Rasd and dismantle such surveillance mechanisms.<sup>92</sup>

80. JS1 also recommended to expand anti-discrimination legislation to explicitly include gender identity as a protected ground; and to allow for legal gender recognition and permit transgender individuals to change their gender markers on official documents.<sup>93</sup>

81. JS1 recommended to abolish all legislation that criminalizes or restricts the rights of transgender and intersex persons, particularly those related to gender identity and expression, including Article 266 of the Penal Code of 2018 and Article 268 concerning “indecent communications”, as well as Article 32 of Royal Decree No. 75/2019 and Article 16 of Royal Decree No. 43/2025 (Public Health Law) that prohibit gender-affirming medical procedures; and to amend immigration policies to ensure that transgender and intersex individuals are not denied entry or deported based on their gender presentation or gender markers on passports.<sup>94</sup>

*Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers*

82. JS4 recommended to uphold the human rights of all persons regardless of nationality including access to education and healthcare.<sup>95</sup>

83. GDP recommended to ensure that immigration detention is only used as a measure of last resort, when it is necessary and proportionate; to clarify where non-nationals are detained and ensure access to independent monitors and observers, as well as to make disaggregated data on the number of detained and deported migrants publicly available.<sup>96</sup>

*Stateless persons*

84. ICSRF recommended to implement Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that “Everyone has the right to a nationality. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality”.<sup>97</sup>

85. JS4 recommended to protect every child’s right to acquire and preserve a nationality, without discrimination in relation to the child or the child’s parents or guardians and ensure comprehensive safeguards against statelessness.<sup>98</sup> ICSRF recommended implementing Article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child which states that “The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name and the right to acquire a nationality”.<sup>99</sup>

*Notes*

<sup>1</sup> A/HRC/47/11 and the addendum A/HRC/47/11/Add.1, and A/HRC/47/2.

<sup>2</sup> The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org).

*Civil society*

*Individual submissions:*

Alkarama	Alkarama for Human Rights, Geneva (Switzerland);
Broken Chalk	The Stichting Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
CFam	Center for Family and Human Rights, New York (United States of America);
CGNK	Center for Global Nonkilling, Grand-Saconnex (Switzerland);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
GDP	Global Detention Project, Geneva (Switzerland);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
ICSRF	International Center for supporting Rights and Freedoms, Geneva (Switzerland);
MAAT	Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Cairo (Egypt)
OCHRD	The Omani Centre for Human Rights & Democracy, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
Unite for Rights	Unite for Rights, San Francisco (United States of America).

*Joint submissions:*

JS1	<b>Joint submission 1 submitted by:</b> Cairo 52 Legal Research Institute, Giza (Egypt); and White Tent, Cardiff (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JS2	<b>Joint submission 2 submitted by:</b> Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis (United States of America); and World Coalition Against Death Penalty, Montreuil (France);
JS3	<b>Joint submission 3 submitted by:</b> The Gulf Centre for Human Rights, Dublin (Ireland); and The Omani Centre for Human Rights & Democracy, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JS4	<b>Joint submission 4 submitted by:</b> Global Campaign for Equal Nationality Rights, New York (United States of America), The Omani Association for Human Rights, Berlin (Germany), Equality Now, New York (United States of America); and The Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion, Eindhoven (Netherlands).

*National human rights institution:*

OHRC	Oman Human Rights Commission, Muscat (Oman).
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<sup>3</sup> OHRC submission, para. 3; ICSRF submission, p. 5, Recommendation E; OCHRD submission, p. 12, para. 41 d); JS3, para. 7.1; ECLJ submission, para. 14; Alkarama submission, recommendation a.; MAAT submission, p. 6, recommendation 1; CGNK submission, p. 3.

<sup>4</sup> JS2, para. 17.2.

<sup>5</sup> MAAT submission, p. 6, recommendation 1; GDP submission, para. 5.1.

<sup>6</sup> MAAT submission, p. 6, recommendation 2.

<sup>7</sup> Alkarama submission, recommendation b.

<sup>8</sup> JS4, para. 30 IV.

