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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Thirty-fourth session**  
Geneva, 4-15 November 2019

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

#### **Iraq**

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\* 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**

[To be completed by 22 November 2019]

- A. Presentation by the State under review**
- B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

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

## **II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

6. **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.**
  - 6.1 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Senegal);**
  - 6.2 **Continue efforts to accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);**
  - 6.3 **Become a party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Seychelles);**

- 6.4 **Positively consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 6.5 **Continue efforts towards ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia);**
- 6.6 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Timor-Leste);**
- 6.7 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Austria); (France); (Liechtenstein);**
- 6.8 **Sign and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Slovenia);**
- 6.9 **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);**
- 6.10 **Bolster accountability for the gravest crimes by acceding to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Czechia);**
- 6.11 **Consider acceding to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Peru);**
- 6.12 **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);**
- 6.13 **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);**
- 6.14 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Greece);**
- 6.15 **Accede to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Estonia);**
- 6.16 **Amend the domestic legislation to bring it into compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Norway);**
- 6.17 **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);**
- 6.18 **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);**
- 6.19 **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);**
- 6.20 **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);**
- 6.21 **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);**

- 6.22 **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Togo); (Estonia); (Ukraine); (Uruguay);**
- 6.23 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment at the earliest convenience (Ghana);**
- 6.24 **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);**
- 6.25 **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);**
- 6.26 **Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Uruguay);**
- 6.27 **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);**
- 6.28 **Accede to the International Labour Organization conventions to which Iraq is not yet a party (Sudan);**
- 6.29 **Secure full incorporation of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination into the national legislation (Ukraine);**
- 6.30 **Consider signing and ratifying the Second Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions (Switzerland);**
- 6.31 **Accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (United Arab Emirates);**
- 6.32 **Accelerate the process of ratification of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (Burundi);**
- 6.33 **Ratify the Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights (Honduras);**
- 6.34 **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);**
- 6.35 **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);**
- 6.36 **Sustain its efforts at ensuring national reconciliation (Nigeria);**
- 6.37 **Continue to align the adoption of draft laws in conformity with the relevant conventions on combating torture and combating enforced disappearance (Oman);**
- 6.38 **Continue to support the principle of peaceful conflict, so as to ensure that violence is dropped as a political card through political compromises (Oman);**
- 6.39 **Continue supporting the work of its National Human Rights Institution (Philippines);**
- 6.40 **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);**

- 6.41 **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);**
- 6.42 **Works towards improving its domestic legislation to bring them in line with its international obligations and international standards (Sri Lanka);**
- 6.43 **Intensify efforts to raise the classification of the High Commission for Human Rights to category (A) in accordance with the Paris Principles (Sudan);**
- 6.44 **Enact a law that prohibits and provides penalties for international crimes including genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity (Sweden);**
- 6.45 **Increase efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence, in line with the National Strategy, including criminalizing domestic violence (Sweden);**
- 6.46 **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);**
- 6.47 **Adopting appropriate national mechanisms to implement the observations of the human rights treaty bodies (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 6.48 **Continue efforts to educate and train law enforcement officials on human rights standards relevant to their field of work (Qatar);**
- 6.49 **Incorporate human rights education into school and university curriculums, including on gender equality and children's rights (Thailand);**
- 6.50 **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);**
- 6.51 **Ensure that Iraq's NHRI carries out its mandate independently and in line with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);**
- 6.52 **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);**
- 6.53 **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);**
- 6.54 **Continue strengthening its national human rights structures (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
- 6.55 **Continue with the implementation of human rights curricula for the consolidation of peace and social justice (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.56 **Continue its efforts aimed to strengthening the role of the High Commission for Human Rights in Iraq in accordance with Paris Principles (Yemen);**
- 6.57 **Embody human rights principles in school curricular (Algeria);**
- 6.58 **Ensure implementation of a national strategy to eliminate violence against women (Russian Federation);**
- 6.59 **Take further steps to strengthen its cooperation with international organizations, in particular with respective human rights bodies (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.60 **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);**

