|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | A/HRC/60/5 | |
|  | **Advance unedited version** | | Distr.: General  2 May 2025  Original: English |

**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

Kiribati

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 Kiribati was held at the 2nd meeting, on 28 April 2025. The delegation of Kiribati was headed by Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Ms. Kaaro Neeti. At its 10th meeting, held on 2 May 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Kiribati.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Kiribati: Albania, Costa Rica and Viet Nam.

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 Kiribati:

(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), Germany, Panama, 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), 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 Kiribati 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, 59 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

6.1 **Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Cyprus); (India); (Malawi);**

6.2 **Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Namibia);**

6.3 **Sign and ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (Canada); (Spain);**

6.4 **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Costa Rica); (Estonia); (Iran (Islamic Republic of)); (Switzerland);**

6.5 **Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Cyprus); (India);**

6.6 **Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Namibia);**

6.7 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Chile); (Costa Rica); (Estonia); (Iran (Islamic Republic of)); (Switzerland);**

6.8 **Accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Colombia);**

6.9 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Cyprus);**

6.10 **Accede to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Colombia);**

6.11 **Ratify and implement the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Germany);**

6.12 **Ensure continued progress in aligning its national laws with all ratified international human rights conventions, including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Indonesia);**

6.13 **Continue taking steps to align national policies to previously ratified international conventions, especially the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Lesotho);**

6.14 **Ratify the remaining core international human rights treaties, to which it is not a party, particularly International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Gambia);**

6.15 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.16 **Consider ratifying core human rights instruments including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Marshall Islands);**

6.17 **Sign and ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Canada); (Spain);**

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

6.19 **Consider ratifying core human rights treaties, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mauritius);**

6.20 **Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Spain);**

6.21 **Ratify the core international human rights treaties to which it is not a party, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Portugal);**

6.22 **Consider adopting a timeline to accede to the core human rights treaties and establish the national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Montenegro);**

6.23 **Consider ratifying the core international human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party, among which the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Morocco);**

6.24 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Canada);**

6.25 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.26 **Ratify core human rights treaties and conventions, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ukraine);**

6.27 **Sign and ratify the core international human rights instruments, to which Kiribati is not yet a party, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Second Optional Protocol aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as well as the International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights (Italy);**

6.28 **Consider ratifying international human rights conventions that Kiribati is not yet a party to, such as International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Lesotho);**

6.29 **Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);**

6.30 **Issue a standing invitation for visits by special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Chile);**

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

6.32 **Issue a standing invitation to Special Procedures and effectively implement their recommendations (Ukraine);**

6.33 **Continue cooperation with the specialized agencies of the United Nations, in order to address existing challenges according to national realities and needs (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.34 **Collaborate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant and related organizations to develop and enhance the human rights framework inclusive of enacting legislation to bolster the protection of human rights in Kiribati (Guyana);**

6.35 **Utilize available facilities through regional cooperation to build national capacities of Human Rights Task Forces and continued engagement with international partners to enhance existing and new processes for human rights implementation (Fiji);**

6.36 **Seek expanded technical assistance support from international partners to strengthen human rights treaty implementation and reporting and build capacity that will enable future ratifications of remaining core human rights instruments (Bahamas);**

6.37 **Continue its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and prioritize transparent engagement with civil society (Armenia);**

6.38 **Enhance its effective and meaningful engagement with civil society and non-state actors in implementing UPR recommendations (Fiji);**

6.39 **Incorporate into its criminal legislation the obligations on the Convention against Torture, including the definition and appropriate punishment of the crime of torture (Gambia);**

6.40 **Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Switzerland); Establish a national human rights institution to promote and protect human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (Australia);Create an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Chile); Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Spain);**

6.41 **Continue to take practical steps towards the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);**

6.42 **Expedite work on the establishment of a national institution for human rights (Iraq);**

6.43 **Continue steps, which ensure that the National Human Rights Task Force is equipped with relevant human, technical and financial resources (Georgia);**

6.44 **Continue to build the capacity of the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow up with a view to ratify the remaining core conventions, prepare and submit all the relevant human rights reports that are outstanding in collaboration with key partners (Samoa);**

6.45 **Decriminalize homosexuality and guarantee protection against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and adopt measures to decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults (Colombia);**

6.46 **Renew efforts to enshrine protection from discrimination on the basis of gender, gender identity and expression, and sexual orientation, and decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex within the Constitution (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.47 **Make every effort to revise the Constitution to ensure protection against discrimination on the basis of gender, sexual orientation, and gender identity, and take steps to decriminalize consensual same-sex relations between adults (Uruguay);**

6.48 **Take legislative measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination especially as regards sexual orientation as well as physical and sexual violence and abuse of women and children (Cyprus);**

6.49 **Amend all relevant legislation so as to incorporate fully the principles of gender equality and prohibition of discrimination based on gender (Estonia);**

6.50 **Ensure that women have equal rights to land use, ownership and inheritance (Slovenia);**

6.51 **Ensure women's equal rights to use, own and inherit land, by amending the Indigenous Lands Ordinance and repealing discriminatory provisions in customary law on women's access to land (Togo);**

6.52 **Continue to enhance its efforts to ensure gender equality in the society, including the inclusion of women in leadership positions (Singapore);**

6.53 **Review and amend legislation to guarantee protection from discrimination related to the participation of women in decision-making bodies and ensure gender equality in both the public and private spheres, in particular with regard to family law (Cyprus);**

6.54 **End all forms of discrimination against children (Slovenia);**

6.55 **Advance the refinement and updating of national legislation and government policies to promote and protect the human rights of its people (Cuba);**

6.56 **Intensify efforts to combat corruption by renewing the National Anti-Corruption Strategy beyond 2025 and developing collaboration with anti-corruption agencies of partner countries (Indonesia);**

6.57 **Strengthen the independence of the judiciary, including by ensuring that judges are free from external pressure in the performance of their duties (Australia);**

6.58 **Take all necessary measures to ensure the independence of the judiciary and the security of judicial tenure, guaranteeing that judges can perform their duties free from undue interference (Brazil);**

6.59 **Work to improve prison conditions ensuring that deprivation of liberty does not become a deprivation of human dignity (Holy See);**

6.60 **Develop a national legal framework on freedom of assembly that guarantees the protection of peaceful protest in accordance with international standards and provide training to law enforcement on non-violent crowd management and human rights principles (Costa Rica);**

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

6.62 **Strengthen protection of freedom of expression in Kiribati, including for media, as an important vehicle for transparency and public access to information (New Zealand);**

6.63 **Continue to provide comprehensive support to the institution of the family (Russian Federation);**

6.64 **Step up efforts towards the elimination of child labour (Philippines);**

6.65 **Continue to enhance the investment in education, healthcare and other public services and improve social protection (China);**

6.66 **Redouble efforts towards preventing child labour (Nepal);**

6.67 **Strengthen support for working women with children by significantly increasing their wages during maternity leave, providing breastfeeding and childcare facilities, and introducing paid paternity leave (Togo);**

6.68 **Further consolidate and expand the social protection system to ensure sustainable coverage and accessibility for all beneficiaries, including those living in remote areas (Viet Nam);**

6.69 **Enhance efforts to broaden and diversify national programmes aimed at providing social protection to persons in vulnerable situations (Cuba);**

6.70 **Strengthen social protection schemes for all, especially for older persons in remote and outer islands (Malaysia);**

6.71 **Continue with the national programmes to guarantee access to essential resources such as water, housing, and food, paying particular attention to rural areas (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.72 **Strengthen efforts to reduce child malnutrition by expanding access to nutritious food, clean water and health services, particularly in remote areas (Maldives);**

6.73 **Augment efforts to ensure access to basic food supplies and clean water on Banaba Island, including making provision for long-term solutions such as developing and improving infrastructure and repairing desalination plants (South Africa);**