<sup>9</sup> OCHRD submission, p. 12, para. 41 c); ICSRF submission, p. 7, Recommendation A; JS4, para. 30 III.

<sup>10</sup> OHRC submission, para. 2.

<sup>11</sup> OHRC submission, para. 5.

<sup>12</sup> OCHRD submission, p. 12, para. 41 f); Alkarama submission, recommendation d.

<sup>13</sup> OCHRD submission, p. 12, para. 41 e); GDP submission, para. 5.1.

<sup>14</sup> See also ICSRF p. 5, Recommendation D. and p. 8, Recommendation B.

<sup>15</sup> CGNK submission, p. 2- 3.

<sup>16</sup> ICAN submission, para. 6; CGNK submission, p. 3.

<sup>17</sup> CGNK submission, p. 3.

<sup>18</sup> OCHRD submission, p. 12, para. 41 a).

<sup>19</sup> ICSRF submission, p. 5, Recommendations A and B.

<sup>20</sup> ICSRF submission, p. 5, Recommendation F.

<sup>21</sup> OHRC submission, para. 7.

<sup>22</sup> MAAT submission, p. 6, recommendation 7; Alkarama submission, recommendation c.

<sup>23</sup> Broken Chalk submission, para. 28.

- 24 OCHRD submission, p. 12, para. 41 c).  
 25 JS2, para. 17.1; CGNK submission, p. 3.  
 26 JS2, para. 17.3.  
 27 JS2, para. 17.5.  
 28 JS2, para. 17.4.  
 29 Alkarama submission, recommendation e.  
 30 ICSRF submission, para. 14.  
 31 Alkarama submission, recommendation f.  
 32 OHRC submission, para. 9.  
 33 ICSRF submission, p. 7, Recommendation A, p. 8, Recommendation A. and Recommendation C.  
 34 Alkarama submission, recommendations g and h.  
 35 MAAT submission, p. 6, recommendation 4.  
 36 Alkarama submission, para. 3.4.  
 37 Alkarama submission, recommendations s and t.  
 38 JS3, para. 2.17.  
 39 Alkarama submission, recommendation j.  
 40 OHRC submission, para. 9.  
 41 Alkarama submission, recommendation i, j and r.  
 42 JS1, p.12, Recommendation 8 and Recommendation 10.  
 43 ECLJ submission, paras. 4–13.  
 44 ECLJ submission, para. 14.  
 45 ICSRF submission, p. 6, Recommendation A; OCHRD submission, p. 12, para. 41 b); JS3, para. 7.5;  
 Alkarama submission, recommendations n and o.  
 46 JS3, para. 7.2.  
 47 OHRC submission, para. 4.  
 48 JS3, para. 7.2.  
 49 JS3, paras. 7.2.–7.4.  
 50 Alkarama submission, recommendations k-m, p, q, u and v.  
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 53 MAAT submission, p. 6, recommendation 5.  
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 58 GDP submission, para. 5.1.  
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 63 GDP submission, para. 5.1.  
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 81 ICSRF submission, p. 7, Recommendation A. and JS4, para. 30 I. and III.  
 82 OCHRD submission, p. 12, para. 41 c).  
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 84 JS2, para 17.6.

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<sup>86</sup> OHRC submission, para. 29.  
<sup>87</sup> OHRC submission, para. 30.  
<sup>88</sup> OHRC submission, para. 32.  
<sup>89</sup> OHRC submission, para. 32.  
<sup>90</sup> JS1, p. 12, Recommendation 11.  
<sup>91</sup> JS1, p.9.  
<sup>92</sup> JS1, p.11, Recommendation 4.  
<sup>93</sup> JS1, p. 11, Recommendation 3, Recommendation 4 and Recommendation 5.  
<sup>94</sup> JS1, p. 11, Recommendation 1, p. 12, Recommendation 6 and Recommendation 9.  
<sup>95</sup> JS4, para. 30 V.  
<sup>96</sup> GDP submission, para. 5.1.  
<sup>97</sup> ICSRF submission, p. 9, Recommendation A.  
<sup>98</sup> JS4, para. 30 II.  
<sup>99</sup> ICSRF submission, p. 9, Recommendation B.
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