



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
16 November 2018

Original: English

UNEDITED VERSION

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-first session
Geneva, 5–16 November 2018

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

Malta

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in English.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-first session from 5 to 16 November 2018. The review of Malta was held at the 16th meeting, on 14 November 2018. The delegation of Malta was headed by the Minister for European Affairs and Equality, Dr. Helena Dalli. At its 18th meeting, held on 16 November 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Malta.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Malta: Ethiopia, Iraq, and Switzerland.

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 Malta:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/MLT/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.6/31/MLT/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/MLT/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Sweden, Slovenia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Malta 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 23 November 2018]

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 64 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 recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below have been examined by Malta and enjoy the support of Malta:**

6.1. **Bolster cooperation with the United Nations treaty bodies (Senegal);**

6.2. **Intensify efforts to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Uganda);**

- 6.3. Establish a consolidated national institution with broad competence in the field of human rights, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);
- 6.4. Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Cameroon);
- 6.5. Establish a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Spain);
- 6.6. Establish, in full conformity with the Paris Principles, an independent national human rights institution (Finland);
- 6.7. Move towards the creation of a national institution with broad competence in the field of human rights (Chile);
- 6.8. Accelerate internal processes for the establishment of a national institution for human rights in accordance with Paris Principles, as recommended previously (Costa Rica);
- 6.9. Consider further necessary steps to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 6.10. Adopt the law on the establishment of the national human rights institution (Hungary);
- 6.11. Strengthen efforts in establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);
- 6.12. Establish a national human rights institution as an independent body in full conformity with the Paris Principles (Ireland);
- 6.13. Establish a consolidated national institution with broad competence in the field of human rights, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Portugal);
- 6.14. Establish a dedicated national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Republic of Korea);
- 6.15. Establish a body responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights including the right to equal treatment (Greece);
- 6.16. Further guarantee the rights of groups, including migrants, women, children and persons with disabilities (China);
- 6.17. Ensure that in the future a consultative process for the drafting of the national UPR report is established, and that meetings with civil society are organized in order to evaluate UPR outcomes (Finland);
- 6.18. Provide consultations with the civil society organisations in the process of implementation of recommendations from the current UPR cycle and in the drafting process for the next cycle report (Slovenia);
- 6.19. Continue working towards streamlining and strengthening equality by prohibiting discrimination in various spheres of life (Greece);
- 6.20. Increase awareness on equality and non-discrimination, particularly against persons in vulnerable situations such as migrants, through provision of training and programmes to relevant stakeholders (Egypt);
- 6.21. Continue promoting public awareness-raising campaigns and provide adequate training for public officials on the right to equality and non-discrimination (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

- 6.22. Further introduce effective measures to combat inequalities and uphold sustainable development (Viet Nam);
- 6.23. Take further practical steps to ensure full implementation of anti-discrimination legislation and to combat all forms of discrimination, including on grounds of race, sexual orientation, gender identity and others (Czechia);
- 6.24. Continue efforts to combat racial discrimination and protect vulnerable groups and to disseminate a culture of non-discrimination against migrants (Libya);
- 6.25. Redouble efforts to combat all forms of racism, intolerance, stereotypes and discrimination (Indonesia);
- 6.26. Continue efforts towards combatting racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and other forms of related intolerance (Egypt);
- 6.27. Adopt specific measures to address reports of racism and xenophobia, including racially motivated violence and racial discrimination in access to employment, housing and services (Botswana);
- 6.28. Take measures to ensure the full implementation of legislation against xenophobia and discrimination, paying special attention to migrants (Chile);
- 6.29. Take effective measures to prevent incitement to racial hatred in social networks and bring those responsible to justice (Belarus);
- 6.30. Continue efforts to combat hate speech against foreigners and promote culture of difference and tolerance (Tunisia);
- 6.31. Implement legal instruments against hate crimes and awareness-raising campaigns to promote respect and tolerance, and ensure that victims of discrimination have access to all necessary legal remedies for expediting the investigation and punishment of those responsible (Spain);
- 6.32. Adopt a comprehensive policy aimed at ending traditional stereotypes (Belgium);
- 6.33. Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development and to improve people's living standards (China);
- 6.34. Comply with the European Union's Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Terrorism Finance Directive (United States of America);
- 6.35. Ensure the full implementation of European Anti-Money Laundering Directives (France);
- 6.36. Strengthen its anti-corruption institutions, including the enforcement of anti-money laundering regulations (Sweden);
- 6.37. Strengthen measures on the fight against corruption and impunity so that every Maltese citizen enjoys the same rights and obligations before the law (Belgium);
- 6.38. Continue upholding the right to life from conception to natural death (Holy See);
- 6.39. Improve the work of national preventive mechanisms on torture, including by extending the mandates of relevant councils to have an access to places of deprivation of liberty (Belarus);