- 6.61 **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);**
- 6.62 **Continue building a human rights culture through awareness programs on human rights, particularly of women, children and disabled (Bhutan);**
- 6.63 **Reinforce the role of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Iraq (Egypt);**
- 6.64 **Renewing the national plan for human rights (Egypt);**
- 6.65 **Update legislation and policies on rehabilitation, restoration and protection of the cultural heritage (Bulgaria);**
- 6.66 **Adopt and fully implement legislation criminalizing all forms of domestic violence, including by protecting women reporting such cases (Canada);**
- 6.67 **Continue to implement the current national human rights plan and to formulate a new one (China);**
- 6.68 **Adopt and implement a Law on Domestic Violence and change the law permitting honour as lawful defense for violence against women (Croatia);**
- 6.69 **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);**
- 6.70 **Organize campaigns and educational programmes, to raise awareness of the importance of cultural heritage in all its diversity (Cyprus);**
- 6.71 **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);**
- 6.72 **Continue efforts to achieve the objectives of the Strategy for Nutrition and Food Security 2018–2022 (Dominican Republic);**
- 6.73 **Continue consolidating actions to promote and strengthen a culture of human rights among the general population (Dominican Republic);**
- 6.74 **Develop national plans for the implementation of treaty body observations (Saudi Arabia);**
- 6.75 **Spare no resources in the implementation of the Second Poverty Reduction Strategy 2018–2022 that aimed to decrease poverty by 25% (Ethiopia);**
- 6.76 **Finalise its bill on domestic violence and enact it into law, prohibiting all forms of domestic violence and prescribing appropriate penalties for violations (Fiji);**
- 6.77 **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);**
- 6.78 **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);**
- 6.79 **Pass adequate legislation to fight and prevent domestic violence and create safe houses for women in all provinces of Iraq (Germany);**
- 6.80 **Adopt a draft law on domestic violence to criminalise all forms of violence against women, including forced intimate relationships (Iceland);**

- 6.81 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);
- 6.82 Undertake further measures on education, awareness campaigns, training and capacity building measures in the field of human rights (India);
- 6.83 Continue improving the role of the commission of human rights including through collaboration with other states (Indonesia);
- 6.84 Continue its efforts to promote the human rights of women and children, particularly in rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.85 Strengthen human rights education and respect for international humanitarian law in the armed forces and security organizations, including the Popular Mobilization Forces (Japan);
- 6.86 Continue efforts aiming at promoting the national plans for human rights (Jordan);
- 6.87 Continue efforts in bringing its national legislation in line with its international obligations (Kyrgyzstan);
- 6.88 Renew the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan including the enactment of the High Commission for Human Rights (Lebanon);
- 6.89 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);
- 6.90 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);
- 6.91 Take steps to strengthen the role of the Human Rights Commission of Iraq in accordance with the Paris Principles (Pakistan);
- 6.92 Take measures to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 6.93 Introduce robust and targeted policies to promote gender equality (Malaysia);
- 6.94 Strengthen gender equality (Peru);
- 6.95 Continue efforts and undertake concrete measures to prevent and eliminate discrimination and persecution on the grounds of religion or belief (Poland);
- 6.96 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);
- 6.97 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);
- 6.98 Adopt legislation to enable the investigation and punishment of discrimination based on religion or belief, or sexual orientation (France);

- 6.99 Pass and implement legislation which prohibits all forms of gender-based violence (Australia);
- 6.100 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);
- 6.101 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);
- 6.102 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);
- 6.103 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);
- 6.104 Ensure that the ongoing review of domestic laws guarantees gender equality and the rights of women and girls (Ghana);
- 6.105 Adopt laws to combat gender-based violence (Honduras);
- 6.106 Improve the gender balance in the recruitment of public officials, the awarding of ministerial portfolios and the appointments to senior political positions (Honduras);
- 6.107 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);
- 6.108 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);
- 6.109 Take steps to investigate and end violence against, and killings of, LGBTI persons (Malta);
- 6.110 Develop and implement public awareness campaigns aimed at changing stereotypes and harmful and violent attitudes with regard to LGBTI persons (Mexico);
- 6.111 Continue promoting urban planning policies to ensure the full development of the entire population (Nicaragua);
- 6.112 Continue taking measures to protect the environment by means of its sustainable development plan (Nicaragua);
- 6.113 Enhance efforts to combat corruption, in full accordance with international law, to ensure equal access to public services (Sweden);
- 6.114 Continue efforts aimed at eliminating financial and administrative corruption (Qatar);
- 6.115 Continue efforts to ensure the sustainable and effective management of water resources, and promote new, economical and sustainable irrigation technologies (Bangladesh);
- 6.116 Continue its efforts in effectively implementing the poverty reduction strategy of 2018–2022 that would contribute towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals (Bhutan);
- 6.117 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);

6.118 Adopting a development policy to activate the private sector and invest to serve the promotion and protection of human rights (Saudi Arabia);

6.119 Continue implementation of the national strategy for national development plans in order to implement the plan for sustainable development goals 2030 (Kuwait);

6.120 Allocate sufficient resources to the 32 activities under [Iraq's second poverty reduction strategy \(2018-2022\)](#)~~this plan~~, working with relevant UN entities where appropriate, to ensure their implementation and long-term sustainability (Singapore);

6.121 Continue efforts to combat financial and administrative corruption (Morocco);

6.122 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);

6.123 Scale up its efforts at combating terrorism (Nigeria);

6.124 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);

6.125 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);

6.126 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);

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

6.128 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);

6.129 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);

6.130 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);

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

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

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

- 6.134 **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);**
- 6.135 **Abolish the death penalty, and as a first step, adopt an immediate moratorium on executions (Belgium);**
- 6.136 **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);**
- 6.137 **Recommends as an initial step the reduction of the number of offences punishable by death (Cyprus);**
- 6.138 **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);**
- 6.139 **Reintroduce a moratorium on the use of the death penalty as a first step towards its abolition (Denmark);**
- 6.140 **Continue promoting actions to promote the observance of human rights in prisons (Dominican Republic);**
- 6.141 **Consider moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Latvia);**
- 6.142 **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);**
- 6.143 **Establish a moratorium on executions in view of abolishing the death penalty (Greece);**
- 6.144 **Implement a moratorium on all executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Iceland);**
- 6.145 **Continue safeguarding the population against terrorism which has been a main source of massive human rights violations (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.146 **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);**
- 6.147 **Take into consideration the possibility to introduce a de facto moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Italy);**
- 6.148 **Further strengthen mechanisms at the national level to prevent and protect all victims of domestic violence (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 6.149 **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);**
- 6.150 **Immediately establish an official moratorium on executions and commute all death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Liechtenstein);**
- 6.151 **Continue its efforts against domestic violence including through the enactment of laws (Pakistan);**
- 6.152 **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);**
- 6.153 **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);**

- 6.154 **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);**
- 6.155 **Prohibit corporal punishment explicitly in all settings, and ensure that laws prohibiting corporal punishment are implemented (Montenegro);**
- 6.156 **Undertake prompt, thorough and impartial investigations of arbitrary killings linked to demonstrations that occurred since 1<sup>st</sup> 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);**
- 6.157 **Take action to investigate all instances of disappearances and death of human rights activists, and to bring perpetrators to justice (Netherlands);**
- 6.158 **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);**
- 6.159 **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);**
- 6.160 **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);**
- 6.161 **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);**
- 6.162 **Implement concrete measures to ensure an impartial and independent judiciary that effectively deals with the fight against impunity (Spain);**
- 6.163 **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);**
- 6.164 **Work with international partners, such as UNITAD, to bring charges against those who have committed genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity (Sweden);**
- 6.165 **Continue giving consideration to national reconciliation and transitional justice processes (Timor-Leste);**
- 6.166 **Remove undisciplined armed groups from Ninewa province, and replace them with police units supported by local communities (United States of America);**
- 6.167 **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);**
- 6.168 **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);**
- 6.169 **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);**

- 6.170 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);
- 6.171 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);
- 6.172 Investigate promptly all allegations of torture and ill-treatment and strengthen legislation to ensure due process and trials that fully meet international standards (Canada);
- 6.173 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);
- 6.174 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);
- 6.175 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);
- 6.176 Ensure independent, transparent and impartial investigations into violence against and killings of civilians in the context of the on-going protests (Germany);
- 6.177 Investigate killings, harassment and violence against journalists and hold perpetrators accountable (Greece);
- 6.178 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);
- 6.179 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);
- 6.180 Guarantee the right to due process and combat impunity throughout the whole country (Italy);
- 6.181 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);
- 6.182 Ensure full accountability and due process for grave human rights violations (Liechtenstein);
- 6.183 Investigate the cases of journalists who had been killed, and continue to voluntarily report to UNESCO and all relevant international organizations (Maldives);
- 6.184 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);
- 6.185 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);
- 6.186 Put an immediate halt to intimidation and violence targeting journalists, especially during protests (Netherlands);

- 6.187 **Adopt the draft bill on freedom of expression, assembly and peaceful demonstration in full compliance with international human rights law (Republic of Moldova);**
- 6.188 **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);**
- 6.189 **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);**
- 6.190 **Protect freedom of peaceful assembly, including by properly investigating violence against protestors (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.191 **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);**
- 6.192 **Take concrete actions to protect the respect and free exercise of rights of all minorities in the country (Uruguay);**
- 6.193 **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);**
- 6.194 **Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly in law and practice (Australia);**
- 6.195 **Strengthen the protection of journalists by inter alia amending Act n<sup>o</sup> 21 of 2011 accordingly (Austria);**
- 6.196 **Take further steps to promote women's full and meaningful participation in the national reconciliation and the post conflict reconstruction (Bulgaria);**
- 6.197 **Ensure the rights of freedom of expression, freedom of the press, and peaceful assembly are fully respected and protected, both online and offline (Canada);**
- 6.198 **Protect human rights defenders and the right of civil society to participate in the public life of the country freely and independently (Chile);**
- 6.199 **Guarantee freedom of religion or belief in Iraq, both in law and in practice, for adherents of all religions (Chile);**
- 6.200 **Facilitate the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and protect protestors, 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);**
- 6.201 **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 protestors (Greece);**
- 6.202 **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);**
- 6.203 **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 protestors (Japan);**

- 6.204 Continue efforts to guarantee the full right of everyone to human rights as per the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Jordan);
- 6.205 Guarantee the respect of the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression, including removing the blocking of social media (Estonia);
- 6.206 Continue strengthening efforts in training and capacity-building programmes for duty bearers on combating trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Philippines);
- 6.207 Continue to implement the recommendations related to human trafficking as well as to the protection of Children and Women (Angola);
- 6.208 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);
- 6.209 Step up its ongoing measures to combat the root causes of exploitation of children (Myanmar);
- 6.210 Continue efforts to promote youth employment, including through education and vocational training (Viet Nam);
- 6.211 Ensure the allocation of sufficient resources for the effective implementation of its development and poverty reduction plans and strategies (Philippines);
- 6.212 Develop strategies to address the prevalence of poverty in the provinces that have been directly targeted by ISIS terror (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.213 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);
- 6.214 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);
- 6.215 Take further measures to sustain and reinforce progress made in poverty reduction (Viet Nam);
- 6.216 Continue to implement poverty reduction strategies (Belarus);
- 6.217 Effectively implement the National Development Plan in particular the Poverty Reduction Strategy (2018–2022) (Botswana);
- 6.218 Further promote economic and social development and improve people's living standards (China);
- 6.219 Continue efforts to reduce poverty, in particular in the rural and underdeveloped areas (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 6.220 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);
- 6.221 Grant and facilitate access to basic services such as civil documentation, welfare, healthcare and education to all Iraqi citizens (Germany);
- 6.222 Continue implementation of national strategies and the development plan on poverty reduction (India);
- 6.223 Take necessary measures in order to reduce poverty (Jordan);

- 6.224 Continue to expand the government's efforts to reduce poverty (Kazakhstan);
- 6.225 Adoption of healthcare programs for the benefit of persons with low income (Algeria);
- 6.226 Continue efforts in promoting healthcare for mothers, new-borns, children and adolescents (Brunei Darussalam);
- 6.227 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);
- 6.228 Implement effective actions to continue expanding the scope and quality of its health and education services, particularly in rural areas (Cuba);
- 6.229 Continue its efforts to provide adequate support to victims fleeing ISIL-controlled areas, including psychological care and rehabilitation assistance (Myanmar);
- 6.230 Continue efforts to provide access to education for children, especially in rural areas (Oman);
- 6.231 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);
- 6.232 Address the issue of a high rate of out-of-school children (Ukraine);
- 6.233 Take appropriate measures to promote access to education for marginalized groups; to provide access to education to migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons (Afghanistan);
- 6.234 Continue efforts to provide educational opportunities for everyone and to increase rates of enrolment of children at all levels of education (Bulgaria);
- 6.235 Redouble its effort to protect cultural heritage sites (Pakistan);
- 6.236 Adopt legislation prohibiting gender-based crimes committed in the name of "honour" and criminalizing all forms of female genital mutilation (Portugal);
- 6.237 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);
- 6.238 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);
- 6.239 Strengthen empowerment of women through education and skills training (Malaysia);
- 6.240 Enhance the role of women in public and political life (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.241 Adopt a national policy to empower rural women and promote their economic and social role in the country (Qatar);
- 6.242 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);
- 6.243 Set up a zero-tolerance policy towards gender-based crimes committed in the name of "honour" (Timor-Leste);
- 6.244 Continue the implementation of plans of actions linked to Security Council Resolution 1325 on strengthening the participation of women (Tunisia);

- 6.245 Take measures to protect women and eliminate impunity for perpetrators of acts of sexual violence in armed conflict (Uzbekistan);
- 6.246 Intensify efforts aimed at women empowerment, as well as protection of rights of children (Azerbaijan);
- 6.247 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);
- 6.248 Make additional efforts to increase the representation of women in public and political life (Bangladesh);
- 6.249 Increase education and awareness of the Strategy on Violence against women to ensure its effective implementation (Botswana);
- 6.250 Strengthen efforts to fight sexual violence against women and girls, including by changing provisions that protect offenders if they marry their victims (Brazil);
- 6.251 Continue to promote and protect the rights of women (Brunei Darussalam);
- 6.252 Continue to publish the report concerning women's empowerment plans (Egypt);
- 6.253 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);
- 6.254 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);
- 6.255 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);
- 6.256 Continue ongoing efforts for empowering women, particularly for participation in politics and the decision-making process (India);
- 6.257 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);
- 6.258 Take further actions to promote and protect the rights of women and children, including those who suffer from conflict situations (Japan);
- 6.259 Continue efforts to promote women's participation in public and civil life (Jordan);
- 6.260 Continue the implementation and the national strategy to combat violence against women and to promote protection of women's rights (Lebanon);
- 6.261 Adopt the already developed draft law on domestic violence to criminalize all forms of violence against women (Liechtenstein);
- 6.262 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);
- 6.263 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);

6.264 Take decisive actions to change the stereotypes in the society about women and girls, and eliminate those practices which serve against their wellbeing (Mongolia);

6.265 Prevent and eradicate harmful practices against women and girls, particularly early and forced marriages (Montenegro);

6.266 Continue to take necessary measures to ensure the protection of the rights of women and girls (Nepal);

6.267 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);

6.268 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);

6.269 Continue efforts made to promote and protect the rights of children (Tunisia);

6.270 Eradicate remaining harmful practices, particularly FGM, early and forced marriages, and raise public awareness of their negative effects (Ukraine);

6.271 Take necessary steps to enact the Children's Code and take appropriate measures for its effective implementation (Afghanistan);

6.272 To further take measures to protect the rights of women and children (China);

6.273 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);

6.274 Continue efforts to enact the Child Rights Act (Saudi Arabia);

6.275 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);

6.276 Make further efforts for improving welfare of children, particularly on access to education, healthcare, safe drinking water and protection from all violence (India);

6.277 Take measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence against children, including child prostitution, sale and recruitment of children (Italy);

6.278 Provide basic services to children returning to their homes after their displacement and to develop reintegration programs (Kazakhstan);

6.279 Continue efforts to ensure education of children and to fight school dropouts (Lebanon);

6.280 Strengthen measures to protect children from abduction and recruitment by non-state actors (Myanmar);

6.281 Increase policies for supporting the return of the Yazidi community to its traditional lands (Peru);

6.282 Follow inclusive policies to strengthen the sense of unity among all ethnic and sectarian groups (Turkey);

6.283 Continue its efforts to achieve fair representation of all groups both in the Iraqi government and in the administration (Turkey);

6.284 **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);**

6.285 **Take all measures to guarantee greater representation of religious minorities in the social and political fields of the country (Albania);**

6.286 **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);**

6.287 **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);**

6.288 **Take measures to protect the rights of religious minorities to enable them to exercise their right to freedom of worship (Russian Federation);**

6.289 **Enact legislation to protect ethnic and religious minorities (Austria);**

6.290 **Further promote tolerance and intercultural dialogue, with a view to protecting its diversity of languages, religions, ethnicities and cultures (Brazil);**

6.291 **Adopt all the necessary measures to guarantee that human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons belonging to national minorities are respected (Italy);**

6.292 **Strengthen measures to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities, including through proper legislation, infrastructure and facilities (Malaysia);**

6.293 **Continue to address discrimination against persons with disabilities, including by ensuring equal access to education and employment (Australia);**

6.294 **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);**

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

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

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

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

**7. 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:

- 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;
- SajaMajeed Saleh, Ministry of Justice;
- Abbas Duair Al-Minshid, Ministry of Justice;
- Sami Ameen Othman, Ministry of Justice;
- Lubna Imad Al-Qaraghli, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Dhekra Abdraheem Alidad, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs;
- Esmihin Abbood Akraa, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs;
- EhabNaji Hamad, Ministry of Higher Education;
- Ah A. M. Alyasety, National Security Advisor;
- 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;
- Uqood Hussain Salman, Ministry of Planning;
- Dindar Farzanda Zebari, Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG);
- Riyadh Sedeeq Qarawlus, Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG);
- Kosar karim Mahmood, Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG);
- Khaleel Sulaiman Hussein, Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG);
- Ameer Othman Mawlood, Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG).