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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Iraq

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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 Iraq, 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, Czechia 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 national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, 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 stated that the Government had put in place a number of mechanisms to follow up on the implementation of the 175 recommendations accepted during the second cycle of the universal periodic review, including a national action plan prepared in consultation with the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Justice's Human Rights Department.
6. A coordinating and follow-up committee had been established under that plan in order to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations, under the leadership of the Ministry with the participation of representatives from the ministries and institutions concerned.
7. The national report focused on the implementation of the recommendations from the previous review cycle despite the difficult challenges of the past five years, during which the terrorists of Daesh had taken control of large areas of Iraqi territory, committed heinous crimes and halted all opportunities for development, especially in those areas.
8. Despite the liberation of those areas, the devastating effects remained and the problems that accompanied the crisis posed a serious challenge. Nonetheless, the Government had taken several measures that had led to the return of more than 85 per cent of those displaced to their areas of residence.
9. Iraq had acceded to international conventions on human rights, the conventions of the International Labour Organization on labour conditions and the conventions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the protection of cultural heritage.

10. The State cooperated with all international human rights mechanisms within the United Nations system. It had extended a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders and had cooperated transparently with those mandate holders who had visited. Iraq appreciated the cooperation of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and OHCHR in the different fields.
11. Institutional structures created included special sections for the empowerment of Iraqi women, and proposals to establish a ministry for women and development and a supreme council for women were currently being considered by the President.
12. The Government had adopted many policies and strategies to reduce violence against women, improve women's reproductive health and comply with the principles of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).
13. The Government was working to build an institutional and legal system to protect children and prevent any exploitation of children, and was currently preparing a draft law on the rights of the child and the Child Welfare Authority, in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Child Helpline International.
14. The national report reflected the development of economic, social and cultural rights, such as reform packages to respond to the demands of demonstrators, including with regard to job creation and inclusivity.
15. The Government and the Commission of Integrity were working to reduce the impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights, prosecute those responsible, and use electronic machinery for the payment of salaries to eliminate opportunities for financial manipulation.
16. The Government was currently reviewing Law No. 38 of 2013 on persons with disabilities and was working to increase opportunities for the integration of persons with disabilities into the plans being pursued by the Ministry of Planning in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
17. Since the right to education was a fundamental human right, the Government had been aiming to improve the levels of education, reduce dropout rates, provide educational opportunities for all groups and try to ensure the right to education for all.
18. Terrorism represented a major challenge to human rights, disrupting development programmes and affecting the rights of all groups. The Government dealt with those accused of terrorist crimes or Daesh members in accordance with the law and under the supervision of the attorney general, international organizations and the Independent Commission for Human Rights.
19. The Government was also working to settle the pending issues with respect to personal status arising from marriages that had occurred during Daesh's control of parts of Iraq, and births that had resulted from rape in those areas.
20. The application of the death penalty in Iraq was based on legal provisions guaranteeing a fair trial and legal and procedural safeguards for the trial. The death penalty was applied only for the most serious crimes, including murder and terrorism, and the Iraqi judiciary and other authorities were considering requests to commute the sentence of death according to the law or the discretion of the judiciary.
21. The Iraqi judiciary did not sentence children to death and did not apply the penalty to pregnant women.
22. The challenges faced in the implementation of the recommendations were not a justification for delay or only partial implementation, and the Government was working on developing national plans to implement 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 expressing concern about the continued use of the death penalty.
25. Qatar stated that it valued the legislative, executive and institutional developments and the formulation of national strategies and the national development plan for 2018–2022.
26. The Republic of Korea commended the State for measures taken to protect displaced persons, while expressing concern about excessive use of force against protesters.
27. The Russian Federation acknowledged the challenge posed by terrorism and commended the State for its legislative reforms.
28. Egypt welcomed efforts to combat poverty and the adoption of laws for persons with disabilities.
29. Senegal commended the State for its efforts to strengthen the framework for the protection of human rights and welcomed the ratification of eight international conventions.
30. Serbia expressed appreciation for the adoption of a number of national strategies and plans and welcomed the development of a human rights institutional framework.
31. Seychelles recognized the adoption of key strategies in areas such as poverty reduction, nutrition and food, and the increase in health facilities.
32. Singapore commended the State for having developed the strategies on poverty reduction and the advancement of women.
33. Slovakia welcomed the positive steps taken and the enactment of several laws to improve the human rights legislative framework.
34. Slovenia stated that it understood the challenges in post-conflict transition and appreciated the substantial reduction in death penalty executions since 2017.
35. South Africa welcomed the adoption of various national strategies and the inclusion of human rights concerns in educational programmes.
36. Spain acknowledged the difficulties that Iraq was experiencing, and reiterated its support to Iraq and to its process of reforms.
37. Sri Lanka welcomed the adoption of several national strategies and related plans and the development of a human rights institutional framework.
38. The State of Palestine noted the State's efforts to improve domestic legislation and access to education, especially for children in rural areas.
39. The Sudan welcomed legislative measures to improve human rights and the adoption of national strategies.
40. Sweden acknowledged efforts made but called for guarantees to the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression.
41. Switzerland stated that the security situation in Iraq did not justify the serious violations of human rights that had been committed.
42. The Syrian Arab Republic commended the State for having developed national strategies and for encouraging the 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 area of human rights in recent years.
46. Tunisia praised the State's commitment to the universal periodic review and its openness to various mechanisms of the Human Rights Council.
47. Turkey encouraged Iraq to take the necessary steps to meet the legitimate demands of protesters.
48. Ukraine welcomed reforms aimed at combating gender stereotypes and violence against women, although much remained to be done.
49. The United Arab Emirates welcomed strategies and plans of action aimed at preserving human dignity and ensuring social justice.
50. The United Kingdom expressed concern about the scale of security force violence in recent protests.
51. The United States affirmed that Iraq must uphold its obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law.
52. Uruguay expressed particular concerns regarding the most vulnerable communities.
53. Uzbekistan welcomed the signing of a number of international treaties and national plans of action.
54. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the measures taken, in particular the adoption of national plans to combat poverty.
55. Viet Nam commended the State for its commitment in protecting human rights, especially the rights of vulnerable groups.
56. Yemen noted, inter alia, the establishment of a national committee for coordination and follow-up.
57. Afghanistan expressed appreciation for achievements made since the previous cycle, including the national human rights plans.
58. Albania stated that it 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 reducing poverty and combating violence against women.
60. Angola acknowledged the efforts by the Government in collaboration with UNAMI with respect to the stabilization of the country and protection of human rights.
61. Argentina made recommendations.
62. Australia recognized the State's sacrifices in the territorial defeat of Da'esh, but remained concerned about human rights violations in Iraq.
63. Austria expressed deep concern 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 State.
65. Bahrain thanked the delegation of Iraq for the presentation of its national report and made recommendations.
66. Bangladesh took note of laws that were 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 were facing the terrible consequences of the fight against Da'esh.
69. Bhutan commended the State for its efforts to protect and promote human rights and for its adoption of the strategy to reduce violence against women.

70. Botswana commended the State for having set up institutions such as the human rights office and gender units within government institutions.
71. Brazil congratulated the State on the progress made despite significant challenges and commended it for 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 the excessive use of force against those exercising their right to peaceful assembly.
74. Burkina Faso expressed concern about the ongoing violence against women and girls in spite of the efforts made.
75. Burundi commended the State for having adopted the poverty reduction strategy as part of the Iraq Vision 2030 to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.
76. Canada welcomed the reform of the security forces and the 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 the State for its efforts to reduce poverty and positive contributions to international counter-terrorism efforts.
80. Croatia welcomed the electoral process but expressed concern 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 State for the 2018 parliamentary elections and the election of 83 women to parliament.
83. Czechia expressed concern about the excessive use of force against protesters, which had resulted in many deaths.
84. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended the State for the progress made in relation to the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.
85. Denmark expressed concern about freedom of the press and the use of the death penalty.
86. The 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 State for its efforts to integrate human rights into the education system.
89. Latvia noted with appreciation the increasing role of women but expressed concern over the excessive use of force against protesters.
90. Ethiopia noted poverty alleviation measures and the national strategy for the advancement of women.
91. Fiji commended the State for having created the Women's Empowerment Division of the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers and outlawed female genital mutilation.
92. Georgia noted steps taken to improve domestic legislation and acknowledged efforts to combat terrorism.
93. Germany expressed concern about violence against protesters, which had 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 had met international standards, but expressed concern about attacks on demonstrators.
96. The delegation of Iraq stated that the Ministry of Defence had established a human rights directorate to investigate allegations of human rights violations and hold accountable those responsible.
97. According to the Personal Status Law (No. 188 of 1959), all forced marriages would be considered null and void. Article 7 defined the minimum age for marriage as 18 years. Persons as young as 15 years could be considered eligible if a judge allowed it.
98. The Endowments of the Christian, Yazidi and Sabaeen Mandaean religions had stated that all segments of society in Iraq enjoyed their civil rights. Specialized courts had been set up in order to investigate crimes against religious minorities and terrorism and ensure there was no impunity. Furthermore, the initiative on Iraqi reconciliation was being implemented in cooperation with UNAMI and engaged all ethnic, racial and religious groups in Iraq.
99. Iraq had been striving to improve higher education for all Iraqis without discrimination. Iraq has also prepared curricula for Assyrians and Kurds and adopted democracy and human rights in university curricula.
100. The Government had endeavoured to improve academic enrolment. Dropout rates had decreased from 18 to 3 per cent in the secondary school phase. Programmes had been launched 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 the steps outlined in the report.
104. India noted the adoption of various laws and policies for strengthening human rights.
105. Indonesia commended the State for its efforts made to implement recommendations, particularly with respect to awareness-raising.
106. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended the State for the important policies and measures taken to promote human rights since the second review cycle.
107. Ireland stated that it was disturbed by reports of violations of due process and fair trial, including arrests without warrants.
108. Italy expressed appreciation for efforts to align legislation with international standards.
109. Japan welcomed action taken to promote human rights, including the issuance of a guide on human rights for the army.
110. Jordan commended the State for measures taken to implement the recommendations of the universal periodic review.
111. Kazakhstan acknowledged positive strides and noted that counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights were complementary.
112. Kuwait commended the State for having enacted human rights plans and established ad hoc committees.
113. Kyrgyzstan commended the State for having adopted numerous strategies to protect human rights.
114. Estonia expressed concern about the excessive use of force against protesters and laws discriminating against women.
115. Lebanon commended the State for its efforts to protect human rights despite the serious security conditions.

116. Libya expressed appreciation for efforts made to implement recommendations and reoperationalize national human rights plans.
117. Liechtenstein welcomed the delegation and thanked it for the information provided.
118. Pakistan welcomed the State's efforts to increase women's participation in politics and work.
119. Maldives expressed appreciation for the comprehensive presentation that the delegation had made.
120. Malta stated that it was cognizant of the particular challenges that the Government of Iraq faced.
121. Mauritania appreciated the State's ongoing efforts to promote fundamental rights and freedoms.
122. Mexico commended the State for its training efforts in human rights and international humanitarian law.
123. Mongolia welcomed the State's efforts to ensure human rights despite ongoing challenges.
124. Montenegro welcomed the efforts made by the State despite the serious security challenges that it faced.
125. Morocco welcomed the State's constitutional commitment that had led to many institutional reforms.
126. Myanmar expressed appreciation for the State's efforts to align domestic legislation with international obligations.
127. Nepal welcomed the State'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 warm welcome to the delegation of Iraq.
130. Nigeria commended the Government for its efforts towards national reconciliation to foster peaceful coexistence.
131. North Macedonia noted the ratification of eight major international human rights instruments.
132. Norway expressed concern about the excessive use of force against protesters.
133. Oman commended the State for having established national strategies and plans.
134. Malaysia acknowledged the progress made in terms of promoting and protecting human rights.
135. Peru expressed appreciation for the Government's efforts to restore peace.
136. The Philippines was encouraged by the State's constructive approach to the universal periodic review process.
137. Poland commended Iraq for its ambitious agenda for ensuring public safety.
138. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the State's cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, while expressing concern about the excessive use of 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 that an official census had been created with UNICEF covering approximately 2,000 children who had arrived in internally displaced persons camps. Many of those 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, was slowing down the issuance of documents.

141. Kurdistan Region had adopted Law No. 8 of 2011, which protected women rights. The Kurdistan Region government had cooperated with the Ministry of Justice to combat violence against women, and had helped set up 39 camps for internally displaced persons in Kurdistan. A new camp was being built in order to host, initially, 14,000 Syrian refugees. Kurdistan Region had taken a number of measures to combat former Daesh combatants and opened rehabilitation centres for victims of Daesh, especially women. The Kurdistan Region authorities had reportedly made 168 visits to detention centres in Kurdistan. The death penalty had been suspended for the past 10 years in Kurdistan Region, allowing death sentences to be commuted to life sentences.

142. The Ministry of Justice had adopted a series of measures to improve coordination between government bodies concerning enforced disappearance.

143. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs had established 42 new centres to provide health support to victims and disadvantaged families. The Government had started to pay monthly salaries to 123,000 persons with disabilities. People who had lost their jobs were also entitled to pensions.

144. The highest authorities in Iraq had stressed that the peaceful popular protests that were ongoing at the time of the review were a legitimate reform movement. The Government had reaffirmed its position that it would refrain from resorting to stringent security measures and ensure accountability for all who were found guilty of excessive use of force.

145. The Government had 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 Government intended to enact a new electoral law enhancing youth participation in parliament and their contribution to policymaking.

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 to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court soon (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 accession 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 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 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 the human rights instruments to which Iraq is a State party (South Africa);**
- 147.18 **Withdraw the 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 to family and marital relations; and repeal the legal provisions under which rapists who marry their victims are 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 urges States to repeal 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, 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 its earliest convenience (Ghana);**
- 147.24 **Step up efforts to combat 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 it is not yet a party (Sudan);
- 147.29 Secure the full incorporation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination into national legislation (Ukraine);
- 147.30 Consider signing and ratifying the Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the protection of non-international armed conflicts (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 to the International Covenant on Economic, Social 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 the necessary national measures (Georgia);
- 147.35 Allocate sufficient financial and human resources to the High Commission for Human Rights in order that it can carry out its mandate in conformity with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Slovakia);
- 147.36 Sustain its efforts at ensuring national reconciliation (Nigeria);
- 147.37 Continue to align the adoption of draft laws with the relevant conventions on combating torture and 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 to implement 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 it into 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 A status 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 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 Adopt 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 curricula, 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 the national human rights institution 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 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (United Arab Emirates);
- 147.53 Reform legislation to ensure justice and support for survivors of sexual violence and the accountability of perpetrators, including specifically making sexual slavery and trafficking for the 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 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 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 at 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 curricula (Algeria);
- 147.58 Ensure the 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 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 and 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 of the perpetrator of a rape marrying the victim (Belgium);
- 147.62 Continue building a human rights culture through awareness programmes on human rights, particularly those of women, children and persons with disabilities (Bhutan);
- 147.63 Reinforce the role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Iraq (Egypt);

- 147.64 **Renew 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 defence 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 No. 21 of 2011 with a view to removing all restrictions on the freedom of the press and ensuring full protection of journalists and other media workers (Denmark);**
- 147.72 **Continue efforts to achieve the objectives of the nutrition and food safety strategy (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), which aims to decrease poverty by 25 per cent (Ethiopia);**
- 147.76 **Finalize 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 programmes on climate change and disaster risk reduction (Fiji);**
- 147.78 **Provide improvements to the indiscriminate and consistent provision of services to victims and survivors of explosive device accidents, in accordance with the commitments in the National Strategy and Executive Plan for Mine Action 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 criminalize 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 harmonize them 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 High Commission for 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 to bring its national legislation in line with its international obligations (Kyrgyzstan);
- 147.88 Renew the implementation of the national human rights plan, including the establishment of the High Commission for Human Rights (Lebanon);
- 147.89 Continue efforts to strengthen the national machinery responsible for drafting treaty body reports and their follow-up, and pursue efforts to strengthen the role of the national human rights commission in accordance with the Paris Principles (Libya);
- 147.90 Pass the bill on domestic violence expeditiously, and 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 of 2006) to ensure equality of rights between women and men in the acquisition, transfer, retention and change of nationality and to criminalize 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 internally displaced persons 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 that are useful for combating discrimination against women, in accordance with the relevant provisions of articles 2 and 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (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, awarding of ministerial portfolios and appointments to senior political positions (Honduras);
- 147.107 Promote equality and protect the rights of women to enable them to fully achieve their potential, 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, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Malta);
- 147.110 Develop and implement public awareness campaigns aimed at changing stereotypes and harmful and violent attitudes with regard to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex 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 to effectively implement the poverty reduction strategy (2018–2022), which would contribute towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals (Bhutan);
- 147.117 Adopt legislative and administrative measures on labour inclusion, aimed at promoting equal employment opportunities for all, especially minorities, persons with disabilities and other social groups in situations of vulnerability (Ecuador);
- 147.118 Adopt 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 development plans in order to implement the plan for the Sustainable Development Goals (Kuwait);
- 147.120 Allocate sufficient resources to the 32 activities under Iraq's second poverty reduction strategy (2018–2022), working with relevant United Nations 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 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 capital punishment, which would allow Iraq to become a party to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Poland);
- 147.127 Halt all executions and establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing 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 eliminate the death penalty for some crimes related to the theft, purchase and sale of antiques (Spain);
- 147.130 Continue collaboration with national mine action authorities for comprehensive mine action operations to ensure 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 the ISIS terrorist organization (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 147.134 Deepen all measures aimed at achieving respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for the entire population, and 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, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Croatia);**
- 147.137 **Recommend 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 a 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 with a view to 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 of introducing 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 to eradicate violence against children, women and minorities, and improve 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 into arbitrary killings linked to demonstrations that occurred since 1 October 2019, 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 torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment to all detention facilities in Iraq (Norway);

147.160 Strengthen transitional justice measures allowing for the realization of the right to truth and reparation for victims as well as accountability for those responsible for violations 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 the 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 to raise 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 the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, 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 Ninawa 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 protesters 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 that all reports of human rights violations and abuses, including those against women and girls, against 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 protesters, 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 the transfer of inmates by due consideration of the balance between the combat against 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 ongoing 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 lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and develop and implement public awareness campaigns directed at changing harmful attitudes towards lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex 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 have 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 and 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 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 protesters (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 action to protect respect for and the free exercise of the rights of all minorities in the country (Uruguay);

147.193 Guarantee freedom of expression and opinion by protecting the action of journalists, media professionals and 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 No. 21 of 2011 accordingly (Austria);

147.196 Take further steps to promote women's full and meaningful participation in national reconciliation and post-conflict reconstruction (Bulgaria);

147.197 Ensure that 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 protesters (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 assembly and association, in particular ensuring investigations into the cases of violence that have 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 human rights of everyone as per the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Jordan);**
- 147.205 **Guarantee respect for 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 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 provision of 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 programmes 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 rural and underdeveloped areas (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 147.220 **Exert further efforts towards the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, including through the strengthening of social protection measures (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

- 147.221 Grant and facilitate access to basic services such as civil documentation, welfare, health care 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 health-care programmes for the benefit of persons with low income (Algeria);
- 147.226 Continue efforts in promoting health care for mothers, newborns, 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 Strategy and Executive Plan for Mine Action 2017–2021 (Chad);
- 147.228 Implement effective action 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 by 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 the high rate of out-of-school children (Ukraine);
- 147.233 Take appropriate measures to promote access to education for marginalized groups and 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 the health and well-being 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 Secretariat of the Council of Ministers (Oman);
- 147.239 Strengthen the 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 action linked to Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) 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's empowerment, as well as the protection of the rights of children (Azerbaijan);**
- 147.247 **Scale up efforts to empower women, 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 on and awareness of the strategy to combat 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 **Adopt laws to prevent and eradicate harmful traditional practices against women and girls, in particular early and forced marriage 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 a 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 it achieves the complete abolition of the practice (Fiji);**
- 147.256 **Continue ongoing efforts for the empowerment of women, particularly for participation in politics and 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 action 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 marriage 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 to monitor 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 those to work, health and education (Mexico);
- 147.264 Take decisive action to change the stereotypes in society about women and girls, and eliminate those practices which serve against their well-being (Mongolia);
- 147.265 Prevent and eradicate harmful practices against women and girls, particularly early and forced marriage (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 been formally 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 the strengthening of 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 female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage, and raise public awareness of their negative effects (Ukraine);
- 147.271 Take the necessary steps to enact the children’s code and take appropriate measures for its effective implementation (Afghanistan);
- 147.272 To take further 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 labour and internal displacement (Ecuador);
- 147.274 Continue efforts to enact the child rights act (Saudi Arabia);
- 147.275 Implement its best efforts to ensure the protection of the rights of the child, with a particular focus on the right to have access to both parents and equality between parents in terms of custody rights (Georgia);
- 147.276 Make further efforts to improve the welfare of children, particularly on access to education, health care, 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, the sale of children and the recruitment of children to armed groups (Italy);
- 147.278 Provide basic services to children returning to their homes after displacement and develop reintegration programmes (Kazakhstan);

- 147.279 Continue efforts to ensure the education of children and to fight school dropout (Lebanon);
- 147.280 Strengthen measures to protect children from abduction and recruitment by non-State actors (Myanmar);
- 147.281 Increase policies to support 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 the 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 human rights and humanitarian law (Angola);
- 147.287 Deepen efforts to investigate human rights violations committed against the Yazidi people in order to punish the perpetrators, and 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 the 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 socioeconomic 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).