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

Fiji

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fourth session from 4 to 15 November 2019. The review of Fiji was held at the 5th meeting, on 6 November 2019. The delegation of Fiji was headed by His Excellency Honourable Chief Justice, Kamal Kumar. At its 10th meeting, held on 8 November 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Fiji.
2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Fiji: Brazil, Rwanda and Saudi Arabia.
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 Fiji:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/FJI/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/FJI/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/FJI/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Portugal, on behalf of Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Spain, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Fiji through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 22 November 2019]

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

5. During the interactive dialogue, 97 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/listed below have been examined by Fiji and enjoy the support of Fiji:**
 - 6.1 **Finalize the ratification of the ILO Convention on the Elimination of Violence and Harassment in the Workplace (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**
 - 6.2 **Create a National Mechanism for Reporting, Implementation and Follow-up of human rights recommendations, which enables the establishment of indicators and which is linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (Paraguay); Establish a national mechanism for the implementation, reporting and follow-up of recommendations issued by international treaty bodies and mechanisms, in accordance with the voluntary commitments made in this regard (Togo); Follow through with its commitment to establish a National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up on human rights**

recommendations and commitments (Bahamas); Accelerate the establishment of a National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (Thailand);

6.3 Establish a permanent mechanism for consultation with civil society for the drafting of national reports to the universal periodic review and the treaty bodies (Uruguay);

6.4 Implement a national mechanism for following up the recommendations of the international human rights system (Uruguay);

6.5 Implement transparent and effective mechanisms for public consultations with civil society organisations and enable more constructive involvement of civil society in the preparation of law and policy including UPR (Vanuatu);

6.6 Continue enhancing its national mechanism for the implementation, reporting and follow-up of human rights recommendations (Angola);

6.7 Proceed to the development of its national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up (Azerbaijan);

6.8 Establish a national mechanism for monitoring, implementation, and follow-up to ensure effective reporting obligations to the various human rights treaty bodies (Bhutan);

6.9 Continue to consolidate the mechanism for implementation and follow-up of human rights recommendations (Dominican Republic);

6.10 Make progress in fulfilling its commitment to establish a National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up in the field of human rights (Ecuador);

6.11 Launch the development of the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up within the next reporting cycle (Georgia);

6.12 Strengthen efforts for the setting up of a National Mechanism for Monitoring, Implementation and Follow-up (Mauritius);

6.13 Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

6.14 Continue the efforts made for the promotion and protection of human rights, especially through the establishment of a national human rights institution, the submission of reports to treaty bodies as well as the implementation of the recommendations from the previous cycle (Morocco);

6.15 Continue to engage with the UN human rights mechanisms including the special procedures (Sri Lanka);

6.16 Continue working with all stakeholders, including the International Labour Organisation, to progress issues raised in the Joint Implementation Report (Australia);

6.17 Ensure the effective implementation of the Proceeds of Crime Act in relation to Drugs (Somalia);

6.18 Adapt the national legislation with a view to guarantee the full implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay);

6.19 Intensify the efforts towards the harmonization of domestic legislation with the undertaken international obligations (Georgia);

