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

Iraq

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fourth session from 4 to 15 November 2019. The review of Iraq was held at the 12th meeting, on 11 November 2019. The delegation of Iraq was headed by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Iraq, H.E. Mr Farooq Ameen Othman. At its 17th meeting, held on 14 November 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Iraq.
2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Iraq: Bahrain, Czech Republic and Uruguay.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Iraq:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/IRQ/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/ IRQ /2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/ IRQ /3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on NMIRFs, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Iraq, through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Iraq, led by the Minister of Justice, H.E. Mr Farooq Othman, stated that Iraq has put in place a number of mechanisms to follow up on the implementation of the 175 recommendations accepted during the second cycle of UPR, including a national action plan engaging the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Justice's - Human Rights Department.
6. A coordinating and follow-up committee was established under this plan in order to follow up on the implementation of UPR recommendations, under the leadership of the Ministry with the participation of representatives from concerned ministries and institutions.
7. The national report focused on the implementation of the recommendations of the previous report despite the difficult challenges during the last five years, where the terrorists of Daesh took control of large areas of Iraqi territory, committed the most heinous crimes, and halted all opportunities for development especially in those areas.
8. Despite the liberation of these areas, the devastating effects remain and the problems that accompanied this crisis pose a very serious challenge. Nonetheless, the government has taken several measures that have led to the return of more than 85% of those displaced to their areas of residence.
9. Iraq acceded to international conventions on human rights and the conventions of the ILO on labour conditions and joined UNESCO's conventions on the protection of cultural heritage.
10. Iraq cooperated with all international human rights mechanisms within the United Nations system. It extended a standing invitation to all mandate holders and cooperated

transparently with those mandate holders who have visited. Iraq appreciated the cooperation of UNAMI and OHCHR in the different fields.

11. Institutional structures created include special sections for the empowerment of Iraqi women, and proposals to establish a Ministry for Women and Development and a Supreme Council for Women are currently being considered by the President of the Republic.

12. The Iraqi government has adopted many policies and strategies to reduce violence against women improve reproductive women's health, and comply with the principles of Security Council resolution 1325.

13. Iraq is working to build an institutional and legal system to protect children and prevent any exploitation of children and is currently preparing a draft law on the rights of the child and the Child Welfare Authority in collaboration with UNICEF and Child Helplines International.

14. The national report reflects the developments of economic, social and cultural rights, including the reform packages to respond to the demands of the demonstrators, including job creation and inclusivity.

15. The government and integrity commission are working to reduce the impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights, prosecute those responsible, and use electronic machinery for cashing salaries to eliminate opportunities for financial manipulation.

16. The government is currently reviewing Law No. 38 of 2013 on the care of persons with disabilities and special needs and is working to increase opportunities for their integration into the 2030 development plans pursued by the Ministry of Planning.

17. The right to education is a fundamental human right; therefore, the government has been aiming to improve the levels of education, reduce dropout rates, provide educational opportunities for all groups, and trying to ensure the right to education for all.

18. Terrorism represented a major challenge to human rights and disrupted development programs and affected the rights of all groups and components. Iraq deals with those accused of terrorist crimes or Daesh members in accordance with the law and under the supervision of the general prosecution and international organizations and Independent Commission of Human Rights.

19. Iraq is also working to settle the personal status pending issues arising from marriages that occurred during Daesh's control of parts of Iraq, and births resulting from rape in those areas.

20. The application of the death penalty in Iraq is based on legal provisions guaranteeing fair trials, legal and procedural safeguards for the trial. Iraq applies the death penalty only for the most serious crimes, including murder and terrorism, and the Iraqi judiciary and other authorities are considering requests to commute the sentence of death according to the law or the discretion of judiciary.

21. The Iraqi judiciary does not sentence children to death and does not apply the penalty to pregnant women.

22. The challenges faced in the implementation of the recommendations were not a justification for delaying or not fully implementing some of the recommendations, but the government works on developing national plans to implement these new recommendations.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

23. During the interactive dialogue, 111 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

24. Portugal welcomed the ratification of human rights Instruments while concerned by the continuous use of the death penalty.

25. Qatar valued the legislative, executive and institutional developments and the development of national strategies and the National Development Plan 2018–2022.

26. Republic of Korea commended measures taken to protect displaced persons while concerned about excessive use of force against protestors.
27. Russian Federation acknowledged the challenge posed by terrorism and commended legislative reforms.
28. Egypt welcomed efforts to combat poverty and the adoption of laws for persons with disabilities.
29. Senegal commended efforts to strengthen the framework for the protection of human rights and welcomed the ratification of eight international conventions.
30. Serbia appreciated the adoption of a number of national strategies and plans and welcomed the development of a human rights institutional framework.
31. Seychelles recognised the adoption of key strategies such as poverty reduction, nutrition and food, and increasing health facilities.
32. Singapore commended the development of the strategies on poverty reduction and the advancement of women.
33. Slovakia appreciated the positive steps taken and enacting several laws to improve the human rights legislative framework.
34. Slovenia understood the challenges in post-conflict transition and appreciated the substantial reduction since 2017 of death penalty executions.
35. South Africa welcomed the adoption of various national strategies and welcomed the inclusion of Human Rights concerns in Educational programmes.
36. Spain acknowledged the difficulties Iraq is going through, and reiterated its support to it and to the process of reforms.
37. Sri Lanka welcomed the adoption of several national strategies and related plans and developing a human rights institutional framework.
38. State of Palestine noted the efforts to improve domestic legislation and access to education, especially for children in rural areas.
39. Sudan appreciated legislative measures to improve human rights and the adoption of national strategies.
40. Sweden acknowledged efforts but called for guarantees to the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression.
41. Switzerland was concerned by the many death penalties carried out in Iraq.
42. Syrian Arab Republic commended the development of national strategies and the encouragement of return of displaced persons.
43. Thailand welcomed efforts to improve prison facilities in compliance with international standards.
44. Timor-Leste welcomed the adoption of national strategies in the areas of poverty reduction, reproductive health and food security.
45. Togo welcomed efforts deployed in the human rights area in the recent years.
46. Tunisia praised Iraq's commitment to UPR and openness to various HRC mechanisms.
47. Turkey encouraged Iraq to take necessary steps to meet the legitimate demands of the protesters.
48. Ukraine welcomed reforms aimed at combating gender stereotypes and violence against women, yet a lot remained to be done.
49. United Arab Emirates welcomed strategies and plans of action aimed at preserving human dignity and ensuring social justice.

50. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was concerned by the scale of security force violence in recent protests.
51. United States of America stated that Iraq must uphold its obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law.
52. Uruguay expressed special concerns regarding the most vulnerable communities.
53. Uzbekistan welcomed the signing of a number of international treaties and national plans of action.
54. Venezuela welcomed the measures taken, in particular the adoption of national plans to combat poverty.
55. Viet Nam commended commitment in protecting human rights, especially the rights of vulnerable groups.
56. Yemen noted, among other things, the establishment of a national committee for coordination and follow up.
57. Afghanistan appreciated achievements made since the last cycle, including the national human rights plans.
58. Albania welcomed the improvement of the legal framework, but remained concerned by the high number of orphaned children.
59. Algeria welcomed the plans focusing specifically on the poverty reduction and combating violence against women.
60. Angola acknowledged the efforts by the Government in collaboration with the UNAMI in the stabilization of the country and protection of human rights.
61. Argentina made recommendations.
62. Australia recognised Iraq's sacrifices in the territorial defeat of Da'esh, but remained concerned about human rights violations in Iraq.
63. Austria was deeply concerned about recent reports of violations of the right to life and excessive use of force.
64. Azerbaijan welcomed the adoption of policy documents and programmes related to human rights in the country.
65. Bahrain thanked the delegation of Iraq for the presentation of its national report and made recommendations.
66. Bangladesh took note of laws in line with the international human rights instruments.
67. Belarus noted the development of the institutional and legislative framework and the adoption of a number of national strategies to reduce poverty.
68. Belgium expressed solidarity with the Iraqi people, who are facing the terrible consequences of the fight against Da'esh.
69. Bhutan commended efforts to protect and promote human rights and the adoption of the strategy to reduce violence against women.
70. Botswana commended the setting up of institutions such as the Human Right Office and gender units within government institutions.
71. Brazil congratulated progress despite significant challenges and commended measures to demine and rehabilitate schools and hospitals.
72. Brunei Darussalam positively noted the introduction of a national strategy on health.
73. Bulgaria encouraged the adoption of measures to avoid excessive use of force against those exercising their right to peaceful assembly.
74. Burkina Faso was concerned by the ongoing violence against women and girls in spite of the efforts made.

75. Burundi commended the adoption of the poverty reduction strategy as part of the 2030 vision of Iraq for achieving the SDGs.
76. Canada welcomed the reform of the Security Forces and security services and the repeal of the Jaafari Law on personal status issues.
77. Chad welcomed the establishment of the women's empowerment division and the department of human rights.
78. Chile recognized efforts in the promotion and protection of all human rights.
79. China commended efforts to reduce poverty and positive contributions to international counterterrorism efforts.
80. Croatia welcomed the electoral process but expressed concerns about human rights violations during recent demonstrations.
81. Cuba acknowledged efforts to update legislation, and to develop policies and strategies with a social component.
82. Cyprus commended the 2018 parliamentary elections and the election of 83 women to parliament.
83. Czechia expressed concerns about the excessive use of force against protestors that resulted in many deaths.
84. Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended progress in relation to the rights of women, children and people with disabilities.
85. Denmark expressed concerns about freedom of the press and the use of the death penalty.
86. Dominican Republic acknowledged the establishment of human rights mechanisms and the development of national strategies.
87. Ecuador noted the adoption of the Comprehensive Educational Integration Act.
88. Saudi Arabia commended the efforts of integrating human rights education in the system.
89. Latvia noted with appreciation the increasing role of women but expressed concern over the excessive use of force against protestors.
90. Ethiopia noted poverty alleviation measures and the national strategy for the advancement of women.
91. Fiji commended the creation of the Women's Empowerment Division and the outlawing of female genital mutilation.
92. Georgia noted steps to improve domestic legislation and acknowledged efforts to combat terrorism.
93. Germany expressed concerns about violence against protestors that have left 319 people dead.
94. Ghana acknowledged the establishment of a Women's Empowerment Division and the adoption of the Poverty Reduction Strategy.
95. Greece noted that the 2018 elections met international standards, but expressed concerns about attacks on demonstrators.
96. The Iraqi delegation took the floor to state that the Ministry of Defence established a Human Rights directorate to investigate allegations of human rights violations hold accountable those responsible.
97. The delegation stated that, according to the personal status law 188 of 1959, all forced marriages will be considered null and void. Article 7 defines the age for marriage as 18, persons as young as 15 can be considered eligible if a judge allows it.
98. The delegation noted that the Endowments of Christian, Yazidi and Sabeen Mandaeans stated that all components of Iraqi society in Iraq enjoy their civil rights.

Specialised courts have been set up in order to investigate crimes against religious minorities and terrorism and ensure there is no impunity. Furthermore, the initiative on Iraqi reconciliation is being implemented in cooperation with UNAMI and engages all ethnic, racial and religious components of Iraq.

99. Iraq has been striving to improve higher education to all components of Iraqis without discrimination. Iraq has also prepared curricula for Assyrians and Kurds and adopted democracy and human rights in the universities curricula.

100. The government has taken endeavoured to improve academic enrolment. Dropout rates have decreased from 18% to 3% in the secondary school phase. Programs have been enacted to promote the enrolment of girls.

101. Honduras congratulated Iraq on the implementation of recommendations from the previous cycle.

102. Hungary noted the positive steps taken to implement recommendations, particularly on women's rights.

103. Iceland welcomed steps outlined in the report.

104. India noted the adoption of various laws and policies for strengthening human rights.

105. Indonesia commended efforts made to implement recommendations, particularly in raising awareness.

106. Iran commended the important policies and measures taken to promote human rights since the 2nd UPR cycle.

107. Ireland was disturbed by reports of violations of due process and fair trial, including arrests without warrants.

108. Italy appreciated efforts to align Iraq's legislation with international standards.

109. Japan welcomed actions taken to promote human rights including the issuance of a guide on human rights for the army.

110. Jordan commended measures taken to implement the recommendations of the UPR.

111. Kazakhstan acknowledged positive strides and noted that counter terrorism measures and the protection of human rights are complementary.

112. Kuwait commended the enactment of human rights plans and the establishment of ad hoc committees.

113. Kyrgyzstan commended the adoption of numerous strategies to protect human rights.

114. Estonia expressed concerns about the excessive use of force against protestors and laws discriminating against women.

115. Lebanon commended efforts to protect human rights despite the very serious security conditions.

116. Libya appreciated efforts made to implement recommendations and the re-operationalising of national human rights plans.

