**This document has been prepared in response to the UN Secretary General about the request for countries interventions and contributions to the preparation of its report the pursuant UN General Assembly resolution A/RES/78/234 “A global call for concrete action for the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action”**

On the basis of the principle of equality contained in Article (8) of the Basic Law of Governance; Saudi Arabia laws combine to prohibit any discrimination, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, color, descent, national or ethnic origin resulting in disruption or obstruction of the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

* **Hate speech, incitement to racial discrimination, hostility and violence (preambular paragraph 6).**
	+ **The Audiovisual Media Law:** issued under a resolution of the Council of Ministers (170) dated 12/12/2017, the Article (5) contained not to be subjected to what is exciting to fanatical instincts or stir up discord among citizens, inciting violence and threating the community peace.
	+ **Law of Printing and Publication:** issued by Royal Decree (M/32) dated 29/11/2000, and it states the protection of freedom of opinion and expression in compliance with the Islamic Shari'ah and relevant international standards, in a way that ensures the protection and not infringing upon the rights of others, whereas Article (9) contained that when permission is given to a printed matter, it shall not be inciting feuds **and** separation among citizens.
* **Extent and impact of systemic racism and effective legal, policy and institutional measures that address racism beyond a summation of individualized acts (paragraph 26).**

Saudi Arabia laws prohibit establishing racist organizations or putting forward theories stating that any race or group has the superiority over others, and they do not allow promoting or inciting racial discrimination, and Saudi Arabia laws consider the dissemination and financing the ideas based on racial discrimination a crime that is punishable by law. In this context, the most highlighting measures and legislations that aim to eliminate Racism and Racial Discrimination are as follows:

* + Launching “Kingdom’s Vision 2030”: issued in 2016, its starting points, objectives and programs emanating from it combine to promote the principles of equality, tolerance and moderation, and it included that Islam and its teachings are a way of life for people, a reference in decisions and a starting point for action to achieve the vision. The values ​​of moderation, tolerance, mastery, discipline, justice and transparency will be the basic foundations for achieving success.
	+ **The Basic Law of Governance:** The law contained in Articles (8 and 47), Governance in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is based on justice, Shura (consultation) and equality according to Islamic Sharia, both citizens and foreign residents have an equal right to litigation. In addition, all provisions set forth in the Basic Law of Governance, especially those contained in the Rights and Duties Section, are based on equality.
	+ **Civil Service Law:** Issued by Royal Decree (M/49) dated 27/6/1977 amended **by** Royal Decree (M/95) dated 30/5/2018, whereas Article (1) states that efficiency is the basis for selecting employees.
	+ **Labor Law:** issued by the Royal Decree M/51 dated 27/9/2005, amended by the Royal Decree (M/134) dated 30/7/2019, amended by the Royal Decree M/5 **dated** 26/8/2020. Whereas Article (3) states that citizens enjoy equal right to work without any discrimination based on gender, disability, age or any other forms of discrimination.
	+ **The Health Law:** issued by the Royal Decree M/11, dated 5/6/2002, and Article (2) stated that this law aims to provide comprehensive and integrated health care for the entire population in a fair, accessible.
	+ **The High Order 26458 dated March 7, 2017**, which states emphasizing the government and private agencies to emphasize the employees to avoid everything that leads to inciting sports fanaticism or dissemination of abuse in the various media, and to avoid everything that leads thereto.
	+ **Declarations, Regional and International Treaties:** Saudi Arabia complies with regional and international treaties to which Saudi Arabia is party of, including International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and take into account the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action 2001. These treaties are considered a part of national laws, the provisions with which Saudi Arabia complies have the same power as national laws, whereas Paragraph (1) of Article (11) of Procedures for the Conclusion of International Treaties, issued by Council of Ministers Resolution (287) dated 26/7/2010, the concerned entities - upon the treaty entering into force – shall take the necessary measures to implement the same to ensure that all Saudi Arabia's obligations under these treaties.
* **Participatory and inclusive design and implementation processes that contribute to halting, reversing and repairing the lasting consequences and ongoing manifestations of systemic racism; and the role of people and communities of African descent and young people in these processes (paragraph 25).**
	+ Civil society institutions contributing to spreading human rights culture related to combating racism, discrimination and hatred, for example but not limited to the National Society for Human Rights, whereas such institutions on many occasions emphasize the necessity of respecting the international treaties that emphasize combating forms of racism and discrimination. The National Society for Human Rights also works in coordination with regional and international human rights institutions in order to prevent and combat everything that calls for hatred and racism and it is consistent with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council.
	+ SALAM Project for Cultural Communication carries out various activities in this field for the purpose of promoting mutual respect between the individuals and peoples’ civilizations, promoting the common values ​​and building bridges of communication and knowledge in order to achieve effective civilized communication and knowledge sharing among various cultures by hosting persons of multiple nationalities, producing short films and publications in several languages, creating an electronic platform for exchanging experiences and publishing various media materials, SALAM Project for Cultural Communication has made partnerships with several international organizations in order to implement global programs for spreading the concepts of tolerance, coexistence and global citizenship and to develop school curricula for inculcating values ​​of respect for pluralism and cultural diversity, among these entities are the World Organization of the Scout Movement, UNESCO and the King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue (KAICIID), promote common human values ​​and effective communication in order to achieve world peace.
	+ In order to spread awareness with regard to combating all forms of racism and racial discrimination, the Human Rights Commission holds seminars, workshops and training courses - continuously - aimed at defining the provisions contained in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and exploring the best ways to promote its implementation on ground in line with Saudi Arabia's obligations, which is directed to judges, members of the Public Prosecution, law enforcement officers, and other stake holders, including representatives of civil society institutions. It should be noted that training programs were held within the framework of the Memorandum of Technical Cooperation concluded between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia represented by the Human Rights Commission and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in 2012, which reached more than (87) programs, included introducing the human rights treaties to which Saudi Arabia became a party, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and exploring the best ways to implement them on ground. In addition, the Justice Training Center which established by Council of Ministers Resolution (162) issued on February 24, 2014, is contributing to introduce the provisions mentioned in the international human rights treaties to which Saudi Arabia became a party.
* **Reparatory justice initiatives regarding slavery, the slave trade, the transatlantic slave trade, colonialism, apartheid, genocide and past tragedies contributing to the development and recognition of the dignity of the affected States and their people (paragraph 22).**
	+ Article 2. of the Law on Combating Crimes of Trafficking in Persons promulgated by Royal Decree No. (M/40) dated 14/07/2009 stipulates: “It is prohibited to commit any act of trafficking in persons, including coercion, threat, fraud, deceit or abduction of a person, abuse of position or power or any authority thereon, taking advantage of the person's vulnerability, giving or receiving payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of sexual assault, forced labor or services, mendicancy, slavery or slavery-like practices, servitude or the removal of organs or for conducting medical experiments thereon”. These statutory provisions include cases of forced and compulsory labor, slavery or practices similar to slavery or servitude, including cases that are not related to a normal employment relationship, and their violation has a strict and deterrent penalty. The Law on Combating Crimes of Trafficking in Persons stipulates that anyone who commits the crime of trafficking in persons shall be punished with a term of imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years, or a fine not exceeding one million riyals, or both. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is one of the countries that have ratified the Forced or Compulsory Labor Convention (No. 29) and the Convention on the Abolition of Forced Labour (No. 105).
* **Promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Africans and of people of African descent against excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officers (paragraph 30).**
	+ The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has given great attention to the crime of abuse of authority, where a number of prescribed penalties have been organized. These were included under the concept of "abuse of influence":
	+ Article (2), paragraph (a) of the Royal Decree No. 43 dated 06/06/1958 stipulates that (a) if an employee is proven to have committed the crime of abusing the influence of their position, inside or outside the department in which he/she work, for his/her personal interest, such employee shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years or a fine not exceeding SAR twenty thousand.
	+ Paragraph (8) of this Article stipulates the same punishment for anyone who coerces or mistreats in the name of his/her position, such as cruelty, torture, confiscation of money, and deprivation of personal freedoms. This also includes persecution, fines, banishment, imprisonment, forced residence in a specific area, illegal entry into homes, coercion into leave, secondment, sale, or purchase, and the collection of taxes exceeding the legally due amounts.
* **Racial discrimination and inequality experienced by children and youth of African descent in all areas of life, including the administration of justice, law enforcement, education, health, family life and development (paragraph 26).**
	+ The Kingdom derives all its laws from the Islamic Sharia, which has ordained equality and prohibited injustice and racism. Equality is considered one of the principles upon which governance in the Kingdom is based. Article (8) of the Basic Law of Governance provides: "The governance in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia shall be based on justice, shura (consultation), and equality in accordance with the Islamic Sharia." Additionally, Article (47) provides: "The right to litigation is guaranteed equally for citizens and residents in the Kingdom." Consequently, all laws of the Kingdom related to human rights are based on the principle of equality, criminalize all forms of racial discrimination defined in Article (1) of the Convention, and oblige all relevant state agencies to promote, protect, and uphold human rights, regardless of their descent, colour, ethnicity or national or ethnic origin. A number of state agencies and institutions take on tasks related to the prohibition of all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, The most prominent of which are the following:
	+ The Human Rights Commission - an independent monitoring entity - in promoting and protecting human rights for all without discrimination, and receiving complaints related to human rights violations and takes legal measures regarding them and addresses practices that may constitute a violation of their rights through monitoring, awareness-raising and other measures.
	+ The Human Rights Commission also works to ensure that the relevant governmental authorities implement the laws and regulations related to human rights, detect abuses, and take the necessary legal measures in their regard. It also monitors government entities to implement the relevant international human rights treaties ratified by Saudi Arabia, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and to ensure that all necessary measures have been taken by those entities, in addition to that, the Human Rights Commission takes on the mission of monitoring the implementation of the Convention, through the complaints received by it.
	+ The Public Prosecution files and investigate criminal cases on its own if it deems public interest in accordance with Article (17) of the Law of Criminal Procedure.

* + Establishing the King Abdulaziz Center for cultural communication, which exerts continuous efforts in the field of promoting tolerance and coexistence through holding many meetings in which various sectors and groups of society participated. One of the objectives of such meetings is to raise awareness level by the culture of dialogue and human rights, and it denounces intolerance, hatred and discrimination in all its forms, including racial discrimination. It also holds workshops, periodic meetings and events in order to enhance communication between residents and citizens within the activities of projects that aims at promoting the values ​​of tolerance and coexistence and denouncing racism and hate speech, such as the Safir (Ambassador) Program which is directed at students and the Jusoor( Bridges) Program, which aims at inculcating the values ​​of tolerance and coexistence in the hearts of young people, which is guide evidences for educators and a set of stories for different age groups in several languages.
	+ With regard to the measures taken for the purpose for denouncing racial discrimination through the education system, all curricula of education schools on the basis of the principle of equality and the elimination of hatred, and such curricula form the behavior of male and female students in a manner that promotes respect for human rights and basic freedoms, and promotes the principles of understanding, tolerance and equality between citizens and residents without any discrimination and denouncing everything that perpetuates racism and intolerance. The Ministry of Education periodically reviews and develops all school curricula on a continuous manner to ensure its consistency with national and international human rights standards, including that it does not contain what leads - in any way - to racial discrimination, racism and xenophobia and contemporary forms of intolerance, (185) deletions, (171) replacements, and (77) amendments have been made to the contents of the curricula at all educational levels in view of the age groups and degrees of maturity, in a way that achieves the values ​​of tolerance, coexistence and a positive view of life, to ensure that there is not content that may lead to racism and racial, in light of the Saudi Arabia’s laws and its obligations under the human rights treaties to which it became a party.
* **Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance targeting migrants and refugees (preambular paragraphs 9 and 10).**
	+ On the basis of the foregoing, the legal and institutional frameworks and the executive and judicial measures that result from their interaction combine to prohibit racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations, all of these frameworks and measures are subjected to periodic and continuous review, especially as Saudi Arabia currently has seen major development reforms within the framework of the " Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030".