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- 6.20 **Continue to strengthen its legal and institutional frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights (Nigeria);**
- 6.21 **Take legislative measures to fully align the national human right institution with the Paris Principles (Togo); Strengthen the legal framework of the National Human Rights Commission so that it can act independently, with competence to receive and investigate complaints, in line with the Paris Principles (Mexico); Reform the national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);**
- 6.22 **Take all necessary steps to ensure the reaccreditation of the Fiji Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission under the Paris Principles (Australia);**
- 6.23 **Align the Statute of the Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission with the Paris Principles relating to the status of national human rights institutions, ensuring their autonomy and financing (Chile);**
- 6.24 **Strengthen the mandate and independence of the Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);**
- 6.25 **Continue strengthening the Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission by further aligning with the Paris Principles (India);**
- 6.26 **Ensure that the Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission enjoys the human, financial and material resources necessary to discharge its mandate in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Ireland);**
- 6.27 **Conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the implementation of the National Adaptation Plan to build on successes and lessons learned for future iterations of the Plan (Singapore);**
- 6.28 **Ensure that the Fiji National Adaptation Plan takes into full effect (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 6.29 **Continue efforts to ensure human rights training for police officers (Russian Federation);**
- 6.30 **Further develop and implement the training programs for officers of the Fiji Police Force, to build up their capacity, in addressing the effective implementation of proceeds of Crime in relation to illicit drugs (Somalia);**
- 6.31 **Continue the program of human rights training for state apparatus and relevant stakeholders including through the full utilizations of bilateral, south-south and other forms of triangular cooperation (Indonesia);**
- 6.32 **Continue providing human rights training to enforcement officers (Malaysia);**
- 6.33 **Continue efforts aimed at promoting education, raising awareness and training in the field of human rights (Jordan);**
- 6.34 **Continuously strive to enhance the rights of women and other vulnerable groups like the disabled and the elderly (Bhutan);**
- 6.35 **Take effective measures to better protect the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (China);**
- 6.36 **Continue to engage positively with human rights organizations to protect all vulnerable groups (Guyana);**
- 6.37 **Foster social cooperation and dialogue among different ethnic groups in order to effectively address discrimination (Holy See);**
- 6.38 **Continue to strive towards the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women, and against LGBTI persons (Italy);**

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- 6.39 Further strengthen efforts to improve legal and public services in rural areas through outreach activities by mobile teams (Japan);
- 6.40 Continue to take measures for promoting respect for cultural diversity and mutual respect (Pakistan);
- 6.41 Continue efforts aimed at the protection of vulnerable groups, particularly the elderly (Mauritius);
- 6.42 Strengthen effective implementation of anti-discrimination legislation to protect and promote the rights of marginalized and vulnerable groups (Nepal);
- 6.43 Adopt and implement a comprehensive strategy to eliminate discrimination and enact legislation that specifically prohibits all forms of discrimination on grounds of gender, race or disability, among others (Honduras);
- 6.44 Promote legislation in the field of fighting all forms of discrimination, racism and hate (Jordan);
- 6.45 Repeal provisions in the Criminal Code that criminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Spain);
- 6.46 Amend or repeal all laws that discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity (Spain);
- 6.47 Enhance efforts to combat acts of discrimination and violence against LGBTIQ persons, guaranteeing investigation and punishment of acts of violence against them (Argentina);
- 6.48 Fight against discrimination against LGBTI people, including regarding access to health services and HIV treatment, by adequately training health professionals (France);
- 6.49 Continue efforts to combat all forms of racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Senegal);
- 6.50 Take necessary steps to combat incitement to racial and ethnic hatred on the Internet and in the social media, and to guarantee the right of all the population to freedom of expression and opinion (Argentina);
- 6.51 Strengthen its efforts to eliminate racial discrimination (Bahamas);
- 6.52 Continue your efforts to eliminate racial discrimination (Nicaragua);
- 6.53 Provide support mechanism for survivors of violence to both genders (Solomon Islands);
- 6.54 Take additional measures to ensure that revenue from mining activities in Fiji supports the country's economic and human development, as well as environmental protection in mining areas (Haiti);
- 6.55 Further intensify awareness-raising programs for vulnerable groups on the National Climate Change and National Disaster Risk Reduction Policies to ensure their inclusive implementation (Philippines);
- 6.56 Continue its mainstreaming of climate change adaptation across its development activities with the assistance of the international community (Rwanda);
- 6.57 Continue to advance efforts in response to the negative impacts of climate change with focus on vulnerable groups, including women and children (Viet Nam);
- 6.58 Further promote gender equality and rights of women in the context of climate change (Viet Nam);

