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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Tuvalu

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-fourth session from 6 to 17 November 2023. The review of Tuvalu was held at the 6th meeting, on 8 November 2023. The delegation of Tuvalu was headed by the Attorney-General, Laingane Italeli Talia. At its 16th meeting, held on 15 November 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Tuvalu.

2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Tuvalu: Lithuania, Morocco and the United Arab Emirates.

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 Tuvalu:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹

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

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Tuvalu through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation assured the Human Rights Council of the unwavering commitment of Tuvalu to the noble values and principles of the United Nations as enshrined in its Charter, and in the ensuing Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It stated that Tuvalu acknowledged that the universal periodic review was a unique mechanism of the Human Rights Council that entailed each State Member of the United Nations undergoing a peer review of its human rights situation every four years. Tuvalu remained committed and joined in solidarity with other States Members of the United Nations in the universal periodic review process, as the country believed that it continued to be relevant and was an effective mechanism for ensuring the active promotion and protection of human rights in Tuvalu and globally.

6. The delegation extended the apologies of its Government regarding the unavailability of a delegation to be before the Human Rights Council to defend the country's report. Despite challenges, it expressed the gratitude of the Government for having the opportunity to use virtual means to enable its voice to be heard.

7. The delegation also expressed appreciation to the Human Rights Council and States Members of the United Nations for their continuing recognition of the special case of Tuvalu as a small island developing State and least developed country, especially given its unique vulnerabilities to the impacts of environmental degradation and climate change, which had continued to progressively worsen over the past years. The Government also could not ignore the economic and social crisis caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which had presented an unprecedented challenge to the world as a whole in terms of, inter

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/44/TUV/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/44/TUV/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/44/TUV/3](#).

alia, public health, the economy, and food systems. The delegation asserted that the United Nations had stood by Tuvalu in its vulnerability to the impacts of environmental degradation and climate change, and appealed for this assistance to continue, with additional consideration of its exposure to the effects of COVID-19.

8. Tuvalu believed that human rights were needed to protect and preserve every individual's humanity, ensuring that every individual could live a life of dignity and a life that was worthy of a human being. To achieve those desired results, as a responsible member of the United Nations, Tuvalu continued to call for constant dialogue, engagement and coordination among various stakeholders, including the international community, despite related challenges.

9. The preparation of the fourth cycle report for the universal periodic review had demanded stakeholder inputs, which had been made through inclusive and consultative processes, as with the previous three reviews. This provided an opportunity to receive national feedback and updates in various areas, such as laws and policies. The delegation noted that the implementation of human rights norms and standards was not only driven by international obligations to the human rights treaties that Tuvalu had ratified, but also by those articulated in the country's Bill of Rights, as provided for under the Constitution and as aspired to in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2021–2030 (*Te Kete*). *Te Kete* envisioned "A Peaceful, Resilient and Prosperous Tuvalu", at a time when the country was living through a paradigm shift to the "new normal" resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

10. The aim behind the fourth cycle report for the universal periodic review was to achieve an enabling engagement, conversation, and dialogue on a range of clustered themes and issues. The report also emphasized the challenges and constraints that the vulnerable nation continued to face, which Tuvalu sought to share with the Human Rights Council to engage the Council's attention on recognition of those challenges. While those challenges remained a reality, Tuvalu was committed to strategizing towards a way forward for the promotion and protection of human rights with specific reference to five themes, namely: (a) the human rights framework; (b) cross-cutting issues; (c) civil and political rights; (d) economic, social and cultural rights; and (e) the rights of specific groups.

11. The delegation asserted that the fundamental human rights of Tuvaluans as a people, and of Tuvalu as a sovereign State, were grossly challenged by the unique vulnerabilities that Tuvalu faced to external forces that were simply beyond its capability to control. Since its last universal periodic review report, the economic crisis had continued to extend its adverse impact to far-flung nations such as Tuvalu, while climate change and sea level rise had worsened, and events such as the COVID-19 pandemic and frequent droughts had contributed to delays in implementing the agreed recommendations. Unless the Human Rights Council and States Members of the United Nations fully recognized these unique vulnerabilities of Tuvalu as a small island developing State and least developed country, and translated that recognition into urgent concrete actions to respond to climate change and other devastating events like the pandemic and the drought, including action to provide special small island developing State windows of partnership, the fundamental rights of people in Tuvalu to sustainable development and to survival, as aspired to at the national and international level, would be severely compromised.

12. With respect to the human rights framework, at the national level, with the review of the country's Constitution complete, the new Constitution of Tuvalu was passed in the September 2023 parliamentary session and came into force on 1 October 2023. The new Constitution maintained full recognition of human rights under its "Part II: Bill of Rights", and, as the supreme law of the country, the protection and promotion of human rights and freedoms continued to be paramount.

13. *Te Kete* was the National Strategic Plan 2020–2030 which focused on sustainable development, poverty reduction, and improving the quality of life for all Tuvaluans. It demonstrated the country's commitments to promoting and protecting human rights as an integral part of its development agenda. It also recognized the importance of inclusive and sustainable development that left no one behind and ensured that all individuals in Tuvalu could enjoy their fundamental rights and freedoms.

14. The delegation informed the Human Rights Council that Tuvalu had not established a formal national mechanism for monitoring, reporting and follow-up since the last reporting cycle. This was, however, a work in progress that the Government and its universal periodic review ad hoc working group were considering establishing, while noting other competing priorities and the allocation of resources needed.

15. The Chief Ombudsman served as the national human rights institution and had the functions and powers of a national human rights institution to implement the human rights obligations of Tuvalu, particularly to hear complaints about violations of the rights of citizens. The recent resignation of the Chief Ombudsman had had implications on the functionality of the institution, but the Government was progressively addressing the need to have the Office of the Ombudsman fully equipped, which was a work in progress.

16. At the international level, the delegation stated that consideration of acceding to any international human rights convention required widespread awareness-raising and a consultative process to gather the views of the general public. This was an important aspect in the Tuvalu context before the Government decided on endorsing ratification of such conventions. Although Tuvalu was a party to only three human rights conventions, the Government was incrementally recognizing the importance of others, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

17. Regarding cross-cutting issues, in terms of equality and non-discrimination, Tuvalu aimed for full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons without discrimination of any kind. This was evident with the adoption of the new Constitution in 2023, which provided, among other things, for the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sex and disability.

18. On the subject of environmental issues, Tuvalu faced challenges to its natural environment, exacerbated by climate change, including coastal erosion, salt-water intrusion, and increasing vector- and water-borne diseases due to sea-level rise, which it viewed as major threats. As part of its efforts to adapt and to build resilience, a lot of work was in progress nationally, regionally and internationally, at the political and the technical levels, to advocate for the firm stance by Tuvalu for mitigation of the devastating impacts of climate change. The delegation declared strongly that Tuvalu would continue to fight to ensure that climate change and its impacts on the lives of the international community were fully recognized and addressed. For Tuvalu, there were no other options, and no alternative plans, so it would strive for its survival and to ensure that Tuvalu remained its home.

19. As an independent constitutional monarchy, underpinning a democratic governance system, Tuvalu continued to uphold the administration of justice and the rule of law. The strength of that effort was founded on the laws and the implementation processes of democratic governance. Institutions were available for the public to access justice in terms of legal representation, auditing oversight and judicial court services.

20. With respect to the rights of specific groups, Tuvalu had over the years been trying to progressively fulfil its obligations related to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, since both treaties could be viewed as tools which could help women and children in Tuvalu bring change to their daily lives and which could be valuable in opposing the effects of discrimination, violence, poverty, lack of legal protection, and the denial of inheritance and property rights. The delegation stated that significant and progressive developments had taken place, and the embedded attitudes and perceptions against women and children were slowly changing positively, making them more equal and safer.

21. Being a party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Tuvalu had over the years increasingly implemented its obligations under the Convention. Non-discrimination on the grounds of disability was now enshrined in the new Constitution, of 2023, which would pave the way for other initiatives that Tuvalu would undertake for the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.

22. The delegation emphasized that, in the country's efforts to implement its human rights obligations, the reality of related challenges could not be ignored. Some of the challenges

that Tuvalu had encountered and continued to face included: (a) the impacts of climate change; (b) the COVID-19 pandemic; (c) the lack of technical and specialist expertise; (d) the lack of opportunities; (e) the lack of resources; (f) the securing of durable and genuine partnerships; (g) the frequency of droughts; and (h) the remoteness of Tuvalu. Tuvalu could not fulfil its obligations alone, and called upon the international community to join in solidarity to adapt, mitigate, and build resilience, in the endeavour to promote, protect and respect human rights amidst the many challenges exacerbated by climate change.

23. In concluding, the delegation expressed gratitude to those delegations that had provided invaluable comments for its national report. It stated that the Government of Tuvalu called upon the international community to provide technical and financial assistance towards the implementation of its human rights obligations, particularly in the field of climate change. Genuine and meaningful partnership was crucial in the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of Tuvalu, and the Government continued to lobby for the United Nations to establish a greater presence in Tuvalu before the next reporting cycle. Tuvalu thanked its development partners for the assistance rendered towards the fulfilment of its international human rights obligations and, most importantly, the implementation of its national development priorities.

B. Interactive dialogue

24. During the interactive dialogue, 56 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

25. Honduras congratulated Tuvalu on the legislative measures adopted to protect children and prohibit corporal punishment for juvenile offenders. It recognized the efforts made to address challenges exacerbated by climate change, including coastal erosion, salt-water intrusion and increased vector- and water-borne diseases due to rising sea levels.

26. India noted that the new Constitution of Tuvalu had come into force on 1 October 2023, and that the constitutional review methodology had been inclusive of all communities, minority groups and sectors in Tuvalu. It emphasized that the National Human Rights Institution of Tuvalu Act 2017 had established the national human rights institution by extending the functions of the Ombudsman.

27. Indonesia welcomed the new constitutional amendments that had come into effect on 1 October 2023, and commended the Government for reviewing the Constitution through an inclusive and aspirational seven-year process. It also noted the significant merit of the country's National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2021–2030 (*Te Kete*), for putting traditional knowledge and wealth at the core of development.

28. Iraq expressed appreciation for the efforts made by Tuvalu aimed at enhancing the general human rights situation in the country.

29. Ireland welcomed legislation prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of sex and disabilities, and the repeal of legislation on corporal punishment for juvenile offenders, and encouraged Tuvalu to adopt the draft child welfare protection bill. It expressed concern that juvenile offenders were dealt with in the general criminal justice system, and that the minimum age of criminal responsibility was 10 years.

30. Italy welcomed the ratification of the ILO (International Labour Organization) Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), in June 2019, as well as the measures taken to develop a national disability policy. It also welcomed the repeal of provisions in the national legislation permitting corporal punishment of juvenile offenders.

31. Kiribati welcomed the launch of the National Human Rights Action Plan, which confirmed and outlined the commitments of Tuvalu to the promotion and protection of human rights. It also commended the Government for the efforts made towards ensuring the promotion and protection of the human rights of the most vulnerable groups, such as women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

32. Luxembourg expressed appreciation for the efforts made by Tuvalu to implement the recommendations from the third cycle of the universal periodic review. It also commended

Tuvalu for its positive engagement with OHCHR and the special procedures of the Human Rights Council.

33. Madagascar welcomed the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman as the country's national human rights institution, the actions undertaken to promote religious tolerance and the provision of local health services in all atolls and outlying islands. It also invited Tuvalu to become more involved in various initiatives linked to climate change at the regional and international levels.

34. Malaysia welcomed the positive steps taken by the Government of Tuvalu to implement the recommendations it had accepted at the previous universal periodic review session, and commended Tuvalu for its strong commitment to promoting human rights, including protecting women from violence and discrimination.

35. Maldives welcomed the legislative measures taken to establish the Office of the Ombudsman as the national human rights institution. It also commended Tuvalu for efforts undertaken to improve the national health-care system, as reflected in the decline in the infant and under-5 mortality rates and the wide coverage of prenatal and postnatal health-care services.

36. The Marshall Islands commended Tuvalu for its regional and global leadership on climate change and efforts to implement the National Climate Change Policy 2020–2030. It underscored that, as a Pacific small island developing State, Tuvalu shared similar challenges as the Marshall Islands in relation to climate change, particularly the unabated rises in the sea level due to high carbon emissions.

37. Mauritius commended Tuvalu for the maintenance of the free public health system, the low COVID-19 death rate, the declining infant mortality rate, and the postnatal health care for mothers, in the face of climate change-related challenges. It also commended Tuvalu for continuing to uphold human rights and making efforts to make education more accessible to all.

38. Mexico acknowledged the constitutional review of March 2023, which had led to the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sex and disability, as well as the progress achieved in the field of gender equality, allowing for greater representation of women in senior positions in the Government, Parliament and local councils.

39. Montenegro noted positive steps on environmental and labour issues, poverty reduction, improving the quality of life and health services, and in addressing gender equality. Montenegro noted with concern that Tuvalu had still not ratified core human rights instruments, and reiterated its call to the country to intensify efforts in that regard.

40. Nepal congratulated Tuvalu on the adoption of the new Constitution and acknowledged the challenges faced by the country due to climate change, which was an impediment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and to economic progress.

41. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Tuvalu for outlawing discrimination on the grounds of sex and disability in its new Constitution. It noted with regret that the criminalized status of same-sex relationships had not improved, and expressed concern about the challenges preventing the equal enjoyment of human rights by LGBTIQ+ persons in Tuvalu.

42. New Zealand commended the ongoing commitment of Tuvalu to the advancement of human rights. It welcomed the passing of the Constitution of Tuvalu Act in 2023, including the constitutional recognition of the authority of the Falekaupule and the constitutional prohibitions of discrimination against persons with disabilities and on the grounds of sex.

43. Panama welcomed the delegation of Tuvalu and expressed appreciation for the presentation of its national report.

44. Paraguay welcomed the ratification of the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182). Paraguay expressed concern about reports of discriminatory provisions in legislation, notably the Tuvalu Lands Code 1962 and the Native Lands Act 1956, which discriminated against women and girls with regard to land inheritance rights and child custody.

45. Portugal commended Tuvalu for adopting the Constitution Bill in 2023.
46. The Russian Federation expressed appreciation for the efforts made by Tuvalu to implement recommendations from the previous universal periodic review cycle, noting steps taken to increase legal protections in the human rights sphere, particularly by ratifying international human rights instruments. It also commended efforts to implement a national action plan on human rights and democracy.
47. Samoa recognized the limited resources and capacity constraints faced by Tuvalu as a small island developing State, and commended the country for its work in promoting and protecting human rights, especially in the context of climate change. Samoa also commended *Te Kete* with its human rights approach.
48. Sierra Leone commended Tuvalu for the enactment of the new Constitution of 1 October 2023 and expressed appreciation for the inclusive and nationwide consultative process that had led to its adoption. Sierra Leone recognized the vulnerability of Tuvalu to climate change and other natural disasters and called for global assistance to help it address these existential threats.
49. Slovenia welcomed the legislative measures taken by Tuvalu to establish the Office of the Ombudsman.
50. South Africa commended Tuvalu for the strides made since its last universal periodic review, particularly for the finalization and the adoption by Parliament of the Constitution Bill, and congratulated Tuvalu on the new Constitution which had come into effect on 1 October 2023.
51. Spain recognized the efforts made by the Government of Tuvalu to promote and protect human rights, particularly the ratification of the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), and the inclusion in the new Constitution of the principle of non-discrimination on the basis of gender.
52. Timor-Leste commended the enactment of the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act 2014 and measures taken to address gender-based violence, as well as legislative measures taken to establish the Office of the Ombudsman as the national human rights institution. It further welcomed the adoption of the National Food Strategy to address food insecurity.
53. Togo welcomed the progress that Tuvalu had made since last appearing before the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, while urging Tuvalu to strengthen its cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms.
54. Tunisia noted the measures taken to implement the recommendations from the previous universal periodic review cycle, and welcomed the adoption by Tuvalu of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2021–2030.
55. Ukraine recognized the commitments of Tuvalu to protecting and promoting human rights, and noted the efforts made by its authorities to improve the institutional and legislative framework for human rights.
56. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland noted the progress made by Tuvalu in promoting and protecting human rights, including the anti-discrimination provisions in the Bill of Rights constitutionally protecting women and persons with disabilities. It expressed readiness to support the efforts of Tuvalu to ensure that all groups in society were protected, thus enabling citizens to reach their full potential.
57. The United Republic of Tanzania acknowledged the positive developments in Tuvalu since the previous universal periodic review. It welcomed the measures taken by the Government to promote and protect human rights, and commended the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2021–2030.
58. The United States of America expressed solidarity with the Tuvaluan people as they worked to build a prosperous future for all. It called on the Government to reject discrimination in all its forms, and urged Tuvalu to take the necessary steps to ensure protections of human rights both in the workplace and in private life.

59. Uruguay commended the efforts undertaken by Tuvalu to fulfil its human rights obligations.
60. Vanuatu commended the Government of Tuvalu for the adoption of the National Strategic Plan 2020–2030 aimed at protecting and promoting human rights for all Tuvaluans.
61. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended the commitment of Tuvalu to protecting the rights of children, the development strategy, and efforts to improve the quality of life of the population and to strengthen essential health-care management, all despite climate change-related, post-COVID-19 and geographic challenges. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela called on the international community to cooperate with Tuvalu for the fulfilment of its human rights commitments.
62. Algeria expressed appreciation for the adoption by Tuvalu of its National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2021–2030 to improve the quality of life of its people.
63. Argentina thanked the delegation of Tuvalu for the presentation of its national report and made recommendations.
64. Armenia expressed appreciation for the legislative and administrative measures aimed at the promotion and protection of human rights that had been undertaken since the previous review, particularly the adoption of a new revised Constitution and of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2021–2030 (*Te Kete*), as well as for the ratification of the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).
65. Australia commended innovative climate adaptation measures, such as the Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project. It welcomed the inclusion of new language in the amended Constitution prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of disability and sex, constitutional recognition of the Falekaupule traditional governance structures, and efforts to advocate against gender-based violence, including through national media campaigns.
66. The Bahamas commended strides made despite the existential threat of climate change. It acknowledged efforts to ensure an inclusive constitutional review process, the National Strategic Plan 2020–2030, the Human Rights Policy, strengthened adaptation to climate change, the Tuvalu Survival Fund, and efforts to address food security, the health-care system and the rights of persons with disabilities.
67. Brazil commended measures to promote gender equality, to address sexual and gender-based violence and to reduce child mortality. It welcomed amendments to the Education Act and the Island Court Act to abolish the use of corporal punishment, and the decision to establish the Office of the Ombudsman as a national human rights institution. Brazil reiterated its commitment to bilateral technical cooperation.
68. Canada welcomed the steps taken by Tuvalu to prohibit, in its new Constitution, discrimination on the grounds of sex or disability. It encouraged Tuvalu to take measures to improve gender equality and women's meaningful social, political and economic participation, expressed concern about employment discrimination against certain groups, including persons with HIV/AIDS, and encouraged the improving of labour laws.
69. Chile welcomed the accession by Tuvalu to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and highlighted the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman as a national human rights institution.
70. China noted the progress made by Tuvalu in the field of human rights. It expressed concern about gender inequality, with women and girls discriminated against in education, employment and health, and subjected to sexual violence and exploitation, and about the failure to guarantee the rights of vulnerable groups, such as children and persons with disabilities.
71. Costa Rica commended Tuvalu on adopting the Inclusive Education Policy for Persons with Disabilities, and its decision on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and measures taken to adopt national policy in that regard.
72. Cuba recognized the efforts of Tuvalu in implementing the recommendations accepted in previous cycles. It acknowledged that, as a small island developing State, Tuvalu faced additional challenges, particularly regarding climate change. It reiterated that there was

an urgent need for climate action at the international level in terms of mitigation, adaptation and providing the means of implementation.

73. The Dominican Republic thanked the delegation of Tuvalu for presenting its detailed national report. The Dominican Republic congratulated Tuvalu on progress made in promoting and protecting human rights despite the challenges that it faced as a result of climate change.

74. Fiji congratulated Tuvalu on its achievements in the implementation of the recommendations from its previous review. It commended the strengthened policy frameworks to address climate change, disaster risk reduction, displacement, and cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including through its climate change policy. Fiji expressed readiness to offer relevant technical assistance from the Convention against Torture Initiative.

75. Finland expressed appreciation for the engagement of Tuvalu in the universal periodic review process and for the comprehensive report presented.

76. France welcomed the progress made by Tuvalu since its last universal periodic review.

77. The Gambia thanked the delegation of Tuvalu for its engagement with human rights mechanisms and its openness to dialogue with the international community on human rights issues. It recognized the leadership by Tuvalu in advocating for stronger international measures against climate change, which posed a significant threat to human rights, particularly for small island and coastal nations.

78. Georgia expressed gratitude to the Government of Tuvalu for presenting the national report and acknowledged the challenges that Tuvalu faced, particularly concerning climate change and the consequences of COVID-19. In the light of these challenges, Georgia welcomed the efforts made by Tuvalu to improve human rights standards within the country, and subsequently offered recommendations.

79. Germany commended Tuvalu for promoting human rights in the areas of food security, working conditions, and housing. It noted the lack of ratification of a number of important international human rights conventions, and expressed concern over high rates of violence and discrimination against women, persons with disabilities, and queer communities, particularly in the areas of education and health.

80. Greece commended Tuvalu for including protection from discrimination on the grounds of disability in its Constitution and for establishing a domestic violence unit within the police to address cases of gender-based violence.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

81.1 **Ratify the international human rights treaties that have not yet been ratified, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, for the purposes of the full enjoyment of human rights by Tuvaluan citizens (Madagascar);**

81.2 **Accede to the six core human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, and to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Paraguay);**

81.3 **Consider ratifying the six remaining core human rights treaties: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced**

Disappearance, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sierra Leone);

81.4 Speed up efforts to ratify remaining core human rights treaties, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Slovenia);

81.5 Ratify the six main international human rights instruments to which the country is not yet a party (Togo);

81.6 Further ratify more international human rights treaties such as the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, as well as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Indonesia);

81.7 Take prompt steps to ratify the core international human rights treaties and align its national commitments with global human rights standards (Gambia);

81.8 Ensure the ratification and implementation of crucial United Nations conventions, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Germany);

81.9 Consider adopting and ratifying the main international human rights instruments, especially the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Italy);

81.10 Step up efforts to ratify fundamental human rights treaties (Armenia);

81.11 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the respective Optional Protocols thereto allowing for communications procedures, and the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (South Africa);

81.12 Seek any technical assistance and capacity-building support deemed appropriate to support the necessary steps towards ratification of core international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Bahamas);

81.13 Accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Iraq);

81.14 Accelerate efforts to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ireland);

81.15 Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mexico);

- 81.16 **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (New Zealand);**
- 81.17 **Consider signing and ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Finland);**
- 81.18 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (New Zealand);**
- 81.19 **Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Vanuatu);**
- 81.20 **Consider signing and ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Finland);**
- 81.21 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocol on individual complaints, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine);**
- 81.22 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain);**
- 81.23 **Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Uruguay);**
- 81.24 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and consider joining the International Criminal Court (Canada);**
- 81.25 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Kiribati) (Dominican Republic) (Marshall Islands) (New Zealand);**
- 81.26 **Accede to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Fiji);**
- 81.27 **Become a party to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (United States of America);**
- 81.28 **Intensify efforts to advance the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as its Optional Protocol (Chile);**
- 81.29 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, including considering drawing on technical support to assist with ratification from the Convention against Torture Initiative (Australia);**
- 81.30 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Kiribati);**
- 81.31 **Expedite the national procedures for the ratification of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Maldives);**
- 81.32 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Sierra Leone);**
- 81.33 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Argentina);**

- 81.34 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);**
- 81.35 **Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);**
- 81.36 **Step up efforts for the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);**
- 81.37 **Continue cooperation with the United Nations mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights through an institutionalized approach (Malaysia);**
- 81.38 **Consider establishing a permanent mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva (Marshall Islands);**
- 81.39 **Harmonize national legislation with its international human rights obligations (Nepal);**
- 81.40 **Continue to take targeted steps to improve national legislation in the field of human rights and freedoms, as well as work to implement sustainable development goals (Russian Federation);**
- 81.41 **Pursue the country's efforts to strengthen national policies and programmes to promote and protect human rights for all persons (Cuba);**
- 81.42 **Refresh its National Human Rights Action Plan to strengthen the implementation of its international human rights obligations (New Zealand);**
- 81.43 **Consider taking the measures necessary to ensure that the Office of the Chief Ombudsman fully complies with the Paris Principles (Finland);**
- 81.44 **Ensure that the Office of the Ombudsman complies with the Paris Principles (Timor-Leste);**
- 81.45 **Guarantee the requirements for the Office of the Ombudsman to comply with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Portugal);**
- 81.46 **Ensure that the national human rights institution becomes fully functional in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nepal);**
- 81.47 **Establish a national human rights institution compliant with the Paris Principles (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 81.48 **Adopt the necessary measures to implement the law creating the national human rights institution, especially through the allocation of sufficient human and material resources, in order to ensure fulfilment of its mandate and in accordance with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);**
- 81.49 **Strengthen the capacity of human rights mechanisms and improve access to human rights, including by seeking national human rights institution accreditation under the Paris Principles for the Office of the Chief Ombudsman (Australia);**
- 81.50 **Take necessary measures to establish an independent and operational national human rights institution and ensure that it complies with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Slovenia);**
- 81.51 **Implement the 2017 law on the establishment of an independent, operational national human rights institution, and ensure that it can carry out its mandate effectively with the necessary resources to this end (Luxembourg);**
- 81.52 **Take steps to ensure that the national human rights institution can effectively exercise its mandate, with sufficient resources (Montenegro);**

- 81.53 Pursue efforts to operationalize its national human rights institution (Mauritius);
- 81.54 Review the functioning of the Office of the Ombudsman and provide it with the necessary resources to ensure that it is fit for purpose (Sierra Leone);
- 81.55 Implement the necessary measures to make the National Human Rights Institution Law effective, through the creation of a national human rights institution that is independent and operational and that can effectively exercise its mandate with sufficient resources (Dominican Republic);
- 81.56 Continue work to ensure full-fledged operation of the Ombudsman's Office (Georgia);
- 81.57 Establish a permanent national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up of human rights recommendations, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 81.58 Provide capacity-building and the necessary resources to the national monitoring, reporting and follow-up mechanism to enable it to fulfil its mandate (Sierra Leone);
- 81.59 Include in the revised Constitution provisions prohibiting any form of discrimination based on gender, sex, sexual orientation, disability, age, birth, race or religion, and adopt an anti-discrimination law and work more towards women's autonomy (Luxembourg);
- 81.60 Explicitly prohibit any form of discrimination and thoroughly review and repeal any current laws that may propagate or support discriminatory practices (Gambia);
- 81.61 Further develop and enforce legislation to prevent arbitrary or unlawful discrimination in the workplace, including for members of marginalized communities (United States of America);
- 81.62 Continue to design and implement measures to strengthen the principle of gender equality and to eradicate gender-based discrimination (Cuba);
- 81.63 Adopt all necessary measures to modify the classification of the crime of rape in the Penal Code, clearly establishing that it can be committed against all people and not only against women and girls, and establish the criminal offence of marital rape (Chile);
- 81.64 Amend the necessary legislation to ensure that the crime of rape does not depend on the gender of the victim and also to criminalize spousal rape (Costa Rica);
- 81.65 Develop and implement a national human rights-centred anti-corruption legal and policy framework and enact transparent public governance while ensuring effective access to justice, including for marginalized groups (Luxembourg);
- 81.66 Adopt the necessary measures to guarantee access to information and establish a procedure for receiving and investigating complaints of corruption (Paraguay);
- 81.67 Develop programmes aimed at increasing public awareness and understanding of human rights, particularly among public officials, law enforcement, and judiciary officials (Gambia);
- 81.68 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 years, in accordance with international standards (Paraguay);
- 81.69 Raise the age of criminal responsibility to 14 (Togo);
- 81.70 Adopt the necessary legislative measures to fully harmonize the juvenile justice system with relevant international standards (Uruguay);

- 81.71 Take measures so that the cases of juvenile offenders are examined within the framework of a special child protection procedure (Togo);
- 81.72 Ensure that restrictions on the right to peaceful assembly are strictly in line with international human rights law and that discriminatory restrictions are repealed (Montenegro);
- 81.73 Continue to provide comprehensive support to the institution of the family in its traditional understanding (Russian Federation);
- 81.74 Increase allocations to social services such as education and health to raise the level of social security for all people on an equal basis (China);
- 81.75 Continue building on its successful social policies, especially in the field of economic, social and cultural rights, in favour of its people, with emphasis on the most vulnerable sectors of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 81.76 Improve water security through nature-based solutions and climate-resilient water management and establish investment plans for food security, nutritional security and water supply security, by taking additional measures to increase the production of high value-added crops and fishery products intended for local consumption and export, compliant with sustainable development principles (Luxembourg);
- 81.77 Take measures necessary to increase access to water and sanitation (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 81.78 Continue working on poverty eradication initiatives, with a special focus on persons in vulnerable situations (Algeria);
- 81.79 Intensify efforts to promote the right to health (Iraq);
- 81.80 Improve access to health care, in particular for vulnerable persons (Italy);
- 81.81 Continue to reinforce the health-care system for the benefit of all citizens in all areas (Tunisia);
- 81.82 Continue strengthening and expanding its primary and preventive health-care system (Georgia);
- 81.83 Strengthen and expand its primary and preventive health-care system and address inter-island disparities, and request financial and technical assistance from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization, among other entities (Dominican Republic);
- 81.84 Continue efforts to strengthen health care in the outer islands, including provision of adequate human resources, maintenance of health facilities and development of targeted prevention and treatment strategies to address high rates of non-communicable diseases in those islands (Bahamas);
- 81.85 Strengthen its programmes on sexual and reproductive health education and expand them across the country, targeting adolescent girls and boys, with special attention paid to preventing early pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, as well as provide free, confidential and adolescent-responsive sexual and reproductive health services to all adolescents, including post-abortion care (South Africa);
- 81.86 Continue to strengthen efforts to provide and improve access to health care for all, including access to sexual and reproductive health services and information (Fiji);
- 81.87 Decriminalize the voluntary termination of pregnancy and promote education programmes on sexual and reproductive health for the entire population (Mexico);

- 81.88 Train and empower teachers in the provision of rights-based family life education and train health-care workers in human rights and the provision of quality, respectful and non-discriminatory sexual and reproductive health services (South Africa);
- 81.89 Include in the Penal Code a non-sexist definition of rape and decriminalize abortion (Spain);
- 81.90 Continue working with relevant stakeholders in order to improve access to quality education (Indonesia);
- 81.91 Continue taking necessary measures to ensure access to quality education and guarantee the right to education without discrimination (Greece);
- 81.92 Increase partnerships to ensure access to quality education for all, including by providing and improving resources such as teacher training, classroom equipment, and school infrastructure (Malaysia);
- 81.93 Work with UNESCO to ensure that the right to education is guaranteed in its Constitution (Mauritius);
- 81.94 Eliminate extra fees and hidden costs of primary and secondary education, such as school uniforms, lunches and transportation, aiming at the universal realization of the right to education (Portugal);
- 81.95 Adopt policies enabling adolescent mothers to continue their education after pregnancy (Bahamas);
- 81.96 Continue to strengthen the environmental data collection system to assess the impacts of climate change on environmental sustainability and its effects on vulnerable groups (Maldives);
- 81.97 Conduct inclusive and participatory needs assessments related to loss and damage, taking into account the adverse impact of climate change on the enjoyment of human rights and ensuring that the most affected individuals and groups can fully participate in these assessments, especially those who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (Panama);
- 81.98 Continue to enhance climate resilience and adaption of communities, by way of an effective implementation of *Te Kete* and *Te Vaka Fenua o Tuvalu*, with the utilization of environmentally safe innovations, and financial support from the international community (Samoa);
- 81.99 Continue with measures to mitigate the impact of climate change and ensure food security (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 81.100 Continue to strengthen national policies on climate change to mitigate its adverse effects, with special regard to vulnerable groups such as persons living with disabilities, women, girls, and the elderly (Vanuatu);
- 81.101 Continue to ensure the full, effective and meaningful participation of persons in marginalized groups and in vulnerable situations when developing and implementing policies and programmes addressing climate change and disaster risk reduction (Fiji);
- 81.102 Continue to implement projects linked to sustainable development, particularly with regard to waste management and the rehabilitation of the coconut sector (France);
- 81.103 Continue efforts in developing and implementing comprehensive climate change strategies, including seeking international support to bolster Tuvalu's resilience to environmental challenges (Gambia);
- 81.104 Continue implementing the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, *Te Kete*, (2021–2030) (Honduras);
- 81.105 Integrate human rights more explicitly into the national sustainable development strategy (Chile);

- 81.106 Repeal all discriminatory laws against women and girls that are contrary to its international human rights obligations (Montenegro);
- 81.107 Accelerate steps to combat all forms of discrimination against women and girls, paying special attention to education, opportunities for decent work, and access to health care, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services and the prevention of early pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections (Panama);
- 81.108 Strengthen the protection of women's rights in laws and in policies to ensure the elimination of gender inequality (China);
- 81.109 Accelerate steps to fight all forms of discrimination against women and girls, paying particular attention to education, opportunities for decent work, and access to health care, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health (South Africa);
- 81.110 Continue efforts to empower women to ensure better representation of women in political and public positions with the objective of further integrating them into policymaking and implementation (Malaysia);
- 81.111 Take steps to encourage women's participation at all levels of political representation (New Zealand);
- 81.112 Consider introducing temporary special measures to increase women's participation in decision-making (Timor-Leste);
- 81.113 Continue awareness-raising programmes to increase the number of women in leadership positions (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 81.114 Reform existing legislation and practices under which women experience discriminatory treatment, such as the Tuvalu Lands Code and the Native Lands Act, to ensure their alignment with the equalities legislative agenda (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 81.115 Ensure equal land rights and participatory guarantees for women (Nepal);
- 81.116 Enact anti-discrimination reforms of its legislation in order to ensure equal rights for women and men in all areas, including employment, land ownership, inheritance and child custody (Brazil);
- 81.117 Strengthen legislative efforts to ensure the principle of equal rights for women with regard to land ownership and inheritance (Honduras);
- 81.118 Continue promoting the participation and the role of women in national policies and programmes (Algeria);
- 81.119 Take effective law enforcement and judicial measures to crack down on sexual exploitation of women and girls and other human rights violations and hold perpetrators accountable and compensate victims (China);
- 81.120 Ensure the full enjoyment of the right to education for all girls and promote women's empowerment and gender equality (Italy);
- 81.121 Strengthen the dissemination and implementation of the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act 2014 and develop a national action plan on the prevention of violence against women and girls (Mexico);
- 81.122 Fully implement the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act of 2014, strengthening the gender-based violence capacity of the judiciary, law enforcement officers, legislators and health-care professionals (South Africa);
- 81.123 Continue to strengthen efforts and measures to fully implement the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act (Timor-Leste);
- 81.124 Take effective measures to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and children, including domestic violence (Portugal);

- 81.125 Strengthen the health-care system to address family and gender-based violence, in particular for the outlying islands, and seek the necessary resources and training needed to improve it (Samoa);
- 81.126 Continue the advocacy work on the rights of victims of gender-based violence, and awareness-raising to eradicate and prevent gender-based violence, with the support of OHCHR and other key international and regional partners (Samoa);
- 81.127 Increase the allocation of resources and take other concrete measures to increase the capacity of frontline service providers to respond to cases of gender-based violence and facilitate appropriate referrals using a survivor-centred approach (New Zealand);
- 81.128 Facilitate a survivor-centred awareness-raising campaign to address social norms related to gender-based and domestic violence (Sierra Leone);
- 81.129 Enhance support services for victims of gender-based violence and take measures to raise awareness among law enforcement officials, lawyers, judges, social workers and health-care professionals of the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women and children who are victims of gender-based violence (Fiji);
- 81.130 Make effective use of its plural legal system to address and end violence against women and girls (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 81.131 Increase efforts to address gender-based violence, including through stronger avenues for reporting abuse, improved support services for survivors and further integration of women into policymaking (Australia);
- 81.132 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat violence against women and girls (France);
- 81.133 Adopt measures to end violence against all women and girls and ensure their fundamental human rights, including access to essential services (Germany);
- 81.134 Continue taking legislative and procedural steps towards ending discrimination and violence against women and girls (Greece);
- 81.135 Adopt administrative, legislative or other measures to guarantee equal rights between men and women and redouble efforts to address gender-based violence (Paraguay);
- 81.136 Develop measures relating to children that are aligned with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Togo);
- 81.137 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and conduct a study on the situation in the country to use its results as a basis for implementing the Optional Protocol and harmonizing the national legal and political framework, requesting technical assistance from the United Nations Children's Fund for these purposes (Panama);
- 81.138 Expedite the adoption of draft bills concerning children and ensure that steps are taken to harmonize the legislative frameworks with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Ireland);
- 81.139 Continue the efforts to protect and promote the rights of children, especially by eliminating child labour and protecting children from all forms of exploitation (Tunisia);
- 81.140 Continue to strengthen legislative measures by remedying protection gaps to protect children from both violence and abuse (Algeria);

- 81.141 Take necessary measures to ensure that all children under the age of 18 are protected from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse (Costa Rica);
- 81.142 Adopt public policies aimed at eradicating violence against children, including the adoption of legislative measures to prohibit corporal punishment in all settings (Argentina);
- 81.143 Take the necessary legal and administrative measures to explicitly ban corporal punishment in all settings (Costa Rica);
- 81.144 Strengthen enforcement of laws criminalizing child abuse and sexual exploitation of children, including by thoroughly investigating and prosecuting all acts of sexual violence against children and providing training to law enforcement officials on the handling of cases involving child maltreatment (Canada);
- 81.145 Consider developing policies and awareness-raising measures to promote the rights of children with disabilities and children living in the outer islands, in particular with regard to access to education, health care and services, and development (Greece);
- 81.146 Place the rights and participation of children and older persons in climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies (Slovenia);
- 81.147 Enable public spaces, including educational and health spaces, to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities, under the principle of non-discrimination and equality (Spain);
- 81.148 Promote accessibility standards and accommodations to better serve persons with disabilities (United States of America);
- 81.149 Strengthen efforts to combat discrimination against persons with disabilities and allow them better access to care, education and employment (France);
- 81.150 Strengthen enforcement of laws protecting persons with disabilities through awareness campaigns and by training law enforcement officials to support women with disabilities who have been subjected to sexual and gender-based violence and abuse (Canada);
- 81.151 Review and repeal all legislative instruments, including the Mental Treatment Act, that allow for the deprivation of liberty of persons with disabilities on the basis of their psychosocial disability and put an end to such policies and practices (Costa Rica);
- 81.152 Consider the adoption of more comprehensive policies and programmes to support persons with disabilities, ensuring their full inclusion in society and access to all rights (Gambia);
- 81.153 Improve the protection of persons with disabilities from discrimination and exclusion and prioritize their full and equal participation at all levels of society (Germany);
- 81.154 Take further measures regarding the remaining key areas where improvements need to be made – most notably in relation to vulnerable groups of residents, in particular women, persons with disabilities and children (Ukraine);
- 81.155 Decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations, and include in the Constitution a provision prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Mexico);
- 81.156 Decriminalize consensual same-sex activities and amend existing legislation that discriminates against LGBTIQ+ persons (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

- 81.157 **Revise the Tuvalu Penal Code and repeal sections 153–155, which criminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations between adults (Spain);**
- 81.158 **Repeal laws that currently criminalize same-sex sexual conduct (United States of America);**
- 81.159 **Decriminalize same-sex relations among consenting adults and ensure the protection of LGBTI persons from discrimination and stigmatization (Brazil);**
- 81.160 **Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between men (France);**
- 81.161 **Decriminalize homosexuality and implement measures to protect LGBTQI+ communities (Germany);**
- 81.162 **Repeal sections 153, 154 and 155 of the Penal Code, which criminalize male homosexual intercourse with a penalty of up to 14 years of imprisonment, and review all legislation, policies and programmes to ensure equality and prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Canada);**
- 81.163 **Broaden equalities legislation to cover sexual orientation and repeal all legislative provisions that criminalize consensual same-sex activity (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 81.164 **Adopt policy and legal measures to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity with a view to safeguarding the rights of persons with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities, including but not limited to ensuring their access to sexual and reproductive health services (South Africa);**
- 81.165 **Redouble efforts to prevent and combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Uruguay);**
- 81.166 **Repeal the normative framework and administrative acts that penalize and stigmatize consensual relationships between persons of the same sex, in follow-up to the recommendation in the report of the Working Group from the third cycle⁴ (Argentina);**
- 81.167 **Move towards the establishment of a legal framework that guarantees the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people (Chile).**
82. **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.**

⁴ [A/HRC/39/8](#).

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Tuvalu was headed by the Attorney-General, Mrs. Laingane Italeli Talia, and composed of the following member:

- Ms. Stella Aitcheson, Senior Crown Counsel of the Attorney General's Office.
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