117. Liechtenstein welcomed the delegation and thanked it for the information provided.

118. Pakistan appreciated Iraq's efforts to increase women's participation in politics and work.

119. The Maldives expressed appreciation for the comprehensive presentation that Iraq had made.

120. Malta was cognizant of the particular challenges the Government of Iraq faced.

121. Mauritania appreciated Iraq's ongoing efforts to promote fundamental rights and freedoms.

122. Mexico commended Iraq's training efforts in human rights and international humanitarian law.

123. Mongolia welcomed Iraq's efforts to ensure human rights despite ongoing challenges.
124. Montenegro welcomed Iraq's efforts despite the serious security challenges it faced.
125. Morocco welcomed Iraq's constitutional commitment that had led to many institutional reforms.
126. Myanmar appreciated Iraq's efforts to align domestic legislation with international obligations.
127. Nepal hailed Iraq's initiatives to empower women in social and economic spheres.
128. The Netherlands remained concerned about the human rights situation in Iraq.
129. Nicaragua extended a very warm welcome to the delegation of Iraq.
130. Nigeria commended the Government's efforts at national reconciliation to foster peaceful coexistence.
131. North Macedonia noted the ratification of eight major international human rights instruments.
132. Norway was concerned about the excessive use of force against protesters.
133. Oman commended the establishment of national strategies and plans.
134. Malaysia acknowledged Iraq's progress in terms of promoting and protecting human rights.
135. Peru expressed appreciation for the Iraqi Government's efforts to restore peace.
136. The Philippines was encouraged by Iraq's constructive approach to the UPR process.
137. Poland commended Iraq on its ambitious agenda of ensuring public safety.
138. Republic of Moldova welcomed the cooperation with the UN human rights mechanisms, while concerned with the use of excessive force against protesters.
139. France encouraged Iraq to continue its efforts towards the reconstruction and development of public services.
140. In conclusion, the delegation of Iraq stated having created an official census with UNICEF covering about 2000 children and families that have arrived in IDP Camps. Many of these children did not have official documents, which was a source of great concern. The precarious security situation as well as infiltration by Daesh elements in some camps is slowing down the issuance of documents.
141. The delegation stated that Iraqi Kurdistan adopted law 8 / 2011 which protected women rights. The Iraqi Kurdistan government has cooperated with the Ministry of Justice to combat violence against women, and has helped set up 39 camps for displaced persons in Kurdistan. A new camp was being created in order to host an initial number of 14.000 Syrian refugees. Kurdistan has taken a number of measures to combat former Daesh combatants and opened rehabilitation centres for their victims of Daesh, especially women. The Iraqi Kurdistan authorities have reportedly made 168 visits to detention centres in Kuridstan. The death penalty is suspended over the last 10 years in Iraqi Kurdistan, allowing death sentences to be commuted into life sentence.
142. The Ministry of Justice has adopted a series of measures to improve coordination between the government bodies concerning enforced disappearances.
143. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs established 42 new centres to provide health support to victims and disadvantaged families. The government has started to pay monthly salaries to 123.000 persons with disabilities. People who have lost their jobs are also entitled to pensions.
144. The highest authorities in Iraq stressed that the peaceful popular protests ongoing at the time of the review are a legitimate reform movement. The government reaffirmed its position to refrain from resorting to stringent security measures and impose accountability for all who are found guilty of excessive use of force.

145. The government stressed that it intended to identify and hold accountable infiltrators and those responsible for violence resulting in the death or injury of security forces and demonstrators or destruction of public and private properties.

146. The delegation stated that it intends to enact a new electoral law enhancing youth participation in parliament and their contribution to the policy making of the country.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

147. The following recommendations will be examined by Iraq, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-third session of the Human Rights Council.

147.1 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Senegal);

147.2 Continue efforts to accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);

147.3 Become a party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Seychelles);

147.4 Positively consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Kyrgyzstan);

147.5 Continue efforts towards ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia);

147.6 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Timor-Leste);

147.7 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Austria); (France); (Liechtenstein);

147.8 Sign and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Slovenia);

147.9 Accede soon to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Honduras) / Accede to and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);

147.10 Bolster accountability for the gravest crimes by acceding to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Czechia);

147.11 Consider acceding to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Peru);

147.12 Consider acceding to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 1998 and the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Poland);

147.13 Adopt measures to guarantee the requirement of responsibility for violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including its adherence to the Rome Statute (Spain);

147.14 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Greece);

147.15 Accede to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Estonia);

147.16 Amend the domestic legislation to bring it into compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Norway);

- 147.17 **Maintain efforts towards ensuring the full domestic implementation of the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and align all domestic laws with human rights instruments, which Iraq is a State party to (South Africa);**
- 147.18 **Withdraw reservations made to Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in order to repeal all discriminatory laws and practices and guarantee equality in all matters related with family and marital relations; and repeal the legal provisions by which the punishment of rapists who marry their victims is forgiven (Uruguay);**
- 147.19 **Ensure the full and practical implementation of the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which has been signed by the country (Uzbekistan);**
- 147.20 **Withdraw the reservations made to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which urge States to derogate all discriminatory laws and practices and guarantee equality in all matters related to the family (Chile);**
- 147.21 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel or Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, (Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hungary, Denmark);**
- 147.22 **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Togo); (Estonia); (Ukraine); (Uruguay);**
- 147.23 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment at the earliest convenience (Ghana);**
- 147.24 **Step up efforts in combating impunity for acts of torture, including by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and ensuring that all confessions obtained through torture are inadmissible in court (Czechia);**
- 147.25 **Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Togo); (Ukraine); (Uruguay);**
- 147.26 **Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Uruguay);**
- 147.27 **Consider acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Mongolia);**
- 147.28 **Accede to the International Labour Organization conventions to which Iraq is not yet a party (Sudan);**
- 147.29 **Secure full incorporation of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination into the national legislation (Ukraine);**
- 147.30 **Consider signing and ratifying the Second Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions (Switzerland);**
- 147.31 **Accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (United Arab Emirates);**
- 147.32 **Accelerate the process of ratification of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (Burundi);**
- 147.33 **Ratify the Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights (Honduras);**

- 147.34 **Intensify efforts aimed at implementation of the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction by designating a Central Authority and developing necessary national measures (Georgia);**
- 147.35 **Allocate sufficient financial and human resources to the High Commission for Human Rights in order it can carry out its mandate in conformity with the Paris principles (Slovakia);**
- 147.36 **Sustain its efforts at ensuring national reconciliation (Nigeria);**
- 147.37 **Continue to align the adoption of draft laws in conformity with the relevant conventions on combating torture and combating enforced disappearance (Oman);**
- 147.38 **Continue to support the principle of peaceful conflict, so as to ensure that violence is dropped as a political card through political compromises (Oman);**
- 147.39 **Continue supporting the work of its National Human Rights Institution (Philippines);**
- 147.40 **Continue efforts in implementing operational frameworks focusing on protecting women and children from violence, and establish clear, achievable objectives to enhance the representation and employment of women in governance (Poland);**
- 147.41 **Prioritize national reconciliation and transitional justice processes, including by establishing a strategy to address the human rights violations perpetrated by all parties to the armed conflict (South Africa);**
- 147.42 **Works towards improving its domestic legislation to bring them in line with its international obligations and international standards (Sri Lanka);**
- 147.43 **Intensify efforts to raise the classification of the High Commission for Human Rights to category (A) in accordance with the Paris Principles (Sudan);**
- 147.44 **Enact a law that prohibits and provides penalties for international crimes including genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity (Sweden);**
- 147.45 **Increase efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence, in line with the National Strategy, including criminalizing domestic violence (Sweden);**
- 147.46 **Repeal all provisions of the Iraqi Penal Code that tolerate domestic violence and gender-based violence and amend said Code to include punishment for rape and sexual aggression (Switzerland);**
- 147.47 **Adopting appropriate national mechanisms to implement the observations of the human rights treaty bodies (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 147.48 **Continue efforts to educate and train law enforcement officials on human rights standards relevant to their field of work (Qatar);**
- 147.49 **Incorporate human rights education into school and university curriculums, including on gender equality and children's rights (Thailand);**
- 147.50 **Re-establish the ministries of human rights and the status of women whose suppression in 2015 has led to some disorganization in the monitoring of human rights and women's issues (Togo);**
- 147.51 **Ensure that Iraq's NHRI carries out its mandate independently and in line with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);**
- 147.52 **Continue reforms so as to improve the capacities of the National Institutions in line with the SDGs United Nations Development Agenda 2030 (United Arab Emirates);**
- 147.53 **Reform legislation to ensure justice, and support for survivors of sexual violence and accountability of perpetrators, including specifically making sexual slavery and trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation illegal as a**

crime separate from kidnapping or detention (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

147.54 Continue strengthening its national human rights structures (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

147.55 Continue with the implementation of human rights curricula for the consolidation of peace and social justice (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

147.56 Continue its efforts aimed to strengthening the role of the High Commission for Human Rights in Iraq in accordance with Paris Principles (Yemen);

147.57 Embody human rights principles in school curricular (Algeria);

147.58 Ensure implementation of a national strategy to eliminate violence against women (Russian Federation);

147.59 Take further steps to strengthen its cooperation with international organizations, in particular with respective human rights bodies (Azerbaijan);

147.60 Establish a clear national action plan for the implementation of recommendations from the international mechanisms including the Treaty Bodies, the Special Procedures, as well as other mechanisms of the Human Rights Council (Bahrain);

147.61 Adopt the draft law on domestic Violence in line with international standards, excluding the possibility for the perpetrator of a rape to marry the victim (Belgium);

147.62 Continue building a human rights culture through awareness programs on human rights, particularly of women, children and disabled (Bhutan);

147.63 Reinforce the role of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Iraq (Egypt);

147.64 Renewing the national plan for human rights (Egypt);

147.65 Update legislation and policies on rehabilitation, restoration and protection of the cultural heritage (Bulgaria);

147.66 Adopt and fully implement legislation criminalizing all forms of domestic violence, including by protecting women reporting such cases (Canada);

147.67 Continue to implement the current national human rights plan and to formulate a new one (China);

147.68 Adopt and implement a Law on Domestic Violence and change the law permitting honour as lawful defense for violence against women (Croatia);

147.69 Continue the effective implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy 2018–2022, and the National Development Plan 2018–2022, for a better standard of living for its population (Cuba);

147.70 Organize campaigns and educational programmes, to raise awareness of the importance of cultural heritage in all its diversity (Cyprus);

147.71 Revise the Protection of Journalists Law number 21 with a view to remove all restrictions on the freedom of the press and to ensure full protection of journalists and other media workers (Denmark);

147.72 Continue efforts to achieve the objectives of the Strategy for Nutrition and Food Security 2018–2022 (Dominican Republic);

147.73 Continue consolidating actions to promote and strengthen a culture of human rights among the general population (Dominican Republic);

- 147.74 **Develop national plans for the implementation of treaty body observations (Saudi Arabia);**
- 147.75 **Spare no resources in the implementation of the Second Poverty Reduction Strategy 2018–2022 that aimed to decrease poverty by 25% (Ethiopia);**
- 147.76 **Finalise its bill on domestic violence and enact it into law, prohibiting all forms of domestic violence and prescribing appropriate penalties for violations (Fiji);**
- 147.77 **Ensure that women, children, and persons with disabilities are meaningfully engaged in the development of legislation and programs on climate change and disaster risk reduction (Fiji);**
- 147.78 **Provide improvements in the indiscriminate and consistent provision of services to victims and survivors of explosive device accidents, in accordance with the commitments from national documents - the National Strategy and the Mine Action Plan 2017–2021 (Serbia);**
- 147.79 **Pass adequate legislation to fight and prevent domestic violence and create safe houses for women in all provinces of Iraq (Germany);**
- 147.80 **Adopt a draft law on domestic violence to criminalise all forms of violence against women, including forced intimate relationships (Iceland);**
- 147.81 **Accelerate the process of revising the penal code, the code of criminal procedure, the personal status act, and other national legislation, in order to harmonise it with international standards, especially the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (Iceland);**
- 147.82 **Undertake further measures on education, awareness campaigns, training and capacity building measures in the field of human rights (India);**
- 147.83 **Continue improving the role of the commission of human rights including through collaboration with other states (Indonesia);**
- 147.84 **Continue its efforts to promote the human rights of women and children, particularly in rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 147.85 **Strengthen human rights education and respect for international humanitarian law in the armed forces and security organizations, including the Popular Mobilization Forces (Japan);**
- 147.86 **Continue efforts aiming at promoting the national plans for human rights (Jordan);**
- 147.87 **Continue efforts in bringing its national legislation in line with its international obligations (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 147.88 **Renew the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan including the enactment of the High Commission for Human Rights (Lebanon);**
- 147.89 **Continue efforts to strengthen the national machinery responsible for drafting treaty bodies reports and their follow-up, and to pursue efforts to strengthen the role of the national human rights commission in accordance with the Paris Principles (Libya);**
- 147.90 **That the bill on domestic violence be passed expeditiously, and that the government raise awareness of the legislation's key provisions among all relevant stakeholders, including women, men, law enforcement officials, religious leaders, and civil society so as to ensure its effective implementation (Singapore);**
- 147.91 **Take steps to strengthen the role of the Human Rights Commission of Iraq in accordance with the Paris Principles (Pakistan);**