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- 6.59 Ensure an inclusive and participatory approach to climate policy as legislative requirement under the new Act (Angola);
- 6.60 Legislatively ensure an inclusive and participatory approach to climate policy (Azerbaijan);
- 6.61 Continue developing public policies to combat climate change and disaster risk reduction by adopting a gender approach (Chile);
- 6.62 Continue along the path of facing climate change with a human rights perspective, by creating mechanisms for the participation of citizens in decision- making, access to justice, and reparations (Costa Rica);
- 6.63 Further strengthen the robust legislative and policy framework for building strong and resilient communities to ensure all Fijians continue to enjoy basic human rights even in the face of climate change and natural disasters (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);
- 6.64 Continue its efforts to adapt to climate change within the framework of its National Adaptation Plan (Dominican Republic);
- 6.65 Continue your work to promote actions against climate change (Nicaragua);
- 6.66 Continue efforts to combat climate change and mitigate its impacts on all segments of the society (Egypt);
- 6.67 Involve women in fora dedicated to combating climate change and natural disasters (Gabon);
- 6.68 Intensify the effort to implement robust domestic legislative and policy frameworks to mitigate the adverse effect of climate change and natural disasters (Ghana);
- 6.69 Not to relent in its efforts and commitment to addressing the effect of climate change, with a view to ensure enjoyment of human rights by its people (Nigeria);
- 6.70 Adopt an inclusive and participatory approach to climate policy as a legislative requirement under the new climate change legislation (India);
- 6.71 Strengthen measures taken by a robust legislative mechanism to prohibit and prevent all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Madagascar);
- 6.72 Strengthen the mechanism to identify, protect and assist victims of trafficking and to provide them with the legal support (Afghanistan);
- 6.73 Take the necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the National Action Plan for the Eradication of Human Trafficking (Armenia);
- 6.74 Continue efforts towards the fight against human trafficking (Georgia);
- 6.75 Redouble efforts to counter trafficking in persons and other modern forms of slavery, in particular related to children, and to tackle with proper legislation and effective policies episodes of abuse and sexual exploitation of children, especially connected with the tourism sector (Holy See);
- 6.76 Enhance its active participation in the Bali Process mechanism to comprehensively address people smuggling and trafficking in persons in the region (Indonesia);
- 6.77 Continue its efforts in strengthening its measures in protecting all persons including children from human trafficking (Kyrgyzstan);
- 6.78 Ensure that the perpetrators of trafficking and sexual exploitation of women are punished and brought to justice (Madagascar);

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- 6.79 Take necessary measures to ensure respect for freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and association, and consider responding favorably to the requested visits by the relevant Special Procedures (Republic of Korea);
- 6.80 Take legislative measures to ensure that the right to freedom of expression is protected in line with International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provisions (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.81 Safeguard freedom of expression by ensuring that criminal and speech-related legislation are not misused to suppress media, civil society, and opposition politicians' criticism of the government (United States of America);
- 6.82 Take steps to ensure that the rights to freedom of expression and association in Fiji, including those of workers and employers, can be exercised without fear of undue interference by authorities, including by progressing legislative reform (New Zealand);
- 6.83 Strengthen the efforts to ensure freedom of expression and the protection of journalists, also on line (Italy);
- 6.84 Uphold freedom of assembly by ensuring that criminal statutes such as Section 15 of the Public Order Act are not used to curtail workers' rights to form and join trade unions and to assemble (United States of America);
- 6.85 Promote freedom of association and workers' rights to better defend their interest and views, including through lawful permits to peacefully demonstrate, without fear of harassment or detention (Canada);
- 6.86 Ensure access to formal justice for women and girls from low-income households (Denmark);
- 6.87 Continue promoting sustainable economic and social development in order to provide solid foundation for its people to enjoy all human rights (China);
- 6.88 Intensify efforts in child and women's rights protection area, including in the education and health sector (Croatia);
- 6.89 Continue implementing its national programs and policies to improve education and health system for special vulnerabilities of women, children and persons with disabilities (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 6.90 Include as a priority in future national climate action plans the human rights to drinking water and sanitation (Spain);
- 6.91 Continue efforts aimed at supporting families in the wake of disaster to create a system for immediate supply of basic necessities and medication, in case of emergencies (Afghanistan);
- 6.92 Revise its building codes to increase resilience in light of more frequent and intense weather systems resulting from climate change and so as to safeguard its commitment to the human rights to adequate housing, sanitation, and clean water (Bahamas);
- 6.93 Strengthen social protection systems to ensure that families and children, affected by climate change, would receive sufficient and adequate support (Bulgaria);
- 6.94 Continue the efforts to ensure the well-being of women, children, and persons with disabilities in the design and implementation of their plans to address natural disasters and emergency situations (Cuba);
- 6.95 Continue safeguarding the basic human rights and freedoms with due considerations to special vulnerabilities of women, children and persons with disabilities in climate and disaster induced migration through the efficient legislative and policy framework (India);

