



# General Assembly

Distr.: General  
20 December 2021

Original: English

---

## Human Rights Council

Forty-ninth session

28 February–1 April 2022

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

## Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\*

### Antigua and Barbuda

---

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



## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-ninth session from 1 to 12 November 2021. The review of Antigua and Barbuda was held at the 10th meeting, on 8 November 2021. The delegation of Antigua and Barbuda was headed by the Crown Solicitor at the Ministry of Legal Affairs, Vanessa Moe. At its 15th meeting, held on 12 November 2021, the Working Group adopted the report on Antigua and Barbuda.
2. On 12 January 2021, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Antigua and Barbuda: Bahrain, Togo and Uruguay.
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 Antigua and Barbuda:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);<sup>1</sup>
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Antigua and Barbuda through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

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

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation recalled that Antigua and Barbuda was a twin-island developing State and a democratic country governed by laws, including the Constitution as the supreme law. The Constitution enshrines the fundamental principles set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
6. Antigua and Barbuda was committed to promoting and protecting human rights and was constantly reviewing its laws and policies to ensure that they are in accordance with international human rights standards. It had acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
7. Hurricane Irma had devastated the island of Barbuda when it had hit in September 2017 as a category 5 hurricane. The damage had been horrendous, and 90 per cent of buildings had been destroyed. With the help of United Nations agencies and support from international partners, the rebuilding effort was under way and had been successful for the most part. Despite the devastation, Antigua and Barbuda had experienced steady economic growth in 2018 and 2019.
8. Like the rest of the world, Antigua and Barbuda had been significantly affected by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, as a result of the collapse of the global travel industry following COVID-19 containment measures. The international tourism industry, which was the main driver of growth, income and employment in Antigua and Barbuda, had been severely adversely affected.

---

<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/39/ATG/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/39/ATG/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/39/ATG/3](#).

9. As major efforts had been necessary to combat the pandemic in Antigua and Barbuda, there had been a diversion of economic resources away from planned priority activities. Notably, in the health sector, there had been temporary closures of patient clinics in the hospital – the State’s only secondary health-care facility – and interruptions to services at primary health-care facilities, which had delayed the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases such as hypertension and diabetes, a major concern in Antigua and Barbuda. As a result of that distortion of priorities, improvements in access to health care had been delayed.
10. Nevertheless, Antigua and Barbuda had managed to implement policies and proceed on development projects in accordance with international human rights standards.
11. Antigua and Barbuda had improved access to affordable housing. The Government had developed a number of housing projects over the past four years, with the construction of 240 houses and an additional 30 houses under construction. Free social housing had also been constructed and provided to eradicate slum conditions.
12. Improvements in the water distribution network had led to an increase in access to clean piped water, and the construction of a liquefied natural gas power plant and the completion of two solar power plants had improved access to electricity and were demonstrative of the Government’s commitment to renewable energy.
13. As a clean environment was integral to a good standard of living, the Government had banned single-use plastics in 2018, and that been the first in the region so to do. Additionally, Antigua and Barbuda had committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

14. During the interactive dialogue, 55 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
15. Cyprus commended the State for its efforts since the second review cycle, including its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
16. Denmark commended the Government of Antigua and Barbuda for the important steps taken to improve prison conditions. It stated that it remained concerned by continued reports of overcrowding and poor prison facilities. It noted with regret the restrictive legal framework regarding the individual rights and freedoms of women and girls.
17. The Dominican Republic took note of reports by OHCHR and the International Labour Organization (ILO) in which they acknowledge the commitment of Antigua and Barbuda to human rights through its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its ratification of nine ILO conventions and protocols.
18. Estonia expressed appreciation for the State’s accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its adoption of the Disabilities and Equal Opportunities Act. It commended the State for the steps taken for the protection of victims of gender-based violence, while stressing the importance of improving maternal health and sexual and reproductive health services.
19. Fiji commended Antigua and Barbuda for its resilience in enduring Hurricane Irma and building back with a commitment to environmental protection, research and action, mindful of the direct link between the protection of the marine and coastal environment and mitigation of the harmful effects of strong hurricanes.
20. Finland expressed appreciation for the engagement of Antigua and Barbuda in the universal periodic review process.
21. France thanked Antigua and Barbuda for its presentation of its national report, and noted the information provided.

22. Georgia welcomed the improvement made in the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and in the prevention of trafficking in persons. It commended Antigua and Barbuda for its introduction of programmes and projects for the development of women in the State's social, economic and political life, and for the further steps taken towards the protection of the rights of children.

23. Germany commended Antigua and Barbuda for its successful safeguarding of its population and their right to health during the COVID-19 pandemic. It noted that in 2019, the Government had established a specialized model court on sexual violence and amended laws with regard to penalties against trafficking in persons. It expressed concern that the indecency statutes continued to criminalize male consensual same-sex conduct and that the death penalty remained in place, even though there had been no executions since 1991.

24. Haiti welcomed the adoption by Antigua and Barbuda of several pieces of legislation aimed at strengthening its national framework for the protection of human rights. It noted the action taken in follow-up to several recommendations from the second review cycle, welcoming in particular the State's accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

25. Iceland welcomed the steps taken to address gender-based violence and encouraged Antigua and Barbuda to give further consideration to the rights of women and LGBTI+ persons.

26. India commended Antigua and Barbuda for the many initiatives outlined in its national report to promote and protect human rights that had been undertaken since the second review cycle, in 2016, despite the devastating impact of Hurricane Irma and the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. It noted with appreciation the enactment of the Disabilities and Equal Opportunities Act and the National Social Protection Act and the adoption of the National Child Protection Policy.

27. Indonesia welcomed the accession of Antigua and Barbuda to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as had been recommended during the second review cycle, and its efforts to tackle trafficking in persons.

28. Iraq welcomed the accession of Antigua and Barbuda to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the implementation of recommendations to request technical assistance from OHCHR and other partners to fulfil its international obligations.

29. Ireland acknowledged the efforts by Antigua and Barbuda to advance human rights domestically and commended it for the progress made in implementing supported recommendations from the second review cycle, such as the passing of the Disabilities and Equal Opportunities Act in 2017. It encouraged Antigua and Barbuda to take concrete steps to improve conditions in its prison system, particularly in relation to the issues of overcrowding, material conditions, proper sanitation and ventilation.

30. Italy commended Antigua and Barbuda for its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It welcomed the adoption in 2017 of the Disabilities and Equal Opportunities Act, and the efforts made to carry out a comprehensive review of existing laws to ensure compliance and harmonization with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

31. Malawi commended Antigua and Barbuda for the progress made since the second review cycle, including increased training for law enforcement personnel on handling cases of domestic and sexual violence and the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act of 2015. It noted that the Ombudsman had the responsibility to investigate complaints by individuals against government officials and statutory authorities.

32. Malaysia commended Antigua and Barbuda for its rebuilding efforts, despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and Hurricane Irma. It welcomed the adoption in 2017 of the Disabilities and Equal Opportunities Act and the unveiling in 2021 of the National Child Protection Policy. It also welcomed the affirmative measures taken to raise awareness about domestic and sexual violence against women.

33. Maldives commended Antigua and Barbuda for its leadership in the area of environmental commitments, including the ban on single-use plastics, and applauded the State's commitment to bring its net emissions down to zero by 2050. Those commitments were ambitious steps forward in protecting the environment for future generations.

34. Responding to the interventions, Antigua and Barbuda provided reassurance that executions had not taken place since the 1980s. The Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, in its most recent practice direction and sentencing guidelines on the matter (2020), had established the threshold of violence necessary for consideration of the death penalty, requiring the crime in question to be "the worst of the worst" and "the rarest of the rare".