- 147.92 **Take measures to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nepal);**
- 147.93 **Introduce robust and targeted policies to promote gender equality (Malaysia);**
- 147.94 **Strengthen gender equality (Peru);**
- 147.95 **Continue efforts and undertake concrete measures to prevent and eliminate discrimination and persecution on the grounds of religion or belief (Poland);**
- 147.96 **Take further measures to promote gender equality, combat gender stereotypes and violence against women and implement targeted measures to increase women's participation in public and political life (Republic of Moldova);**
- 147.97 **Amend the nationality act No. 26/2006 to ensure equality of rights between women and men in the acquisition, transfer, retention and change of nationality and to criminalise all forms of domestic violence against women including forced intimate relations, "crimes of honour" and female genital mutilation (France);**
- 147.98 **Adopt legislation to enable the investigation and punishment of discrimination based on religion or belief, or sexual orientation (France);**
- 147.99 **Pass and implement legislation which prohibits all forms of gender-based violence (Australia);**
- 147.100 **Halt the practice of arbitrary confiscation or non-issuance of identity documents of individuals in IDP camps and ensure that they can voluntarily and safely return to their places of origin or habitual residence (Austria);**
- 147.101 **Provide guarantees for the protection of women and children during conflict, end impunity and take measures to end discrimination faced by displaced women, survivors and returnees, including those with perceived ties to Da'esh (Austria);**
- 147.102 **Put a strategy in place preventing the risk of discrimination, stigmatization and marginalization of internally displaced women and children with alleged Da'esh affiliation and creating the necessary conditions for their reintegration into Iraqi society (Belgium);**
- 147.103 **Take any additional measures, which are useful for combating discrimination against women, in accordance with the relevant provisions of Articles 2 and 16 of the related Convention thereto (Senegal);**
- 147.104 **Ensure that the ongoing review of domestic laws guarantees gender equality and the rights of women and girls (Ghana);**
- 147.105 **Adopt laws to combat gender-based violence (Honduras);**
- 147.106 **Improve the gender balance in the recruitment of public officials, the awarding of ministerial portfolios and the appointments to senior political positions (Honduras);**
- 147.107 **Promote equality and protect the rights of women to enable them to fully achieve their potentials, and to continue implementing the national action plan on women, peace and security (Indonesia);**
- 147.108 **Review and amend legal provisions, including the Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, which discriminate against women and girls and cultivate a culture of gender-based violence (Seychelles);**
- 147.109 **Take steps to investigate and end violence against, and killings of, LGBTI persons (Malta);**

- 147.110 **Develop and implement public awareness campaigns aimed at changing stereotypes and harmful and violent attitudes with regard to LGBTI persons (Mexico);**
- 147.111 **Continue promoting urban planning policies to ensure the full development of the entire population (Nicaragua);**
- 147.112 **Continue taking measures to protect the environment by means of its sustainable development plan (Nicaragua);**
- 147.113 **Enhance efforts to combat corruption, in full accordance with international law, to ensure equal access to public services (Sweden);**
- 147.114 **Continue efforts aimed at eliminating financial and administrative corruption (Qatar);**
- 147.115 **Continue efforts to ensure the sustainable and effective management of water resources, and promote new, economical and sustainable irrigation technologies (Bangladesh);**
- 147.116 **Continue its efforts in effectively implementing the poverty reduction strategy of 2018–2022 that would contribute towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals (Bhutan);**
- 147.117 **Adopt legislative and administrative measures of labor inclusion, aimed at promoting equal employment opportunities for all, especially minorities, people with disabilities and other social groups in situations of vulnerability (Ecuador);**
- 147.118 **Adopting a development policy to activate the private sector and invest to serve the promotion and protection of human rights (Saudi Arabia);**
- 147.119 **Continue implementation of the national strategy for national development plans in order to implement the plan for sustainable development goals 2030 (Kuwait);**
- 147.120 **Allocate sufficient resources to the 32 activities under Iraq’s second poverty reduction strategy (2018-2022), working with relevant UN entities where appropriate, to ensure their implementation and long-term sustainability (Singapore);**
- 147.121 **Continue efforts to combat financial and administrative corruption (Morocco);**
- 147.122 **Establish an official moratorium on executions and that, in conformity with international human rights law, commutes all death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Portugal);**
- 147.123 **Scale up its efforts at combating terrorism (Nigeria);**
- 147.124 **Address the breadth of the definition of terrorism and ensure that any existing or new counter-terrorism legislation is fully compliant with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and that measures taken to combat terrorism are fully compatible with the Covenant (North Macedonia);**
- 147.125 **Establish an immediate moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Norway) / Establish an official moratorium on executions and commute all death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Republic of Moldova) / Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty and repeal articles 110 and 111 of the Islamic penal Code (France); / Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Albania); / Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty, as a step towards its complete abolition (Australia); / Establish an official moratorium on the application of the Death Penalty with a view to its abolition (Chile);**
- 147.126 **Introduce a moratorium on the death penalty in order to abolish the capital punishment and which would allow Iraq to become a party to the Second**

Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Poland);

147.127 **Halt all executions and establish a moratorium on death penalty with a view to abolishing the capital punishment (Slovenia);**

147.128 **Adopt legislative reforms to restrict the death penalty to the most serious crimes, which would imply progress towards the abolition of the death penalty (Spain);**

147.129 **Continue to protect the historical heritage of the country and eliminating the death penalty for some crimes related to theft and purchase and sale of antiques (Spain);**

147.130 **Continue collaboration with national mine action authorities for comprehensive mine action operations to ensure the safe and sustainable living conditions for host communities and returnees (Sri Lanka);**

147.131 **Immediately introduce a moratorium on the death penalty, as a first step toward its abolition (Sweden);**

147.132 **Limit capital punishment to the most serious crimes and reform anti-terrorist legislation so as to guarantee a fair trial for the accused (Switzerland);**

147.133 **Continue to address the challenges posed by internal displacement resulting from ISIS terrorist organisation (Syrian Arab Republic);**

147.134 **Deepen all measures aimed at achieving respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for the entire population, investigating and punishing the perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law (Argentina);**

147.135 **Abolish the death penalty, and as a first step, adopt an immediate moratorium on executions (Belgium);**

147.136 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition alongside ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Croatia);**

147.137 **Recommends as an initial step the reduction of the number of offences punishable by death (Cyprus);**

147.138 **Stem and prevent, in law and in practice, violence against women, gender-based violence and discrimination by, inter alia, passing a comprehensive law on combating domestic violence (Czechia);**

147.139 **Reintroduce a moratorium on the use of the death penalty as a first step towards its abolition (Denmark);**

147.140 **Continue promoting actions to promote the observance of human rights in prisons (Dominican Republic);**

147.141 **Consider moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Latvia);**

147.142 **Reduce the number of crimes punishable by death as a first step to an overall moratorium and eventually the abolition of the death penalty (Germany);**

147.143 **Establish a moratorium on executions in view of abolishing the death penalty (Greece);**

147.144 **Implement a moratorium on all executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Iceland);**

147.145 **Continue safeguarding the population against terrorism which has been a main source of massive human rights violations (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