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- 6.96 **Continue its efforts to strengthen social protection system to ensure that the people, who are directly affected by the climate change, would receive sufficient support (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.97 **Pursue efforts to support victims of natural disasters (Iraq);**
- 6.98 **Ensure economic empowerment of women who are relocated due to climate change through provision of the necessary support and assistance to continue their work (Maldives);**
- 6.99 **Involve social inclusion of affected communities and disadvantaged groups in natural context within society are taken into account (Marshall Islands);**
- 6.100 **Continue efforts to strengthen social protection systems for children and families to cope with disasters (Nepal);**
- 6.101 **Continue its efforts in ensuring social security programmes to strengthen the active participation of persons with disabilities in the society (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 6.102 **Continue national efforts to poverty reduction, through more support for protection programs and social pension schemes (Qatar);**
- 6.103 **Continue working to achieve zero level of poverty in the country (Russian Federation);**
- 6.104 **Scale up measures to provide assistance and support for economically marginalized families and conduct reforms to take children out of poverty (Saudi Arabia);**
- 6.105 **Continue strengthening the successful social programmes to combat poverty, in the areas of education, health and food, with particular attention to the most vulnerable sectors (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.106 **Implement poverty reduction strategies, especially in rural areas (Belarus);**
- 6.107 **Continue promoting social measures and protections aimed at the reduction of poverty levels (Dominican Republic);**
- 6.108 **Continue efforts to strengthen measures to provide adequate resources and assistance to economically disadvantaged families and undertake structural changes in order to address child poverty (Maldives);**
- 6.109 **Finalize and implement the national legislation and policies for the people's access to safe drinking water and sanitation, particularly on the Outer Islands (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.110 **Ensure sustainable safe water supplies and adequate sanitation to all (Malaysia);**
- 6.111 **Take measures to guarantee respect for the prohibition of dismissal of pregnant women from the workplace and for the implementation of the right to paid maternity leave in all sectors of the economy (Uruguay);**
- 6.112 **Review the minimum wage for workers, who are under the poverty line, in order to enjoy a decent life (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.113 **Continue to ensure improving medical health services in the country including through further investments in the training of healthcare professionals and strengthening of efforts to reduce under five and infant mortality rates (Sri Lanka);**
- 6.114 **Take further steps to ensure accessibility and quality of health services (Belarus);**

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- 6.115 Continue giving priority to the right to health, and implement effective measures to continue broadening the access and quality of the services (Cuba);
- 6.116 Expand ongoing efforts to provide medical facilities and access to them by vulnerable groups, particularly women and girls, as part of overall efforts to achieve universal health coverage in Fiji (Malaysia);
- 6.117 Legalize voluntary termination of pregnancy in cases of rape, incest, grave deformation of the foetus or risks to the health or life of the mother (Mexico);
- 6.118 Take steps to improve the quality of and ensure broad access to comprehensive sexuality education (New Zealand);
- 6.119 Revise the current Family Life Education curriculum to comply with the revised UN International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education, guarantee its implementation throughout the national school system and provide ongoing professional development for teachers to ensure they are equipped to teach it (Iceland);
- 6.120 Increase access to education and transport services in remote areas (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.121 Strengthen measures to improve financial and social service incentives for teachers posted to schools in remote areas (Myanmar);
- 6.122 Continue its efforts to narrow the quality gap of education between urban and rural areas and strengthen the basic infrastructures of rural schools, such as access to water, electricity and communication (Myanmar);
- 6.123 Continue the efforts to promote the right to education (Tunisia);
- 6.124 Pay special attention to disparities between urban and rural areas in order to ensure that all children have access, on an equal footing, to quality services, particularly in the area of education (Algeria);
- 6.125 Increase schooling opportunities and strengthen the appropriate infrastructure of schools, including sanitary and hygiene, especially in areas affected by natural disasters (Belarus);
- 6.126 Ensure access to quality education for all, in particular for vulnerable children in rural areas or urban migration contexts, and address the high rate of drop-out, especially among girls (Holy See);
- 6.127 Continue its efforts to promote and provide equality education for all children (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.128 Continue its initiatives to increase scholarships and support for tertiary studies for the realization of right to education for all Fijian children (Pakistan);
- 6.129 Intensify efforts to minimise barriers to learning and ensure all segments of the society can obtain education in an inclusive environment (Malaysia);
- 6.130 Accelerate current efforts towards ensuring disability-inclusive education and accessibility, within and around school grounds (Marshall Islands);
- 6.131 Continue its efforts to strengthen the understanding of equality of women and men and ensure equal rights and opportunities for women in formal employment, eliminate occupational segregation and achieve substantive equality in the labor market (State of Palestine);
- 6.132 Continue its efforts in promoting gender equality and empowerment of women both in politics and national socio-economic development (Thailand);

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- 6.133 Continue working towards its vision of a society free of all forms of gender based discrimination (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 6.134 Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of women and girls (Brunei Darussalam);
- 6.135 Continue its efforts to empower women and girls, increasingly expanding their access to social services and economic opportunities (Guyana);
- 6.136 Develop and implement policies to increase opportunities for women in the formal employment sector in order to address the gender gap in labour force participation (Iceland);
- 6.137 Enhance the implementation of the plan on empowering women and girls particularly by supporting women's participation in decision-making, and equitable rights to economic resources and financial services (Indonesia);
- 6.138 Continue to promote its development plans to further enhance the advancement of women (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.139 Continue to implement policies and programs to increase opportunities for women in formal employment (Pakistan);
- 6.140 Further strengthen efforts, in cooperation with UN agencies, to ensure that the rights of women and children stipulated in the Constitution, laws and regulations are protected in their everyday lives (Japan);
- 6.141 Continue to strengthen policies and programs to address discrimination and violence against women (Philippines);
- 6.142 Strengthen measures to protect victims of violence against women and girls including through full implementation of relevant legislation, awareness-raising campaigns and the establishment of shelters for survivors with integrated counselling services (Rwanda);
- 6.143 Prevent and combat all forms of violence against women and girls through effective implementation of the relevant legislation on domestic violence and the National Gender Strategy (Spain);
- 6.144 Continue its efforts to address violence against women and children, including measures to prevent violence and support survivors (Australia);
- 6.145 Develop and implement an inclusive national action plan for the prevention of sexual violence against women and girls, in line with SDG 5 (Netherlands);
- 6.146 Advance public policies to combat violence against women and girls and take further steps to provide adequate training to law enforcement officials in charge of dealing with such cases (Brazil);
- 6.147 Prioritise comprehensive strengthening of its approach to combating violence against women and other vulnerable groups, including through legislative, institutional and community-based mechanisms (New Zealand);
- 6.148 Strengthen the fight against violence against women by removing obstacles that prevent access to justice and the police, and to medical services (France);
- 6.149 Bolster efforts to combat violence against women and girls (Iraq);
- 6.150 Take all necessary steps to ensure the full and effective implementation of laws and policy frameworks intended to combat and prevent violence against women and girls (Ireland);
- 6.151 Continue efforts to guarantee gender equality and criminalize violence against women (Jordan);
- 6.152 Make full use of the new instruments put in place recently to combat violence against women (Israel);

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- 6.153 Strengthen and fully implement legislation punishing domestic violence (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.154 Incorporate awareness raising programmes regarding domestic violence and their access to justice in Human Rights trainings courses of law enforcement officials, in order to prevent intimidation by police to resolve the crime in private (Myanmar);
- 6.155 Step up its efforts to combat domestic violence, including through awareness-raising campaigns (Timor-Leste);
- 6.156 Continue efforts to combat domestic violence (Tunisia);
- 6.157 Continue the fight against domestic violence against women (Albania);
- 6.158 Strengthen and fully implement legislation punishing domestic violence, and ensure that traditional apologies are under no circumstances accepted as a mitigating factor (Belgium);
- 6.159 Prevent women and girls from suffering discrimination, harassment and domestic and sexual violence, by allocating sufficient resources towards training for law enforcement and the judiciary in addressing cases related to violence against women and to ensure that the perpetrators are brought to justice (Canada);
- 6.160 Intensify the education and training campaigns for law enforcement officials and the administration of justice regarding gender and domestic violence so that victims can effectively access justice (Chile);
- 6.161 Further strengthen mechanisms at all national level to prevent and protect all victims of domestic violence (Kyrgyzstan);
- 6.162 Strengthen legislation to prevent domestic violence and ensure adequate protection mechanisms and access for victims to seek justice (Malaysia);
- 6.163 Strengthen its efforts to protect children from all forms of violence, including by prohibiting corporal punishment of children (Republic of Korea);
- 6.164 Enforce the prohibition of child marriage, prohibit all forms of pressure on victims of rape to marry perpetrators and increase efforts to prosecute and punish perpetrators and accomplices in cases of child marriage (Belgium);
- 6.165 Repeal the right “to administer reasonable punishment” in the Juveniles Act 1974 and prohibit all corporal punishment of children, including in the home (Germany);
- 6.166 Continue efforts to protect children from all forms of violence and abuse (Jordan);
- 6.167 Take appropriate measures to address the root causes of child labour, while strengthening the legal framework for its eradication, including in the informal and private sectors (Senegal);
- 6.168 Take further steps to eradicate child labour in its country (Timor-Leste);
- 6.169 Adopt measures to remove children from the worst forms of labour (Algeria);
- 6.170 Step up efforts for the effective access of children with disabilities to health, education and social services, as well as their full inclusion into society (Montenegro);

6.171 Take further measures to ensure the rights of children with disabilities, and to facilitate their effective access to health, education and social services, and their full integration into society (Qatar);

6.172 Continue to strengthen the implementation of the rights of persons with disabilities, while giving special attention to women and girls with disabilities and the discrimination they face (Republic of Korea);

6.173 Take the necessary public education measures to remove any remaining stigma and barriers against the full inclusion of disabled persons, particularly disabled women and children, in Fijian life and society (Singapore);

6.174 Continue its efforts in ensuring that persons with disabilities had equal access to education, health and social services, and to facilitate their full inclusion into society (State of Palestine);

6.175 Continue to implement policies and measures of inclusivity especially to persons with disabilities (Angola);

6.176 Intensify efforts to implement the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act to ensure that people with disabilities, in particular children, have access to social services and their full inclusion into society (Botswana);

6.177 Launch public information campaign to overcome social stigma and encourage the competent authorities, teachers and parents to promote the right to education of children with disabilities (Bulgaria);

6.178 Establish comprehensive support programmes to guarantee access to education and health services, as well as participation in labour market and public life of persons with disabilities (Costa Rica);

6.179 Continue strengthening the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in accordance with its National Plan (Ecuador);

6.180 Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Egypt);

6.181 Promote equal opportunities and non-discrimination for people living with a disability and those living with albinism, particularly in the areas of education, employment and social protection (Gabon);

6.182 Develop an action plan to ensure accessibility for children with disabilities to essential health care services and educational institutions in rural areas and outer islands (Seychelles);

6.183 Accelerate efforts to put in motion the implementation plan adopted in 2019 to promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Israel);

6.184 Adopt and implement legislative and policy measures to eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against persons with albinism, including in accessing and maintaining work, education, social benefits and adequate health services which respond to their specific needs (Portugal);

6.185 Combat discrimination against persons with albinism (Iraq);

6.186 Take measures to implement the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders at the national level, in line with target 16.10 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Switzerland);

6.187 Ensure that human rights defenders can freely carry out their legitimate activities (Albania).

7. The following recommendations will be examined by Fiji, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-third session of the Human Rights Council.

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- 7.1 **Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute on the crime of aggression, and review its national legislation in order to ensure full alignment with the Rome Statute (Liechtenstein);**
- 7.2 **Ratify the Optional Protocols to the core human rights instruments the State has acceded to (Ukraine);**
- 7.3 **Ratify the Optional Protocol 1 and Optional Protocol 2 to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Armenia);**
- 7.4 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the optional protocols of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Germany);**
- 7.5 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Slovenia);**
- 7.6 **Step up its efforts for the prevention of torture, particularly by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Switzerland);**
- 7.7 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);**
- 7.8 **Adopt a definition of torture in line with the international legal framework as well as ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mexico);**
- 7.9 **Ratify all Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in order to improve the implementation of the rights of the child in all settings (Croatia);**
- 7.10 **Ratify the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child signed by Fiji in 2005, and consider becoming a party to the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Seychelles);**
- 7.11 **Withdraw signatory reservations to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);**
- 7.12 **Consider the withdrawal of its reservations to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, particularly relating to the definition of torture (Armenia);**
- 7.13 **Withdraw its reservation to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (New Zealand);**
- 7.14 **Withdraw all its reservations to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and intensify its effort to prevent torture in all settings (Germany);**
- 7.15 **Withdraw the reservations to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Italy);**
- 7.16 **Withdraw all reservations to the Convention against Torture (Liechtenstein);**
- 7.17 **Consider the ratification of the ILO Domestic Workers Convention no. 189 (Philippines);**
- 7.18 **Ratify and implement the ILO Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 7.19 **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education, as recommended by UNESCO (Serbia);**
- 7.20 **Ensure that national legislation does not grant immunity to those responsible for serious human rights violations (Costa Rica);**

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- 7.21 Consider developing through stakeholder dialogue a National Human Rights Action Plan (Sri Lanka);
- 7.22 Join the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, as elaborated by the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group (Liechtenstein);
- 7.23 Enact and implement a holistic Anti-Discrimination and Equality Law which, inter alia, includes provisions to comprehensively address the multiple and intersecting forms of violence and discrimination faced by the LGBTI persons (Portugal);
- 7.24 Adopt comprehensive anti-racism and ethnic discrimination legislation, including a national action plan, and determinate racial/ethnic motives as aggravating circumstances in criminal legislation (Serbia);
- 7.25 Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination or equality act and put in place public awareness-raising campaigns, which will address the issue of discrimination and stigmatization against LGBTI persons (Slovenia);
- 7.26 Enact a holistic Anti-Discrimination and Equality Legislation to comprehensively address social discrimination faced by the LGBTI community (Iceland);
- 7.27 Make more decisive actions in adapting legislation, including prosecution and adequately punishment of perpetrators in charge of discrimination, hate speech and violence against lesbian, bisexual and transgender women (Montenegro);
- 7.28 Legislate to address hate crimes against the LGBTI-community (Germany);
- 7.29 Develop a national LGBTI strategy in collaboration with the LGBTI community to guide its work in eliminating multiple and intersecting forms of violence and discrimination against LGBTI people (Iceland);
- 7.30 Take specific measures, including strengthening the legal framework, to eliminate discrimination, hate speech and violence against LBT women, including by prosecuting and adequately punishing perpetrators, and adopt awareness-raising measures to address stigma within society (Liechtenstein);
- 7.31 Draft and implement an Action Plan to eradicate violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Mexico);
- 7.32 Consider conducting a national dialogue on climate change, bringing together all stakeholders and the public to outline priorities to mobilize domestic and global partners and align resources to the country's most urgent need. (Marshall Islands);
- 7.33 Ensure implementation of recommendations from the visit of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish acts of trafficking (Botswana);
- 7.34 Continue its efforts to guarantee the exhaustive investigation and prosecution of the authors of trafficking in persons and take all necessary steps to guarantee the effective application of the National Plan of Action for the Eradication of Trafficking in Persons (Honduras);
- 7.35 Adopt concrete measures to ensure that trade unions and human rights defenders are able to carry out their work, guaranteeing their freedom of expression, association, assembly and freedom of the press (Spain);
- 7.36 Repeal all laws and policies that unlawfully restrict fundamental rights of freedom of expression, assembly and association, including sections of the Public Order Act Amendment Decree, the Media Industry Development Decree, the 2014 Electoral Decree and the Online Safety Bill (Netherlands);

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- 7.37 **Review decrees limiting freedom of expression and association, particularly the Media, Essential National Industries and Public Order Decrees (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 7.38 **Take measures to permit lawful labor, political, and social protests, and to safeguard activists' and human rights defenders' rights to speak and peacefully assemble freely, without harassment, and unimpeded by inappropriately applied administrative impediments (United States of America);**
- 7.39 **Take the necessary measures in order to revise the law on the development of the media (Albania);**
- 7.40 **Review legislation that affects freedom of speech, particularly the Crimes Act, the Media Industry Development Decree and the Public Order Amendment Act, to bring them in compliance with Fiji's obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);**
- 7.41 **Enhance measures aimed at protecting and promoting freedom of expression and the right to peaceful assembly, including by removing any legal obstacle to the exercise of these rights (Brazil);**
- 7.42 **Amend the Media Industry Development Act, the Public Order Act Amendment Decree and the sedition provisions of the Crimes Act, which restrict freedom of expression, press and assembly (Denmark);**
- 7.43 **Guarantee freedom of expression and opinion and freedom of the press, by ensuring respect for the rights of journalists and human rights defenders and reviewing the Media Industry Development Decree (2010) that punishes any journalistic publication against general interest or public order, in order to avoid abusive interpretations (France);**
- 7.44 **Bring legislation on freedom of expression, assembly and association in line with international human rights standards, in particular, by repealing the "Media Industry Development Decree" 2010 (Germany);**
- 7.45 **Increase public funds to guarantee in the case of natural disasters the right to food, health and water and sanitation, as well as the construction of shelters that take into account the particular needs of women (Paraguay);**
- 7.46 **Consider introducing a universal basic income in order to better combat poverty and reduce inequalities, and improve the existing social protection system (Haiti);**
- 7.47 **Strengthen temporary special measures so as to reduce the gender gap and systematically address the concerns and rights of women in the public and private spheres (Togo);**
- 7.48 **Consider taking temporary measures, including the introduction of minimum quota of at least 30 per cent of women candidates on the electoral lists of political parties, and facilitate selection and training of women candidates for public offices, in particular at the decision-making level (Bulgaria);**
- 7.49 **Raise to 18 years old the age for penal responsibility and combat all forms of violence against children, including child labor and sexual exploitation (Italy);**
- 7.50 **Take urgent steps to eliminate commercial sexual exploitation of children by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, activating the Inter-Agency Working Group on People Trafficking, and ensuring that the Inter-Agency Trafficking Task Force meets regularly and facilitates the implementation of the National Plan of Action to Eliminate Trafficking in Persons and Child Trafficking (Canada);**

7.51 Finalize the adoption of the National Plan of Action to combat all manifestations of sexual exploitation of children and provide adequate human and financial resources for its implementation (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

7.52 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility and make the necessary legal modifications so that children cannot be sentenced to life imprisonment (Paraguay);

7.53 Bring the juvenile justice system fully into line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child by raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility to an internationally accepted level (Ukraine);

7.54 Guarantee access to the participation and representation of ethnic minorities in the different instances of public and private life (Ecuador);

7.55 Enrich the Immigration Act by incorporating special provisions for the protection of refugees and asylum-seeking children, and introduce provision of family reunification into the Act (Afghanistan).

8. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Fiji was headed by H.E. Honourable Chief Justice, Mr. Kamal Kumar, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Ms. Nazhat Shameem Khan, Ambassador and Permanent Representative;
 - Mr. Christopher Pryde, Director of Public Prosecutions;
 - Brigadier-General Mr. Sitiveni T. Qiliho, Commissioner of Police;
 - Mr. Shahin Ali, Director of Legal Aid Commission;
 - Ms. Selai Korovusere, Director Women;
 - Mr. Anare Leweniqila, Deputy Permanent Representative;
 - Mr. Vueti K. May, First Secretary;
 - Ms. Robyn-Ann Elizabeth Mani, Second Secretary;
 - Ms. Seema Chand, Principal Legal Officer;
 - Ms. Ofa Solimailagi, Principal Legal Officer;
 - Ms. Suliana Taukei, Legal Officer;
 - Mr. Luke Wilson, Intern.
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