6.74 **Continue its efforts to ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation for its people, especially those in the outer islands (Singapore);**

6.75 **Scale up efforts to ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation in the outlying islands (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.76 **Take concrete measures to modernize sanitation facilities and protect drinking water sources, and fulfil obligations related to the human rights to clean water and adequate sanitation (Russian Federation);**

6.77 **Continue to promote sustainable socio-economic development and further improve its people's living standard (China);**

6.78 **Strengthen the measures adopted to guarantee the right to health for the entire population (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.79 **Increase efforts to strengthen health system and improve access to healthcare (Kazakhstan);**

6.80 **Take steps towards the full realization of the right to the highest attainable standard of health in particular through quality and timely access to basic healthcare and access to essential medicines (Holy See);**

6.81 **Continue to strengthen measures to ensure equal access to health services for all, especially children, women and older persons (Russian Federation);**

6.82 **Enhance primary healthcare delivery through improved infrastructure, increased training for and retention of healthcare worker (Malaysia);**

6.83 **Ensure reliable access to energy, water, sanitation, and waste management services in all health facilities (Malaysia);**

6.84 **Finalize and implement the Public Health Emergency and Response Plan (Guyana);**

6.85 **Legalize abortion in all circumstances (Iceland);**

6.86 **Promote access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including contraception, pre-natal care, safe delivery, and post-natal care thereby contributing to lower infant mortality rates (Cuba);**

6.87 **Improve access to sexual and reproductive health services, including to modern contraceptives (Estonia);**

6.88 **Promote and protect sexual and reproductive health and rights and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services (Iceland);**

6.89 **Promote education on sexual and reproductive health and rights at all levels of the education system (Estonia);**

6.90 **Ensure adolescents' access to sexual and reproductive health services and promote age-appropriate education on sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as modern contraceptives, at all levels of education (Uruguay);**

6.91 **Continue in the efforts to improve maternal and child health outcomes, including by ensuring adequate nutrition for pregnant women and affordable maternal health care (Malawi);**

6.92 **Continue its efforts to safeguard maternal health and reduce infant mortality (Singapore);**

6.93 **Implement a national education retention strategy to address school dropouts, including early warning systems, remedial programmes, interventions for boys, measures to ensure pregnant girls and teenage mothers can continue attending mainstream schools, transportation for remote students, and monitoring of completion rates (Panama);**

6.94 **Implement a national education retention strategy to address school dropouts including early warning systems, remedial programmes and monitoring of completion rates (Gambia);**

6.95 **Increase investment in rural and outer Kiribati islands to ensure that students access quality education, regardless of location or socio-economic status (South Africa);**

6.96 **Increase investment in quality education including to the provision of digital infrastructure and remote learning for rural and outer islands to ensure equal education access for students regardless of their location or socio-economic status (Bahamas);**

6.97 **Ensure that the implementation of the national provision of universal access to education provides quality education and parity in the provision of education throughout Kiribati so that all children can reach their potential regardless of where they live (Holy See);**

6.98 **Guarantee free, universal and inclusive access to quality education for all, particularly students in rural areas and outer islands, and take the necessary measures to reduce drop-out rates (Portugal);**

6.99 **Continue to improve the education system and ensure access to quality education for all, including children with disabilities (Russian Federation);**

6.100 **Improve affordable transportation options for students residing on outer islands to facilitate their access to quality education (Lithuania);**

6.101 **Increase investment in the development of transportation infrastructure to improve students’ access to educational institutions (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.102 **Pursue efforts to improve access to education for children, with a focus on girls, who must be protected from all forms of abuse (Morocco);**

6.103 **Ensure an education that provides knowledge, skills, and attitudes based on human rights, gender equality, and sexual and reproductive health, and raise awareness among politicians, religious, and community leaders to counter the negative effects of traditional gender roles (Mexico);**

6.104 **Continue its progressive strategies to ensure an inclusive, systematic and strategic approach to climate adaptation and building disaster resilience such as building sea walls and relocating communities threatened by rising seas (Vanuatu);**