- 147.146 **Establish a moratorium on executions and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ireland);**
- 147.147 **Take into consideration the possibility to introduce a de facto moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Italy);**
- 147.148 **Further strengthen mechanisms at the national level to prevent and protect all victims of domestic violence (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 147.149 **Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Estonia);**
- 147.150 **Immediately establish an official moratorium on executions and commute all death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Liechtenstein);**
- 147.151 **Continue its efforts against domestic violence including through the enactment of laws (Pakistan);**
- 147.152 **Continue with the drafting of legislation aimed at preventing torture and curbing enforced disappearances with the aim of bringing it in line with international obligations (Malta);**
- 147.153 **Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty for conduct that does not constitute the most serious offences, such as drug trafficking or terrorism, when no intentional killing is involved (Mexico);**
- 147.154 **Intensify its efforts in eradicating violence against children, women and minorities, improving protection of the victims of armed conflicts, in particular children, women and girls who are vulnerable to violence (Mongolia);**
- 147.155 **Prohibit corporal punishment explicitly in all settings, and ensure that laws prohibiting corporal punishment are implemented (Montenegro);**
- 147.156 **Undertake prompt, thorough and impartial investigations of arbitrary killings linked to demonstrations that occurred since 1st of October this year, as well as into all allegations of torture and other ill-treatment, including enforced disappearances and summary executions, committed on any territory under its jurisdiction (Slovakia);**
- 147.157 **Take action to investigate all instances of disappearances and death of human rights activists, and to bring perpetrators to justice (Netherlands);**
- 147.158 **Investigate all allegations of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of children in order to avoid impunity for perpetrators (North Macedonia);**
- 147.159 **Investigate promptly all allegations of torture and ill-treatment, and facilitate visits by the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture to all detention facilities in Iraq (Norway);**
- 147.160 **Strengthen transitional justice measures allowing for realization of the right to truth and reparation for victims as well as accountability for those responsible for violation of human rights and international humanitarian law (Peru);**
- 147.161 **Uphold and respect the freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and hold accountable the perpetrators of all violations in relation to excessive use of violence as well as the use of lethal weapons against demonstrators (Slovenia);**
- 147.162 **Implement concrete measures to ensure an impartial and independent judiciary that effectively deals with the fight against impunity (Spain);**
- 147.163 **Make additional efforts on raising the awareness of judges and lawyers in the field of human rights and international treaties and its applicability in domestic legislation (State of Palestine);**

- 147.164 **Work with international partners, such as UNITAD, to bring charges against those who have committed genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity (Sweden);**
- 147.165 **Continue giving consideration to national reconciliation and transitional justice processes (Timor-Leste);**
- 147.166 **Remove undisciplined armed groups from Ninewa province, and replace them with police units supported by local communities (United States of America);**
- 147.167 **Conduct prompt, independent and effective investigations into the excessive use of force against protestors in the October demonstrations and bring perpetrators to justice, while taking effective measures to prevent the recurrence of such violence, particularly by enhancing human rights training for law enforcement officials (Republic of Korea);**
- 147.168 **Make continued efforts to strengthen the rule of law and ensure independent and impartial administration of justice by combating corruption and addressing the issue of impunity (Republic of Korea);**
- 147.169 **Intensify efforts to investigate cases of enforced disappearances through the creation of a public and centralized registry of missing persons to which families, relatives and community members could contribute (Argentina);**
- 147.170 **Ensure all reports of human rights violations and abuses, including those against women and girls, ethnic and religious minorities and on the basis of sexual orientation, are fully investigated and prosecuted (Australia);**
- 147.171 **Ensure full respect for all fair trial and due process guarantees enshrined in Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);**
- 147.172 **Investigate promptly all allegations of torture and ill-treatment and strengthen legislation to ensure due process and trials that fully meet international standards (Canada);**
- 147.173 **Cease and thoroughly investigate the use of excessive force by security forces and any other armed actors during the recent protests, including the killing of protestors, and ensure perpetrators are accountable (Canada);**
- 147.174 **Combat all forms of violence against women, ensuring that those responsible are brought to justice, and that victims have access to comprehensive protection and reparation mechanisms (Ecuador);**
- 147.175 **Enhance bilateral and/or multilateral judicial cooperation in criminal matters, *inter alia* via mutual agreements on the issue of transfer of inmates by due consideration of the balance between combating transnational crime and humanitarian purposes (Georgia);**
- 147.176 **Ensure independent, transparent and impartial investigations into violence against and killings of civilians in the context of the on-going protests (Germany);**
- 147.177 **Investigate killings, harassment and violence against journalists and hold perpetrators accountable (Greece);**
- 147.178 **Investigate and end violence against and killings of LGBTI people and develop and implement public awareness campaigns directed at changing harmful attitudes towards LGBTI persons (Iceland);**
- 147.179 **Ensure that the right to due process, to a presumption of innocence and to a fair trial, as guaranteed under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, is fully vindicated. Those who are detained must have access to legal advice, and must be given an opportunity to defend themselves (Ireland);**

- 147.180 **Guarantee the right to due process and combat impunity throughout the whole country (Italy);**
- 147.181 **Conduct prompt, independent and effective investigations into the excessive use of force against protesters resulting in the death of more than 250 people and many more injured in the recent demonstrations, and bring perpetrators to justice (Liechtenstein);**
- 147.182 **Ensure full accountability and due process for grave human rights violations (Liechtenstein);**
- 147.183 **Investigate the cases of journalists who had been killed, and continue to voluntarily report to UNESCO and all relevant international organizations (Maldives);**
- 147.184 **Take further steps to ensure that persons deprived of their liberty are held in supervised places of detention, have access to their families and lawyers, and inform the latter of their fate, whereabouts and legal status (Malta);**
- 147.185 **Fully respect the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and to freedom of expression and increase efforts to protect journalists and media workers against any kind of attack or intimidation (Slovakia);**
- 147.186 **Put an immediate halt to intimidation and violence targeting journalists, especially during protests (Netherlands);**
- 147.187 **Adopt the draft bill on freedom of expression, assembly and peaceful demonstration in full compliance with international human rights law (Republic of Moldova);**
- 147.188 **Guarantee freedom of peaceful demonstration, opinion and expression and freedom of the press by removing restrictions on access to the Internet and local and international news sites and by releasing any person detained for the exercise of these rights (France);**
- 147.189 **Respect the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, investigate all alleged cases of excessive use of force and bring those responsible to justice (Switzerland);**
- 147.190 **Protect freedom of peaceful assembly, including by properly investigating violence against protestors (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 147.191 **Immediately cease using excessive force against peaceful demonstrators, particularly the unlawful use of tear gas canisters and live ammunition, and hold accountable, in a transparent manner, those responsible for this violence (United States of America);**
- 147.192 **Take concrete actions to protect the respect and free exercise of rights of all minorities in the country (Uruguay);**
- 147.193 **Guarantee freedom of expression and opinion by protecting the action of journalists, media professionals, human rights defenders from all use of violence and threats by security forces (Argentina);**
- 147.194 **Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly in law and practice (Australia);**
- 147.195 **Strengthen the protection of journalists by inter alia amending Act n^o 21 of 2011 accordingly (Austria);**
- 147.196 **Take further steps to promote women's full and meaningful participation in the national reconciliation and the post conflict reconstruction (Bulgaria);**

- 147.197 Ensure the rights of freedom of expression, freedom of the press, and peaceful assembly are fully respected and protected, both online and offline (Canada);
- 147.198 Protect human rights defenders and the right of civil society to participate in the public life of the country freely and independently (Chile);
- 147.199 Guarantee freedom of religion or belief in Iraq, both in law and in practice, for adherents of all religions (Chile);
- 147.200 Facilitate the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and protect protesters, including by ensuring that only security forces trained in the proper management of assemblies are deployed and that these are held accountable for any use of excessive force against protestors (Czechia);
- 147.201 Uphold and protect the rights to freedom of expression and assembly as guaranteed in Iraq's Constitution and in line with its international commitments, and promptly investigate human rights violations against protesters (Greece);
- 147.202 Adopt measures to protect freedom of reunion and association, in particular ensuring investigations in the cases of violence occurred during the ongoing demonstrations within the country (Italy);
- 147.203 Promote effective reform measures by the government, the legislature and the judiciary while respecting the constitutionally guaranteed freedom of peaceful demonstration and giving due regard to the requests of the peaceful protesters (Japan);
- 147.204 Continue efforts to guarantee the full right of everyone to human rights as per the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Jordan);
- 147.205 Guarantee the respect of the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression, including removing the blocking of social media (Estonia);
- 147.206 Continue strengthening efforts in training and capacity-building programmes for duty bearers on combating trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Philippines);
- 147.207 Continue to implement the recommendations related to human trafficking as well as to the protection of Children and Women (Angola);
- 147.208 Step up further efforts to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and provide special psychological care to child victims of sexual violence and ensure their physical and psychological recovery and reintegration (Belarus);
- 147.209 Step up its ongoing measures to combat the root causes of exploitation of children (Myanmar);
- 147.210 Continue efforts to promote youth employment, including through education and vocational training (Viet Nam);
- 147.211 Ensure the allocation of sufficient resources for the effective implementation of its development and poverty reduction plans and strategies (Philippines);
- 147.212 Develop strategies to address the prevalence of poverty in the provinces that have been directly targeted by ISIS terror (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 147.213 Continue efforts towards the protection and humanitarian assistance to those displaced by the internal conflict, particularly women and children, within the framework of international human rights law and international humanitarian law (Uruguay);

- 147.214 Continue strengthening policies aimed at poverty reduction, with programs that benefit its population, towards the greatest possible development and well-being of its people (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 147.215 Take further measures to sustain and reinforce progress made in poverty reduction (Viet Nam);
- 147.216 Continue to implement poverty reduction strategies (Belarus);
- 147.217 Effectively implement the National Development Plan in particular the Poverty Reduction Strategy (2018–2022) (Botswana);
- 147.218 Further promote economic and social development and improve people's living standards (China);
- 147.219 Continue efforts to reduce poverty, in particular in the rural and underdeveloped areas (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 147.220 Exert further efforts towards the realisation of economic, social and cultural rights, including through the strengthening social protection measures (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 147.221 Grant and facilitate access to basic services such as civil documentation, welfare, healthcare and education to all Iraqi citizens (Germany);
- 147.222 Continue implementation of national strategies and the development plan on poverty reduction (India);
- 147.223 Take necessary measures in order to reduce poverty (Jordan);
- 147.224 Continue to expand the government's efforts to reduce poverty (Kazakhstan);
- 147.225 Adoption of healthcare programs for the benefit of persons with low income (Algeria);
- 147.226 Continue efforts in promoting healthcare for mothers, new-borns, children and adolescents (Brunei Darussalam);
- 147.227 Provide better quality services to victims and survivors of dangerous explosive devices, in accordance with Iraq's commitments under the National Strategic and Executive Plan to combat Land Mines 2017–2021 (Chad);
- 147.228 Implement effective actions to continue expanding the scope and quality of its health and education services, particularly in rural areas (Cuba);
- 147.229 Continue its efforts to provide adequate support to victims fleeing ISIL-controlled areas, including psychological care and rehabilitation assistance (Myanmar);
- 147.230 Continue efforts to provide access to education for children, especially in rural areas (Oman);
- 147.231 Strengthen the educational system through increasing the budget of the education sector in order to reflect the culture of all minorities in Iraq (State of Palestine);
- 147.232 Address the issue of a high rate of out-of-school children (Ukraine);
- 147.233 Take appropriate measures to promote access to education for marginalized groups; to provide access to education to migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons (Afghanistan);
- 147.234 Continue efforts to provide educational opportunities for everyone and to increase rates of enrolment of children at all levels of education (Bulgaria);
- 147.235 Redouble its effort to protect cultural heritage sites (Pakistan);

- 147.236 **Adopt legislation prohibiting gender-based crimes committed in the name of "honour" and criminalizing all forms of female genital mutilation (Portugal);**
- 147.237 **Ensure full enjoyment of the right of women to access specific educational information in order to ensure health and wellbeing of their families, including information and advice on family planning (North Macedonia);**
- 147.238 **Further develop the institutional structure of human rights by supporting the Women's Empowerment Division of the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers (Oman);**
- 147.239 **Strengthen empowerment of women through education and skills training (Malaysia);**
- 147.240 **Enhance the role of women in public and political life (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 147.241 **Adopt a national policy to empower rural women and promote their economic and social role in the country (Qatar);**
- 147.242 **Implement laws and policies to further promote women's political and economic empowerment and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women, including migrant women (Thailand);**
- 147.243 **Set up a zero-tolerance policy towards gender-based crimes committed in the name of "honour" (Timor-Leste);**
- 147.244 **Continue the implementation of plans of actions linked to Security Council Resolution 1325 on strengthening the participation of women (Tunisia);**
- 147.245 **Take measures to protect women and eliminate impunity for perpetrators of acts of sexual violence in armed conflict (Uzbekistan);**
- 147.246 **Intensify efforts aimed at women empowerment, as well as protection of rights of children (Azerbaijan);**
- 147.247 **Scale up efforts to empower women and allow access to decision-making positions and enable women to participate in the rebuilding of the society (Bahrain);**
- 147.248 **Make additional efforts to increase the representation of women in public and political life (Bangladesh);**
- 147.249 **Increase education and awareness of the Strategy on Violence against women to ensure its effective implementation (Botswana);**
- 147.250 **Strengthen efforts to fight sexual violence against women and girls, including by changing provisions that protect offenders if they marry their victims (Brazil);**
- 147.251 **Continue to promote and protect the rights of women (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 147.252 **Continue to publish the report concerning women's empowerment plans (Egypt);**
- 147.253 **Burkina Faso recommends that the Republic of Iraq adopt laws to prevent and eradicate harmful traditional practices against women and girls, in particular early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation throughout its territory (Burkina Faso);**
- 147.254 **Continue to take measures to combat all forms of violence against women, including by adopting draft anti-domestic violence law in line with international human rights standards (Latvia);**
- 147.255 **Continue to improve the enforcement of its laws against female genital mutilation and further reduce its prevalence until the complete abolition of its practice (Fiji);**

- 147.256 Continue ongoing efforts for empowering women, particularly for participation in politics and the decision-making process (India);
- 147.257 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women, in particular by fully implementing the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women and taking further measures to eradicate female genital mutilation and child early and forced marriage (Italy);
- 147.258 Take further actions to promote and protect the rights of women and children, including those who suffer from conflict situations (Japan);
- 147.259 Continue efforts to promote women's participation in public and civil life (Jordan);
- 147.260 Continue the implementation and the national strategy to combat violence against women and to promote protection of women's rights (Lebanon);
- 147.261 Adopt the already developed draft law on domestic violence to criminalize all forms of violence against women (Liechtenstein);
- 147.262 Prevent and eradicate harmful practices that discriminate against women and girls, including early, "temporary" and forced marriages, and female genital mutilation, by raising public awareness about their negative effects (Maldives);
- 147.263 Establish a national institution for women's empowerment with a mandate for monitoring the development and implementation of legislation and policies designed to eliminate discrimination and violence against women and girls, and increase their access to rights such as work, health and education (Mexico);
- 147.264 Take decisive actions to change the stereotypes in the society about women and girls, and eliminate those practices which serve against their wellbeing (Mongolia);
- 147.265 Prevent and eradicate harmful practices against women and girls, particularly early and forced marriages (Montenegro);
- 147.266 Continue to take necessary measures to ensure the protection of the rights of women and girls (Nepal);
- 147.267 Release from detention all children who have not formally been charged with a crime, apply international juvenile justice standards, and ensure that the treatment of children in prison complies with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Norway);
- 147.268 Further enhance measures, in cooperation with the international community, to protect and promote the rights of the child, including through strengthening the educational system and the provision of adequate food, housing and health services (South Africa);
- 147.269 Continue efforts made to promote and protect the rights of children (Tunisia);
- 147.270 Eradicate remaining harmful practices, particularly FGM, early and forced marriages, and raise public awareness of their negative effects (Ukraine);
- 147.271 Take necessary steps to enact the Children's Code and take appropriate measures for its effective implementation (Afghanistan);
- 147.272 To further take measures to protect the rights of women and children (China);
- 147.273 Establish policies and mechanisms to effectively protect the rights of children, especially against the sale of children, child prostitution, early marriage, child labor and internal displacement (Ecuador);

- 147.274 **Continue efforts to enact the Child Rights Act (Saudi Arabia);**
- 147.275 **Implement its best efforts to ensure protection of the rights of child with a particular focus on the right of child to have access to both parents and equality between parents in terms of the custody rights (Georgia);**
- 147.276 **Make further efforts for improving welfare of children, particularly on access to education, healthcare, safe drinking water and protection from all violence (India);**
- 147.277 **Take measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence against children, including child prostitution, sale and recruitment of children (Italy);**
- 147.278 **Provide basic services to children returning to their homes after their displacement and to develop reintegration programs (Kazakhstan);**
- 147.279 **Continue efforts to ensure education of children and to fight school dropouts (Lebanon);**
- 147.280 **Strengthen measures to protect children from abduction and recruitment by non-state actors (Myanmar);**
- 147.281 **Increase policies for supporting the return of the Yazidi community to its traditional lands (Peru);**
- 147.282 **Follow inclusive policies to strengthen the sense of unity among all ethnic and sectarian groups (Turkey);**
- 147.283 **Continue its efforts to achieve fair representation of all groups both in the Iraqi government and in the administration (Turkey);**
- 147.284 **Improve the reintegration and protection of members of ethnic and religious minority groups, and those displaced by conflict, and ensure access to public services, including issuance of identity documentation (United States of America);**
- 147.285 **Take all measures to guarantee greater representation of religious minorities in the social and political fields of the country (Albania);**
- 147.286 **Enhance measures for the protection of Minorities in conflict zones against all kind of abuses in conformity with the human rights and humanitarian law (Angola);**
- 147.287 **Deepen efforts to investigate human rights violations committed against the Yazidis in order to punish their perpetrators, as well as guarantee the protection of the religious, heritage and material culture of the Yazidi people (Argentina);**
- 147.288 **Take measures to protect the rights of religious minorities to enable them to exercise their right to freedom of worship (Russian Federation);**
- 147.289 **Enact legislation to protect ethnic and religious minorities (Austria);**
- 147.290 **Further promote tolerance and intercultural dialogue, with a view to protecting its diversity of languages, religions, ethnicities and cultures (Brazil);**
- 147.291 **Adopt all the necessary measures to guarantee that human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons belonging to national minorities are respected (Italy);**
- 147.292 **Strengthen measures to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities, including through proper legislation, infrastructure and facilities (Malaysia);**
- 147.293 **Continue to address discrimination against persons with disabilities, including by ensuring equal access to education and employment (Australia);**
- 147.294 **Continue its programme to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, in particular those affected physically or emotionally by the conflict (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

147.295 Pursue efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Kuwait);

147.296 Strengthen the socio-economic and cultural rights of persons with disabilities (Morocco);

147.297 Provide protection and ensure the rights of all displaced persons, regardless of perceived political affiliations (Norway);

147.298 Continue to promote measures to protect and promote the rights of migrant workers in line with the relevant international instruments (Sri Lanka).

148. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Iraq was headed by the Minister of Justice, H.E. Mr Farooq Ameen Othman, and composed of the following members:

- Dr. Hussain Mahmood AL-KHATEEB, Permanent Representative, Mission of Iraq, Geneva;
- Dr. Abbas Kadhom Obaid AL-FATLAWI; Deputy Permanent Representative, Mission of Iraq, Geneva;
- Kamil Ameen Alsayd Noor, Ministry of Justice;
- Hanan Munther Alrudainy, Ministry of Justice;
- Mohammed Turki Abbas, Ministry of Justice;
- Muna Ibrahim Al-juboori, Ministry of Justice;
- Kamal Azeez Jabbar, Ministry of Justice;
- Omar Ghassan Jameel, Ministry of Justice;
- Ahmed Jamal Mohammed, Ministry of Justice;
- Thaer Abd Ali Aljuboori, Ministry of Justice;
- Ahmed Abdulkadii. Ahmed, Ministry of Justice;
- Saja Majeed Saleh, Ministry of Justice;
- Abbas Duair Al-Minshid, Ministry of Justice;
- Sami Ameen Othman, Ministry of Justice;
- Mohammed Ayad ABDULLATEEF, Third Secretary, Mission of Iraq, Geneva;
- Alyaa Ihsan ALSAYEGH, Third Secretary, Mission of Iraq, Geneva;
- Dhekra Abdraheem Alidad, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs;
- Esmihin Abbood Akraa, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs;
- Ehab Naji Hamad, Ministry of Higher Education;
- Ahmed Muhsen Humaidi, General Secretary for the Council of Ministers;
- Huda Jawad Al-Saedi, General Secretary for the Council of Ministers;
- Ghusoon Johni Moki, Endowment of the Christian, Ezidian Mandaean Religions Divan;
- Majid Khalaf Al-Hawaz, Ministry of Defence;
- Taghreed Ismael Khaleel, Ministry of Interior;
- Qasim Fahmi Al-Mohammedawi, Ministry of Health;
- Dindar Farzanda Zebari, Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG);
- Riyadh Sedeeq Qarawlus, Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG);
- Khaleel Sulaiman Hussein, Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG).