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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-ninth session**

16 June–11 July 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

 Iraq

 Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-eighth session from 20 to 31 January 2025. The review of Iraq was held at the 12th meeting, on 27 January 2025. The delegation of Iraq was headed by the Minister of Justice, H.E. Mr. Khalid Salam Saeed. At its 17th meeting, held on 31 January 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Iraq.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Iraq: Burundi, Chile and the Marshall Islands.

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);[[1]](#footnote-2)

 (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[2]](#footnote-3)

 (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[3]](#footnote-4)

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 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 Iraqi delegation expressed a strong commitment to the UPR process. They regarded the UPR as a unique tool that had facilitated frank, constructive discussions on human rights among states, civil society, and other stakeholders. Acknowledging that no state maintained a perfect human rights record, the delegation emphasized that such dialogues had truly advanced expertise and effectively promoted human rights globally indeed.

6. The delegation provided an overview of Iraq’s fourth UPR cycle report. The report detailed progress made on legislative, executive, and judicial fronts, and it reflected the outcomes of extensive consultations with civil society organizations holding United Nations advisory status. The report answered advanced questions raised by several countries and outlined the multitude of challenges that Iraq had faced in recent years. These challenges had included the devastating effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on public health, persistent security issues such as organized crime, terrorism, and regional instability that had led to recurrent displacement, as well as economic hardships caused by a global recession, declining oil prices, and disrupted international commerce. In addition, Iraq had confronted environmental problems, including desertification, drought, and reduced water flow from upstream nations. Despite these obstacles, the report emphasized that Iraq had achieved significant progress by holding early parliamentary elections in 2021, which resulted in the formation of an accord government, and by conducting governance council elections in 2023 along with Kurdistan Parliament elections in 2024. The report underscored Iraq’s determination to overcome challenges and improve its rights record through reforms.

7. Concurrently, the government pursued an approach centered on human rights by implementing reforms across the economy, finance, public services, healthcare, education, housing, infrastructure, and security. It achieved 73% of its planned program within two years and invested in digital transformation and eGovernment initiatives to modernize service delivery. A long-overdue general population and housing census was successfully conducted, revealing that Iraq’s population had reached 45 million, with 8 million families and an average family size of 5.7 individuals, while the overall growth rate had climbed to 2.3%. The government also integrated sustainable development goals into national policies through Iraq Vision 2030 and undertook major economic projects, including the Iraq Development Road, consisting of Al Faw Grand Port, the construction of an investment corridor with neighboring countries, and large-scale initiatives in manufacturing, agriculture, and the energy sector. These measures signified a renewed commitment to national development indeed.

8. The delegation stated that Iraq focused on enhancing human rights within its arrest centers and prisons. The government enacted an alternative penalties law and constructed new prisons that met international standards, while also establishing health centers and educational facilities for inmates. Vocational training programs were introduced and complaint mechanisms for human rights violations were set up, ensuring that the judiciary remained independent and applied international standards. Several laws and draft bills were developed, including the Legal Aid Act, amendments to the Amnesty Act, and proposals concerning freedom of expression, the Minors Correct Act, and measures against human trafficking. Iraq decisively cooperated with international bodies such as the Human Rights Commissioner and UN representatives, and it participated in joint initiatives with UNITAD and a UN counter team to prevent child recruitment in armed conflict, resulting in the country’s removal from critical violation lists.

9. The delegation also addressed the rights of minorities, emphasizing that the constitution guaranteed religious, cultural, and linguistic freedoms. Minorities had been integrated into decision-making, with representation in parliament and governance councils, and specific quotas were allocated for the Kurdistan region. The government had developed protective laws that classified crimes against minorities as collective genocides and had initiated measures to combat crimes against humanity and hate speech. It had established committees to restore properties to Christians, while providing both financial and moral reparations to affected communities. Reconstruction efforts in minority areas, including Sinjar and Nineveh, were supported and damaged churches and places of worship had been rehabilitated. These initiatives underscored the government’s commitment to ensuring the safe return and integration of displaced minority groups.

10. Delegates representing the Kurdistan Region provided an overview of the regional government’s dedicated plan of action for 2021–2025. The delegation explained that policies had been coordinated with legislative and judicial branches, UN agencies, international organizations, and civil society to promote human rights. The plan achieved significant implementation of reforms in the executive, legislative, and judicial sectors, and made important progress in combating discrimination. Furthermore, the region collaborated with UNITAD to document extensive terrorism-related dossiers, liberated 3.579 abductees, and implemented effective anti-corruption and anti-torture measures.

 B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

11. During the interactive dialogue, 93 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

12. The Dominican Republic applauded Iraq for the importance they attached to the Universal Periodic Review.

13. Egypt commended Iraq's adoption of a number of laws and strategies compliant with international human rights obligations.

14. Estonia noted the positive steps taken by Iraq; expressed concern over violence against women and restrictions on basic freedoms.

15. Ethiopia commended Iraq for the significant progress made, particularly the enactment of numerous laws advancing fundamental rights.

16. Finland welcomed the engagement of Iraq in the UPR process.

17. France took noted of measures taken by Iraq since the last UPR.

18. The Gambia acknowledged Iraq's progress, including the implementation of the Yazidi Female Survivors Act and the Social Fund for Development.

19. Georgia welcomed efforts towards women's empowerment, including the adoption of the national strategy for combating violence against women and girls 2018–2030.

20. Germany commended Iraq for the Yazidi Survivors Law; but remained concerned about the overall human rights situation in the country.

21. Iceland welcomes the delegation of Iraq and presented its recommendations.

22. India expressed appreciation for Iraq's adoption of national strategies in early childhood, education and for Iraqi women.

23. Indonesia commended Iraq's ongoing efforts to establish, among others, robust legislative frameworks and policies aimed at empowering and protecting women.

24. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended the new laws and strategies developed during recent years to promote and protect human rights in Iraq.

25. Ireland commended Iraq for the implementation of the Yazidi Survivors Law; expressed concern over reported violations and the use of the death penalty.

26. Israel remained concerned about the ongoing widespread human rights violations in Iraq, especially the increasing violence against women and minority communities.

27. Italy thanked the delegation for the presentation of its national report and made recommendations.

28. Jordan welcomed legislative progress and strategies on the rights of persons with disabilities and of women.

29. Kazakhstan welcomed legislative progress and the National Plan for the Implementation of the Anti-Trafficking. Strategy 2023–2026.

30. Kuwait welcomed efforts to address water and infrastructure challenges, and the adoption of a human rights-based strategy for drought preparedness.

31. Latvia welcomed the adoption of the National Strategy for Women and progress made on the third National Plan for Human Rights.

32. Lebanon commended Iraq's efforts to harmonize its national legislation with international obligations, including torture and enforced disappearance.

33. Libya welcomed progress on the legal human rights framework, including the Legal Aid and the Health Insurance laws.

34. Lithuania welcomed the reforms to achieve justice, equality and climate change resilience and its national strategy for women's empowerment.

35. Malaysia commends Iraq's initiatives to expand social protection programmes for vulnerable groups and to promote gender equality.

36. Maldives commended Iraq’s measures to promote social solidarity for families of journalists who had been killed.

37. Malta regretted the restrictions on civic space, and limited developments on women's rights and on ratification of treaties.

38. Mauritania praised the strategies and plans adopted to address poverty, unemployment, social security and climate change.

39. Mauritius welcomed the progress made by Iraq since its last review and made recommendations.

40. Mexico thanked Iraq for its national report and its efforts on the rights of persons with disabilities.

41. Montenegro called on Iraq to adopt a holistic approach for internally displaced persons and combat violence against women.

42. Morocco welcomed the adoption and implemention of a national plan to promote human rights.

43. Nepal appreciated the adoption of the National Strategy for Iraqi Women and the National Education Strategy.

44. The Kingdom of the Netherlands applauded reform efforts and commitment to regional stability whilst expressing concern about some elements of the human rights situation.

45. Nicaragua encouraged the implementation of development projects, especially in the areas of health, drinking water, the national plan to combat human trafficking, the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.

46. Nigeria acknowledged the Yazidi Female Survivors Act, the Civilian Protection Policy and efforts to tackle corruption.

47. Norway commended the Yazidi Survivors Law No. 8 of 2021 and enactment of the Civilian Protection policy.

48. Oman commended efforts to empower persons with disabilities and special needs, including the National Plan for Persons with Disabilities.

49. Pakistan expressed appreciation for the development of strategies on early childhood development, nutrition, women empowerment and education.

50. Paraguay expressed concern about the possible legal amendment to reduce the minimum age for marriage to 9 years.

51. The Philippines commended poverty eradication initiatives, strategies to increase school enrolment and the creation of specialized human rights courts

52. Portugal commended the Yazidi Female Survivors Act and the 2021–2024 National Integrity and Anti-Corruption Strategy.

53. Qatar commended the approval of the national plan to implement the Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking 2023–2026.

54. The Republic of Korea commended Iraq's commitment to enhance women's political empowerment through the National Strategy for Iraqi Women 2023–2030.

55. Romania appreciated the adoption of national strategies to promote human rights and strengthen the social protection of the citizens.

56. The Russian Federation noted the stable situation of human rights in Iraq despite the challenges faced by the country.

57. Samoa commended the adoption of the 2023–2030 National Strategy for Iraqi Women.

58. Saudi Arabia commended efforts made to develop legal frameworks aimed at improving the quality of its educational, health and social systems.

59. The delegation of Iraq stressed that its government had taken steps to advance the rights of women and children by introducing federal draft laws on domestic violence and child protection. A draft amendment to the domestic violence law has been brought forward as part of a broader strategy that included implementing a second plan of action related to a UN Security Council resolution, with 82% completion rate of the plan and with the third national plan for the years 2025–2030 in the process of being launched. The delegation also launched the first and second plans to increase women’s political participation. As a result, women had been represented by 96 members in the Chamber of Representatives, made up 29% of the governing council, and 31% of the Kurdistan Parliament.

60. Furthermore, the delegation announced the establishment of a third electoral plan for 2025 as well as a number of strategies focusing on the economic empowerment of women. Iraq implemented a comprehensive plan for young children and established centers dedicated to protecting victims of violence and trafficking. Specialized family courts have been created to expedite the processing of domestic violence cases, and have processed 58.205 cases so far. The delegation had developed guidelines that prohibited the arrest of women under certain circumstances and had implemented a code of ethics regarding women’s rights within institutions.

61. Iraq also implemented measures to provide monthly social welfare payments to women, compensation for families and women impacted by military and terrorist activities, the integration of 4.85 million children into the social protection system, and the disbursement of over $115 million in loans to women by Iraqi banks.

62. The delegation highlighted reforms in the judicial sector aimed at strengthening the right to a fair trial and ensuring regular proceedings. Iraq sought to strengthen the independence of the judiciary through revised selection procedures and improved monitoring. The government held a number of workshops and signed 11 memorandums of understanding in the field of human rights and the right to a fair trial, with a view to building greater trust between the judiciary and the public. The government expanded the judicial infrastructure by opening 57 new courts and expanding the judiciary which presently comprised a total of 1,172 judges and 392 prosecutors, among whom 119 are women.

63. In the area of law enforcement, the delegation had outlined the adoption of strategies to protect civilians, combat narcotic drugs, and reduce human trafficking by 70%. The government implemented training programs in human rights for security officers, achieving a 40% training rate across all security departments. Iraq created databases to document cases of enforced disappearances and track missing persons. The delegation also provided those efforts to better manage peaceful demonstrations that had been enhanced by improved police training and the integration of human rights education into curricula.

64. The delegation addressed measures on poverty, employment, and the rights of persons with disabilities by amending laws related to pensions, social security, and employment. The creation of various developments and social funds had helped reduce poverty by 17.06 % between 2018 and 2024, while unemployment had decreased from 16% to 14%. Complementary support through credits, training, and housing reconstruction initiatives had further bolstered the economy.

65. Finally, the delegation had detailed reforms in health and environmental sectors by reforming laws and strategies in order to provide equitable access to quality health services, while new hospitals, medical centers, and specialized care units had been established. Vaccination coverage had reached 95% and maternal mortality had significantly dropped. Environmental strategies have been implemented to mitigate climate change effects, including dam construction, pollution clean-up, and the promotion of clean energy initiatives, marking a comprehensive approach to public health and sustainability.

66. Senegal positively noted the establishment of the “National Network of Women Mediators for Peace”.

67. Sierra Leone commended the reform mechanisms and its national reconciliation efforts with the involvement of various groups.

68. Singapore welcomed efforts in developing a national strategy for nutrition as part of Iraq’s poverty eradication efforts.

69. Slovenia expressed concerns about the newly adopted amendments to the Personal Status Law

70. Spain welcomed the approval in 2021 of the Yazidi Women Survivors Law, aimed at providing assisting victims of ISIS.

71. Sri Lanka appreciated Iraq's national human rights strategies aimed at combating terrorism and improving welfare of children and women.

72. The State of Palestine noted its efforts to improve national legislations in line with international treaties that Iraq is party to.

73. The Sudan commended the efforts made to protect minorities' rights and establishing a specialized court to consider human rights cases.

74. Sweden expressed concerns about the human rights situation, which in some cases has deteriorated.

75. Switzerland welcomed the delegation of Iraq and presented its recommendations.

76. Togo noted the steps taken to strengthen the protection of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, journalists and minorities.

77. Tunisia noted the steps taken to promote human rights, the ratification of several international agreements, and the adoption of various human rights-related laws

78. Türkiyewelcomed Iraq's decision to ban the PKK and urged an inclusive, fair electoral process for all.

79. Ukraine noted progress in the UPR, including the 2023–2030 Women's Empowerment Strategy.

80. The United Arab Emirates welcomed the delegation of Iraq and presented its recommendations.

81. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland urged strengthening legal protections for journalists and civil society while ensuring fundamental freedoms.

82. Uruguay welcomed the delegation of Iraq and presented its recommendations.

83. Uzbekistan noted the adoption of national strategies, including those for early childhood development and women's rights.

84. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged Iraq’s UPR cooperation and emphasized the effectiveness of voluntary mechanisms in advancing human rights.

85. Viet Nam commended Iraq's human rights progress, particularly its legislative efforts for vulnerable groups and gender equality.

86. Yemen commended efforts made by Iraq to promote human rights.

87. Albania welcomed Iraq's progress in implementing UPR recommendations, adopting human rights laws, and advancing national strategies for women's and children’s rights.

88. Algeria commended the enactment of various human rights laws and the implementation of relevant national strategies.

89. Armenia commended Iraq’s anti-trafficking efforts and counterterrorism strategy, and the adoption of the Yazidi Female Survivors Act.

90. Australia remained concerned about ongoing human rights violations against women, minorities, LGBTQIA+ persons, and potential setbacks in legal protections.

91. Bahrain valued the report's participatory approach and noted progress in legislation, plans, and programs to enhance human rights protection.

92. Bangladesh highlighted the country's ratification of several ILO conventions during the reporting period.

93. Belarus acknowledged Iraq’s legislative measures, human rights strategies, and efforts to strengthen social stability, health care, and education access.

94. Belgium welcomed Kurdistan’s de facto moratorium but remained concerned about the death penalty and persistent challenges to women's and girls’ rights.

95. Brazil recognized efforts to ensure the representation of minorities in Kurdistan, promote women's political participation, and support persons with disabilities.

96. Brunei Darussalam noted the adoption of human rights laws and strategies, particularly concerning persons with disabilities and education

97. Burkina Faso praised Iraq’s counterterrorism policies, including the National Strategy to Combat Terrorism (2021–2025).

98. Burundi encouraged ongoing efforts to prevent discrimination, protect minority rights, and highlighted progress in combating human trafficking.

99. Cabo Verde acknowledged progress in implementing UPR recommendations and welcomed the National Strategy for Iraqi Women 2023–2030.

100. Canada expressed concern that the proposed amendments to Iraq's Personal Status Law risk legitimizing child marriage.

101. Chile commended the promulgation of the Yazidi Female Survivors Act and hoped for its prompt implementation.

102. China welcomed efforts in fighting terrorism, protecting cultural heritage, promoting sustainable development, protecting the rights of specific groups and fighting against human trafficking.

103. Colombia welcomed the delegation of Iraq and presented its recommendations.

104. Costa Rica commended the creation of the Health Insurance Commission to protect citizens against unaffordable healthcare costs.

105. Croatia commended positive developments since the last review, including the adoption of the Yazidi Female Survivors Act.

106. Cuba recognised the efforts to adopt the law on retirement and social security for workers, providing protection for the labour sector.

107. Cyprus commended Iraq's progress in social security, education, trafficking in persons and migrants, and women's empowerment.

108. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea commended Iraq's efforts to protect the human rights of its people despite ongoing challenges.

109. Denmark remained concerned about the rights of women and girls, and restrictions on freedom of expression.

110. Djibouti appreciated the programmes for inclusion and non-discrimination and encouraged the continuation of protections for vulnerable populations.

111. In addressing education, the delegation of Iraq stated that its government implemented several reforms over the previous four years to modernize Iraq’s educational system. The government has updated the legislative system for higher education with the enactment of 13 new laws, along with two additional laws in Kurdistan region, and launched a comprehensive higher education strategy for 2022–2031 that encompassed various programs. Launched in 2020, the Human Rights School Award has reached its fourth edition this year. Iraq further adopted the Bologna Process, and the European university credit system has been implemented in all universities for engineering, agricultural, and administrative disciplines, while admitting over 2,000 international students in Iraqi universities. The government also initiated more than 1,000 exchange opportunities between Iraqi and foreign universities and established a classification system to improve public university rankings globally.

112. The government recorded a 9% increase in kindergarten enrolments, a 70% rise at the secondary school level and 27% at the university level. The government opened 1.530 schools between 2022 and 2023, built 777 schools, and in Kurdistan renewed 1,300 schools, and created 80 educational centers between 2019 and 2024. Iraq expanded public universities to include scientific sectors, achieving a 22% growth in scientific disciplines, while the number of universities in Kurdistan reached 20 and 12 polytechnical schools were established.

113. The delegation stated that 33.271 individuals attended reading courses between 2019–2024 to end illiteracy, and in Kurdistan over 335.000 marginalised children were admitted to schools. The delegation stated that its government reconstructed universities in areas devastated by ISIS and opened educational centers in conflict-affected provinces to re-enroll dropouts.

114. Iraq provided education to over 16,000 students in new schools and introduced mitigation programs for areas impacted by ISIS, especially in Kurdistan. Iraq provided specialised support to ethnic and religious minorities and established quotas for persons with special needs, ensuring free education.

115. Culturally, the government organized exhibitions, international conferences, seminars, and festivals to honor ISIS victims and promote diversity. Iraq recovered over 12,000 archaeological pieces and more than 15,200 artifacts, discovered 84 new sites with UNESCO’s assistance, and signed memoranda with universities for archaeological research and cultural preservation.

116. Finally, the delegation announced that its government launched a National Human Rights Plan for 2021–2025 to oversee the implementation of recommendations, covering 26 areas and established a secretariat to monitor progress. The delegation also provided that its government reformed migration policies, supported the return of displaced Iraqis, resettled families from Syrian camps, closed excess refugee camps, welcomed thousands of refugees, and provided financial and legal support to returning migrants. These measures reinforced Iraq’s commitment to human rights, cultural diversity, and the reconstruction of a more inclusive society.

**II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

117. **The following recommendations will be examined by Iraq, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:**

117.1 **Ratify outstanding international human rights treaties (Gambia);**

117.2 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile); (Denmark); (Latvia); (Switzerland; (Togo); (Ukraine);**

117.3 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Togo);**

117.4 **Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Iceland);**

117.5 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and adopt a moratorium on the death penalty, as a first step towards definitive abolition (Spain); Immediately establish a moratorium on executions and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Croatia); Apply a moratorium on the application of 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 (France);**

117.6 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (France);**

117.7 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against women (Sierra Leone);**

117.8 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Spain);**

117.9 **Ratify all pending Optional Protocols to human rights treaties, including the Second Optional Protocol of the ICCPR aiming to abolish the death penalty (Malta);**

117.10 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);**

117.11 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Mexico);**

117.12 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);**

117.13 **Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Uruguay);**

117.14 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Senegal);**

117.15 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Paraguay);**

117.16 **Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);**

117.17 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Cyprus);**

117.18 **Continue efforts to strengthen its legal framework on human rights by ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Burkina Faso);**

