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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Thirty-sixth session**  
Geneva, 2–13 November 2020

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

#### **Libya**

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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-sixth session from 2 to 13 November 2020. The review of Libya was held at the 15th meeting, on 11 November 2020. The delegation of Libya was headed by H.E. Mr. Mohamed A. LAMLOM, Minister of Justice. At its 17th meeting, held on 13 November 2020, the Working Group adopted the report on Libya.

2. On 14 January 2020, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Libya: Czech Republic, Italy and Namibia.

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 Libya:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/36/LBY/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.6/36/LBY/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/36/LBY/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on NMIRF's, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay was transmitted to Libya 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 20 November 2020

### **A. Presentation by the State under review**

### **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

5. During the interactive dialogue, 109 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 Libya, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council.**

6.1 **Consider ratifying all outstanding international human rights instruments and update domestic legislation to bring them in line with these international treaties (South Africa);**

- 6.2 Consider the ratification of international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party and improve cooperation with human rights mechanisms (Costa Rica);
- 6.3 Strengthen its collaboration with the international community to bring lasting peace and development in the country (Ethiopia);
- 6.4 Intensify efforts to ratify all conventions and protocols mentioned in the recommendations accepted during the previous Universal Periodic Review (Morocco);
- 6.5 Ratify and strictly implement the Arms Trade Treaty without delay (Namibia);
- 6.6 Implement the declarations provided for articles 76 and 77 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (South Sudan);
- 6.7 Facilitate unfettered access for and cooperate fully with the Fact Finding Mission throughout Libya (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.8 Provide access to the UN Fact Finding Mission to credibly investigate human rights abuses and violations, including the mass graves at Tarhouna, and hold those responsible accountable (United States of America);
- 6.9 Cooperate with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to reinforce the technical assistance that the state is in need of, in terms of protecting human rights and as per its request (Algeria);
- 6.10 Continue cooperating with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and with the different mechanisms of the United Nations and the international community for the definitive ceasefire (Chile);
- 6.11 Ensure full access to the Fact-Finding Mission for Libya and actively cooperate with the International Criminal Court and provide the court with assistance in the execution of pending warrants (Costa Rica);
- 6.12 Cooperate with the independent fact finding missions which was set up pursuant to the decision 43/39 of the human rights council, and provide it with all the necessary facilitations (Sudan);
- 6.13 Guarantee full cooperation with Fact Finding Mission established by Human Rights Council (Germany);
- 6.14 Cooperate fully with the Fact Finding Mission, by granting it full and unimpeded access to the Libyan territory in order to ensure that all serious violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law can be documented and the perpetrators brought to justice (Switzerland);
- 6.15 Provide unrestricted access to the entire territory to members of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya established by the Human Rights Council in June 2020 (Luxembourg);
- 6.16 Cooperate with the Fact-Finding Mission enacted by the Human Rights Council, and facilitate its work (Maldives);
- 6.17 Cooperate fully with the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya established by the Human Rights Council, as well as with the International Criminal Court (Norway);

- 6.18 Draw on the support of the international community and the relevant United Nations mechanisms to reinforce and protect human rights (Qatar);
- 6.19 Implement the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities, particularly article 11 related to the protection of the people with disabilities during armed conflict (South Sudan);
- 6.20 Accede and ratify 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, amongst others (Kenya);
- 6.21 Take steps to accede to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Oman);
- 6.22 Take further steps to enhance measures to implement the country's obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Philippines);
- 6.23 Continue to implement the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment into national legislation (Russian Federation);
- 6.24 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile); (Cyprus); (Denmark); (Estonia); (Togo); (Somalia);
- 6.25 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 (Ukraine);
- 6.26 Continue efforts to ensure the ratification of outstanding International treaties and protocols, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);
- 6.27 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Honduras);
- 6.28 Consider the accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Mauritania);
- 6.29 Consider the possibility of ratifying the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Tunisia);
- 6.30 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Senegal); (Chile); (Japan); (Lesotho); (Germany); (Somalia); (Slovakia);
- 6.31 Consider acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);
- 6.32 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance before the next universal periodic review and ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Czechia);

- 6.33 **Ratify or accede to human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, especially the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Treatment or Punishment Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ecuador);**
- 6.34 **Ratify the International Convention on Enforced Disappearances, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (France);**
- 6.35 **Follow-up on its commitment to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Greece);**
- 6.36 **Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Honduras);**
- 6.37 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda); (Croatia); (Namibia); (Slovakia);**
- 6.38 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, considering establishing a moratorium on executions as a first step towards the official abolition of the death penalty (Argentina);**
- 6.39 **Abolish the death penalty and accede to the ICCPR's Second Optional Protocol (Australia);**
- 6.40 **Sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Honduras);**
- 6.41 **Fully abolish the death penalty and implement the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);**
- 6.42 **Introduce a de jure moratorium on capital executions, with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Italy);**
- 6.43 **Establish a moratorium on death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition, and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Latvia);**
- 6.44 **Ratify and fully align national legislation with the Rome Statute of the ICC, and cooperate fully with the ICC, in accordance with its legal obligations under relevant Security Council resolutions, including by assisting its proceedings and complying with its rulings (Austria);**
- 6.45 **Ratify the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court, with the aim of fighting impunity (Croatia);**
- 6.46 **Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Cyprus); (Italy);**
- 6.47 **Accede to and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);**
- 6.48 **Ratify the Rome Statute, cooperate fully with the International Criminal Court, and respect its decisions (France);**

- 6.49 Sign and ratify the 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Honduras);
- 6.50 Establish a fully independent judicial mechanism to investigate, prosecute and punish perpetrators of war crimes and other human rights violations, such as the torture and ill treatment of detainees, and cooperate fully with the International Criminal Court (Ireland);
- 6.51 Ratify and fully align its national legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);
- 6.52 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in its 2010 version as well as the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute on the crime of aggression (Liechtenstein);
- 6.53 Fully cooperate with the International Criminal Court and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Luxembourg);
- 6.54 Take all necessary measures to fight impunity and develop a comprehensive agenda on transitional justice and accountability, including by acceding to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and fully cooperate with its investigation (Netherlands);
- 6.55 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Arms Trade Treaty, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (Panama);
- 6.56 Accede to and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Poland);
- 6.57 Sign the International Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (Slovenia);
- 6.58 Consider ratifying the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Botswana); (Côte d'Ivoire); (Montenegro);
- 6.59 Ratify the Convention on the Status of Refugees, and strengthen its cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to address the situation of migrants in detention (Brazil);
- 6.60 Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol and ensure the protection of the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers as well as other migrants and internally displaced persons (Germany);
- 6.61 Take immediate measures to adopt asylum legislation, end the practice of arbitrary and indefinite detention of all migrants, and accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Ireland);
- 6.62 Accede to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Italy);
- 6.63 Remove all reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (Rwanda);
- 6.64 Lift all reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Greece);
- 6.65 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on communications procedure (Slovakia);

- 6.66 **Ratify the United Nations Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Honduras);**
- 6.67 **Call on all parties in Libya to renew their commitment to the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum in cooperation with the UN (Sierra Leone);**
- 6.68 **Adopt laws regulating the work of the civil society (Ukraine);**
- 6.69 **Continue efforts towards the reform and reinforcement of human rights (Yemen);**
- 6.70 **Adopt a law that clearly defines international crimes and ensure they are retroactive to include crimes committed in 2011 onwards (Zambia);**
- 6.71 **Support national reconciliation and the return of the refugees to their states, and to support national dialogue between the Libyan parties (Algeria);**
- 6.72 **Unify legislative and executive institutions in light of national reconciliation (Algeria);**
- 6.73 **Adopt appropriate measures to fight corruption and limit the leakage of illicit financial flows abroad (Angola);**
- 6.74 **Repeal the 2001 Law regulating civil associations and its decree, and issue a new statute protecting freedom of association consistent with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**
- 6.75 **Continue efforts for its stability, institution building and the promotion and protection of human rights with the support and assistance from the international community (Bangladesh);**
- 6.76 **Promote political settlement process on the basis of the ceasefire agreement so as to restore stability and development as early as possible (China);**
- 6.77 **Cooperate with civil society organizations and NGOs that are concerned with human rights, on the national and international levels (State of Palestine);**
- 6.78 **Continue dialogue efforts to end the conflict and create the necessary conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the civilian population (Djibouti);**
- 6.79 **Provide necessary training to law enforcement officers on protecting and promoting human rights (Egypt);**
- 6.80 **Review the Penal Code, Terrorism Law, the Civic Associations Law and the Publications Law as restrictive legal framework on freedom of expression, as well as freedom of assembly and association and bring it in line with international standards (Estonia);**
- 6.81 **Commit to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325 by adopting a relevant National Action Plan (Greece);**
- 6.82 **Lift restrictions hindering civil society organizations and their activities and guarantee their independence, particularly by repealing Decree 286 and all similar decrees (Switzerland);**
- 6.83 **Promote good governance through enhancing capacity-building for officials in all branches of government (Indonesia);**
- 6.84 **Continue to implement human rights training and capacity building programs for the national institutions concerned with human rights, in**

cooperation with the United Nations and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (Jordan);

6.85 Unify legislative and executive institutions (Kuwait);

6.86 Greater cooperation with civil society and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights at the national and international levels (Kuwait);

6.87 Continue its efforts in eliminating violence against women, especially migrant women, inter alia, by effectively implementing the national plan entitled “Together to end violence against women” (Thailand);

6.88 Continue to enhance national reconciliation and Libya-Libyan dialogue (Mauritania);

6.89 Take adequate measures to ensure the safety of the most vulnerable groups, including human rights defenders, journalists, women, children, IDPs, migrants and refugees and that those responsible are held accountable (Netherlands);

6.90 Sustain efforts at national reconciliation and seek necessary international support to enhance its capacity to protect human rights (Nigeria);

6.91 Continue efforts for national reconciliation and cooperate with credible initiatives aimed at ending the state of division (Oman);

6.92 Make progress with the arrangements for a national referendum (Oman);

6.93 Continue to make efforts to ensure peace and stability, to hold Parliamentary and Presidential elections, and to unify state institutions (Pakistan);

6.94 Establish a national strategy for an effective, coordinated response to internal displacement across institutions and levels of government (Republic of Korea);

6.95 Take effective steps to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris principles (India);

6.96 Work towards establishing a national human rights institution, including by exploring support from bilateral and regional cooperation (Indonesia);

6.97 End all discrimination against women, and address child and forced marriages (Sierra Leone);

6.98 Adopt a law against all forms of discrimination in order to prevent and address violence and discrimination on any grounds, including religion, and hold perpetrators of violent acts to account (Slovakia);

6.99 Strengthen legislative and administrative measures on all forms of discrimination, particularly racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (South Africa);

6.100 Adopt a law against all forms of discrimination (Ukraine);

6.101 Promote a law against all forms of discrimination, in particular racism, racial discrimination, discrimination based on gender, xenophobia and related intolerance (Argentina);



- 6.102 **Redouble efforts to combat discrimination against women and against migrant workers belonging to religious minorities, particularly Christians, including through legislative reforms and awareness raising campaigns (Brazil);**
- 6.103 **Take all necessary measures to end racial discrimination against migrants and asylum seekers from sub-Saharan Africa (Burkina Faso);**
- 6.104 **Take steps to combat all discrimination based on race and xenophobia (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 6.105 **Amend legislation so as to allow Libyan women to pass on their nationality to their children (Cyprus);**
- 6.106 **Recognize the nationality of the children of Libyan women married to foreigners, and ensure equal access to education and social benefits (Ecuador);**
- 6.107 **Review all laws and practices that discriminate based on gender and that limit women's participation in political process and social life (Estonia);**
- 6.108 **Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex and expand its anti-discrimination legislation, to include a prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);**
- 6.109 **Adopt laws to fully end all forms of discrimination based on gender, religion, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, especially on migrant workers (Kenya);**
- 6.110 **Enhancing progress made in the framework of devoting economic and social rights to all Libyans, empowering women, and supporting gender equality (Tunisia);**
- 6.111 **Make efforts to publicize and realize the right to development (Viet Nam);**
- 6.112 **Continue strengthening efforts to guarantee economic, social and cultural rights (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.113 **Promote economic and social development in a safe environment to safeguard people's economic, social and cultural rights (China);**
- 6.114 **Ensure that women, children, persons with disabilities, and indigenous and local communities are meaningfully engaged in the development and implementation of climate change and disaster risk reduction policies (Fiji);**
- 6.115 **Continue its efforts to eliminate all causes of the armed conflict in the country (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.116 **Enhance the ongoing efforts to deliver the basic public services such as in electricity and water sectors to all areas, in particular in rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.117 **Intensify the efforts to fully ensure the right to development (Iraq);**
- 6.118 **Continue the ongoing efforts to develop the basic services of electricity and water (Maldives);**
- 6.119 **Pursue efforts to ensure all economic, social, and cultural rights, through the compliance of the government's regulatory measures with national legislations (Morocco);**
- 6.120 **Sustain efforts aimed at achieving socio-economic development (Pakistan);**

- 6.121 Intensify measures to improve the penitentiary system (Russian Federation);
- 6.122. Guarantee dignified conditions of detention (Zambia);
- 6.123 Protect the human rights of detainees in line with international standards (Austria);
- 6.124 Establish a comprehensive mechanism to monitor the location and legal status of detainees in Libya, and ensure that all detainees are provided with adequate care and rehabilitation (Canada);
- 6.125 Ensuring respect and promotion of human rights while countering terrorism, and to address its negative impacts on human rights and fundamental freedoms (Egypt);
- 6.126 Take further measures to bring an end to the practice of arbitrary arrest, detention and imprisonment by establishing the due process of law (Japan);
- 6.127 Redouble efforts to reveal the fate of the enforced disappeared, and missing persons during the predecessor regime in particular the Lebanese Imam Moussa el Sadr and his companions (Lebanon);
- 6.128 Continue efforts to put an end to arbitrary detention, and improve conditions in detention facilities (Lebanon);
- 6.129 Establish an official moratorium on executions and immediately commute all death sentences to terms of imprisonment (Slovakia);
- 6.130 Establish an immediate moratorium on executions (Belgium);
- 6.131 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Costa Rica);
- 6.132 Formalise a moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Cyprus);
- 6.133 Declare a moratorium on executions with a view to the permanent abolition of the death penalty for all crimes and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (France);
- 6.134 Consider a moratorium on the application of the death penalty, with a view of its permanent abolition (Holy See);
- 6.135 Take effective steps in view to abolish the death penalty (Liechtenstein);
- 6.136 Consider commuting all current death penalty sentences to other forms of punishment (Namibia);
- 6.137 Adopt an immediate moratorium on executions with a view to the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);
- 6.138 Maintain respect of due process, in accordance with the article 14 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (South Sudan);
- 6.139 Continue the efforts made to support the process of transitional justice and national reconciliation (Tunisia);
- 6.140 Prosecute persons or groups exploiting migrant workers or subjecting them to forced labour (Rwanda);

- 6.141 Create independent judicial mechanisms to investigate crimes and other human rights violations (Senegal);
- 6.142 Investigate all forced disappearances and charge or release those arbitrarily or unlawfully detained (United States of America);
- 6.143 Facilitate access for international NGOs and UN bodies to mass grave sites and detention centres. Protect detainees from violence, exploitation, and abuse by smugglers, and hold those responsible for such acts accountable (United States of America);
- 6.144 Take steps toward effectively investigating human rights violations taking place at land and sea borders as well as in detention, with a view to bringing alleged perpetrators to justice (Afghanistan);
- 6.145 Conduct transparent and effective investigations into violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and ensure that all perpetrators are brought to justice (Belgium);
- 6.146 Facilitate the impartial and transparent investigation of serious acts of violence against migrants (Botswana);
- 6.147 Take urgent and immediate action to ensure, including through full cooperation with the United Nations, that all parties to the conflict in Libya cease violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including attacks on civilians (Canada);
- 6.148 Ensure that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law are brought to justice (Chile);
- 6.149 Facilitate prompt and transparent investigations into human rights violations and possible war crimes and hold accountable those behind the attacks and violations (Costa Rica);
- 6.150 Pursue efforts to eliminate all root causes of conflict, establish cooperation between all Libyan parties and the fact finding mission, provide it with the necessary facilitations, and combat impunity for the perpetrators of violations of human rights laws and International Humanitarian Law (State of Palestine);
- 6.151 Assist investigations into violations of International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law, in a non-partisan and transparent manner committed by State and non-state actors (Cyprus);
- 6.152 Ensure that all perpetrators of violations and abuses of the international human rights law and the international humanitarian law from all sides of the conflict are investigated and prosecuted in accordance with international standards and cooperate with the International Criminal Court in this regard (Czechia);
- 6.153 Hold accountable those responsible for violations of international human rights and humanitarian law and abuses of human rights in accordance with international standards (Estonia);
- 6.154 End impunity and to ensure accountability for all abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and to bring those responsible of violations to justice (Finland);

- 6.155 Ensure that all detained persons have access to formal judicial processes and that minimum standards for their treatment are respected (Germany);
- 6.156 Continue ongoing efforts to investigate, prosecute and punish perpetrators of war crimes and other human rights violations (Ghana);
- 6.157 Ensure accountability for all gross violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including summary executions, enforced disappearances and torture, by any actor, Libyan or foreign, under the control of either the GNA or the LNA, on any part of the national territory (Greece);
- 6.158 Investigate all unresolved cases of killings of journalists and media workers (Greece);
- 6.159 Investigate all allegations of excessive use of force as well as all human rights violations, including arbitrary arrests and detention, restrictions on freedom of expression, as well as on the right of peaceful assembly and protest in Libya (Iceland);
- 6.160 Increase the efforts to investigate all allegations of torture, summary executions, arbitrary detention and other human rights violations and abuses, including sexual and gender-based violence, in order to ensure accountability (Italy);
- 6.161 Strengthen efforts to bring to book perpetrators of violations of human rights, more particularly those infringing the right to life. (Lesotho);
- 6.162 Create independent judicial mechanisms to investigate war crimes and other human rights violations to put an end to impunity (Luxembourg);
- 6.163 Investigate unlawful killings of migrants that were documented in all conflict areas and punish perpetrators with appropriate sanctions (Montenegro);
- 6.164 Establish a fully independent judicial mechanism to investigate, prosecute and punish perpetrators of war crimes and other human rights violations (Namibia);
- 6.165 Ensure the unconditional release of people who have been arbitrarily detained or otherwise unlawfully deprived of their liberty, investigate all allegations of torture, summary executions, enforced disappearances and other abuses, and hold the perpetrators accountable (Norway);
- 6.166 Investigate all reports on human rights violations committed against Libyans as well as refugees and migrants, that include, but not limited to, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, torture and ill-treatment, unlawful killing, forced displacement, attacks against civilians and civilian objects and cases of sexual violence and abuses against women and girls and bring the perpetrators to justice (Poland);
- 6.167 Step up efforts to ensure the rule of law and transitional justice and to prevent impunity (Qatar);
- 6.168 Amend Presidency Council Decree 286 of 2019 to respect freedom of association (United States of America);
- 6.169 Consider taking advantage of the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity as a means of strengthening the protection of journalists (Afghanistan);

- 6.170 Amend articles 37 and 41 of the draft Constitution released in July 2017 to guarantee freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly (Australia);
- 6.171. Immediately release arbitrarily or unlawfully arrested journalists (Austria);
- 6.172 Create a safe, inclusive and enabling environment for all civil society stakeholders, including women, minorities and vulnerable groups, and ensure their meaningful participation in all stages of the peacebuilding process (Czechia);
- 6.173 Protect journalists and human rights defenders (France);
- 6.174 Ensure protection of human rights defenders, journalists and political activists from arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances (Germany);
- 6.175 Protect and promote religious freedom, so that people of all faiths can freely and openly practice their religion without fear of discrimination and/or retaliation (Holy See);
- 6.176 Protect journalists, media workers and human rights defenders from acts of violence and harassment, investigate attacks against them and hold the perpetrators accountable (Norway);
- 6.177 Consider adopting legislation to regulate the work of civil society, which respects freedom of association and peaceful assembly (Peru);
- 6.178 Lift all existing restrictions to civil society organisations and their activities and take measures to protect human rights defenders, media and law professionals (Portugal);
- 6.179 Ensure that journalists and media workers can carry out their work without fear of reprisals (Republic of Korea);
- 6.180 Adopt the necessary measures and legislation to combat human trafficking (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.181 Take the necessary measures and legislation to combat the flow of mercenaries (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.182 Accelerate measures against smugglers, traffickers, slavers to end the sale of humans into slavery and enforced labour (South Africa);
- 6.183 Put in place stronger mechanisms to prevent human trafficking and support the victims of human trafficking (Uganda);
- 6.184 End exploitation of migrants and refugees in detention centres, working towards closing and transitioning away from detention centres (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.185 Prosecute and punish the perpetrators of crimes of human trafficking, including the sale of persons to subject them to slavery or forced labor and the trafficking of women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation (Spain);
- 6.186 Continue efforts to combat trafficking of human beings by developing and implementing a national action plan in this area (Angola);
- 6.187 Continue to enact laws, legislations, and national plans aimed at eliminating all smuggling networks and protecting migrants from exploitation (Bahrain);

- 6.188 Continue to enact laws and legislations aimed at combating human trafficking, especially against women and children (Bahrain);
- 6.189 Strengthen laws and programmes to prevent trafficking of persons (Sri Lanka);
- 6.190 Combat human trafficking and protect the rights of migrants (China);
- 6.191 Accelerate efforts and take appropriate measures to ensure criminal proceedings against traffickers of human trafficking and provide appropriate care to victims of trafficking (Djibouti);
- 6.192 Increase its efforts to end human trafficking, arbitrary arrests and detentions of migrants (Finland);
- 6.193 Adopt and enact legislation to combat trafficking in human beings and put an effective end to the migration flows from Libyan shores, including by dismantling facilities and networks run by private or foreign State actors (Greece);
- 6.194 Continue its efforts to adopt anti-trafficking measures (India);
- 6.195 Strengthen measures in combating trafficking in persons, slavery and other human rights abuses (Indonesia);
- 6.196 Enhance its work regarding the combat of trafficking in human beings as well as the sale of persons into modern slavery or forced labour, including practices of sexual exploitation and sexual slavery (Liechtenstein);
- 6.197 Intensify its actions to combat human trafficking, particularly that of African migrants (Mali);
- 6.198 Take effective steps to end the sale of humans into slavery and forced labour (Timor-Leste);
- 6.199 Step-up efforts to combat trafficking in persons, and increase measures to ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Myanmar);
- 6.200 Continue to take necessary measures to eliminate the smuggling and trafficking networks and protect migrants from exploitation and abuse (Nepal);
- 6.201 Adopt further measures in combatting human trafficking and ensure the protection of the rights of victims of trafficking, as well as the rights of migrants (Nigeria);
- 6.202 Take strong action against smugglers, traffickers, slave traders and all individuals or groups exploiting migrant workers or submitting them to forced labor, including prostitution and sexual exploitation (Togo);
- 6.203 Continue efforts aimed at combating human trafficking, guarantee the rights of victims, and provide them with protection and assistance (Qatar);
- 6.204 Adopt concrete anti-trafficking measures to prevent the sale of humans into slavery, sexual exploitation and forced labour (Republic of Korea);
- 6.205 Continue its efforts to promote peace and security in order to facilitate the enjoyment of human rights of its people (Viet Nam);
- 6.206 Continue working with the relevant UN agencies, including the WHO, to combat the pandemic, in particular through greater public awareness efforts (Singapore);

- 6.207 Continue to improve people's access to basic healthcare and education (Bangladesh);
- 6.208 Take the necessary steps, including by working with the relevant UN agencies, as appropriate, to mitigate the negative impact on access to education, in particular for vulnerable groups such as children and persons with disabilities, considering the COVID-19 pandemic (Singapore);
- 6.209 Take appropriate measures to ensure that children have access to education and to protect the educational environments from conflict (Sri Lanka);
- 6.210 Take all necessary measures in preventing attacks on schools and healthcare facilities (Indonesia);
- 6.211 Take necessary measures to provide education for all, including children of migrant workers (Kenya);
- 6.212 Take all necessary measures to protect the educational environment including by restoring educational institutions that had been destroyed (Malaysia);
- 6.213 Continue efforts to provide quality education by collaborating with relevant stakeholders including United Nations agencies (Malaysia);
- 6.214 Pursue efforts to the promotion and protection of the right to education (Mauritania);
- 6.215 Take further steps to improve access to education and to health care for its people (Mauritius);
- 6.216 Take all necessary measures to protect the educational environment from conflict and adhere to the Safe Schools Declaration (Panama);
- 6.217 Step up efforts to protect the educational system from violence resulting from the conflict and ensure that children have access to education throughout the country (Peru);
- 6.218 Guarantee greater participation of women and minorities in Libya's political and economic life, including promoting greater representation in Parliament (Sierra Leone);
- 6.219 Step up efforts to ensure the rights of women (Ukraine);
- 6.220 Ensure the full, equal and effective participation of women in conflict resolution and decision-making, and tackle sexual and gender-based violence (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.221 Ensure full and effective participation of women in the political process (Spain);
- 6.222 Repeal the provisions of the Personal Status which discriminate against women regarding marriage, divorce, inheritance and transmission of nationality (Spain);
- 6.223 Strengthen efforts to eliminate violence against women by expanding the ongoing public awareness programmes countrywide (Zimbabwe);
- 6.224 Streamline empowerment programmes for women in the economic and political fields (Zimbabwe);

- 6.225 Take specific measures to increase the active participation of women in the decision-making process in public life, in accordance with resolution UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (Angola);
- 6.226 Amend laws and legislation to ensure they do not discriminate against women and criminalize violence against women and ensure that those who committed such violence are held to account (Australia);
- 6.227 Ensure meaningful participation of women in political and public life, including intra Libyan political dialogue and all meetings and consultation processes related to peace talks as well as in the committee for elections (Austria);
- 6.228 Redouble efforts to combat forms of violence against women and ensure that the perpetrators of such acts are brought to justice (Burkina Faso);
- 6.229 Pursue national policy to post the position of women within society and decision-making positions (State of Palestine);
- 6.230 Adopt measures to combat violence against women and establish a complaints mechanism (Cyprus);
- 6.231 Reaffirm its commitment to ensuring full and effective participation of women in the peace process (Denmark);
- 6.232 Protect and fight against violence and discrimination against women (France);
- 6.233 Continue efforts aimed at empowerment of women across the country (Georgia);
- 6.234 Ensure gender equality by protecting and promoting the rights of women, including amending domestic law especially those that discriminate against Libyan women married to foreign nationals (Ghana);
- 6.235 Take all necessary measures to combat violence against women and girls and domestic violence both in law and in practice (Latvia);
- 6.236 Adopt clear and enforceable provisions criminalising violence against women, including domestic and sexual violence (Latvia);
- 6.237 Strengthen efforts to combat all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including serious acts of violence committed against migrants, refugees and their families, and bring those accountable to justice (Liechtenstein);
- 6.238 Guarantee the active and genuine participation of women at all levels of peace processes and ensure their political representation through the establishment of quotas (Luxembourg);
- 6.239 Impose stricter enforcements to curb sexual abuse and exploitation for women in detention and migrant women (Malaysia);
- 6.240 Ensure the full and effective participation of women in the peace process (Malta);
- 6.241 Review the Labor Code to avoid restrictions on the types of work that women can perform, and eliminate gender stereotypes in legislation, which lead women to work mainly in fields traditionally associated with their gender (Mexico);
- 6.242 Continue to enhance measures to prevent sexual and gender-based violence (Nepal);



- 6.243 **Ensure women's access to participation in political, constitutional and transitional justice processes (Norway);**
- 6.244 **Enact a comprehensive law to protect, respect and fulfil women's rights and combat discrimination (Portugal);**
- 6.245 **Establish mechanisms to support and rehabilitate children caught up in armed conflict (Uganda);**
- 6.246 **Guarantee access to birth registration for all children born in the country (Costa Rica);**
- 6.247 **Strengthen efforts to protect children's right to education from the ongoing conflict, including by seeking technical assistance from international partners to rehabilitate schools and classrooms, provide public transportation to school and provide human rights training to teachers (Fiji);**
- 6.248 **Ensure the rights of women and girls and to protect them from gender-based violence and discrimination and to amend the legislative framework to promote gender equality (Finland);**
- 6.249 **Strengthen legal and policy protections which guarantee the rights of the child (India);**
- 6.250 **Take measures to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of every child, regardless their origin or nationality (Portugal);**
- 6.251 **Continue efforts to strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities, including their rehabilitation, integration, and providing the necessary medical care to them (Sudan);**
- 6.252 **Continue to take efforts in promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities in particular pay attention to the specific needs of women and children with disabilities (India);**
- 6.253 **Continue working on the implementation of measures to safeguard the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in conflict, including national emergency measures and humanitarian relief (Malta);**
- 6.254 **Continue efforts to combat the illegal immigration (Saudi Arabia);**
- 6.255 **Continue to reform Libyan detention facilities to ensure humane treatment of all migrants and other detainees (Sierra Leone);**
- 6.256 **Develop and adopt national refugee legislation based on its commitments under the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (Zambia);**
- 6.257 **Adopt all necessary measures to preserve the life and security of migrants who remain detained in centres, including by preventing access to those centres by armed or criminal groups (Spain);**
- 6.258 **Strengthen the legal protection of migrant victims of human rights violations (Argentina);**
- 6.259 **Ensure a coordinated response to internal displacement and review national legislation to better align policy and law with international obligations and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (Austria);**
- 6.260 **Enhance efforts to protect migrant workers (Sri Lanka);**

- 6.261 Safeguard the rights of refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and internally displaced persons by protecting them from unlawful killings, enforced disappearances, torture and other ill-treatment, rape and other sexual violence, arbitrary detention and forced labour (Belgium);
- 6.262 Take urgent and immediate steps to enhance the economic and social conditions of internally displaced persons in Libya, including food security and access to medical care (Canada);
- 6.263 Take urgent and immediate steps to address the plight of migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and trafficked human beings in Libya, ensuring full respect for their human rights, including preventing violence against women (Canada);
- 6.264 Develop a national roadmap to establish a strategy for responding appropriately and effectively to situations of internal displacement in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (Chad);
- 6.265 End automatic detention of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees by amending Law 19 and ensuring conditions of detention are in line with the obligations under Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);
- 6.266 Redouble efforts, including through legal reforms, to protect migrants from all forms of discrimination, racism and xenophobia, as well as from all forms of physical violence and sexual exploitation (Ecuador);
- 6.267 Guarantee and reinforce the rights of migrant workers and members of their families (Egypt);
- 6.268 Redouble its efforts in the preparation of the national irregular migration strategy, with the view to improving the conditions for migrants (Ethiopia);
- 6.269 Strengthen efforts to provide appropriate and effective responses to internal displacement, in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (Fiji);
- 6.270 Conclude a memorandum of understanding with UNHCR and repeal legal restrictions in terms of nationalities potentially eligible for refugee status (France);
- 6.271 Continue efforts to safeguard the rights of migrants, and to combat irregular migration (Georgia);
- 6.272 Put an end to the arbitrary and widespread detention of migrants and implement the Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa of the Organization of African Union of 1969 and other ratified conventions, while considering the ratification of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Switzerland);
- 6.273 Enhance its plans to facilitate the return of conflict driven internally displaced persons to their homes (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.274 Continue efforts to allow internally displaced persons to return home (Iraq);
- 6.275 Implement robust strategies for internally displaced persons in accordance with guiding principles on internal displacement (Kenya);

- 6.276 Step up efforts to protect migrants and displaced persons, by ensuring access to health care services and improving the condition of detention shelters, as well as continue to work with other stakeholders to support safe, orderly and regular migration (Thailand);
- 6.277 Protect migrants and asylum seekers from refoulement (Timor-Leste);
- 6.278 Decriminalize irregular migration and intensify campaigns to prevent trafficking of migrant workers, as well as the enactment of legislation that prohibits trafficking in persons without criminalizing migrants (Mexico);
- 6.279 Ensure the protection and enjoyment of human rights of internally displaced persons, including voluntary return to their places of origin, establishing consultative and participatory mechanisms to ensure that they are involved in decision-making (Mexico);
- 6.280 Strengthen measures to protect migrant women and children of migrant families from sexual violence and exploitation, and ensure their access to victim support services (Myanmar);
- 6.281 Provide detained migrants with legal aid and interpretation services, and guarantee the right of all to have their situation reviewed, the right to appeal and the right to reparations or compensation (Niger);
- 6.282 Adopt measures to prevent and combat violence and discrimination against migrant workers, especially those from sub-Saharan Africa (Togo);
- 6.283 Investigate and prosecute all human rights violations suffered by migrants and asylum seekers, particularly sub-Saharan Africans, including kidnappings, torture, sexual violence, the sale of people as slaves and arbitrary detention (Panama);
- 6.284 Take measures to ensure that migrant workers and their families have access to justice, regardless of their immigration status (Peru);
- 6.285 Strengthen further measures to ensure the protection of human rights of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, victims of trafficking and other vulnerable groups in the context of irregular migration, especially women and children (Philippines).
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 Libya was headed by H. E. Mr. Mohamed A. LAMLAM, Minister of Justice, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Muhsen S. ABUSNENA, Undersecretary, Ministry of Social Affairs;
  - H.E. Mr. Tamim M. BAIYOU, Ambassador, Permanent Representative;
  - Mr. Salaheddin M. ABUABOUD, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
  - Dr. Nasser F.O. ALGHEITTA, Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
  - Dr. Tagrid A. O. SHENEEB, Director of the office of the Social and Mental Health, Member of the National Committee of Humanitarian Law, Ministry of Health;
  - Mrs. Aida A.A.M. BAAYO, Consultant, Ministry of Interior;
  - Mr. Luai TURJIMAN, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the State of Libya;
  - Dr. Osama OMRAN, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the State of Libya;
  - Mr. Abdalla A. M. HAJJAJI, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the State of Libya;
  - Mr. Wisam ALMILADI, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the State of Libya;
  - Mr. Akram ALSHYBANI, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the State of Libya;
  - Mr. Gamal ABUMARFAG, Attaché, Permanent Mission of the State of Libya.
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