



**Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for
Human Rights – Regional Office for the Middle East
and North Africa (OHCHR – ROMENA)**

Universal Periodic Review of Oman, 4th Cycle

Submission by the United Nations Entities¹

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Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

A. Engagement with international human rights mechanisms

Ratification of international treaties and conventions²

1. Oman has ratified seven out of ten core human rights treaties and two optional protocols, except The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICMW), and the Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture (OP-CAT).
2. Oman has not ratified any core international human right instruments or optional protocols since its 2021 UPR session.
3. Oman is yet to ratify:
 - The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (OP- CEDAW).³
 - The Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming to the abolition of the death penalty (CCPR-OP2-DP).
4. Oman has not signed The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court⁴.
5. Oman has not issued a standing invitation to the mandate holders of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council.
6. Recommendation:
 - Continue efforts to ratify core international human rights treaties and optional protocols to which Oman is not yet a party, in accordance with recommendations made during its previous UPR session.

Cooperation with treaty bodies

7. Oman submitted State reports to CEDAW and Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2022, and initial reports to the Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, and the Committee against Torture in early 2025.
8. Oman has one overdue State report to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which was due to be submitted by 2 January 2020.
9. Recommendation:
 - While welcoming Oman’s engagement with human rights mechanisms, it is recommended for Oman to continue its timely submission of all overdue State reports to the relevant treaty bodies.

B. Institution-building for national human rights mechanisms

National Human Rights Institution

10. The Omani Human Rights Commission (OHRC) was established under Royal Decree No. 124/2008 to promote and protect human rights. Royal Decree No. 57/2022 reformed the OHRC, strengthening its independence and aligning it more closely with the Paris Principles. Further amendments in 2023 expanded its mandate, appointed members with legal expertise, and enhanced its capacity to handle complaints and reporting.⁵
11. The GANHRI Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) reviewed the OHRC during its first 2024 session, and decided to defer the accreditation to 2025, maintaining its “B” status. The OHRC partially complies with the Paris Principles; it faces some challenges in terms of selection and appointment of members, political representation within the members, dismissal of members, protection from criminal and civil liability, annual reports’ submission to government authorities, pluralism within the membership, and its quasi-judicial mandate.⁶
12. A delegation from OHRC participated in GANHRI’s 2025 Annual Meeting in Geneva, reflecting efforts to enhance international engagement and strengthen its institutional framework.⁷ This aligns with Oman’s commitment to implementing UPR recommendations on reinforcing its national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles.⁸
13. Recommendations:
 - Further ensure the full independence of the OHRC in terms of the selection and appointment of members and its mandate in compliance with the Paris Principles.

National Mechanisms

14. Oman supported two recommendations related to continuing efforts to establish national mechanisms to promote and protect human rights.⁹
15. Oman has not established a National Human Rights Action Plan; however, the OHRC organized a 3-weeks workshop in June 2025 with the national stakeholders, as a preliminary discussion of the human rights situation in the country to start drafting a national human rights strategy.¹⁰ The Commission has made a point of involving all key actors in the national human rights arena, including official institutions, academia, the private sector, and civil society organizations, recognizing the importance of inclusive partnerships in shaping this strategy.¹¹
16. Recommendation:
 - Continue efforts to establish a comprehensive National Human Rights Action Plan which promotes and protects the rights of all individuals in Oman.

C. Civil and Political Rights

Death penalty

17. Oman has not ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR aiming to the abolition of the death penalty.

18. The CEDAW (2024) recommended that Oman issue a moratorium on the death penalty and abolish it.¹² The death penalty continues to exist in Oman, with Oman's Penal Code promulgated by Royal Decree 7/2018 containing over 20 articles in which the death sentence is listed as punishment. The amendments introduced in 2022 did not address provisions related to the death penalty.¹³ Oman reportedly carried out seven executions in the last five years, four executions in 2020 and three in 2024, indicating that the death penalty remains in use.¹⁴
19. During the 3rd UPR session, over 15 UN member states urged the Omani authorities to take the necessary steps to abolish the death penalty or establish a moratorium on its use, including by acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR. The Omani delegation only took note of these recommendations, while maintaining that the death penalty is prescribed only for the most serious crimes, it is surrounded by many guarantees that make its application only possible in the narrowest scope, and after ensuring that all judicial guarantees are available for the ruling to become final.¹⁵ It is worth noting that under Oman's Penal Code many of the offences to which the death penalty is prescribed as punishment, including for drug-related offences, do not meet the threshold of "*most serious crimes*". In 2018, and after a nine-year moratorium on the death penalty, the Omani authorities sentenced four individuals to death.
20. Recommendations:
 - Consider issuing a moratorium on the use of death penalty.
 - Encourage the limiting of the application of the death penalty in the Penal Code to only the most serious crimes.

Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment

21. Oman ratified the Convention Against Torture (CAT) in 2020 with specific reservations. These reservations relate to Oman's non-recognition of the competence of the Committee against Torture¹⁶ and its non-binding status to paragraph 1 of Article 30.
22. Oman noted the two recommendations from its previous UPR regarding the ratification of the OP-CAT and its reservations regarding the CAT. The Penal Law criminalizes torture by public officials, with penalties ranging from six months to three years for acts intended to extract confessions or information (Article 204) and for unlawful arrests or punishments (Article 205).¹⁷ Oman lacks provisions that criminalize psychological torture by officials or cases where officials acquiesce in or have knowledge of acts of torture. Despite existing laws, OHCHR has found that cases of torture by officials often go uninvestigated, and perpetrators remain unpunished, highlighting the need for comprehensive legal reform to criminalize all forms of torture and enforce stricter accountability.¹⁸
23. Oman's legal system, including its Basic Law, clearly and firmly prohibits torture and inhuman treatment. However, ongoing allegations suggest challenges in the effective application and enforcement of these laws.

24. Oman has not responded to the visit request sent by the Special Rapporteur on torture on 25 March 2024 which limits its engagement with international monitoring efforts related to torture prevention.¹⁹
25. Recommendations:
- Encourage removing reservations on the CAT and ratifying the OP-CAT.
 - Encourage the effective implementation of Articles 204 and 205 of the Penal Law.

Detention

26. Arbitrary detention and harassment of civil society activists or people participating in protests allegedly took place²⁰.
27. Oman's Basic Law prohibits arbitrary detention but reports of incommunicado detention and denial of due process for critics and activists reveal gaps between legal protections and implementation.
28. While Omani detention facilities are reported to meet basic standards, serious concerns remain. Humid, cramped, and unhygienic conditions are reported in prisons and immigration detention centers, particularly affecting migrants.²¹ These persistent issues underscore the need for stronger accountability mechanisms and improved detainee protections to align with Oman's international obligations.
29. Recommendations:
- Strengthen already-existing legal safeguards for all detainees, including the right to legal representation, timely judicial review, and the ability to challenge detention, with particular attention to human rights defenders (HRDs), activists, and migrants.
 - Continue efforts to ensure the investigation of all allegations of arbitrary detention and harassment of civil society activists and protest participants.

Independence of the judiciary

30. Oman supported the recommendation, from its 3rd UPR, calling for ensuring the independence of the judiciary.
31. Articles 76, 77 and 78 of Oman's Basic Statute affirm the judiciary's independence and its role in upholding the rule of law. They ensure judges' autonomy, prohibit interference in judicial matters, and criminalize such actions, emphasizing the judiciary's integrity as a safeguard for rights and freedoms. On the other hand, Article 49 states that the Sultan reserves the right to appoint or dismiss senior judges which could infringe on the impartiality and independence of the judiciary.²²
32. Although Oman's 2012 Law on Judicial affairs²³ guarantees the independence of the judiciary within the Sultanate, the Sultan is provided with excessive powers that provide him with undue influence on the judicial system within the country. The Sultan has the power to directly appoint and dismiss senior judges. He presides over the Council of Ministers, the

body in charge of overseeing compliance with court judgements, and chairs the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, the State institution tasked with overseeing the country's judicial system.

33. Recommendation:

- Encourage amending the law on Judicial Affairs to ensure the independence and impartiality of the judiciary in accordance with international standards on judicial independence.

Prohibition of slavery, trafficking

34. Oman supported 12 recommendations of its previous UPR related to the prohibition of human trafficking, strengthening investigation and prosecution of perpetrators, and protection of the victims.²⁴
35. The CEDAW welcomed Oman's 2023 Labor Law but raised concerns about weak enforcement of anti-trafficking measures, low prosecution rates, and limited support for victims. It called for strengthened capacity-building efforts, the adoption of a gender-sensitive national strategy, and the allocation of increased resources for combating trafficking and supporting vulnerable women.²⁵
36. In 2022, Oman convicted five individuals for trafficking in persons, while fewer than five victims of sex trafficking were officially identified²⁶.
37. In December 2022, the Special Procedures issued a communication concerning information received about the human rights abuses faced by a group of women victims of trafficking, Malawi nationals, who were allegedly exploited in domestic households in Oman.²⁷
38. Oman's Anti-Trafficking Law (Royal Decree No. 126/2008), criminalizes all forms of human trafficking and prescribes penalties ranging from 3 to 15 years imprisonment, along with financial penalties, and defines exploitation to include various forms of forced labor and sexual exploitation.²⁸
39. The National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking 2021-2023 plan focused on training front-line workers and raising awareness through programmes, workshops, and conferences.²⁹ Oman's Protection House (Dar Al-Wefaq) provides comprehensive support to trafficking victims, including urgent protection, psycho-social assessments, healthcare, rehabilitation, education, employment services, and free legal representation under a 2018 agreement with the Lawyers Association. However, services for male and child victims remain limited.³⁰
40. Oman has increased its efforts against sex trafficking, with more investigations, prosecutions, and convictions in 2023 compared to 2022. However, no convictions for labor trafficking or domestic servitude have been reported in recent years.³¹
41. The Anti-Human Trafficking Draft Law, initially drafted by the government in 2021, has been reviewed by the Shura Council and is currently under further legislative review by the State Council as of 2025, pending its final approval and promulgation.³²
42. Recommendations:

- Strengthen the implementation of the comprehensive Anti-Trafficking Law by increasing the capacity of law enforcement and judicial authorities to investigate, prosecute, and convict traffickers, particularly for labor exploitation.
- Encourage the Ministry of Labor to adopt and effectively enforce specific regulations governing domestic work to prevent the trafficking and exploitation of domestic workers.

Freedom of thought, conscience & religion

43. Oman supported multiple recommendations, from its previous UPR, promoting religious tolerance, peaceful coexistence and moderation.
44. On 20 January 2025, Oman formally declined a country visit request by the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief.³³
45. Oman's legal and institutional framework raises serious concerns regarding the effective protection of freedom of belief. Under Article 2 of the Basic Statute of the State, Oman is defined as a religious state, with Islam as the state religion and Islamic Sharia as the basis of legislation.³⁴
46. In practice, individuals who publicly express non-religious views or challenge prevailing religious doctrines may face arrest, investigation, or imprisonment. These restrictions are reinforced by Article 269 of the Penal Code³⁵, which criminalizes actions considered offensive to religious beliefs, figures, or institutions. The law prescribes prison sentences ranging from 3 to 10 years, and its vague provisions grant authorities wide discretion in interpretation and enforcement.³⁶
47. 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 state³⁷.
48. Recommendation:
 - Proceed with amending Articles 108 and 269 of the Penal Code to ensure they do not criminalize peaceful religious practices, expression, or differences in religious interpretation, in line with Article 18 of the ICCPR.

Freedom of opinion and expression

49. Oman's overly broad laws restrict the rights to freedom of expression. The authorities allegedly target peaceful activists, pro-reform bloggers, and government critics using short term arrests and detentions and other forms of harassment.³⁸
50. Oman is not a party to the ICCPR and political parties are not permitted, leading to limited democratic space. While freedom of expression is guaranteed in the Basic Law, it is restricted by other legislation. HRDs and journalists often face summonses by the Sultan's Special Services following interactions with human rights organizations.
51. Although Article 37 of the Basic Law guarantees freedom of the press, printing, and publishing, this freedom is constrained by laws that can be broadly interpreted against journalists.

52. Oman supported 17 recommendations, from its previous UPR, related to the freedom of opinion and expression, which also called on aligning national legislation with international standards on freedom of opinion and expression, including the Penal Code, the Press and Publications Law, the Cybercrime Law and the Telecommunications Law. However, Oman also noted six recommendations related to freedom of opinion and expression, some of which also call on the amendment of the Penal Code, the Press and Publications Law, the Cybercrime Law and the Telecommunications Law and the Civil Societies Law. This suggests an inconsistency in Oman's implementation of the UPR recommendations.
53. The new Media Law (2024) outlines 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. The Law grants the Ministry broad authority to oversee and regulate media activities, including the power to revoke licenses under Article 16. There are concerns that provisions like 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.³⁹
54. Although the new law repealed its predecessor (the 1984 Decree on Press and publications), it simultaneously incorporated many of the provisions from the previous legislation and even expanded upon them, granting the authorities greater control over and restriction of media activities. Among these provisions are penalties imposed on journalists and media professionals, including imprisonment and fines. The law also addresses the regulation of social media platforms in a manner that may subject content creators to legal accountability. The new law dedicates an entire chapter to penalties that include ten distinct penalties (Articles 50-59) and grants judicial enforcement powers to Ministry of Information officials for the implementation of its provisions (Article 49). Notably, the new law avoids duplicating penalties already specified in the Penal Code (Articles 115, 126, 135, 173), such as those related to undermining the Sultan or the ruling family.
55. Oman's Sultan issued Royal Decree No. 68/2022, amending provisions of the Penal Law to include imposing prison sentences on those who publish content attacking the Sultan, his authority, his family, or the Crown Prince.⁴⁰ Article 115 of the Penal Code addresses offenses related to spreading false or malicious information that undermines the state's stature or its financial markets. This article is often reportedly used to target bloggers and journalists.
56. The Cybercrimes Law (Article 19) imposes penalties for using information networks or technology facilities to produce, publish, purchase, or possess content that may harm public order or religious values.⁴¹
57. The Printing and Publication Law (Chapter 4) prohibits publications that defame the Sultanate or compromise the state's safety or security.⁴²
58. No killing of journalists was reported in Oman between 2021 and 2025.⁴³
59. In summary, while Oman's Basic Law guarantees certain freedoms, including freedom of expression and the press, various legal provisions and practices limit these rights, particularly for journalists and HRDs.
60. Recommendations:

- Consider reviewing national legislation to further align with international standards on freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, and association.
- Introduce an access to information law that is in accordance with international standards.
- Consider decriminalizing defamation in the 2024 Media Law, Penal Code, and the 2002 Telecommunications Regulatory Act, including internet-related provisions, and addressing it within a civil framework in line with international standards.
- Assess the system of supervision of the broadcasting sector to ensure that this process is transparent and independent.

Freedom of peaceful assembly and association

61. The Basic Law of Oman guarantees freedom of association, allowing natural persons to form associations for non-profit purposes, such as social, cultural, or charitable activities. However, the Penal Law stipulates severe penalties for establishing associations or organizations deemed to oppose the principles of the State or to threaten societal cohesion.⁴⁴
62. According to the Non-Governmental Associations Act, associations must register with the government, and their establishment and by-laws must be approved by the Ministry of Social Development. Foreign communities have the right to establish associations.⁴⁵
63. The 2025 Nationality Law permits the revocation of citizenship, including in cases where individuals exercise their right to freedom of association. Specifically, Article 26 empowers the State to strip an Omani national of their citizenship if they join a group, party, or organization that promotes principles or beliefs deemed harmful to Oman’s interests.⁴⁶
64. The right to freedom of assembly is recognized in the Basic Law but is subject to limitations and requires official permission. Participation in gatherings of over ten people may result in imprisonment for disturbing public order, as per article 121 of the Penal Code. This provision is often utilized to suppress peaceful demonstrations, and any public assembly without authorization is considered unlawful.
65. Demonstrations are rare in Oman, but pro-Palestine protests in late 2023 reportedly were not prevented by security forces.⁴⁷
66. Oman supported 19 recommendations from its 3rd UPR session related to the right to peaceful assembly and association and noted six.
67. Recommendation:
 - Consider reviewing legal provisions related to freedom of association and assembly to ensure they align with Oman’s constitutional guarantees and international human rights standards.

D. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Labor Rights

68. Oman has ratified 4 out of the 10 fundamental ILO conventions.

69. Oman still holds a reservation to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights limiting the rights to form trade unions.⁴⁸
70. Oman announced a new labor law for workers in the private sector (Royal Decree No.53 of 2023), introducing new regulations on labor strikes, permission for migrant workers involved in labor disputes to remain in the country, and other significant changes. The new law follows a series of reforms made in 2025, including the implementation of the Wage Protection System, a new social security law and the rollout of a mandatory Health Insurance Scheme.⁴⁹
71. The new labor law in Oman introduces several progressive provisions, such as reducing maximum working hours to 40 hours per week, increasing annual sick leave to 182 days, extending maternity leave to 98 days, and granting paternity leave for the first time. It also prohibits passport confiscation without worker consent and mandates mediation before labor disputes reach court. Notable protections include the right for migrant workers to stay in Oman while pursuing labor complaints and the explicit prohibition of arbitrary dismissal based on union activity or filing complaints. However, the law also introduces stricter penalties for irregular migrant workers and stronger Omanization policies, requiring employers to prioritize hiring and training Omani nationals.
72. Significant gaps remain, such as the exclusion of domestic workers from the Labor Law, leaving their employment regulated only by specific ministerial decrees, the lack of clarity regarding job transfers, and the ongoing impact of the kafala system, which maintains power imbalances that render migrant workers vulnerable to abuse. While the law offers notable advancements, key challenges and ambiguities highlight the need for further reforms to align fully with international labor standards.
73. In 2023, the Ministry of Labor (MoL) received over 1,500 labor-related complaints.⁵⁰ Furthermore, Ministerial Decision No. 617/2024 requires employers with 50 or more employees to set up an internal formal grievance system. If a worker's grievance is not addressed or resolved by their employer, they may escalate the complaint to the MoL.⁵¹
74. Unlike other Gulf countries, Oman's labor law excludes domestic workers, from the Labor Law, leaving their employment regulated only by specific ministerial decrees. Ministerial Decree No. 189 of 2004 outlines basic conditions for domestic work, including probation periods, payment obligations, housing, and medical care. The Standard Domestic Worker's Contract (2011) grants workers weekly rest paid leave every two years, and protection against employer abuse, while also allowing for termination under specific conditions. Workers retain the right to possess their passports (according to Circular No. 2 of 2006) and are protected from recruitment fees under Ministerial Decision No. 1 of 2011. However, the absence of detailed protections for working hours, breaks, and sick leave, underscores the need for more robust legal frameworks to safeguard domestic workers' rights in Oman.
75. Recommendations:
- Consider ratifying the remaining ILO conventions further aligning the labor legislation with international labor standards and recommendations from the CEDAW committee 2024.

- Consider extending full legal protections under the Labor Law to domestic workers, in line with international labor standards, and encourage the MoL to adopt regulations on domestic work covering working hours, rest breaks, leave entitlements, wages, end-of-service benefits, and access to effective complaint mechanisms.

Health

76. Since May 2020, Oman has operated a nationwide, toll-free Sexual Reproductive Health hotline staffed by certified midwives and medical specialists. Available in Arabic and English, the service offers remote counselling on pregnancy, breastfeeding, contraception and COVID-19 prevention to all women in Oman, nationals and expatriates alike. It was conceived by MoH's Women & Child Health Department and MoH's call-center team, with technical backing from UNFPA GCC and WHO Oman. Under its mandate to advance sexual and reproductive health and rights, UNFPA also advocates for the integration of age-appropriate rights-based comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) into national adolescent health and education strategies.
77. In April 2025, Oman's Ministry of Health (MoH) launched the National Health Policy to strengthen the healthcare system and advance Oman Vision 2040. Developed through a participatory process, the policy reflects responsiveness to global health trends and adopts a *Health in All Policies (HiAP)* approach. It focuses on improving population health, promoting health equity, integrating health considerations into all government policymaking, and supporting sustainable, preventative public health decisions.⁵² The policy aligns with WHO and regional priorities, emphasizing access to medicines, health workforce development, and addressing substance use.⁵³ Notably, it frames health as a collective responsibility shared among government, private sector, civil society, and individuals, and it prioritizes modern technologies, research systems, and sustainable resources.⁵⁴
78. However, concerns persist around equitable healthcare access, particularly for migrant workers. Ministerial Decision No. 126/2023 lists groups eligible for free public healthcare but omits explicit inclusion of private-sector migrant workers, potentially excluding them from free services.⁵⁵
79. Recommendations:
- Intensify already-existing efforts to enhance equitable access to healthcare for all, including migrant workers.
 - Continue addressing the root causes of disparities in maternal healthcare to achieve equitable outcomes for all, regardless of citizenship.
 - Consider convening youth networks, teachers' unions and civil-society experts to pilot the CSE starter pack.

Social Protection

80. Oman's 2023 Social Protection Law⁵⁶ provides social insurance for the elderly, disabled, orphans, widows, low-income families, and first-time job seekers. It offers employment security, sick leave, maternity and paternity leave, and social health insurance. While primarily focused on nationals, it extends certain benefits to non-Omani workers through a mandatory savings program for documented migrants, replacing the end-of-service gratuity. However, domestic workers are not explicitly covered under the full scope of these schemes, despite broader efforts to protect migrant workers' rights through other policies.

81. Recommendation:

- While welcoming the Social Protection Law, consider strengthening it by including domestic workers to close protection gaps and promote equal treatment of all workers.

E. Groups at risk

Women and girls

82. Oman acceded to CEDAW in 2006, subject to a general reservation to provisions not in accordance with Sharia.⁵⁷
83. Oman criminalizes many gender-based offenses, including rape outside marriage (10-15 years' imprisonment)⁵⁸ and sexual harassment through indecent acts.⁵⁹ No leniency provisions remain for "honor" based femicides.
84. Domestic violence remains unaddressed in law, there is a lack of statistical data on GBV, and a shortage of shelters and support services for victims, particularly in rural areas. This reportedly hinders many women from leaving abusive partners.⁶⁰
85. Marital rape is not criminalized; abortion is prohibited even for rape survivors.⁶¹ There is no publicly available data on the prevalence of FGM in Oman. Adultery is an offence under Article 259 of the Penal Law.
86. While Oman's Basic Law guarantees legal equality regardless of gender, significant disparities remain in personal status matters. Women cannot pass nationality to their children or spouses. In addition, permission of a guardian is required for a woman to marry. Daughters inherit half of what sons inherit.⁶²
87. The new Omani Nationality Law 17/2025 amended Article 18 of the Nationality Act to allow children of Omani women married to non-Omani men to acquire citizenship if a period of 5 years has elapsed since their parents' divorce or their mothers' widowhood, and 10 years in case of the father's abandonment. The previous law required 15 years. Despite the amendments, the Omani Nationality Law continues to restrict gender equality: children of Omani men married to foreign women acquire nationality at birth, while children of Omani women married to a foreign husband face restrictive conditions tied to the father's status or the mother's marital situation. Foreign husbands of Omani women also face stricter and longer requirements for acquiring nationality compared to foreign wives of Omani men.⁶³
88. The CEDAW Committee (2024) commended Oman for strengthening its institutional and policy framework to promote gender equality, including adopting the Social Action Strategy (2016–2025) and establishing the National Centre for Women's and Children's Health. It also noted that Oman Vision 2040 aligns with the SDGs, particularly on gender equality and

sustainable development.⁶⁴

89. Recommendations:

- Develop systematic data collection on GBV and domestic violence, disaggregated by age and gender, and conduct nationwide awareness campaigns to challenge stigma and promote zero tolerance for GBV.
- Consider amending relevant laws to grant Omani women equal rights to Omani men regarding the transmission of their nationality to their children.

Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons

90. Homosexual conduct between consenting adults is criminalized by Articles 261-262 of the Penal Code.

91. Recommendation:

- Encourage aligning national legislation with international human rights standards on privacy and non-discrimination.

Children

92. Oman supported the recommendation, from its previous UPR, regarding aligning the juvenile justice system with the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁶⁵. The 2023 School Education Law prohibits discrimination in education based on sex, race, origin, color, language, religion, sect, birthplace, or social status. This was reflected in parity in primary and secondary education enrollment rates between girls and boys. It grants free public education to Omanis and non-Omanis alike. It gives every child the right to attend a minimum of one year of pre-school.⁶⁶

93. Despite legislation prohibiting the employment of children below the age of 15, there are concerns about children's involvement in hazardous work, exploitation of migrant girls under the kafala system, the gap between the minimum employment age (15 years) and compulsory education (17 years), and the lack of regulation for work in family businesses.⁶⁷

94. Oman supported, from its 3rd UPR, the recommendation to further improve the accessibility and quality of education, including those in vulnerable situations, for girls and for children with disabilities and to address school dropout rates regardless of children's abilities, gender, or social background. The Ministry of Education's 2024 evaluation highlights high enrollment and school completion rates with low dropout rates.

95. The Law on Juvenile Accountability partly aligns with the CRC by establishing an age of criminal responsibility and protecting juvenile privacy but differs as Oman's age of criminal responsibility is nine⁶⁸, compared to 12 under the CRC.⁶⁹ Other provisions also show similarities and differences.

96. Children in Oman reportedly face stunting and increasing obesity, requiring improved data and strategies to promote healthy nutrition and regulate food marketing.

97. Recommendations:

- Review the Law on Juvenile Accountability to further align its provisions, including the age of criminal responsibility, with the CRC.
- Consider the CRC’s 2023 recommendations on child justice, education and data collection.⁷⁰
- Intensify already-existing efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education for all.
- Consider further aligning legislation with international standards on child rights including the minimum age of employment and marriage.

Youth

98. Oman supported the recommendation, from its 3rd UPR, regarding taking the necessary steps to combat unemployment, especially among young people and people living in rural areas.⁷¹ In this regard, the Social Protection Law and Social Protection Fund offer temporary income relief for those who lost their jobs to circumstances beyond their control and job seekers.⁷² In pursuit of Oman’s Vision 2040, innovation parks and mentorship programs have been launched in collaboration with the private sector to train young people and prepare them for the job market.⁷³
99. Oman’s “*demographic dividend*” remains significant, with young people aged 10-24 comprising 21% of the population in 2025⁷⁴, unemployment rate for people aged 15-24 fell to 6.8% in 2024⁷⁵. Additionally, as of 2022, 25.5% of young Omanis are NEET (not in education, employment, or training), with a notable gender gap⁷⁶: 32.1% of young women compared to 20.8% of young men.⁷⁷ On a positive note, Oman has achieved 100% youth literacy and maintains an adolescent fertility rate of 6 births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19 in 2023⁷⁸, both among the best in the region.⁷⁹
100. Recommendation:
- Intensify already-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 Vision 2040 and UPR commitments.

Persons with disabilities

101. Oman has taken initial steps to establish legislation, mechanisms, and programs to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities. These include the adoption of the Care and Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities Act (2008), the establishment of the Directorate General for the Affairs of Persons with Disabilities⁸⁰, and the creation of the National Committee for the Care and Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities⁸¹, as well as the Social Action Strategy (2016–2025). These efforts were commended by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in its 2018 concluding observations.
102. The 2023 Social Protection Law provides benefits to persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups and helps advance work on disability classification.
103. The School Education Law requires that the Ministry of Education run governmental schools that are accessible to disabled students. The Law for the Care and Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities charges the Ministry of Social Development with the vocational rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. The Disabilities Rights Act is yet to be enacted.⁸²

104. The CRPD has expressed concern about several issues such as the persistent stigmatization of persons with disabilities, particularly children, by families and society, the lack of awareness-raising campaigns and programs emphasizing the rights of persons with disabilities, and the exclusion of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations from participating in the planning and implementation of awareness-raising initiatives.⁸³

105. Recommendations:

- Consider enacting the Disabilities Rights Act and ensuring the inclusion of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in awareness-raising and decision-making processes to combat stigma.
- Encourage the establishment of a unified disability assessment system and database to ensure children with disabilities access inclusive services.

Migrant workers

106. Oman has not yet ratified the ICMW.

107. Oman supported 25 recommendations from its last UPR related to modifying or abolishing the kafala system.⁸⁴

108. Migrant workers remain subject to the kafala system that governs the employment of migrant workers and places them in a highly dependent relationship with their employers.

109. The new Labor Law (2023), as mentioned in the section on Labor Rights, introduced reforms concerning migrant workers, including the Wage Protection System and key protection such as reduced working hours, extended sick leave, the right to change employers if unpaid for two months, and safeguards against passport confiscation.⁸⁵

110. Recommendation:

- Consider ratifying the ICMW and strengthen reforms to protect migrants' rights.
- Further continue to actively monitor human rights issues, including violations of the rights of migrant workers and the protection of HRDs.

Refugees, asylum seekers and displaced persons

111. Oman noted two recommendations, from its 3rd UPR, calling for the adoption of a national asylum legislation that complies with international standards, including by providing safeguards against refoulement.⁸⁶

112. Oman does not have a national asylum law or refugee act. It is not a state party to the 1951 Refugee Convention nor the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees.⁸⁷ Although Article 43 of the 2021 Basic Statute prohibits the extradition of political refugees, other kinds of refugees and asylum seekers are not protected against refoulement.⁸⁸

113. Recommendation:

- Consider adopting national asylum legislation in line with international standards to provide comprehensive protection for all refugees and asylum seekers, including safeguards against refoulement.

¹ The present submission was prepared jointly by UN entities working on/in Oman. The report was drafted by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Regional Office for the Middle and North Africa (OHCHR-ROMENA), with the substantive input from: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

²*Treaty Body Reporting Status: Oman* (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights) https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/countries.aspx?CountryCode=OMN&Lang=EN

³ The Protocol was adopted by resolution A/RES/54/4 of 6 October 1999 at the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations : UNTC

⁴ *Matrice-Recommendations-Oman* (UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, November 2021) <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2021-11/Matrice-Recommendations-Oman.docx>

⁵ Royal Decree No 76/2023 Appointing Members to Oman Human Rights Commission (1 November 2023) <https://decree.om/2023/rd20230076/>

⁶ SCA Report – First Session 2024 (Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, 26–28 March 2024) <https://ganhri.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/SCA-Report-First-Session-2024-EN.pdf>

⁷ Oman Human Rights Commission, Participation in the GANHRI Annual Meeting, March 2025, available at: <https://ohrc.om/en/oman-human-rights-commission-participates-in-the-annual-meeting-of-the-global-alliance-of-national-human-rights-institutions/>

⁸ Human Rights Council, Universal Periodic Review: Matrix of Recommendations on Oman, 3rd Cycle – 37th Session, Date of consideration: 21 January 2021, recommendations under the National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) theme, p. 5, available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2021-11/Matrice-Recommendations-Oman.docx>

⁹ Recommendations from Oman’s 3rd UPR cycle (2021): 134.55 and 134.57.

¹⁰ Oman Human Rights Commission to Launch National Human Rights Strategy Situation Analysis Workshops (12 June 2025) https://ohrc.om/ohrc_12_06_2025/

¹¹ Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Minister of Justice and Legal Affairs: Oman Human Rights Commission to Launch National Human Rights Strategy Situation Analysis Workshops Next Sunday’ (OHR-C News, 12 June 2025) https://ohrc.om/en/ohrc_12_06_2025/

¹² *Concluding Observations on the Fourth Periodic Report of Oman* (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 14 Feb 2024), paragraph 18 UN Doc CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4 https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolNo=CEDAW%2FCO%2FOMN%2FCO%2F4&Lang=en

¹³ Royal Decree No 68/2022 Amending Some Provisions of the Penal Law (20 October 2022) <https://decree.om/2022/rd20220068/>

¹⁴ Amnesty International, *Death Sentences and Executions 2020* p.36 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/3760/2021/en/>

Death Sentences and Executions 2021 p. 40 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/5418/2022/en/>

Death Sentences and Executions 2022 p.28 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/6548/2023/en/> ;

Death Sentences and Executions 2023 p.29 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/7952/2024/en/> ;

Death Sentences and Executions 2024 p.29 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/8976/2025/en/>

¹⁵ *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: United Nations Human Rights Council, Oman*, A/HRC/47/11 (25 March 2021), para. 127, available at: <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/47/11>.

¹⁶ Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment CAT, art 20, (10 December 1984) <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-against-torture-and-other-cruel-inhuman-or-degrading>

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- ¹⁷ The Penal Law, Royal Decree No. 7/2018 (Oman) published in Official Gazette No. 1226 on 14 January 2018, <https://qanoon.om/p/2018/rd2018007/>
- ¹⁸ Torture in the Sultanate of Oman: Lost Liberties and Suppression of Human Rights Activists 2021, p. 8 – OCHR, GC4HR, EU
- ¹⁹ Special Procedures Country Visits: Oman (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights) <https://spinternet.ohchr.org/ViewCountryVisits.aspx?visitType=all&lang=en>
- ²⁰ *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Oman 2023*, U.S. Department of State, (22 March 2024) <https://www.state.gov/reports/2023-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/oman/>
- ²¹ World Report 2021: Oman (Human Rights Watch, 2021) <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2021/country-chapters/oman>
- ²² Royal Decree No 6/2021 promulgating the Basic Statute of the State (11 January 2021) <https://decree.om/2021/rd20210006/>
- ²³ Royal Decree No 9/2012 regarding the Supreme Judicial Council (29 February 2012) https://menarights.org/sites/default/files/2020-01/OMN_RoyalDecreeNo.9_TheSupremeCouncilOfTheJudiciary_2012_AR.pdf
- ²⁴ Matrix of Recommendations: Oman (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, November 2021) <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2021-11/Matrice-Recommendations-Oman.docx>
- ²⁵ CEDAW Concluding observations on the fourth periodic report of Oman, paragraphs 33-36, 14 February 2024 <https://spinternet.ohchr.org/layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2FCO%2FOMN%2FCO%2F4&Lang=en>
- ²⁶ Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2022 (UN Office on Drugs and Crime, United Nations, 2022) <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4000879?v=pdf>
- ²⁷ Special Procedures Communications - *OMN 1/2022* (23 December 2022)
- ²⁸ National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking, The Sultanate of Oman provides protection to victims of human trafficking through the Protection House (Dar Al-Wefaq) <https://nccht.om/protection/>
- ²⁹ The Sultanate of Oman: Relentless Efforts to Combat Human Trafficking, Oman News Agency <https://omannews.gov.om/topics/en/79/show/113611/dark>
- ³⁰ National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking, The Sultanate of Oman provides protection to victims of human trafficking through the Protection House (Dar Al-Wefaq) <https://nccht.om/protection/>
- ³¹ *Trafficking in Persons Report 2024: Oman*, U.S. Department of State <https://www.state.gov/reports/2024-trafficking-in-persons-report/oman/>
- ³² Shura Council of Oman, *Press Statement on Fourth Regular Sitting*, 2025: <https://www.shura.om/News/...>
- ³³ *OHCHR Special Procedures: Country Visits – Oman* (OHCHR) https://spinternet.ohchr.org/Search.aspx?Lang=en&MandateRefID=25&ctl00_PlaceHolderMain_radResults_GridChangePage
- ³⁴ *Royal Decree No 6/2021 Issuing the Basic Statute of the State* (Sultanate of Oman, 11 January 2021) <https://decree.om/2021/rd20210006/>
- ³⁵ *Royal Decree No 7/2018 Issuing the Penal Law* (Sultanate of Oman, 11 January 2018) <https://decree.om/2018/rd20180007/>
- ³⁶ *Restrictions on Freedom of Religion or Belief in Oman* (Omani Centre for Human Rights and Democracy, 10 July 2025) <https://ochrdoman.org/en/freedom-of-belief-6/>
- ³⁷ *Detentions in Dhofar Governorate* (Omani Centre for Human Rights and Democracy, 6 July 2025) <https://ochrdoman.org/en/detentions-in-dhofar-2/>

³⁸ Oman 2023: Amnesty International (2023) <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/middle-east/oman/report-oman/>

³⁹ *Royal Decree No 58/2024 Issuing the Media Law* (Sultanate of Oman, 10 November 2024) <https://qanoon.om/p/2024/rd2024058/>

Article 7 of the Media Law: "It is prohibited to display, promote, sell, or distribute publications or artistic works that contain any of the publishing prohibitions stipulated in this law."

Article 9 of the Media Law: "Subject to the provisions of applicable laws, any natural or legal person wishing to engage in any of the following media activities must obtain a license from the Ministry in accordance with the conditions, procedures, and regulations specified in this law and its bylaws:

1. Newspapers.
2. Audio or visual broadcasting channels.
3. News agencies.
4. Publishing houses.
5. Advertising and publicity activities.
6. Media services and consultancy.
7. News websites and accounts.
8. Rebroadcasting any media activity within the country.
9. Any other media activity specified in the bylaws.

Media activities carried out by state administrative units or other public legal entities are exempt from the licensing requirements set out in this section, provided that these entities notify the Ministry of the media activity and the official responsible for managing it."

⁴⁰ *Royal Decree No 68/2022 Amending Some Provisions of the Penal Law* (Sultanate of Oman, 20 October 2022) <https://decree.om/2022/rd20220068/>. According to the new amendment to Article 97 of the Omani Penal Law: "Whoever commits, publicly or through publication, a challenge to the rights of the Sultan, His prerogatives, or disgraces His person, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period no less than 3 years and not exceeding 7 years. Whoever challenges, publicly or through publication, the wife of the Sultan, His crown prince, and His children or disgraces their person shall be punished by the same punishment."

⁴¹ *Royal Decree No. 12/2011 Issuing the Cyber Crime Law* (Sultanate of Oman, 6 February 2011) <https://www.moheri.gov.om/userupload/Policy/The%20Cyber%20Crime%20Law.pdf>

⁴² *Royal Decree No. 49/84 on the promulgation of the Publications and Publishing Law* (Sultanate of Oman, 26 May 1984) https://oman.om/docs/default-source/default-document-library/the-printing-publishing-law.pdf?sfvrsn=54449c1d_4

⁴³ Information by UNESCO and Reporters without Borders Barometer https://rsf.org/en/barometer?type%5Btue%5D=tue&exaction_victim%5B224%5D=224&genre%5Bhomme%5D=homme&genre%5Bfemme%5D=femme&annee_start=2021&annee_end=2025&statut_exaction%5Ben_cours%5D=en_cours&statut_exaction%5Btermine%5D=termine#exaction-victim

⁴⁴ Articles 116 and 270 of the *Royal Decree 7/2018 Issuing the Penal Law* (Sultanate of Oman, 11 January 2018) <https://decree.om/2018/rd20180007/>

⁴⁵ *Freedom of Association* (OHCHR Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa, April 2022) <https://romena.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-04/Freedom-of-Association-EN.pdf>

⁴⁶ *Royal Decree No. 17/2025 Promulgating the Omani Nationality Law* (Sultanate of Oman, 2 February 2025) <https://qanoon.om/p/2025/rd2025017/>

⁴⁷ Oman, Freedom House (2023) <https://freedomhouse.org/country/oman/freedom-world/2024>

⁴⁸ Oman has made a reservation to Article 8, paragraph 1, subparagraphs (a) and (d) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, limiting the rights to form trade unions and to strike to the extent that they apply to employees of government units.

- ⁴⁹ *Royal Decree No 53/2023 Issuing the Labour Law* (Sultanate of Oman, 25 July 2023) <https://decree.om/2023/rd20230053/>
- ⁵⁰ *Experts of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women Commend Oman for Promoting Girls' Participation in Science and Maths, Ask about Measures to Protect Domestic Workers' Rights and Reduce the Gender Employment Gap* (OHCHR, 7 February 2024) <https://www.ohchr.org/en/meeting-summaries/2024/02/experts-committee-elimination-discrimination-against-women-commend-oman>
- ⁵¹ *Ministerial Decision No 617/2024 on the System of Complaints and Grievances* (Ministry of Labour, Sultanate of Oman, 17 October 2024) <https://qanoon.om/p/2024/mol20240617/>
- ⁵² 'Health Marks Launch of Oman National Health Policy' (Ministry of Health, Sultanate of Oman, 09 April 2025) <https://moh.gov.om/en/media-center/news/health-marks-launch-of-oman-national-health-policy/>
- ⁵³ As emphasized by Dr. Hana Balkhy, Regional Director of WHO for the Eastern Mediterranean Region, in her speech delivered on behalf of the Organization during the launch of the Oman National Health Policy on 9 April 2025.
- ⁵⁴ 'Oman's National Health Policy – 2025' (Ministry of Health, Sultanate of Oman, 2025) https://moh.gov.om/media/t3ykfej3/english_omans-national-health-policy.pdf
- ⁵⁵ 'Ministry of Health: Ministerial Decision 126/2023 Issuing the Regulation of Treatment Services Fees' (Ministerial Decision 126/2023, Ministry of Health, Sultanate of Oman, 7 June 2023) <https://decree.om/2023/moh20230126/>
- ⁵⁶ *Royal Decree No 52/2023 Promulgating the Social Protection Law* (Sultanate of Oman, 19 July 2023) art 39 <https://qanoon.om/p/2023/rd2023052/>
- ⁵⁷ Oman maintains reservations to Article 9(2) (nationality), Article 16(a), (c), (f) (family life), and Article 29(1) (arbitration) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.
- ⁵⁸ Article 257 of the Penal Law
- ⁵⁹ Article 266 of the Penal Law
- ⁶⁰ *Concluding Observations on the Fourth Periodic Report of Oman* (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 22 November 2017) Paragraph 31, UN Doc CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4 https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2FCO%2FOMN%2FCO%2F4&Lang=en
- ⁶¹ Articles 315 – 318 of Oman's Penal Law
- ⁶² Gender Justice and The Law: Oman, ESCWA, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women (2019) <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/arabstates/Oman.Summary.19.Eng.pdf>
- ⁶³ *Royal Decree No 17/2025 Promulgating the Omani Nationality Law* (Sultanate of Oman, 2 February 2025) <https://qanoon.om/p/2025/rd2025017/>
- ⁶⁴ *Concluding Observations on the Fourth Periodic Report of Oman* (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 22 November 2017) Paragraph 5, UN Doc CEDAW/C/OMN/CO/4 https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2FCO%2FOMN%2FCO%2F4&Lang=en
- ⁶⁵ Recommendations from Oman's 3rd UPR cycle (2021): 134.78
- ⁶⁶ *Royal Decree No. 31/2023 Promulgating the School Education Law* (Sultanate of Oman, 18 May 2023) <https://decree.om/2023/rd20230031/>
- ⁶⁷ *Concluding Observations on the combined fifth and sixth periodic reports of Oman* (Committee on the Rights of the Child, 6 March 2024) Paragraph 38, UN Doc CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6 <https://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=p6e3TfnLfhqqDDJoW%2BfjS7E4w6%2BK2Iw%2BxKTjWe46YuZDCHnhlpf85tSZqYIQwE9xUahfoLmq50WHLvGwrPRaVQ%3D%3D>
- ⁶⁸ *Royal Decree No. 30/2008 Issuing the Law on Juvenile Accountability* (Sultanate of Oman, 9 May 2008) art 1 <https://decree.om/2008/rd20080030/>

- ⁶⁹ United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (adopted 20 November 1989, entered into force 2 September 1990) <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-child>
- ⁷⁰ Concluding Observations on the combined fifth and sixth periodic reports of Oman (Committee on the Rights of the Child, 6 March 2024) Paragraphs 41-42, 35, and 11, UN Doc CRC/C/OMN/CO/5-6
- ⁷¹ Recommendations from Oman's 3rd UPR cycle (2021): 134.126
- ⁷² *Royal Decree No 52/2023 Promulgating the Social Protection Law* (Sultanate of Oman, 19 July 2023) art 39 <https://qanoon.om/p/2023/rd2023052/>
- ⁷³ *Oman Vision 2040: A Blueprint for Sustainable Growth and Global Integration* (World Bank, 28 May 2025) <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/arabvoices/oman-vision-2040-a-blueprint-for-sustainable-growth-and-global-integration>
- ⁷⁴ World Population Dashboard – Oman, UNFPA (2025) <https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/OM?utm>
- ⁷⁵ Human Capital Data Portal, World Bank Group, <https://humancapital.worldbank.org/en/home>
- ⁷⁶ Adolescent and Youth Development, UNICEF Oman (2023) <https://www.unicef.org/oman/adolescent-and-youth-development?utm>
- ⁷⁷ Share of youth not in education, employment or training, total (% of youth population), Gender Data Portal, World Bank (2022) <https://genderdata.worldbank.org/en/indicator/sl-uem-neet-zs?utm>
- ⁷⁸ Share of youth not in education, employment or training, total (% of youth population), Gender Data Portal, World Bank Group (2022) <https://genderdata.worldbank.org/en/indicator/sl-uem-neet-zs> and Oman Gender Landscape, World Bank (2025) <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099635205112330904/pdf/IDU07b611ea00ea9e04c460b3b60b969ed5eb5f3.pdf>
- ⁷⁹ Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19), Gender Data Portal, World Bank (2023) <https://genderdata.worldbank.org/en/indicator/sp-ado-tfirt?utm> and Human Capital Country Brief - Oman, World Bank (2024) <https://humancapital.worldbank.org/content/dam/sites/data/humancapital/pdf/country-briefs-2024/Oman.pdf?utm>
- ⁸⁰ *Royal Decree No. 18/2014*
- ⁸¹ *Ministerial Decision No. 1/2009*
- ⁸² *Royal Decree No 31/2023 Issuing the School Education Law* (Sultanate of Oman, 18 May 2023) <https://decree.om/2023/rd20230031/>
- ⁸³ *Concluding observations on the initial report of Oman* (Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 17 April 2018), Paragraph 17, UN Doc CRPD/C/OMN/CO/1 <https://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=32KZv%2FdEjYyMHjK2PJnLj9YgmAmKsgt4OMU5a9AgYrpk6bFG9DfXERX2t1qPTgaBX8Hs61fYQFvMFdZymp31%2FQ%3D%3D>
- ⁸⁴ Recommendations from Oman's 3rd UPR cycle (2021): 134.125, 134.128, 134.222, 134.223, 134.224, 134.225, 134.226, 134.230, 134.232, 134.233, 134.232, 134.234, 134.235, 134.236, 134.239, 134.240, 134.241, 134.242, 134.243, 134.244, 134.245, 134.246, 134.247, 134.249, 134.251
- ⁸⁵ Oman: New labour laws bring some protections for migrant workers, but advocates says more must be done, [Business and Human Rights Resource Centre](#) (2023)
- ⁸⁶ Recommendations from Oman's 3rd UPR cycle (2021): 134.252, 134.254
- ⁸⁷ *States Parties to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, Including Reservations and Declarations* (UNHCR) <https://www.unhcr.org/media/states-parties-including-reservations-and-declarations-1951-refugee-convention> and *States Parties to the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, Including Reservations and Declarations* (UNHCR) <https://www.unhcr.org/media/states-parties-including-reservations-and-declarations-1967-protocol-relating-status-refugees>

⁸⁸ *Royal Decree No 6/2021 Issuing the Basic Statute of the State* (Sultanate of Oman, 11 January 2021)
<https://decree.om/2021/rd20210006/>