- 6.40. Ensure that all persons detained by the police can effectively benefit from access to a lawyer throughout their police custody, including during any police questioning, and that relevant provisions of the Criminal Code are amended accordingly (Hungary);
- 6.41. Take further measures to provide qualified health care assistance to persons in places of pre-trial detention (Belarus);
- 6.42. Continue improving living conditions in prisons (United States of America);
- 6.43. Implement a targeted strategy to accelerate judicial process to ensure decisions are reached within a reasonable timeframe (United Kingdom);
- 6.44. Assure that crimes and offences are investigated thoroughly and court cases are concluded within a reasonable amount of time (Netherlands);
- 6.45. Eliminate Title IV of the Criminal Code with a view to decriminalizing defamation and guaranteeing full exercise of freedom of expression and freedom of the press, in addition to ensuring the physical and legal protection of journalists and human rights defenders (Spain);
- 6.46. Enhance the safeguard of the exercise of freedom of speech, especially where the accountability of public officials and institutions is concerned (Holy See);
- 6.47. Take measures to strengthen the independence of the media, in particular by removing from the Media and Defamation Law, the possibility of resorting to lawsuits as this constitutes a means of pressure and censorship on the freedom of the press (Belgium);
- 6.48. Take all necessary steps to guarantee the full exercise of freedom of expression and press as stipulated in the Constitution of Malta and in line with its international commitments in the field (Switzerland);
- 6.49. Create conducive environment for media pluralism and independence in Malta, effectively ensure safety of journalists and guarantee proper and impartial investigation (Czechia);
- 6.50. Investigate fully all threats, harassment and violence against journalists, bringing to justice not only the direct perpetrators, but also those who incited them to commit those deeds (Denmark);
- 6.51. Investigate and prosecute cases of intimidation and violence against journalists (Australia);
- 6.52. Ensure accountability through the conduct of independent, impartial, prompt, thorough, effective, credible and transparent investigations into all cases of violence, threats and attacks against journalists and media workers (Austria);
- 6.53. Spare no efforts in fully investigating Daphne Caruana Galizia's assassination with a view to identifying all those involved and ensuring there is no impunity for this crime (Slovenia);
- 6.54. In light of the killing of journalist Daphne Caruana Galizia, take all measures to protect and support journalists working to uncover corruption and other matters of the highest public interest (Iceland);
- 6.55. Revise the legislation on the financing of political parties as well as on the investigative powers of the Electoral Commission, in order to provide

transparency with regard to the political parties' donations and effective public control over the fulfilment of pre-requisites for such donations (Germany);

6.56. Intensify efforts to combat human trafficking (Iraq);

6.57. Increase efforts in the fight against corruption and trafficking in human beings, including by improving the relevant legislation and law-enforcement practice (Belarus);

6.58. Ensure the implementation of the fourth national action plan on combatting trafficking in persons to ensure increased convictions of cases of trafficking in persons (Botswana);

6.59. Ensure sufficient resources are allocated for the effective implementation of the Fourth National Action Plan against Human Trafficking, in particular to improve the support provided to child victims of trafficking (Singapore);

6.60. Step up efforts in combatting human trafficking through legislation and implementation of measures under its Fourth National Action Plan for 2017-2019 (Philippines);

6.61. Conduct a review of the national action plan against human trafficking to strengthen investigation and prosecution of trafficking related crimes, while ensuring a victim-centred approach (United Kingdom);

6.62. Continue efforts aimed at protecting victims of human trafficking and ensure that legal remedies are offered to them (Algeria);

6.63. Continue to combat human trafficking, including by developing victim assistance service, providing trainings for government officials, and raising public awareness (Indonesia);

6.64. Further advance its efforts in assisting victims of trafficking in accordance with their needs (Georgia);

6.65. Take further steps to assist the victims of trafficking, such as the provision of safe accommodation, adapted to the specific needs of victims (Ireland);

6.66. Improve the system for identifying victims of trafficking in persons, especially in the case of children, irregular migrants and asylum seekers (Spain);