6.105 **Continue strengthening efforts to enhance community resilience to climate change by promoting inclusive adaptation strategies that take into account the needs of vulnerable groups (Viet Nam);**

6.106 **Integrate the needs and rights of vulnerable groups into all climate change and disaster risk strategies (Malaysia);**

6.107 **Adopt human rights-based and gender responsive approaches in environmental, climate change and disaster risk reduction policies (Marshall Islands);**

6.108 **Integrate climate resilience and gender-based violence prevention into national disaster risk reduction plans and ensure that all gender-based violence programmes consider the effects of climate change (Panama);**

6.109 **Implement a comprehensive, climate-resilient water, sanitation, and hygiene programme with a gender and age-responsive approach, through improved water infrastructure in schools and health centres; community-based water management systems; and urgent repair of desalination systems in Banaba (Mexico);**

6.110 **Improve climate adaptation and mitigation measures for those living in rural, and remote areas, in particular by enhancing climate resilient education, and strengthening community-based disaster risk reduction programmes (Samoa);**

6.111 **Strengthen women's participation programmes in climate adaptation policies, ensuring their leadership in community decision-making (Dominican Republic);**

6.112 **Consolidate climate education strategies in the school curriculum, integrating scientific knowledge, local knowledge, and youth participation (Dominican Republic);**

6.113 **Integrate climate change and sexual and reproductive health and rights into the education curricula as entry points for building climate resilience amongst youth (Fiji);**

6.114 **Continue taking efforts to secure support and assistance from the international community in pursuing climate change adaptation and mitigation plans (India);**

6.115 **Consider the implementation of legal frameworks to ensure the protection of the Kiribati population following forced displacement due to climate reasons (Chile);**

6.116 **Continue its efforts to address the human rights impacts of nuclear testing (Marshall Islands);**

6.117 **Ensure effective redress for survivors of nuclear testing and their descendants by conducting a comprehensive investigation into the facts, guaranteeing transparency through the dissemination of information, and formally recognizing the hardships they have experienced (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.118 **Bolster initiatives to mobilise international support to secure an effective remedy for survivors of the nuclear tests and their descendants, more especially from those countries that are responsible for the enduring impact on the I-Kiribati’s full enjoyment of human rights (South Africa);**

6.119 **Request international cooperation to assess and remediate environments contaminated by the use and testing of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices, as well as to provide victims assistance in the form of healthcare, psychosocial support, socioeconomic inclusion, support for victim advocacy associations, and risk education (Panama);**

6.120 **Improve access in rural areas to essential resources such as food, water and housing, in order to mitigate the effects of climate change (Cyprus);**

6.121 **Strengthen the legal framework and develop policies to address climate change that guarantee human rights, including the right to nationality, basic services, and protection against statelessness caused by displacement (Costa Rica);**

6.122 **Advance effective implementation of the 2023–2032 national action plan for the elimination of gender-based violence (Chile);**

6.123 **Continue taking measures for effective promotion of gender equality and elimination of discrimination against women (India);**

6.124 **Amend the Constitution to include “gender” as prohibited grounds for discrimination, and review and revise all relevant laws, policies, and practices that discriminate against or marginalize women and girls (Germany);**

6.125 **Adopt a law on gender parity with a view to achieving equal representation of women in all areas of political and public life, including in the Parliament, the Government and the community councils (Montenegro);**

6.126 **Consider adopting temporary special measures, including statutory quotas for the representation of women in parliament and government, to achieve substantive equality in all areas in which women are underrepresented (South Africa);**

6.127 **Consider amending the Nationality Law to ensure that all children can acquire nationality and access essential services (Philippines);**

6.128 **Promote gender equality in access to land and nationality, ensuring that women have the same rights as men to pass on nationality to their children and spouses and to participate in the negotiation of land agreements (Costa Rica);**

6.129 **Increase women’s participation in political life, including through awareness raising and leadership trainings for women, to ensure equal representation between men and women (Indonesia);**

6.130 **Strengthen the participation of women in community and political leadership through the introduction of leadership education at community levels and as part of education curricula (Fiji);**

6.131 **Increase efforts to ensure full participation of women in public life, including in the workplace (Italy);**

6.132 **Scale up efforts in increasing participation of women in decision making bodies (Nepal);**

6.133 **Continue to strengthen women's representation in Parliament through implementing measures to address any barrier that hinders women participation in politics (New Zealand);**

6.134 **Develop policies and programmes aimed at empowering women (Iraq);**

6.135 **Continue to take effective measures to address the structural obstacles faced by women, children and vulnerable groups (China);**

6.136 **Continue improving access to education for girls and young mothers, especially in rural areas and peripheral islands, by supporting school reintegration, providing sexual and reproductive health education for adolescents, and investing in school infrastructure (Costa Rica);**

6.137 **Provide comprehensive sexuality education in and out of school settings (Iceland);**

6.138 **Continue to develop and implement national programmes to promote women's participation in all aspects of the country’s political and social life (Cuba);**

6.139 **Ensure that cases of women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence, particularly sexual violence, are promptly investigated, prosecuting the accused and duly punishing the perpetrators (Colombia);**

6.140 **Continue to take all appropriate measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence, especially domestic violence (Italy);**

6.141 **Strengthen measures to reduce violence against women and children, including greater access to legal protection and support services for survivors and improved prevention and response training for police and judiciary officials (New Zealand);**

6.142 **Strengthen measures to combat all forms of gender-based violence, including through prompt investigation and prosecution of cases and comprehensive support for survivors (Philippines);**

6.143 **Voice their efforts to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence with a focus on strengthening support services for survivors of such violence (Lesotho);**

6.144 **Take concrete action to address sexual and gender-based violence, particularly against women and girls (Germany);**

6.145 **Strengthen and expand protocols for victims of gender-based violence to ensure their effective and mandatory implementation, thus contributing to strengthening Kiribati's regulatory efforts in this area (Spain);**

6.146 **Take concrete measures to address the scourge of violence and abuse against women and children, in particular by working to break the cultural silence around this problem and ensuring that victims receive the justice and support they need (Holy See);**

6.147 **Strengthen laws aimed at eradicating all forms of gender-based violence, while allocating sufficient resources to ensure effective support services for victims and the prevention of such violence (Switzerland);**

6.148 **Ensure the effective implementation of the state policy to prevent gender-based violence (Kazakhstan);**

6.149 **Enact comprehensive legislation to combat all forms of gender-based violence, including physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence as well as trafficking, sexual harassment and stalking, and ensure remedies for victims and survivors (Ireland);**

6.150 **Promote effective implementation of the Family Peace Act through institutional capacity building and community-based responses to gender-based violence (Maldives);**

6.151 **Develop and implement a National Gender Based Violence Prevention Strategy, engaging key sectors such as education, faith, sports, media, and workplaces to transform harmful gender norms (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

6.152 **Expand the National School Feeding Program to include primary school students in an effort to improve childhood nutrition and support educational outcomes across all age groups (Bahamas);**

6.153 **Develop support measures for pregnant girls and teenage mothers, allowing them to continue their studies without discrimination (Dominican Republic);**

6.154 **Accelerate the implementation of a national early childhood care policy that guarantees teacher training and adequate coverage on all islands (Dominican Republic);**

6.155 **Take further measures to protect the rights of children, including by combating child labour, domestic violence and violence in school, as well as early and forced marriage (Italy);**

6.156 **Take concrete measures to combat violence against children and strengthen child protection services, particularly by adopting legislation to prevent child labour and child marriage (Portugal);**

6.157 **Eliminate child marriage (Iceland);**

6.158 **Enhance efforts to promote positive parenting programmes with the aim of eradicating all acts of physical violence against children in family settings (Lithuania);**

6.159 **Continue to strengthen mechanisms for the protection of children against all forms of violence and abuse, and to update related legislation (Jordan);**

