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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Twenty-fifth session**  
Geneva, 2-13 May 2016

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

#### **Papua New Guinea**

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\* The annex to the present report is circulated as received

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## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-fifth session from 2 to 13 May 2016. The review of Papua New Guinea was held at the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting on 6 May 2016. The delegation of Papua New Guinea was headed by H.E, Mr. Fred Sarufa, Chargé d’Affaires, Permanent Mission of PNG to the United Nations. At its 17<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 11 May 2016, the Working Group adopted the report on Papua New Guinea.
2. On 12 January 2016, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Papua New Guinea: Belgium, Namibia and Vietnam.
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 Papua New Guinea:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/PNG/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.6/25/PNG/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/PNG/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Czech Republic, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United States of America was transmitted to Papua New Guinea through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 23 May 16]

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations-

*[Paragraph numbers will change after section I is completed]*

5. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below will be examined by Papua New Guinea which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-third session of the Human Rights Council in September 2016:**
  - 5.1. **Consider the ratification of all core human rights conventions (Egypt);**
  - 5.2. **Ratify and implement other international human rights treaties and their protocols, as previously recommended (Slovenia);**

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\*\* The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited

- 5.3. Consider ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with a view to abolish the death penalty (Namibia);
- 5.4. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro)/ Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);
- 5.5. Intensify its efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);
- 5.6. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Czech Republic) (Denmark) (France) (Ghana) (Guatemala) (Honduras) (Italy) (Timor-Leste) (Montenegro) (Panama) (Portugal) (Uruguay)/ Accede to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Turkey);
- 5.7. Ratify the core international human rights instruments including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sierra Leone);
- 5.8. Envisage the ratification of treaties and other international instruments relating to human rights which Papua New Guinea has not done so yet, notably the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Morocco);
- 5.9. Continue strengthen its legal framework through expediting the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. In this regard, Indonesia together with the core group of the Convention against Torture Initiative (CTI) stands ready to support Papua New Guinea in this ratification process (Indonesia);
- 5.10. Make every possible effort to proceed with the early conclusion of important international human rights treaties in particular the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Japan);
- 5.11. Ratify and implement the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment as previously recommended (Slovenia);
- 5.12. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Czech Republic) (Italy) (Ghana) (Guatemala) (Honduras) (Portugal)/ Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment(Turkey);
- 5.13. Intensify its efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);
- 5.14. Ratify the Optional Protocol to Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and establish a national preventive mechanism providing for periodic visits to all places of detention (Uruguay)/ Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to establish a national preventive mechanism that provides for regular visits to all places of detention (Panama);

- 5.15. Ratify the Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Guatemala) (Uruguay);
- 5.16. Ratify the Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Guatemala) (Uruguay);
- 5.17. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);
- 5.18. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana) (Guatemala) (Honduras) / Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Turkey);
- 5.19. Ratify the core international human rights instruments including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sierra Leone);
- 5.20. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ghana);
- 5.21. Consider ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Philippines);
- 5.22. Intensify its efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Chile);
- 5.23. Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and other international instruments to which the country is not a party (Argentina);
- 5.24. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ghana) (Italy)/ Accede to the Optional Protocol to Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Turkey);
- 5.25. Make every possible effort to proceed with the early conclusion of important international human rights treaties in particular the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);
- 5.26. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France) (Ghana) Ratify the core international human rights instruments including the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);
- 5.27. Ratify the Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);
- 5.28. Considering ratifying the International Labour Organization Convention No.189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers (Philippines)
- 5.29. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, (Czech Republic) (Honduras) (Switzerland);
- 5.30. Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and cooperate fully with it (Guatemala);

- 5.31. Continue to strengthen the existing legal framework and deepen measures aimed at preventing gender-based violence (Argentina);
- 5.32. End impunity for trafficking by enforcing provisions in the Criminal Code Amendment of 2013 (United States of America);
- 5.33. Define torture as a serious offence, punishable by sanctions commensurate with the gravity of the torture, and ensure that no statement obtained by torture is invoked as evidence in any proceedings (Uruguay);
- 5.34. Include penalization of sexual harassment in its national legislation (Portugal);
- 5.35. Take without further delay all necessary steps to establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and return support to the Ombudsman Commission (New Zealand);
- 5.36. Take action to progress its commitment to establish a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Australia);
- 5.37. Take all the necessary measures for the prompt establishment of an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (France);
- 5.38. Establish an independent National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Egypt);
- 5.39. Establish and support a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Honduras);
- 5.40. Continue efforts to establish an independent National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);
- 5.41. Complete the process of establishment of a national human rights institution (Kyrgyzstan);
- 5.42. Finalize the establishment of a national human rights institution, that is independent and empowered to provide national leadership and monitoring of the domestic human rights situation (Maldives);
- 5.43. Take action to establish a National Human Rights Institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Netherlands);
- 5.44. Establish promptly a national human rights institution, in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Portugal);
- 5.45. Step up the process of establishment of the country's national human rights institution that is compliant with the Paris Principles (Philippines);
- 5.46. Establish the National Human Rights Institution as endorsed by the National Executive Council in 1997, and recommended in the UPR in 2011 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 5.47. Continue and enhance efforts to establish its National Human Rights Commission, with a view to completing and strengthening the country's legal and institutional framework related to human rights (Brazil);
- 5.48. Provide the Ombudsman Commission with the resources necessary to freely and effectively combat government corruption and police abuses (United States of America);

- 5.49. Continue efforts to strengthen protection mechanisms, including considering the establishment of victim and witness protection agency (Indonesia);
- 5.50. Continue to strengthen its programmes and policies in the area of economic, social and cultural rights, in order to increase the quality of life of its people, in particular the most vulnerable sectors of the population (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 5.51. Reinforce policies that favour access to education for rural population (Holy See);
- 5.52. Continue to strengthen the programmes for gender equity and social inclusion of women (Chile);
- 5.53. Implement the national strategy to prevent and respond to gender based violence (China);
- 5.54. Create social programmes to assist children engagement in the worst forms of child labor, particularly in commercial sexual exploitation (United States of America);
- 5.55. Adopt an approach based on respect for traditional societal norms as the basis for human rights education and sensitisation (Jamaica);
- 5.56. Increase efforts to submit pending reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Uruguay);
- 5.57. Strengthen its internal human rights capacity and mechanisms to ensure timely cooperation with treaty bodies, in particular fulfilling its reporting obligations under treaty bodies (Czech Republic);
- 5.58. Develop a core common document which serves to implement specific measures to ensure compliance with its reporting obligations to human rights treaty bodies (Panama);
- 5.59. Fulfil its reporting obligations under treaty bodies (Turkey);
- 5.60. Submit its overdue reports to the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Rights of the Child; the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; and the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Sierra Leone);
- 5.61. Amend the Constitution so as to define and explicitly prohibit discrimination (Spain);
- 5.62. Launch a comprehensive awareness-raising campaign to educate and change societal attitude, particularly those that place women in a lower status than men (Slovenia);
- 5.63. Repeal any remaining laws and regulations that discriminate against women and girls, and to ensure that these laws are in compliance with human rights obligations and commitments (Norway);
- 5.64. Repeal remaining laws and regulations that discriminate against women and girls or amend them in line with international human rights standards (Netherlands);
- 5.65. Continue and intensify measures to improve gender equality in the country (Cuba);

- 5.66. Adopt a quota system or any other type of temporary measure for women to guarantee equal rights between men and women (Spain);
- 5.67. Continue to improve the representation of women in Parliament at both national and local levels (New Zealand);
- 5.68. Take active measures to ensure full and effective participation of women at all levels of public and political life (Namibia);
- 5.69. Strengthen relevant provisions for the promotion of women's rights, notably for their participation in political life (Morocco);
- 5.70. Facilitate access to girls and boys to schools, particularly in rural areas (Mexico);
- 5.71. Continue to put in place policies and programmes aimed at eliminating all discrimination against women and achieving gender equality, including active promotion of higher education for women and improving the number of women holding decision-making positions in public and private sectors (Malaysia);
- 5.72. Launch awareness-raising campaigns focusing on women's rights (Timor-Leste);
- 5.73. Continue initiatives such as the National Women's Bank which have given women income earning opportunities and access to banking services (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines);
- 5.74. Improve further the registration system and support it by awareness raising activities, in order to sustain the rise in registration numbers (Turkey);
- 5.75. Decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex and amend national legislation to include sexual orientation and gender as prohibited grounds for discrimination (New Zealand);
- 5.76. Take measures to prevent violence and discrimination against persons on the basis of their sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile);
- 5.77. Take all the necessary measures to decriminalise sexual relations between consenting same-sex adults and take additional measures to combat discrimination and violence against LGBT persons (France);
- 5.78. Decriminalize all same-sex relations between consenting adults by repealing all relevant provisions of the Criminal Code (Slovenia);
- 5.79. Decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex and amend national legislation to include sexual orientation as prohibited grounds for discrimination (Sweden);
- 5.80. Confirm the non-resumption of executions and the *de facto* moratorium on the death penalty, and to take all the necessary measures for the final *de jure* abolition of the death penalty (France);
- 5.81. Repeal all provisions in domestic law allowing for the death penalty and establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (New Zealand);
- 5.82. Repeal the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Panama);

- 5.83. **Repeal all provisions in domestic law allowing for the death penalty, and to establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Norway);**
- 5.84. **Step up the efforts to abolish death penalty (Philippines);**
- 5.85. **Abolish the death penalty and establish a moratorium on executions as a first step towards abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);**
- 5.86. **Abolish the death penalty by means of the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Spain);**
- 5.87. **Maintain its moratorium on death sentences and take the necessary steps for the abolishment of the death penalty, including the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Turkey);**
- 5.88. **Commute all death sentences to terms of imprisonment (Norway);**
- 5.89. **Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**
- 5.90. **Maintain the moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to abolishing it (Holy See);**
- 5.91. **Maintain the moratorium on capital executions and to consider the full abolition of the death penalty (Italy);**
- 5.92. **Ensure that conditions of detention are in conformity with UN Standard Minimum Rules of the Treatment of Prisoners (Canada);**
- 5.93. **Undertake effective measures to combat poor detention conditions (Algeria);**
- 5.94. **Take further measures and strengthen its legislation to prevent and punish all forms of violence against women and girls (Turkey);**
- 5.95. **Put in place a comprehensive political strategy and develop specific legislation aimed at eliminating violence and discrimination against women, in accordance with the Convention on the Eliminations of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. (Brazil);**
- 5.96. **Step up efforts for the implementation of an appropriate legal framework for the protection of women and girls from all forms of gender-based violence (Honduras);**
- 5.97. **Enact further measures in order to address gender based violence and achieve gender equality, including by increasing participation of women in decision making (Slovenia);**
- 5.98. **Take additional measures to fight effectively against discrimination and violence against women (France);**
- 5.99. **Implement the Family Protection Act and finalise the Family and Sexual Violence Strategy without delay (Australia);**
- 5.100. **Implement fully and rapidly the Family Protection Act of 2013 in order to reduce domestic violence effectively (Switzerland);**

- 5.101. Fully enforce the 2013 Family Protection Act, which criminalizes domestic and sexual violence and gives the police the power to arrest and prosecute perpetrators, as a matter of priority (Republic of Korea);
- 5.102. Promptly follow-up on the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women and ensure early enforcement of the Family Protection Act (Japan);
- 5.103. Take a holistic and effective approach to tackle gender-based violence, including by strengthening accountability mechanisms; raising awareness on gender-based violence, in particular, violence related to sorcery accusations; and allocating sufficient budget to support relevant programmes (Republic of Korea);
- 5.104. Take concrete measures to protect women, who remain marginalized, discriminated against and at the high risk of being subjected to violence (Pakistan);
- 5.105. Take additional measures to achieve the gender equality, including specific measures to eliminate domestic and sexual violence (Kyrgyzstan);
- 5.106. Increase human and financial investments to support effective implementation of National Policies for Women and Gender Equality and Child Protection (Kyrgyzstan);
- 5.107. Fully implement the Family Protection Act (Norway);
- 5.108. Intensify its efforts to combat domestic violence by effectively implementing its laws, particularly the Family Protection Act (2013), improving access to justice, providing adequate support for victims and raising awareness of women's rights (Thailand);
- 5.109. Strengthen the measures and norms necessary for the full implementation of the Law on the Protection of the Family, explicitly sanctioning the corporal punishment of children (Chile);
- 5.110. Focus on eliminating violence and creating safe places for victims of gender-based, sorcery related, and sexual violence (New Zealand);
- 5.111. Strengthen efforts to effectively implement and enforce the Family Protection Act and other measures against domestic violence and initiate an awareness-raising campaign against this form of violence (Czech Republic);
- 5.112. Ensure the effective implementation of the Family Protection Act including through investigations and prosecutions of perpetrators of violence against women (Ghana);
- 5.113. Implement the Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation National Action Plan without delay (Australia);
- 5.114. Implement the National Action Plan to address violence related to accusations of sorcery, including by ensuring adequate funding (Germany);
- 5.115. Adopt measures that all cases of violence against women, including sorcery-related and sexual violence are duly investigated and the perpetrators prosecuted and punished, and to ensure a wide availability of assistance and protection programs for the victims (Czech Republic);
- 5.116. Continue to take steps to implement the Family Protection Act 2013 by training police officers and judges on its provisions (Fiji);

- 5.117. Take all measures necessary to implement and effectively enforce the Family Protection Act, and strengthen the efforts to protect women and children from violence, in the families as well as when within the hands of the governments institutions (Germany);
- 5.118. Consider, in partnership with civil society and women's groups, a better access to support centres, psycho-social and legal services, as well as other services for victims of domestic violence, including in rural areas (Haiti);
- 5.119. Reduce violence among school children, combining targeted research with social and community activism (Haiti);
- 5.120. Continue with its efforts to combat violence against women and children, especially domestic violence and violence related to accusations of sorcery (Holy See);
- 5.121. Further combat gender-based violence and violence linked with sorcery by strengthening, in partnership with civil society and relevant United Nations entities, the mechanism of application of the principle of responsibility (Haiti);
- 5.122. Implement the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, particularly those pertaining to domestic violence and violence related to sorcery accusations; take all necessary steps to fully implement the Sorcery National Action Plan; ensure the investigation of incidents of sorcery related violence and prosecution of alleged perpetrators; and provide adequate shelter, psycho-social, legal and other services for survivors of gender-based violence, including in rural areas (Ireland);
- 5.123. Reinforce the legal framework for the prevention of violence against women, including by running a national awareness campaign, by creating safe places for victims of gender-based violence, and by ensuring that cases of domestic violence and sorcery-related violence, are comprehensively investigated and prosecuted (Italy);
- 5.124. Ensure access to adequate shelter, psychosocial, legal, and health care services for survivors of domestic violence, including in rural areas (Canada);
- 5.125. Continue efforts undertaken in the promotion of the rights of the Child and, in this regard, to encourage to ratify the two Optional Protocols to the Convention of the Rights of the Child (France);
- 5.126. Repeal article 278 of the Criminal Code and prohibit corporal punishment in all settings including the home; and improve the accessibility and resourcing of education to all communities, especially those located in remote areas (Ireland);
- 5.127. Work closely with the Autonomous Government of Bougainville to secure a transitional justice process without human rights violations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 5.128. Investigate all complaints of torture and other ill-treatment, extrajudicial killings, and sexual violence committed by the security forces and bring those responsible to justice (Germany);
- 5.129. Step up its efforts to strengthen the capacity of the police in terms of both number of officers and quality of duty performed, with a view to preventing and eliminating abuses, corruption and excessive use of force by police officers (Republic of Korea);

- 5.130. Thoroughly investigate allegations of excessive use of force by police officers, and in this vein, ensure that law enforcement officials have the appropriate human rights training (Sierra Leone);
- 5.131. Carry out impartial and independent investigations of all allegations of excessive use of force and violations carried out by representatives of the security forces, in particular in cases related to communal land rights, and bring perpetrators of such violations to justice (Switzerland);
- 5.132. Implement fully the Family Protection Act from 2013, to ensure that police and prosecutors treat gender based violence, including within the family, as criminal matters, and to adopt a comprehensive national action plan to combat sexual and gender based violence, including raising general awareness through education and training, develop official and credible statistics, and ensuring access to justice for victims (Sweden);
- 5.133. Ensure that the Family Protection Act is implemented, including by establishing clear policies requiring authorities in all regions to investigate fully cases of family violence and violent attacks against persons alleged to be sorcerers, and by ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice (Canada);
- 5.134. Take steps to investigate all reports of gender-based violence, including accusations of sorcery, that perpetrators are brought to justice in fair trials, and that victims receive reparation and are given access to healthcare and other relevant services (Norway);
- 5.135. As part of ongoing justice reform, elaborate use of force provisions that include accountability for private security firms (Jamaica);
- 5.136. Fully investigate all complaints of violence perpetrated or facilitated by the security forces, and ensure that suspects are brought before the Courts in a timely manner (New Zealand);
- 5.137. Implement the Supreme Court's decision without undue delay and in accordance with the primacy of the human rights of those detained, as guaranteed under the Constitution of Papua New Guinea (Fiji);
- 5.138. Continue to provide human rights training to law enforcement officials and ensure accountability of those who commit human rights violations and criminal offenses (Malaysia);
- 5.139. Train public servants in the human rights responsibilities and obligations of Governing structures (Maldives);
- 5.140. Improve access to drinking water and sanitation in rural areas and urban settlements as well as in key areas such as schools in order to bring about the realisation of the right to drinking water and the right to sanitation (Spain);
- 5.141. Improve health care and reduce infant and young child mortality (China);
- 5.142. Continue the scaled up efforts in all parts of the country to address and contain HIV/AIDS which has been one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines);
- 5.143. Make a concerted effort to treat higher percentage of persons living with HIV, building on its existing success and with appropriate assistance from international and regional partners (Jamaica);

- 5.144. Provide access to basic services such as health, education and justice to populations living in remote areas (Pakistan);
- 5.145. Effectively implement as soon as possible the promising and necessary law on mental health of 2015 (Spain);
- 5.146. Continue to improve access to healthcare and raise awareness of reproductive health for women, children, youth, as well as migrants and asylum seekers in order to decrease maternal, child and infant mortality (Thailand);
- 5.147. Step up efforts to improve literacy rates among its population, focusing on women and girls, notably in the rural area (Haiti);
- 5.148. Implement effective measures to reduce the discrimination against women, including access to health, education, social welfare, justice and administrative services (Honduras);
- 5.149. Continue its efforts to achieve its goals of universal education, gender empowerment and free education (Pakistan);
- 5.150. Take practical steps to implement fully the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities at both the federal and state levels to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy equal rights and opportunities in Papua New Guinea, including by creating a database to guide policy planning and provision of services (Canada);
- 5.151. Further strengthen the national endeavours in promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Myanmar);
- 5.152. Take measures to guarantee full respect of human rights to indigenous peoples, in particular through the establishment of mechanisms for their prior and informed consent on issues that affect them (Mexico);
- 5.153. Review the state policy that affects indigenous lands, known as the "Plan of Agricultural and Industrial Leases" regarding non-indigenous companies, reinforcing the work of the Commission of Inquiry that has found irregularities in many of the leases investigated (Chile);
- 5.154. Take appropriate measures to prevent land grabbing and illegal logging and ensure that future actions are based on a respect for fundamental human rights and environmental protection (Norway);
- 5.155. Take more effective measures to guarantee that large-scale projects respect environmental standards (Algeria);
- 5.156. Continue to take into account, in the implementation of Vision 2050 and other development plans, the improvement, conservation and protection of the environment (Cuba);
- 5.157. Implement the accepted recommendations from the first universal periodic review of increasing the oversight of extracting and logging industries as well as related enterprises and businesses, with a view to mitigating the adverse human rights effects on affected populations and reducing its negative impact in the environment establishing more rigorous and transparent measures (Guatemala);
- 5.158. Dedicate more resources to ensuring access to basic facilities to indigenous peoples including clean water, healthcare and education (Malaysia);

- 5.159. Review legal provisions relating to the detention of migrants and asylum-seekers with a view to guaranteeing the protection and promotion of their human rights, and the strict compliance with applicable international norms (Mexico);
- 5.160. Continue efforts to address cross border issues, including by strengthening the work of Indonesia – PNG Joint Border Committee, based on mutual respect (Indonesia);
- 5.161. Take promptly effective measures to safeguard the human rights of refugees and asylum seekers in Papua New Guinea and end indefinite mandatory detention of asylum seekers (Sweden).
6. 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 Papua New Guinea was headed by S.E Mr. Fred Sarufa, Chargé d’Affaires, Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Patrick Niebo, Head of Human Rights and Discrimination, Ombudsman Commission;
  - Ms. Blanche Vitata, Principal Legal Officer, Department of Justice and Attorney General;
  - Ms. Farapo Korere, Senior Foreign Service Officer, International organization Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs.
-