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**Human Rights Council**

**Sixtieth session**

8 September–3 October 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

 Guyana

 Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-ninth session from 28 April to 9 May 2025. The review of Guyana was held at the 14th meeting, on 6 May 2025. The delegation of Guyana was headed by the Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations in New York, H.E. Ambassador Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett. At its 17th meeting, held on 9 May 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Guyana.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Guyana: Belgium, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Dominican Republic.

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 Guyana:

 (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);[[1]](#footnote-2)

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

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

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Canada, Costa Rica, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), the Dominican Republic, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolution on the open-ended intergovernmental working group on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the rights to early childhood education, free pre-primary education and free secondary education (Armenia, Bulgaria, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Panama, Romania and Sierra Leone), Germany, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Guyana 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 16 May 2025]

 A. Presentation by the State under review

 B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 70 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 Guyana and enjoy the support of Guyana:**

6.1. **Continue cooperating with the United Nations human rights system (Malawi);**

6.2. **Work progressively towards submitting outstanding reports on international human rights instruments (Malawi);**

6.3. **Continue efforts to improve the legal and institutional frameworks for human rights (Sudan);**

6.4. **Continue strengthening its national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for that purpose (Paraguay);**

6.5. **Continue to pursue technical cooperation opportunities, namely through the OHCHR Regional Office, in order to strengthen its national mechanism for reporting and follow-up (Trinidad and Tobago);**

6.6. **Repeal any provision authorizing cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, such as flogging and whipping (Chile);**

6.7. **Strengthen law enforcement on detention, in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules, including undertaking measures to improve prison conditions (Malaysia);**

6.8. **Continue implementing anti-corruption measures with technical support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Cuba);**

6.9. **Strengthen civic participation by establishing formal and transparent mechanisms for regular consultations with civil society organizations in policy development (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.10. **Continue to put in place measures to combat corruption with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Kuwait);**

6.11. **Continue to build democratic institutions, particularly in the criminal justice system (Kuwait);**

6.12. **Strengthen democratic institutions, especially in the criminal justice system (Dominican Republic);**

6.13. **Take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the Restorative Justice Act for all persons under 18 years of age, and to extend the services of the Restorative Justice Centre throughout the country (Paraguay);**

6.14. **Accelerate the digitalization of the public administration and judiciary, expanding e-governance platforms and electronic litigation systems nationwide to enhance transparency and citizen access to services (Viet Nam);**

6.15. **Ensure that digital access is inclusive and equitable (Estonia);**

6.16. **Continue its commendable efforts in combating human trafficking and its policy of protecting victims (State of Palestine);**

6.17. **Strengthen anti-trafficking measures and victim protections, by expanding regular training for law enforcement and enhancing services, such as shelter and psychosocial support (Indonesia);**

6.18. **Strengthen the implementation of the 2023 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act by ensuring appropriate mechanisms for prevention and sanction, as well as awareness-raising and sensitization actions, victims' access to justice and appropriate support services, and data collection (Paraguay);**

6.19. **Strengthen actions against trafficking in persons, ensuring victims have comprehensive assistance, protection, and access to justice (Peru);**

6.20. **Enhance anti-trafficking efforts especially in rural areas through capacity-building for law enforcement on early identification, investigation, prosecution of trafficking cases while ensuring support and compensation to victims and survivors (Philippines);**

6.21. **Continue to provide support to government anti-trafficking teams (Jordan);**

6.22. **Continue initiatives and programs to reduce poverty and geographic disparities (Dominican Republic);**

6.23. **Continue national efforts to reduce poverty and geographical disparities (Cuba);**

6.24. **Continue special measures to support low and middle income families, particularly ensuring access to healthcare, housing and education (Pakistan);**

6.25. **Expedite the development and enactment of the draft bill on food security and nutrition and the right to adequate food (Samoa);**

6.26. **Continue to prioritize enhancing access to safe drinking water and sanitation for all (Singapore);**

6.27. **Continue to improve access to drinking water and basic sanitation and enhance public services (China);**

6.28. **Strengthen inclusive urban and housing development policies, ensuring equitable access to affordable housing and basic services for low-income and marginalized populations (Viet Nam);**

6.29. **Develop special programs to address social issues, with a particular focus on youth support (Cuba);**

6.30. **Ensure the protection, in law and in practice, of the rights of socially vulnerable groups, in particular women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons (Russian Federation);**

6.31. **Continue national policies and programs aimed at implementing the sustainable development agenda (Sudan);**

6.32. **Enhance healthcare services and ensure that all citizens, especially marginalized groups, receive adequate medical attention (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.33. **Strengthen healthcare infrastructure, ensuring equitable access to quality medical services and essential supplies for all populations, including those in remote areas (Maldives);**

6.34. **Pursue efforts aiming at developing public hospitals and expanding the availability of contraception and related family planning services in rural and interland communities (Morocco);**

6.35. **Continue its health outreach measures and ensure that the most vulnerable areas benefit from advancements in the health sector (State of Palestine);**

6.36. **Redouble its efforts in providing the necessary healthcare and amenities to communities living in remote areas (Zimbabwe);**

6.37. **Strengthen efforts to achieve Universal Health Coverage, and build climate resilience for its health systems through international cooperation and assistance (Samoa);**

6.38. **Proceed with sustaining progress in decreasing maternal mortality rate, including through provision of enhanced access to maternal health care services and health facilities (Georgia);**

6.39. **Continue to strengthen measures in place to prevent and combat maternal mortality (Ghana);**

6.40. **Expand training in the use of the electronic Perinatal Information System to further reduce maternal and neonatal mortality (Eritrea);**

6.41. **Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning and modern contraceptives (Iceland);**

6.42. **Reduce adolescent pregnancy rates and facilitate the availability and access to a range of contraceptive methods (Estonia);**

6.43. **Continue its efforts to improve access to maternal and child healthcare services in all regions (Singapore);**

6.44. **Continue expanding access to treatment and care for HIV/AIDS, including through measures to reduce stigmatization (Brazil);**

6.45. **Consider implementing public education campaigns to prioritise the prevention of new HIV infections, facilitate HIV testing and reduce stigma and discrimination (Cyprus);**

6.46. **Continue to support the implementation of the “Guyana Education Strategic Plan 2021-2025 Vision 2030”, to provide quality education opportunities for all, in line with the fourth goal of the Sustainable Development Goals (Jordan);**

6.47. **Strengthen efforts to ensure equitable and inclusive educational opportunities for all sectors of society, including by improving infrastructure, teacher training, and access to schooling in rural areas (Indonesia);**

6.48. **Prioritize inclusive education policies that cater to the needs of all children, particularly those in rural and indigenous communities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.49. **Strengthen inclusive education in rural areas (Dominican Republic);**

6.50. **Invest in targeted support to boost school enrolment and retention, especially for boys, and ensure free education for all children, including those from marginalized communities (Maldives);**

6.51. **Further expand digital connectivity and educational infrastructure, ensuring equal access to quality education, particularly for hinterland and remote communities (Bahamas);**

6.52. **Further enhance policies and programmes for access to technical education and skills development, particularly for women (Pakistan);**

6.53. **Continue its efforts to ensure that all children have access to free education (Iraq);**

6.54. **Enhance inclusive education, by increasing support for children with disabilities, including accessible learning tools and teacher training (Eritrea);**

6.55. **Continue to implement the Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030 to further promote sustainable development (China);**

6.56. **Adopt a comprehensive approach that integrates gender equality and the inclusion of persons with disabilities in climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, in line with the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Costa Rica);**

6.57. **Expand climate education and community participation in disaster risk management (Dominican Republic);**

6.58. **Strengthen environmental regulations to prevent plastic and microplastic pollution (Dominican Republic);**

6.59. **Strengthen and increase its investment in climate resilient infrastructure and preparedness to natural disasters (Zimbabwe);**

6.60. **Enhance infrastructure resilience and disaster preparedness, particularly addressing vulnerabilities of coastal and hinterland communities exposed to climate change risks (Bahamas);**

6.61. **Continue supporting climate justice initiatives, primarily for Small Island Developing States (Cuba);**

6.62. **Continue national policies and programs aimed at protecting the environment and addressing the risks and consequences of climate change (Sudan);**

6.63. **Continue its on-going efforts towards promoting equitable growth and sustainable development, while upholding Guyana’s values of plurality and a multi-cultural, multi-religious, and multi-ethnic ethos (India);**

6.64. **Continue its efforts to empower women including adopting measures to achieve gender equality in all areas where women are under-represented (State of Palestine);**

6.65. **Continue strategies that promote gender equality through the participation of women in sustainable forest management, agriculture and conservation (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

6.66. **Strengthen programs to reduce violence against women and girls (Dominican Republic);**

6.67. **Enact laws that further protect women from gender-based violence (Equatorial Guinea);**

6.68. **Strengthen the legal framework to prevent, combat, and punish all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence and gender-based violence and ensure that all acts of violence are thoroughly investigated and that perpetrators are brought to justice (Portugal);**

6.69. **Strengthen protections against gender-based violence and promote women's equal access to leadership positions (Italy);**

6.70. **Scale up efforts to prevent violence against women, including through strengthened enforcement and support for survivor (Malaysia);**

6.71. **Build on efforts to combat gender-based violence by expanding survivor support services and strengthening law enforcement capacity through the Cop Squad Initiative (Bahamas);**

6.72. **Strengthen Efforts to Combat Violence Against Women: Continue and enhance measures aimed at preventing and eliminating all forms of violence against women (Barbados);**

6.73. **Take steps to activate the National Task Force for the Prevention of Sexual Offences by ensuring diverse representation to fulfil the mandate, including the allocation of adequate resources for it to carry out its mandate (Vanuatu);**

6.74. **Continue strengthening programs and initiatives to reduce violence against women and children (Cuba);**

6.75. **Expand access to legal identity and civil registration services, particularly for remote communities, ensuring universal access to birth certificates and national documents (Viet Nam);**

6.76. **Consider adopting measures to ensure birth registration, as well as the issuance of birth certificates, through mobile registration offices and information programmes throughout the country (Peru);**

6.77. **Continue its efforts to put in place adequate social protection policies and make appropriate budgetary allocations to support children in vulnerable situations in order to achieve SDGs 1 and 4 (Mauritius);**

6.78. **Strengthen child protection systems by improving coordination among agencies and ensuring adequate funding for child welfare services (Armenia);**

6.79. **Expand child protection mechanisms and data collection, and ensure that all children, regardless of legal or migration status, have full access to education, health and social services (Ukraine);**

6.80. **Continue to implement the Protection of Children Act, increase investment in and attention to vulnerable groups and take effective measures to protect the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other specific groups (China);**

6.81. **Continue measures to prevent all forms of violence against children, including the elimination of child labour (Georgia);**

6.82. **Continue to pursue efforts to eliminate child labour and strengthen child protection (Trinidad and Tobago);**

6.83. **Invest in early childhood care and education, including in Indigenous communities, as well as in parenting support programs to foster social-emotional learning in homes, families, and communities (Panama);**

6.84. **Strengthen public policies addressed to older persons (Dominican Republic);**

6.85. **Improve accessibility for persons with disabilities, by redoubling efforts to improve the accessibility of public spaces, transportation, and essential services for individuals living with disabilities (Barbados);**

6.86. **Enhance legal and policy protections for Indigenous Peoples, by ensuring their meaningful participation in decision-making process affecting their rights, land, and livelihoods (Malaysia);**

6.87. **Strengthen inclusion and participation through consultations with Indigenous communities on public policy initiatives (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

6.88. **Increase its engagement for indigenous communities, especially in rural areas and with regards to equal access to education, political participation, and healthcare (Germany);**

6.89. **Continue its efforts in the fields of connectivity, healthcare, housing, and vocational education, especially for the indigenous and other marginalized communities (India);**

6.90. **Ensure the meaningful participation of Indigenous People and other vulnerable groups in environmental decision making processes (Marshall Islands).**

7. **The following recommendations will be examined by Guyana, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the sixtieth session of the Human Rights Council:**

7.1 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile); (Costa Rica); (Estonia); (Ghana); Finalize the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

7.2 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia); (Estonia); (Germany); (Iceland); (Ireland); (Uruguay); Consider acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Namibia);**

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

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

7.5 **Consider acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Suriname);**

7.6 **Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Colombia);**

7.7 **Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and continue public engagement on this issue (Ukraine);**

7.8 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Australia);**

7.9 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Cyprus);**

7.10 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Morocco);**

7.11 **Consider acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Namibia);**

7.12 **Consider the possibility of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Paraguay);**

7.13 **Ratify additional human rights conventions, particularly the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, to strengthen its international commitments (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

7.14 **Ratify the remaining core international human rights treaties, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Gambia);**

7.15 **Finalize the ratification of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

7.16 **Ratify the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and establish a legal framework to protect refugees, as well as develop comprehensive national legislation and policies on migration (Spain);**

7.17 **Consider Ratifying the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Uruguay);**

7.18 **Consider ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Malawi);**

7.19 **Consider ratifying the UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination in Education (Mauritius);**

7.20 **Accede to the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (Jamaica);**

7.21 **Ratify the American Convention on Human Rights (Uruguay);**

7.22 **Consider signing and ratifying the American Convention on Human Rights of 1969 (Pact of San José) (Chile);**

7.23 **Issue a standing invitation to accept all visits by United Nations human rights special procedures (Marshall Islands);**

7.24 **Continue to take steps to improve national legislation on the observance of human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);**

7.25 **Put into operation the Human Rights Commission as an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Colombia);**

7.26 **Take necessary measures to operationalize the Human Rights Commission, ensuring it is independent and fully compliant with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);**

7.27 **Work towards operationalizing the Human Rights Commission as a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Iraq);**

7.28 **Take the necessary measures to operationalize the Human Rights Commission as an independent national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles (Mozambique);**

7.29 **Consider establishing a national human right institution in line with the Paris Principle (Nepal);**

7.30 **Further enhance the independence and capacity of the Human Rights Commission, enabling it to function effectively in line with the Paris Principles (Armenia);**

7.31 **Ensure the implementation of a National Human Rights Institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Australia);**

7.32 **Accelerate the effective establishment of the National Human Rights Commission (Cabo Verde);**

7.33 **Create a single national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, and review constitutional provisions and nomination processes that could impede the designation of an institutional chairperson (Canada);**

7.34 **Strengthen laws and measures against discrimination and xenophobia (Equatorial Guinea);**

7.35 **Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, prohibiting all direct and indirect discrimination on all grounds in all spheres of life (Estonia);**

7.36 **Finalize and implement the drafting of anti-discrimination legislation, incorporating the prohibition of direct, indirect and intersectional discrimination (Mexico);**

7.37 **Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that explicitly prohibit direct, indirect and intersectional discrimination on all grounds and in all spheres of life, and ensure access to appropriate remedies for victims (Montenegro);**

7.38 **Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation and adopt measures to seek greater social and economic integration of ethnic minority groups, particularly indigenous people and people of African descent (Brazil);**

7.39 **Redouble efforts to end divisions and tensions between ethnic groups and discrimination against ethnic minority groups and combat hate speech and incitement to racial hostility (Togo);**

7.40 **Eliminate all discriminatory practices implemented in the country against ethnic minority groups, eradicating hate speech, and guaranteeing victims redress for violations of their human rights (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

7.41 **Strengthen measures aimed at guaranteeing that Afro-Guyanese fully enjoy their economic, social, and cultural rights on an equal basis with all citizens (Cabo Verde);**

7.42 **Amend Article 138 of the Constitution to abolish the death penalty and reaffirm the State’s commitment to human rights through the signature and ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Costa Rica);**

7.43 **Adopt a formal moratorium on executions and commute all existing death sentences to terms of imprisonment (Germany);**

7.44 **Abolish the death penalty (Iceland);**

7.45 **Remove the death penalty from its laws and carry out awareness-raising measures to mobilize public opinion in support of the abolition of the death penalty (Poland);**

7.46 **Formalize the moratorium on the death penalty and take steps towards its full abolition (Italy);**

7.47 **Establish a formal moratorium on executions, remove all legal provisions for mandatory death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty and commute sentences to the death penalty to prison terms (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

7.48 **Consider the establishment of an official moratorium on the application of death penalty with a view to its complete abolition (Marshall Islands);**

7.49 **Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and replace the latter with sanctions that are fair, proportionate and compliant with human rights (Mexico);**

7.50 **Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and take concrete steps towards removing the death penalty from Guyana’s legal system (Mozambique);**

7.51 **Abolish the death penalty from its Constitution and legislation and consider signing the Second Optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);**

7.52 **Abolish the death penalty definitively and explicitly criminalize torture in domestic legislation, along with the elimination of references to flogging (Spain);**

7.53 **Remove the death penalty from its legislation, including its Constitution, and to carry out awareness-raising activities to mobilize public opinion in favor of the abolition of the death penalty (Togo);**

7.54 **Promote the elimination of laws and provisions relating to the death penalty and adopt awareness-raising measures to mobilize public opinion in favor of the abolition of the death penalty (Argentina);**

7.55 **Approve specific laws to prohibit torture, in line with international law, including mechanisms providing care to victims (Mexico);**

7.56 **Take appropriate legislative actions to define and criminalize torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in its legislation, in order to eradicate such practices from the country (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

7.57 **Align national legislation with the prohibition of torture enshrined in the Constitution and international law (Chile);**

7.58 **Adopt specific legislation against torture and other inhuman or degrading treatment, including all forms of corporal punishment (Italy);**

7.59 **Prevent arbitrary and unlawful arrest by police officers, immediately release those who were unlawfully detained and ensure adequate compensation for victims (Poland);**

7.60 **Eliminate permanently arbitrary detentions in the country, including against minors, and guarantee without conditions comprehensive reparations to victims (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

7.61 **Consider taking all measures necessary to eliminate racial profiling by law enforcement officers (Namibia);**

7.62 **Establish an independent mechanism to monitor prison conditions and strengthen measures to reduce overcrowding and improve detention facilities (Gambia);**

7.63 **Review the constitutional provisions impeding the processes of designating the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Chancellor of the Judiciary (Canada);**

7.64 **Ensure that journalists, media workers and human rights defenders can carry out their work freely, efficiently and without fear of intimidation or reprisals (Cyprus);**

7.65 **Ensure that journalists, media workers and human rights defenders are free to carry out their work effectively and without fear of reprisals (Namibia);**

7.66 **Ensure that journalists, media workers and human rights defenders carry out their work effectively and without fear of reprisals (Poland);**

7.67 **Take steps to safeguard press freedom and ensure the independence of the media by refraining from intimidation, ensuring equitable access to state resources for all media outlets and committing to international press standards (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

7.68 **Consider the possibility of joining the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity (Argentina);**

7.69 **Pursue concrete actions to guarantee the work of the media and human rights defenders (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

7.70 **Amend its legislation to set the minimum age for marriage at 18 years, without exception (Colombia);**

7.71 **Establish the minimum legal age of marriage at 18 years, without exceptions, to reduce child, early and forced marriage, particularly affecting girls in line with SDG target 5.3 (Costa Rica);**

7.72 **Eliminate all exceptions for marriage under 18 years (Iceland);**

7.73 **Provide comprehensive support to the institution of the family (Russian Federation);**

7.74 **Continue efforts in promoting decent job and reduce gender pay gap (Nepal);**

7.75 **Redouble efforts to reduce the gender pay gap through the effective application of the principle of equal remuneration (Peru);**

7.76 **Expand access to safe abortion services throughout the country (Iceland);**

7.77 **Adapt its legislation to guarantee at least 12 years of compulsory primary and secondary education, and prohibit corporal punishment in educational settings (Argentina);**

7.78 **Adopt legislation prohibiting corporal punishment in educational settings (Iraq);**

7.79 **Adopt the human rights-based approach in the 2025 NDC submission to support diversification from oil production (Marshall Islands);**

7.80 **Redouble measures to climate change mitigation and adaptation including through climate resilient infrastructure (Nepal);**

7.81 **Further promote inclusive public participation in environmental decision making, ensuring that marginalized communities have access to relevant data and a meaningful voice in shaping policies that affect them (Philippines);**

7.82 **Enhance public awareness on the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment and consider integrating it in the national curricula (Samoa);**

7.83 **Consider increasing funding for sustainability plans focused on climate action with Indigenous communities and provide culturally relevant solutions in infrastructure, agriculture, and economic projects (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

7.84 **Consider increasing funding for sustainability plans focused on climate action with Indigenous communities and provide culturally relevant solutions in infrastructure, agriculture, and economic projects (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

7.85 **Strengthen efforts to close the gender wage gap and promote equal economic opportunities, including continued support for women in non-traditional sectors and leadership roles (Ukraine);**

7.86 **Ensure the adoption and enforcement of comprehensive legislation to criminalise all forms of gender-based violence, including the crime of femicide, and ensure access to appropriate remedies for victims (Cyprus);**

7.87 **Adopt and enforce comprehensive legislation to criminalize all forms of violence against women and girls, including intentional killings of women and girls with a gender-related motivation (Panama);**

7.88 **Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence and ensure that survivors have access to protection, legal aid, and justice (Gambia);**

7.89 **Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence (Iceland);**

7.90 **Adopt and implement comprehensive legislation criminalizing all forms of violence against women, including intentional gender-based killings (Chile);**

7.91 **Reinforce the institutional regulatory and public policy framework to prevent and punish sexual and domestic violence against women, including femicide, as well as to ensure adequate support services for surviving victims (Paraguay);**

7.92 **Continue to uphold the rights of women and children by amending the national legislation to criminalize all forms of gender-based violence, including femicide (Philippines);**

7.93 **Design and implement plans to address gender-based violence and introduce specific legislation to address femicide (Slovenia);**

7.94 **Adopt a national action plan to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, ensuring adequate protection, shelter and justice for women and girls, especially in rural and Indigenous communities (Ukraine);**

7.95 **Accelerate the review process of the Amerindian Act of 2006 to ensure that the rights of Indigenous Peoples to occupy, use, and develop their traditional lands, territories, and resources are fully respected, and expedite the demarcation and titling process of Indigenous Peoples' collective lands, guaranteeing free, prior, and informed consent at all times (Colombia);**

7.96 **Consider accelerating recognition of land rights for Indigenous communities, ensuring their full and effective participation in decisions making processes that affect their ancestral lands (Armenia);**

7.97 **Ensure effective protection of ancestral lands, including those belonging to the Akawaio indigenous community (Italy);**

7.98 **Guarantee effective access to water and sanitation for indigenous communities and continue working on the development of the necessary infrastructure to ensure the rights to water and sanitation (Spain);**

7.99 **Amend Article 149 of the Constitution to prohibit discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Costa Rica);**

7.100 **Amend the Constitution to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression (Ireland);**

7.101 **Prohibit discrimination and repeal discriminatory legislation based on sexual orientation, gender identity and/or gender expression (Germany);**

7.102 **Pass comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that includes discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, and/or gender expression (Uruguay);**

7.103 **Decriminalize and legalize same-sex relations between consenting adults (Iceland);**

7.104 **Decriminalize consensual same-sex relations and introduce comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation (Italy);**

7.105 **Decriminalize consensual same-sex relations and legally prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the 1997 Prevention of Discrimination Act (Spain);**

7.106 **Repeal provisions of the Criminal Code that criminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations, and train security forces to eradicate hostile behavior toward LGBTIQ+ people (Mexico);**

7.107 **Repeal sections 351 to 353 of the Criminal Law (Offences) Act to de-criminalise consensual same-sex sexual activities between adults (Ireland);**

7.108 **Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Chile);**

7.109 **Repeal sections 352 to 354 of the Criminal Law Offences Act that fuel discrimination against persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics (Iceland);**

7.110 **Revise the legal framework with a view to decriminalize consensual same-sex conduct between adults and take measures to combat all form of discrimination and violence against LGBTQI+ persons (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

7.111 **Continue to strengthen legal protections for LGBT+ individuals by decriminalizing consensual same sex relations between adults and combating discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

7.112 **Develop and implement the national public campaign against hate speech and intolerance based on different sexual orientation or gender identity (Montenegro);**

7.113 **Continue taking all necessary measures to guarantee LGBTI persons the full enjoyment of all human rights, repealing the norms that penalize and stigmatize them, and investigating and punishing cases of violence or discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Portugal);**

7.114 **Repeal laws that prohibit consensual same-sex relations between adults and expand a constitutional anti-discrimination provision to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression (Canada);**

7.115 **Provide legal protections and access to essential services for migrants, particularly for women (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

7.116 **Adopt the necessary legislative measures to ensure that no child becomes stateless (Colombia).**

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 Guyana was headed by H.E. Ambassador Carolyn RODRIGUES-BIRKETT, Permanent Representative of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana to the United Nations in New York, and composed of the following members:

• Honourable Oneidge Walrond, Minister of Tourism, Industry and Commerce;

• Ambassador Dr. Leslie Ramsammy, Permanent Representative of Guyana of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana to the United Nations Office in Geneva;

• Ms. Joann Bond, Deputy Chief Parliamentary Counsel, Ministry of Legal Affairs;

• Mr. Derrick John, Chairperson, National Toshaos’ Council;

• Mrs. Alicia Jerone-Reece, Special Projects Officer, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Governance;

• Mr. Anil Persaud, Senior Research Officer, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Governance.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/49/GUY/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/49/GUY/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/49/GUY/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)