6.67. Continue the fight against trafficking in human beings through improving of inter-agency interaction, enhancing of victim assistance services, training of government officials, raising of public awareness and other relevant initiatives (Bulgaria);

6.68. Continue investigations of human trafficking, keeping in mind the recommendation by a human rights treaty body to intensify efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Japan);

6.69. Ensure access to services for the elderly is dignified, affordable and readily available (Australia);

6.70. Continue implementing policies directed towards improving access to health services and health education, with a particular focus on the needs of young people (Moldova);

6.71. Continue efforts to promote education of human rights at all levels of the national education system (Viet Nam);

- 6.72. Continue efforts to put in place a system of comprehensive sexuality education (Austria);
- 6.73. Continue implementation of the framework for the education strategy for 2014 to 2024 in order to reduce the gaps in educational outcomes between boys and girls (Afghanistan);
- 6.74. Continue efforts to eliminate violence and discrimination against women (Maldives);
- 6.75. Continue efforts aimed at the elimination of violence against women and children (Cote d'Ivoire);
- 6.76. Redouble the efforts to eliminate violence against women and children, and put in place mechanisms that guarantee their access to justice (Algeria);
- 6.77. Intensify efforts to eliminate violence against women and children and promote the participation of women in the public and private sectors (Mexico);
- 6.78. Continue efforts to prevent violence against women (Tunisia);
- 6.79. Continue to intensify actions to eradicate the violence against women (Japan);
- 6.80. Fully implement legislative and practical efforts to address domestic and gender-based violence, including ensuring support for victims (Australia);
- 6.81. Adopt measures to ensure the full respect and implementation of its international obligations relating to gender-based violence, including through appropriate training for the police force and the judiciary (Canada);
- 6.82. Invest appropriate resources to ensure the implementation of existing strategies relating to sexual and reproductive health and rights, including ensuring access to safe, affordable and modern means of contraception, and information related to them (Canada);
- 6.83. Ensure women's sexual and reproductive rights, including through education and family planning (Australia);
- 6.84. Improve the availability of sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning (Iceland);
- 6.85. Continue initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality in employment and the participation of women in decision-making positions (Romania);
- 6.86. Collaborate closely with the private sector to formulate policies that support women re-entering the workforce (Singapore);
- 6.87. Take legislative measures and public policies to increase the participation of women in public life (Costa Rica);
- 6.88. Adopt concrete measures to promote women's full and equal participation in political and public life and accelerate women's full and equal participation in elected and appointed bodies (Iceland);
- 6.89. Continue its effort to strengthen policies and strategies, aimed at promoting and protecting the rights of children and women (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

- 6.90. Continue its steps to further promote and protect the rights of the child, including addressing child abuses and sexual exploitation of children (Cameroon);
- 6.91. Continue the measures covering a wide spectrum of child-related issues in various areas such as education, health, welfare support and so forth, aimed at guaranteeing better protection and improved opportunities for child development and wellbeing (Romania);
- 6.92. Take measures to promote and ensure the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for young people (Moldova);
- 6.93. Take necessary measures in order to move towards the protection of persons with disabilities from a human rights-based approach and incorporate that approach into its national legislation and public policies (Argentina);
- 6.94. Take further steps to provide welfare services and assistance to all persons with disabilities, especially children (Bulgaria);
- 6.95. Continue efforts to promote inclusive education for children with disabilities (Cyprus);
- 6.96. Continue its commitment to promoting the empowerment of the persons with disabilities to ensure equal opportunities are presented to them (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.97. Continue efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and provide the necessary support to the relevant national mechanisms (Jordan);
- 6.98. Strengthen its mechanisms to protect and promote the human rights of migrants in the country (Uganda);
- 6.99. Strengthen its efforts to eradicate stereotypes and discrimination against migrants, inter alia, by conducting public awareness-raising campaigns to promote tolerance and respect for diversity (Afghanistan);
- 6.100. Strengthen its efforts to eradicate stereotypes and discrimination against migrants, inter alia, by conducting public awareness-raising campaigns to promote tolerance and respect for diversity (Portugal);
- 6.101. Create campaigns that promote tolerance and inclusion of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, and apply legislation to combat against all forms of discrimination (Mexico);
- 6.102. Strengthen efforts aimed at the elimination of stereotypes and discrimination against migrants, in particular by carrying out awareness raising campaigns to promote tolerance (Cote d'Ivoire);
- 6.103. Continue to strengthen its efforts to eradicate stereotypes and discrimination against migrants, by conducting public awareness-raising campaigns to promote tolerance and respect for diversity (State of Palestine);
- 6.104. Make further efforts to combat discrimination against foreigners and asylum seekers (Iraq);
- 6.105. Provide effective protection of migrants (Cameroon);
- 6.106. Continue protecting effectively and guaranteeing the safety and fundamental human rights of migrants and refugees, especially minors (Holy See);

- 6.107. Continue adopting effective measures to ensure protection of the rights of all migrant workers (Nepal);
- 6.108. Intensify measures aimed at raising awareness of the population in order to eradicate stereotypes and discrimination against migrants and refugees, as well as to investigate and sanction acts of discrimination against them (Argentina);
- 6.109. Provide effective protection of migrants from manifestations of racism and xenophobia and guarantee to them and to the asylum seekers the rights in accordance with international standards (Belarus);
- 6.110. Ensure fair treatment to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, in line with its international human rights obligations (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.111. Ensure respect for the rights of migrants in irregular situations in detention camps (Senegal);
- 6.112. Continue to combat discrimination against refugees and minors (Senegal).
7. The following recommendations will be examined by Malta, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fortieth session of the Human Rights Council:
- 7.1. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Austria) (Croatia) (Spain);
- 7.2. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and withdraw its reservations to the CEDAW (Albania);
- 7.3. Ratify Optional Protocols to CEDAW and to the CRC and submit, as a matter of priority, all delayed reports to relevant treaty bodies (Czechia);
- 7.4. Ratify the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights to the Child on a communications procedure, as recommended by Montenegro during the previous UPR cycle (Montenegro);
- 7.5. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal 3a) (Spain);
- 7.6. Ratify the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Portugal) (Spain);
- 7.7. Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Italy);
- 7.8. Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Italy);
- 7.9. Ratify the 1954 and 1961 Conventions on Statelessness (Austria);
- 7.10. Sign and ratify the UN Convention on statelessness (Sweden);
- 7.11. Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Costa Rica) (Cote d'Ivoire) (Montenegro);

- 7.12. **Withdraw the reservation to art. 29(a) (i) and (iii) of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and take the necessary steps to ensure that persons with disabilities can fully exercise their right to vote (Austria);**
- 7.13. **Withdraw reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which are incompatible with the principle of equality between men and women, and ratify the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (France);**
- 7.14. **Adopt an open, merit-based process in selection of national candidates for United Nations Human Rights Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom);**
- 7.15. **Further strengthen the independence and mandate of the National Commission for the Promotion of Equality as well as of the Parliamentary Ombudsman Institution, with a view to making them compatible with the Paris Principles (Georgia);**
- 7.16. **Develop a national action plan in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Japan);**
- 7.17. **Ensure that its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures effectively serves to prevent and address the heightened risk of business involvement in abuses in conflict situations, which includes situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine);**
- 7.18. **Increase the number of investigations and, where appropriate, prosecutions of corruption and financial crime (United States of America);**
- 7.19. **Ensure that the National Preventive Mechanism under the OP-CAT has the necessary powers and tools for its proper functioning including human, financial and logistical resources, and that its mandate covers all places of deprivation of liberty and access to corresponding documentation concerning allegations of ill-treatment (Czechia);**
- 7.20. **Put in place concrete measures to ensure that all cases of detention are subject to a non-discriminatory judicial review (Republic of Korea);**
- 7.21. **Improve conditions in detention centres, including to seek alternatives to detention in line with international law, including human right and refugee law, as well as existing European legislation (Sweden);**
- 7.22. **Ensure that children between 16 and 18 years of age are tried by special juvenile courts, not ordinary courts (Spain);**
- 7.23. **Revise the legislation on Public Service Media, including appointment procedures, in order to establish safeguards from political interference (Germany);**
- 7.24. **Continue to reform the media legislation in order to better protect journalists (France);**
- 7.25. **Take steps in order to further increase the protection of journalists (Greece);**
- 7.26. **Adopt effective measures to guarantee the safety of journalists and the exercise of freedom of expression, such as the creation of a national mechanism for the protection of journalists (Mexico);**
- 7.27. **Conduct a transparent investigation into the murder of Daphne Caruana Galizia and to apply all due diligence to ensure that justice is done (Switzerland);**

- 7.28. Guarantee that an independent and effective public inquiry into the killing of journalist Daphne Caruana Galizia is carried out and enhance policies aimed at ensuring the safety of journalists (Brazil);
- 7.29. Continue to strengthen mechanisms to combat human trafficking and to guarantee adequate protection, reparation and compensation to victims (Maldives);
- 7.30. Include in the Gender Based Violence and Domestic Violence Bill an explicit mention of the link between gender inequality and violence against women, both in its preamble and in its implementation instruments (Chile);
- 7.31. Continue efforts to achieve gender equality, especially in the labour market and eliminate wage disparities (Tunisia);
- 7.32. Intensify its efforts to eliminate violence against women and children, duly investigate cases of violence against them, provide access to justice for all women, increase the number of shelters with adequate resources, and improve the training for the staff of legal institutions and the police force (Croatia);
- 7.33. Continue and intensify efforts to eliminate violence against women and children, by duly investigating cases of violence against them and establishing a rehabilitation system for victims (Cyprus);
- 7.34. Intensify its efforts to eliminate violence against women and children, duly investigate cases of violence against them, establish a rehabilitation system for victims, provide access to justice for all women, increase the number of shelters with adequate resources, and improve training on the matter for staff of legal institutions and the police force (Serbia);
- 7.35. Ensure persons with disabilities, particularly blind persons and persons with intellectual impairment, the right to vote by secret ballot (Republic of Korea);
- 7.36. Work to address the shelter needs of migrants and asylum-seekers, and in particular improve living conditions in Open Centres (Canada);
- 7.37. Promote the integration of migrants into Maltese society, reducing the time lapse in which a person must reside in Malta's territory before applying for citizenship, which is currently set for more than 18 years (Uruguay);
- 7.38. Ensure that migrants and refugees rescued at sea are promptly disembarked in full respect to human rights, without arbitrary detention, and are given a genuine opportunity to seek asylum, and refrain from criminalizing persons involved in rescue activities at sea (Brazil);
- 7.39. Establish a national mechanism to identify stateless persons and guarantee their rights and protection (Mexico).
- 8. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Malta and have been noted by Malta:**
- 8.1. Consider acceding and ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Uruguay);
- 8.2. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to complement its ongoing efforts in advancing migrants' welfare (Philippines);

- 8.3. **Decriminalize abortion, preferably completely, but at least when the life or health of the mother is in danger, by bringing the law in line with obligations deriving from several human rights conventions (Netherlands);**
 - 8.4. **Reform laws on abortions with a view to legalizing it and improving the provision of sexual and reproductive health services, in particular family planning (France);**
 - 8.5. **Amend the Penal Code to decriminalize termination of pregnancies in cases of rape, incest and severe foetal impairment and eliminate all punitive measures (Denmark);**
 - 8.6. **Take steps to increase the promotion and protection of women's full enjoyment of their human rights, especially to be able to determine over their own bodies and reproduction, including the legalization of abortion (Sweden).**
9. **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

[English Only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Malta was headed by the Minister for European Affairs and Equality, Dr. Helena Dalli and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Joseph Camilleri – Permanent Secretary at the Ministry for European Affairs and Equality;
- Mr. Olaph J. Terribile – Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations and Other Organizations;
- Mr. Joseph Vella – Chef de Cabinet at the Permanent Representation of Malta to the European Union;
- Dr. Charmaine Gauci – Director General, Office of the Superintendence of Public Health;
- Ms. Maria Galea – Director General, Strategy and Support Office, Ministry for Education and Employment;
- Dr. Daniel Attard – Government Spokesperson, Ministry for European Affairs and Equality;
- Mr. George Sultana – Director, Policy Development and Programme Implementation, Ministry for the Family, Children’s Rights and Social Solidarity;
- Mr. Silvan Agius – Director, Human Rights and Integration Directorate, Ministry for European Affairs and Equality;
- Ms. Francesca Gatt – Director, Global Issues, Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion;
- Dr. Ann Marie Cutajar – Lawyer, Office of the Attorney General;
- Ms. Renee Laiviera – Commissioner, National Commission for the Promotion of Equality;
- Mr. David Cassar – Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Representation of Malta to the United Nations and Other Organizations;
- Mr. Roberto Pace – First Secretary, Permanent Representation of Malta to the United Nations and Other Organizations;
- Ms. Justine Micallef – First Secretary, Permanent Representation of Malta to the United Nations and Other Organizations.