117.19 **Lift reservations on Articles 9 and 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Colombia);**

117.20 **Amend new and existing domestic legislation, including the Personal Status Law, in compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Norway);**

117.21 **Strengthen efforts to educate and train law enforcement personnel on human rights standards relevant to their field of work (Qatar);**

117.22 **Continue to develop national legislation on human rights and strengthen mechanisms for the protection and promotion of human rights (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

117.23 **Continue efforts to strengthen the legal framework related to human rights (Sudan);**

117.24 **Continue to bring its national legislation in line with its international human rights obligations (Russian Federation);**

117.25 **Expand human rights education for law enforcement agents, strengthen training on respecting human rights, and enhance mechanisms for investigating and addressing misconduct to ensure accountability (Brazil);**

117.26 **Facilitate the creation, legal recognition, financing and operation of civil society organizations (Colombia);**

117.27 **Strengthen its positive efforts to implement the National Human Rights Plan by providing the necessary financial and human resources (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

117.28 **Continue efforts to implement the National Human Rights Plan 2021–2025 and provide the necessary support to put the plans and programs contained therein into practice (Bahrain);**

117.29 **Continue the implementation of national strategies for the promotion, protection, and enjoyment of the human rights of its people, with special priority given to the most vulnerable populations (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

117.30 **Continue efforts to make the Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights more effective in accordance with the Paris Principles (Djibouti); Strengthen the independence and effectiveness of the Iraqi Commission for Human Rights, ensuring its full compliance with the Paris Principles (Armenia); Take further measures to ensure that the Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights complies with the Paris Principles (Qatar);**

117.31 **Expedite the appointment of the board of human rights commissioners to ensure the implementation of its human rights protection mandate in line with the Paris Principles (Republic of Korea);**

117.32 **Enhance efforts to strengthen the capacity of the National Human Rights Institution and ensure effective implementation of its recommendations (Kazakhstan);**

117.33 **Provide additional support in terms of human and financial resources to the Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights to enable it to perform all its duties effectively and independently (Morocco);**

117.34 **Establish a permanent National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up of Recommendations on human rights (Paraguay);**

117.35 **Repeal all provisions from the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure and other laws of the country that contradict the rights of women and discriminate against them in relation to men (Cabo Verde);**

117.36 **Repeal all gender-discriminatory provisions of the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and other legislation to ensure equal legal protections for women (Iceland);**

117.37 **Take legislative and policy measures to ensure non-discrimination against women and girls, including by withdrawing reservations to Articles 2 and 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and observing the provisions of these articles in Iraqi national legislation concerning Personal Status (Finland);**

117.38 **Continue efforts to promote the policy of eliminating inequalities between men and women by taking effective measures to increase the participation of women in political and public life in accordance with the Women's Empowerment Strategy 2023–2030 (Djibouti);**

117.39 **Decriminalize and legalize abortion under all circumstances (Iceland);**

117.40 **Decriminalize same-sex relations and gender-affirming care (Iceland);**

117.41 **Continue legislative efforts undertaken to expedite the adoption of national laws for the prevention and eradication of discrimination and hate speech (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

117.42 **Continue implementing measures to combat discrimination and hate speech, as well as to protect the rights of minorities (Belarus);**

117.43 **Continue efforts to prepare relevant laws and legislation to prevent discrimination and hate speech to guarantee the rights of all citizens regardless of their religious beliefs (State of Palestine);**

117.44 **Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Latvia); (Montenegro);**

117.45 **Abolish the death penalty in all its instances (Malta); Abolish the death penalty (Canada);**

117.46 **Adopt an immediate moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Albania); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view towards abolishing it (Finland); Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to abolishing capital punishment (Slovenia);**

117.47 **Establish immediately a moratorium on executions and commute all death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Sweden); Establish immediately a country-wide moratorium on executions as a first step towards the abolition of the death penalty and commute all death sentences (Belgium);**

117.48 **Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty and seek alternative outcomes for those already sentenced to capital punishment (Australia);**

117.49 **Impose an immediate moratorium on the death penalty and ensure respect for prisoners' rights, including by investigating allegations of torture and inadequate medical care (Norway);**

117.50 **Immediately suspend executions and adopt a formal moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Dominican Republic);**

117.51 **Consider establishing a moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Cyprus); Consider placing a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition (Sierra Leone); Take into consideration the possibility to introduce a de facto moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Italy);**

117.52 **Adhere to the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and prohibit the use of the death penalty for crimes that still provide for it (Colombia);**

117.53 **Review current legislation in order to reduce the types of crimes punishable by death, in accordance with art. 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with a view to total abolition (Paraguay);**

117.54 **Reduce the number of crimes punishable by death and limit them to the most serious crimes under international law, in accordance with Iraq's international obligations (Switzerland);**

117.55 **Reduce the number of crimes punishable by death and encourage public debate on its moratorium (Chile);**

117.56 **Abolish the death penalty and ensure in law and in criminal justice practice that the right to life and fair trial guarantees are fully respected (Costa Rica);**

117.57 **Promote public debate and public awareness campaigns on the complete abolition of the death penalty (Lithuania);**

117.58 **Reduce prison overcrowding by adopting alternatives to incarceration, ensure separation of minors from adults in detention facilities, and provide adequate healthcare, nutrition, and humane conditions for detainees (Gambia);**

117.59 **Take legislative measures to end the use of torture in detention centers (Albania);**

117.60 **Intensify efforts to investigate cases of enforced disappearances by allocating additional funds and personnel to the specialized national team and create a public and centralized registry of missing persons (Croatia);**

117.61 **Implement a domestic legal framework, aligned with international legal standards, for the prosecution of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes (Australia);**

117.62 **Continue efforts to make sure that Iraqi citizens stop suffering on the hands of not yet fully neutralized terrorists and organized crime, as well as the consequences of past internal conflicts (Russian Federation);**

117.63 **Sustain its fight against terrorism, and officially designate PKK as a terrorist organization (Türkiye);**

117.64 **Increase efforts towards establishing a state monopoly on the use of force, preventing militia groups from overall engagement in state affairs and accessing government resources, and ensure their legal accountability (Germany);**

117.65 **Continue efforts to combat corruption and ensure accountability for perpetrators (Qatar);**

117.66 **Ensure that due process rights, from arrest and detention through to a fair trial, are respected as guaranteed under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ireland);**

117.67 **Undertake judicial system reforms to enhance the transparency of legal proceedings and ensure defendants' rights to due process (Brazil);**

117.68 **Take all measures deemed necessary to guarantee, de jure and de facto, the full independence, impartiality and security of judges and prosecutors when making decisions (Cabo Verde);**

117.69 **Intensify efforts to safeguard judicial independence and impartiality by implementing comprehensive anti-corruption strategies alongside measures to prevent impunity (Republic of Korea);**

117.70 **Ensure that judicial practices consistently respect Iraq's criminal code, that the law is applied consistently and that steps are taken to develop comprehensive legislation on international crimes (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

117.71 **Approve the bill on enforced disappearance, which would classify enforced disappearance as an autonomous crime, and strengthen collaboration with the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (Mexico);**

117.72 **Conduct immediate, impartial, thorough and transparent investigations into all credible allegations of torture and ill-treatment and enforced disappearances, in accordance with international standards and ensure accountability for these crimes (Chile);**

117.73 **Ensure the rights of freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, and media freedom, are fully respected and protected, both online and offline (Canada);**

117.74 **Ensure full respect for freedom of expression by strengthening its commitment to safeguarding freedom of expression across all platforms, including social media (Ukraine);**

117.75 **Ensure freedom of expression, allowing civil society, journalists, human rights defenders, faith-based organizations and others, to participate in public discourse without fear of retaliation (Norway);**

117.76 **Ensure full respect for freedom of expression by adopting protective measures that allow journalists, activists, and individuals to express their views without fear of reprisal both online and offline (Republic of Korea);**

117.77 **Protect the right to freedom of assembly, including by holding accountable any perpetrators of violence against protestors (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

117.78 **Review and align national laws and practices with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in order to safeguard freedom of expression (Denmark);**

117.79 **Respect and protect the right of human rights defenders and journalists to undertake their legitimate work without fear of harassment, intimidation or reprisals (Finland);**

117.80 **Remove all restrictions imposed on freedom of expression and media freedom and on access to Internet (Estonia);**

117.81 **Promote an enabling, safe and secure environment for journalists and media workers in line with the international human rights standards (Latvia);**

117.82 **Facilitate favourable conditions for civil society organisations, journalists and other media workers to freely exercise their rights to freedom of opinion and expression, association and peaceful assembly (Lithuania);**

117.83 **Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, press, association and peaceful assembly, including by amending all provisions of the Penal Code that restrict these rights in order to align them with international human rights standards (Switzerland);**

117.84 **Take necessary measures to ensure that human rights defenders can work safely and exercise their right to freedom of expression without fear of being persecuted, intimidated or detained (Spain);**

117.85 **Adopt effective measures to protect the freedom of peaceful assembly, ensuring impartial and thorough investigations into acts of violence against protesters (Dominican Republic);**

117.86 **Implement specific protection measures for journalists and media workers to prevent harassment, intimidation and unjust prosecutions and establish independent bodies to investigate and ensure accountability for those actions (Portugal);**

117.87 **Re-establish the Media and Publications Court, ensuring that sanctions imposed on journalists are proportionate and do not include prison sentences, and release all journalists detained for their professional work (Dominican Republic);**

117.88 **Expand access to comprehensive sexuality education in and out of school settings (Iceland);**

117.89 **Repeal all provisions in the Personal Status Law that discriminate against women and girls, including in marriage, divorce and custody (Iceland);**

117.90 **Set the minimum age of marriage at 18 with no exceptions by removing the exceptions in article 8(1) of the Personal Status Law (Sweden);**

117.91 **Ensure compliance of national legislation, including the provisions of the Personal Status Law, with international standards, particularly by raising to 18 years the minimum legal marriage age (Italy);**

117.92 **Repeal the amendments to the Personal Status Law No. 188 which allow the religious authorities to decide on marriages of children and re-establish the previous ban on the marriage of children under the age of 18 (Croatia);**

117.93 **Remove existing legal exceptions allowing child marriage (Lithuania);**

117.94 **Eliminate provisions that allow marriage before the age of 18, with judicial authorization (Colombia);**

117.95 **Continue legal measures to address underage marriage, reduce dropout rate of girls from school and provide training to build capacities among girls (Maldives);**

117.96 **Take the necessary measures to eradicate de jure and de facto cases of child marriage and forced marriage (Paraguay);**

117.97 **Reverse immediately all legislations and policies curtailing the rights of the child, including by resetting the age of marriage at 18 years old years for both girls and boys (Slovenia);**

117.98 **Adopt a national plan to eliminate child marriage (Cyprus);**

117.99 **Repeal the recently passed legislation that further lowers the age of consent (Israel);**

117.100 **Repeal article 398 of the Penal Code, which exempts offenders of rape from prosecution if they marry their victim (Denmark);**

117.101 **Withdraw reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in order to repeal all discriminatory laws and practices and ensure equality in all matters relating to family and marital relations; and repeal legal provisions that pardon punishment for rapists who marry their victims (Uruguay);**

117.102 **Continue efforts aimed at combating trafficking in persons and exploitation of women and children (Egypt);**

117.103 **Step up efforts to implement the anti-trafficking in person strategy (Jordan);**

117.104 **Increase efforts seeking to combat the crime of human trafficking, by mobilizing appropriate financial resources, building the capacities of law enforcement personnel, and benefiting from best practices in this regard (Bahrain);**

117.105 **Continue implementing measures to combat human trafficking, including within the framework of the national action plan for the implementation of the anti-human trafficking strategy 2023–2026 and other policy documents (Belarus);**

117.106 **Repeal the amendment of 27 April 2024 to the Anti-Prostitution Law (Sweden);**

117.107 **Increase efforts to address unemployment (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

117.108 **Increase efforts to address unemployment and underemployment with targeted public-sector employment schemes, vocational training and public-private sector partnerships (Malaysia);**

117.109 **Promote economic empowerment programs for vulnerable groups, including youth and persons with disabilities, through fostering vocational training and creating more sustainable job opportunities (Viet Nam);**

117.110 **Strengthen labour laws in line with international standards (Sri Lanka);**

117.111 **Continue enhancing the social security system, particularly through support for low-income individuals (Pakistan);**

117.112 **Continue to improve the social security system and ensure that low-income groups can share the benefits of social development (China);**

117.113 **Continue efforts to strengthen the system of social security (Cuba);**

117.114 **Continue efforts to strengthen the social protection system (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

117.115 **Enhance social and economic support mechanisms for families living in poverty to improve their living conditions (Indonesia);**

117.116 **Continue working on the development and stability program to ensure that support reaches the most needy groups (Saudi Arabia);**

117.117 **Continue to take action towards poverty eradication through the strengthening of its current services and programmes (Brunei Darussalam);**

117.118 **Strengthen those social protection programs that prioritize rural areas as well (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

117.119 **Continue to support the rights of those covered by social protection benefits in order to ensure an improvement in their standard of living (Oman);**

117.120 **Continue strengthening measures to ensure access to adequate and affordable housing, safe drinking water and sanitation (Pakistan);**

117.121 **Continue implementing development projects, especially those relating to clean drinking water and healthcare (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

117.122 **Continue its efforts to improve access to food across Iraq (Singapore);**

117.123 **Improve access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, healthcare, education, public transport, electricity, waste disposal services and other services (Malaysia);**

117.124 **Continue its effort to achieve higher economic growth so as to raise the standard of living of people, especially the vulnerable groups (Uzbekistan);**

117.125 **Continue the policy of socio-economic development to eliminate poverty, ensure access to health care and quality education, as well as to improve the well-being of children and protect them from all forms of violence (Russian Federation);**

117.126 **Take more effective measures to eradicate illiteracy and address obstacles to access to education, especially for girls (Morocco);**

117.127 **Strengthen measures for human rights education through awareness-raising, training and capacity-building campaigns (Egypt);**

117.128 **Take steps to improve maternal and child health indicators by improving access to affordable maternal healthcare, sanitation and adequate nutrition to women in rural and remote areas (India);**

117.129 **Continue the efforts made to enhance mother and child healthcare and to secure reproductive health services for all women, particularly in rural areas (Tunisia);**

117.130 **Take action to ensure right to health with access to healthcare for every citizen without discrimination (Sri Lanka);**

117.131 **Double efforts to ensure that health services reach all segments of society (Saudi Arabia);**

117.132 **Expand access to healthcare services, particularly for rural communities (Viet Nam);**

117.133 **Prioritize universal access to health coverage to promote and protect the right to health for all, including by addressing the special needs of children and adults with physical and mental disabilities, and vulnerable populations (Bangladesh);**

117.134 **Continue efforts to improve universal health coverage (Samoa);**

117.135 **Collaborate with relevant UN agencies to address food insecurity and increase student attendance, including by implementing school-meals programmes (Malaysia);**

117.136 **Maintain the ongoing efforts to improve public health through the development of a national strategy for nutrition and the implementation of a health-related national strategy (Ethiopia);**

117.137 **Develop health care through enhancing access to psychosocial support services (United Arab Emirates);**

117.138 **Increase health coverage and ensure equitable access to quality health services (Uruguay);**

117.139 **Continue to invest in its healthcare system and the advancement of primary healthcare (Brunei Darussalam);**

117.140 **Continue efforts to ensure equal access to education for girls and marginalized communities, addressing barriers to inclusive education (Ethiopia);**

117.141 **Continue its efforts to increase access to education in Iraq (Singapore);**

117.142 **Continue efforts aimed to give priority to developing education and ensuring equal educational opportunities (United Arab Emirates);**

117.143 **Continue the efforts already undertaken to ensure access to education for all children and to combat school dropouts, particularly in marginalized areas (Burundi);**

117.144 **Continue to strengthen the education system by increasing the education sector budget and reflecting all cultures in the educational curricula (State of Palestine);**

117.145 **Improve the education system and its budget (Jordan);**

117.146 **Implement the inclusive education framework, ensuring equitable access to quality education for girls and boys and young women and men with disabilities (Ukraine);**

117.147 **Continue efforts to ensure the provision of at least nine years of compulsory education, as recommended by UNESCO (Mauritius);**

117.148 **Guarantee at least 9 years of compulsory schooling and inclusive education that covers girls, boys, young women, and men with disabilities (Cabo Verde);**

117.149 **Continue the ongoing efforts of the Republic of Iraq to adopt new measures in the field of education, prioritizing educational development, conducting awareness-raising campaigns, training and capacity building, ensuring equal educational opportunities for Iraqi women and men (Nicaragua);**

117.150 **Strengthening programmes and procedures that contribute to improving education and eradicating illiteracy (Saudi Arabia);**

117.151 **Take further measures regarding education in the field of human rights through awareness campaigns, training, and capacity building (United Arab Emirates);**

117.152 **Take further measures to develop the education system and improve the quality of educational services, including for children with disabilities (Uzbekistan);**

117.153 **Take further steps aimed at protecting, restoring, and rehabilitating the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of all communities in Iraq (India);**

117.154 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, infrastructure development in the areas of housing and drinking water, and promote and protect the economic, social and cultural rights of the Iraqi people (China);**

117.155 **Enhance economic, social and cultural rights (Türkiye);**

117.156 **Continue implementing development projects, especially those related to clean drinking water and health care (Kuwait);**

117.157 **Continue efforts to ensure the sustainable and effective management of water resources, and promote new economical and sustainable irrigation technologies (Bangladesh);**

117.158 **Ensuring the sustainability of water resources by increasing resources allocated to address water scarcity and environmental degradation (Kuwait);**

117.159 **Implement a national policy with a human rights-based approach to protect the environment, including on combating biodiversity loss, adaptation to climate change and for the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and waste, and activate and create mechanisms to promote citizen participation, including of environmental human rights defenders, in initiatives aimed at addressing this triple planetary crisis (Costa Rica);**

117.160 **Continue cooperation with the Food and Agricultural Organisation to alleviate food insecurity, as recommended by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Mauritius);**

117.161 **Continue efforts for realising the right to development including by emphasising a right to development perspective in policy formulation and implementation (Pakistan);**

117.162 **Step up support to the initiative for transfer of technologies and capacity-building to promote the effective implementation of the right to development (Cuba);**

117.163 **Continue its efforts for better public services, accountability, reconstruction, development and Iraq’s reintegration with the region (Türkiye);**

117.164 **Strengthen the work of the National Committee for Sustainable Development in order to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

117.165 **Strengthen disaster risk reduction for communities who are vulnerable to disasters resulting from natural hazards with the support from relevant partners (Samoa);**

117.166 **Seek necessary international cooperation to advance socio-economic development and improve the well-being of its citizens (Nigeria);**

117.167 **Enhance international cooperation to assist in the effective implementation of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Samoa);**

117.168 **Continue strengthening laws and policies that promote gender equality and enhance women’s participation in the workforce and political spheres (Ethiopia);**

117.169 **Pursue the policy for the elimination of inequalities between men and women by taking measures to increase the participation of women in the workforce (Kazakhstan);**

117.170 **Continue efforts to empower women economically and increase their participation in decision-making (Sudan);**

117.171 **Continue its efforts in empowering women in decision making and financial sectors, through greater political participation and improvement in access to education (India);**

117.172 **Enhance the participation of women in public life (Jordan);**

117.173 **Continue its policy to promote the representation of women in public life, and to strengthen women's economic empowerment (Burundi);**

117.174 **Continue to ensure sufficient resources for the implementation of the National Strategy for Iraqi Women 2023–2030 and the National Strategy for Combating Violence Against Women and Girls 2018–2030 (Philippines);**

117.175 **Continue to enhance women’s representation in leadership and decision-making positions (Gambia);**

117.176 **Continue efforts to increase representation of women in decision-making bodies (Nepal);**

117.177 **Make additional efforts to increase the representation of women in public and political life (Bangladesh);**

117.178 **Ensure that the rights and freedoms of all, as outlined in Iraq’s national and international obligations, are effectively protected by law, with particular attention to the rights of minorities, as well as the rights of women and girls within the codification process following the recent approval of amendments to the Personal Status Law (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

117.179 **Continue efforts to further promote the rights of women and children (Libya);**

117.180 **Ensure the further practical implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Uzbekistan);**

117.181 **Redouble efforts to promote and protect the rights of women, girls, and persons with disabilities (Burkina Faso);**

117.182 **Continue efforts aimed to empower women within the framework of the strategies related to them (Algeria);**

117.183 **Intensify efforts to empower women and promote the role of women in social, economic and political life (Oman);**

117.184 **Increase efforts to guarantee the rights of women and children (Azerbaijan);**

117.185 **Ensure that amendments to Iraq’s Personal Status Law, including the code to be subsequently developed, are in line with Iraq’s international commitments on women and children’s rights (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

117.186 **Pay particular attention to financing programmes for the protection of children’s rights and the economic and social empowerment of women (Senegal);**

117.187 **Ensure the protection of women’s rights and pass a law against domestic violence (Germany);**

117.188 **Take all necessary measures to respect the rights of women and girls, including by criminalizing marital rape in all circumstances and by setting the minimum age of marriage at 18 without exception, in accordance with Iraq’s international obligations (Switzerland);**

117.189 **Repeal all legislation that violates the rights of women, girls and minorities (Canada);**

117.190 **Fully criminalize marital rape in all circumstances and repeal article 41.1 of the Iraqi Penal Code which gives the husband a legal right to punish his wife (Israel);**

117.191 **Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and carry out public policy actions to overcome gender stereotypes that do not allow women equal conditions of participation in politics, education and employment (Costa Rica);**

117.192 **Enact comprehensive legislation criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence, including domestic violence, in compliance with international human rights standards (Estonia);**

117.193 **Adopt and enforce a comprehensive law to combat gender-based violence and honour killings (Montenegro);**

117.194 **Enact and implement comprehensive legislation to combat gender-based violence and honour killings and strengthen women's participation in the workforce (Chile);**

117.195 **Enact comprehensive legislation against all forms of domestic violence (Cyprus);**

117.196 **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 by eradicating domestic violence and female genital mutilation (Italy);**

117.197 **Strengthen further efforts to combat all forms of gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation, as well as forced and child marriages (Philippines);**

117.198 **Strengthen the implementation of the National Strategy to combat violence against women and girls and adopt specific legislation against domestic violence and providing justice and reparations for the victims (Romania);**

117.199 **Fully implement the National Strategy for Combating Violence against Women and Girls as a step towards elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls (Latvia);**

117.200 **Pass and implement legislation which prohibits all forms of gender-based violence and upholds its obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Australia);**

117.201 **Amend the Penal Code to criminalize gender-based violence, and modify the provisions that allow corporal punishment to be applied to wives and children to discipline them (Spain);**

117.202 **Criminalize honor killings and ensure that perpetrators of violence against women are held accountable (Germany);**

117.203 **Repeal provisions in the Penal Code that allow for the defence of ‘honour’ as a mitigating circumstance for homicide (Australia);**

117.204 **Adopt the bill on domestic violence in accordance with international standards (Albania);**

117.205 **Promote legal reforms to punish all cases of physical, psychological and sexual violence against women, without exceptions or mitigating circumstances (Paraguay);**

117.206 **Take concrete measures to adopt a law protecting women and girls from domestic violence and to end the practice of early marriage, including by strengthening legislation to protect children from child marriage, prohibiting such practices and defining child marriage as an offence in the Criminal Code (Belgium);**

117.207 **Promote the adoption of a comprehensive law against domestic violence that includes cases such as marital rape or eliminates mitigating factors for so-called “honor” crimes (Colombia);**

117.208 **Take concrete measures to combat early, child and forced marriages and to further protect women in cases of divorce or inheritance, including by not amending the Personal Status Law in a way that would restrict women’s and children’s rights (Portugal);**

117.209 **Continue and enhance efforts aimed at the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls (Georgia);**

117.210 **Protect women from all forms of violence, enhancing their empowerment through education, skills training, facilitating their access to the labour market, and their participation in public and political life (Lebanon);**

117.211 **Adopt a law on the protection of women and girls victims of domestic violence giving victims protection short term and prospect of reintegration into the society in the medium term (France);**

117.212 **Allocate sufficient resources to the implementation of the Domestic Violence Law, including by ensuring that the Directorate for Combating Violence Against Women and the Family receives sufficient funding to carry out its mission and provide effective protection for survivors (Malta);**

117.213 **Strengthen the capacity and independence of the judicial system to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of sexual violence, and provide effective and necessary support for victims (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

117.214 **Redouble efforts to ensure that victims of crimes committed by the Islamic State, especially women and girls, obtain justice and reparation (Colombia);**

117.215 **Provide more comprehensive support for survivors of crimes committed by ISIS, particularly for women with children born out of conflict-related sexual violence, and ensure that mothers and their children have access to all public services (Germany);**

117.216 **Introduce exceptions to the personal status laws in order for children born out of conflict-related sexual violence to take on the name and religion of their mothers, and encourage implementation of already existing legal possibilities (Germany);**

117.217 **Enhance strategies and resources for combating violence against women and promote women’s political participation (Maldives);**

117.218 **Adopt and implement the draft Child Protection Law, which should include provisions prohibiting child early and forced marriage and online child sexual exploitation (Italy);**

117.219 **Institutionalize child protection by developing preventive frameworks, including by adopting the draft child protection law, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international human rights law (Ukraine);**

117.220 **Adopt a child protection law in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international human rights laws, which addresses issues such as children lacking legal documentation and accountability for child recruitment by armed groups (Belgium);**

117.221 **Align the federal child protection law and the law on children`s rights with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Estonia);**

117.222 **Implement the new Personal Status Law in conformity with Iraq’s commitments under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to ensure the protection of the rights of young girls (Ireland);**

117.223 **Take immediate measures to issue legal documentation, such as birth registration, for all children in Iraq (Romania);**

117.224 **Provide civil documentation, such as birth registration, to all children in the country (Costa Rica);**

117.225 **Implement simplified and expedited procedures for obtaining civil documentation for children and their caregivers, particularly those in vulnerable situations (Bangladesh);**

117.226 **Take necessary measures to address stillbirths and infant mortality (Sri Lanka);**

117.227 **Ensure access to education for children residing in correctional facilities (Indonesia);**

117.228 **Implement programs to guarantee access to education for displaced children, refugees, and persons with disabilities (Yemen);**

117.229 **Strengthen the mechanism of including all children in the education system (Mauritania);**

117.230 **Ensure better access to schools for all children, specially in rural areas, at the primary level (Mauritania);**

117.231 **Redouble efforts to ensure equitable access to education for girls, and children with disabilities (Nepal);**

117.232 **Explore the possibility of incorporating a new curriculum at all educational levels that promotes respect for human rights, specifically children’s rights (Armenia);**

117.233 **Continue efforts to promote children’s rights, especially regarding education, health care, safe drinking water and protection from all forms of violence (Morocco);**

117.234 **Redouble efforts to guarantee the human rights of girls and boys including education, health services, drinking water, and protection against all forms of violence and discrimination (Cuba);**

117.235 **Make more efforts to improve the welfare of children, especially girls, in terms of access to education, health care, and all conditions of a nurturing environment (Lebanon);**

117.236 **Continue to strengthen the protection of children's rights and improve systems for their education, healthcare and safe drinking water (China);**

117.237 **Continue efforts made to improve social protection and healthcare for children and persons with disabilities (Algeria);**

117.238 **Continue the efforts made to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, secure their needs, and enhance educational and employment opportunities for their benefit (Tunisia);**

117.239 **Continue to take measures to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities in a manner consistent with international treaties (Azerbaijan);**

117.240 **Continue to meet the needs of persons with disabilities in all regions of Iraq, and provide them with job and education opportunities in line with international treaties (Oman);**

117.241 **Promote training of public sector personnel in the field of human rights and implement policies aimed at supporting the inclusion of all persons with disabilities in society, as well as their active participation in community life (Djibouti);**

117.242 **Continue efforts aimed at improving access to healthcare services and quality education, particularly for children with disabilities and special needs, as well as internally displaced children (Georgia);**

117.243 **Take immediate steps to ensure that effective protection of persons belonging to religious minorities from all forms of violence and harassment, including by investigation and prosecution of such acts (Israel);**

117.244 **Consolidate the freedom of religion and belief and intensify the efforts to protect religious minorities (Italy);**

117.245 **Accelerate the process for the adoption of a comprehensive legislation to protect minority communities and effectively combat all forms of discrimination (Philippines);**

117.246 **Fully and equitably implement all the provisions of the 2021 Yazidi Survivors’ Law (Italy);**

117.247 **Focus on inclusive policies and prevent any attempts or fait accompli that may disrupt the delicate balances among the components of the Iraqi society, including in Kirkuk (Türkiye);**

117.248 **Investigate all allegations of violence against persons targeted because of their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity and expression, and publicly and expressly condemn violence of this kind (Chile);**

117.249 **Take concrete steps to combat all forms of discrimination, investigate crimes and end violence, including killings, against LGBTIQ+ persons (Finland);**

117.250 **Enact anti-discrimination legislation explicitly prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (Iceland);**

117.251 **Decriminalize same-sex relations, as well as eliminate all those that are discriminatory, in order to combat the stigmatization of sexual orientation and gender identity (Spain);**

117.252 **Decriminalize same-sex relations by repealing the Anti-Prostitution Law (Malta);**

117.253 **Repeal the 2024 anti-LGBT+ law (Mexico);**

117.254 **Strengthen measures to ensure the safety and rights of migrant workers, protecting them from physical and labor abuse, including by ensuring no impunity for employers or agents who violate their obligations under the law (Indonesia);**

117.255 **Step up efforts to enhance migrant workers’ access to justice and ensure their equal rights in the labour market (Nepal);**

117.256 **Make legal and financial means available to reconstruct in areas under former occupation of Da’esh and restore public services of the Iraqi State in those territories to ensure the safe return and sustainable integration of internally displaced persons (France);**

117.257 **Take action to address the issue of internally displaced persons and ensure safe return to their communities (Sri Lanka);**

117.258 **Intensify efforts to facilitate the safe return of internally displaced persons to their communities (Canada);**

117.259 **Continue implementing measures to ensure a safe and orderly resettlement of willing internally displaced persons still living in camps (Sierra Leone);**

117.260 **Take possible steps to resettle tent camps with more than 1 million internally displaced persons (Russian Federation);**

117.261 **Protect and ensure the rights of all internally displaced persons, including the right to a voluntary return in safety (Norway);**

117.262 **Continue and sustain ongoing efforts to promote human rights by further strengthening mechanisms to protect the rights of women, children and Internally Displaced Persons (Nigeria);**

117.263 **Develop a comprehensive transition plan for the remaining IDP camps and all their inhabitants, including Yazidis, providing conditions for a safe and decent livelihood in the areas of return, as well as future prospects (Germany).**

118. **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 Minister of Justice, H.E. Mr. Khalid Salam SAEED and composed of the following members:

• H.E. Mr. Abdul-Karim Hashim Mostafa, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Iraq to UNOG;

• H.E Mr. Abdul Kareem Toma Kaab, Ambassador, Head of the Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

• H.E. Mr. Zaidan Khalaf Obaid, Prime Minister's Advisor for Human Rights;

• Mr. Dindar Farzanda Zebari, Coordinator of International Recommendations, Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG);

• Mr. Jaafar Abdulsada al Darraji, Counsellor, Council of State;

• Ms. Yusra Kareem Mohsin, Director General of the National Department for Iraqi Women, The General Secretariat of the Iraqi Cabinet;

• Mr. Ahmed Hadi Buniya al-Lami, Director General of the Legal Department, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs;

• Mr. Ehab Naji Abbas Hamad, Director General of the Directorate of Studies, Planning and Follow-up, Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research;

• Mr. Amer Abbas Zghair, Director General of the Planning and Follow-up Department / Ministry of Migration and Displacement;

• Mr. Riyadh Kareem Abdullah, Director General of the General Directorate of Methods;

• Mr. Obay AL-TAII, Minister Plenipotentiary, Deputy Permanent Representative of Iraq to UNOG;

• Ms. Zainab al Abtan, Counselor, Permanent Mission of Iraq to UNOG;

• Mr. Salam Ali Yawer, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Iraq to UNOG;

• Mr. Jaffar Mohamed Ali, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Iraq to UNOG;

• Mr. Mohamad S. Mohamadsalah, Ministry of Justice;

• Mr. Haidar Abdulelah Aref; Director of the Human Rights Department, Ministry of Justice;

• Ms. Huda Jawad Abdulridha al-Saedi, Legal Department, The General-Secretariat of the Iraqi Cabinet;

• Ms. Meena Thair Abdullah, Director of the Human Rights Directorate at the Ministry of Interior;

• Mr. Salam Hussein Kadhim, Director of the Human Rights Directorate at the Ministry of Defense;

• Ms. Shaymaa Salahaldeen Alabdwahid, Director of the Community Development Department, Ministry of Health;

• Mr. Dashti Salam Saeed; Ministry of Justice/ Media;

• Ms. Hiba Mahmood Mubarak, Ministry of Justice- Human Rights Department- Director of international report writing section;

• Mr. Muayad Radhi Fadhil Akabi, Assistant Director of the Report Writing Department, Human Rights Department, Ministry of Justice;

• Ms. Medya Hoshyar Naqshabandi, Office of the Coordinator of International Recommendations, KRG;

• Mr. Khaleel Sulaiman Hussein, Office of the Coordinator of International Recommendations, KRG;

• Mr. Miran Tofiq Abdalqadir, Ministry of Justice;

• Mr. Ali Hasan Ghafil, Ministry of Justice / Media;

• Mrs. Awara Jalali, Media;

• Mrs. Donia Assi Abi Saab, Media;

• Mr. Assi Moussa.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/48/IRQ/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/48/IRQ/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/48/IRQ/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)