6.160 **Strengthen the national child protection by ensuring the effective implementation of child protection laws and establish a comprehensive child health programme (Gambia);**

6.161 **Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in law in all settings, including home (Estonia);**

6.162 **Further strengthen efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against children, including children living in poverty, girls, and children with disabilities (Georgia);**

6.163 **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 Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 4 (Mauritius);**

6.164 **Strengthen policies aimed at protecting the rights of women, children, and persons with disabilities, especially in outer islands (Armenia);**

6.165 **Further promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, consider updating the National Disability Policy plan (Lithuania);**

6.166 **Continue mainstreaming disability issues into all national development plans and ensure their representation in decision-making processes (Jordan);**

6.167 **Decriminalize homosexuality and consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Germany);**

6.168 **Decriminalize consensual same-sex relations between adults by amending sections 153, 154 and 155 of its Penal Code (Canada);**

6.169 **Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex by introducing legislation to amend the Penal Code (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

6.170 **Adopt measures toward the decriminalization of same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults (Chile);**

6.171 **Amend the Penal Code to decriminalize and legalize same-sex relations between consenting adults (Iceland);**

6.172 **Decriminalize same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults, as well as pass laws that protect LGBTI people from discrimination (Spain);**

6.173 **Ensure the rights of LGBTI individuals by amending discriminatory laws and decriminalizing consensual same-sex relations (Switzerland);**

6.174 **Guarantee Constitutional protection from discrimination on the basis of gender identity and sexual orientation to ensure full alignment with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and take action to decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Ireland);**

6.175 **Update Kiribati’s Penal Code to decriminalize all forms of consensual sexual relations between adults and to more effectively address sexual exploitation (Australia);**

6.176 **Protect the rights of LGBTQIA+ persons, decriminalize consensual same-sex relations and guarantee protection from discrimination on the basis of gender, gender identity and expression and sexual orientation (Brazil);**

6.177 **Criminalize all forms of discrimination against persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sexual characteristics (Iceland);**

6.178 **Introduce a transparent administrative self-identification process for legal gender recognition free from intrusive requirements (Iceland);**

6.179 **Ban conversion therapy (Iceland);**

6.180 **Accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Uruguay);**

6.181 **Strengthen protection measures for displaced persons in contexts of disasters or adverse effects of climate change, including through the elimination of gender discrimination in the transmission of nationality, in order to prevent statelessness (Mexico);**

6.182 **Introduce additional safeguards to prevent statelessness, including for children of Kiribati women born abroad (Colombia);**

6.183 **Introduce additional safeguards to prevent statelessness, including for children born abroad to women nationals of Kiribati in accordance with international commitments to eliminate statelessness and ensure non-discrimination in nationality laws (Uruguay).**

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

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Kiribati was headed by Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Ms. Kaaro NEETI and composed of the following members:

* Pauline Beiatau, Attorney-General, Office of Attorney-General (OAG);
* Tumai Timeon, Solicitor-General, Office of Attorney-General (OAG);
* Abiteta Teitlbwebwe, Chargé d’affaires and Interim Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Kiribati in Geneva, MFAI;
* John Marazita, Liaison Officer, ILO/WHO, MEHR/MHMS;
* Aretaake lentaake, Director of Human Rights, MOJ;
* Tarota Bwebwetara, Principal Women's Development Officer, MWYSSA;
* Bureaa Amon, Principal Social Welfare Officer, MWYSSA;
* Teriinga Miita, Principal Disability Inclusion Officer, MWYSSA;
* Tinia M Raj, Senior Assistant Secretary, MHMS;
* Aileen Bauro, Human Rights Officer, MOJ;
* Taonibeia Mwakutl, Human Rights Officer, MOJ;
* Tiiranga Bwamaere, Human Rights Officer, MOJ;
* Rubetera Metutera, Human Resource Officer, MISE;
* Kasey Elliot, Desk Officer, MFAI;
* Kariea Akau, Assistant Secretary, MOE.

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