35. Antigua and Barbuda declared that the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community was not severely discriminated against. Many well-known personalities belonging to that community lived and worked freely among others. The Constitution prohibited any discrimination based on gender, sex or creed. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons were treated equally before criminal tribunals and afforded the same protection. While the prohibition of same-sex relations remained enshrined in the law, it had never been invoked in the case of same-sex consenting adults, but in cases of offences against minors only. Considering the State's strongly Christian-based society, the removal of that legal provision would take time and would need long-term awareness-raising among the whole population.

36. On violence against women, the Directorate of Gender Affairs assisted victims of gender-based violence and worked with the Ministry of Education to raise awareness among boys and girls in schools about domestic violence. Victims had been given support, including through a victim support helpline. Since the amendments introduced through the Domestic Violence Act in 2015, reported cases of domestic violence had increased, meaning that access to reporting mechanisms had improved. The police, the judiciary, prosecutors and attorneys received significant training on how to handle cases of domestic violence. The Domestic Violence Act allowed for the implementation of protection orders, which in turn allowed the police to remove the alleged perpetrator and protect the victim, even if the victim did not make a claim of domestic violence.

37. The Government recognized that the State's only prison hosted over 240 inmates and needed to be rebuilt. Despite the Government's willingness to rebuild and to establish a new penal institution, funding seemed to be out of reach owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the Government had created a separate facility for remand prisoners to ameliorate the situation. It further recognized that the conditions of non-remand detainees needed to be improved, which could be achieved only with assistance of the international community and other stakeholders.

38. On the right to a clean environment as a key element of an adequate standard of living, Antigua and Barbuda had been the first State in the region to ban single-use plastics and commit to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. It remained committed to protecting the environment and invested in renewable energy, notably through the construction of two solar power plants to decrease its reliance on fossil fuels.

39. The Marshall Islands commended Antigua and Barbuda for its adoption of several international human rights treaties. However, it expressed concern about trafficking in persons and the related sexual exploitation, and the lack of legal policies to promote and protect women's rights and human rights in general.

40. Mauritius applauded Antigua and Barbuda for having provided necessary medical care under the National Social Protection Act (2020) and worked to advance tertiary medical health-care facilities through public efforts and public-private partnerships, despite the devastating impacts of Hurricane Irma and the COVID-19 pandemic.

41. Mexico welcomed the efforts made by Antigua and Barbuda to ensure inclusive education for persons with disabilities, and to combat trafficking in persons. It also commended the State for its inclusive and universal health-care system, the health benefits scheme, the low maternal mortality rate and the decline in the rate of early pregnancies.

42. Montenegro welcomed the adoption and implementation by Antigua and Barbuda of several laws in the areas of disability and equal opportunities, children's justice and

trafficking in persons. It also positively noted the ratification of several international treaties. It inquired about the State's further plans to meet its obligations, especially the abolition of legal provisions that were discriminatory against women and the development of laws prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and social status.

43. Morocco welcomed the efforts made by Antigua and Barbuda to promote and protect human rights, despite the devastating effects of both the COVID-19 pandemic and the recent hurricanes, which had caused damage to infrastructure.

44. Nepal welcomed the adoption by Antigua and Barbuda of the Trafficking in Persons (Prevention) (Amendment) Act (2019), the Disabilities and Equal Opportunities Act (2017) and the National Social Protection Act (2020), which were aimed at combating poverty, enhancing equality and improving the standard of living. It also expressed appreciation for the State's ban on single-use plastics and its commitment to bring its net emissions down to zero by 2050.

45. The Netherlands noted that there had been no executions in Antigua and Barbuda since 1991 and that no one was currently on death row. However, it expressed regret that Antigua and Barbuda had not imposed an official moratorium on the death penalty. It expressed concern about inadequate conditions of detention and discrimination faced by sexual minorities in the country, including the criminalization of consensual same-sex relations.

46. Pakistan commended the State for its efforts to recover from the pandemic and to pursue socioeconomic development. It acknowledged efforts to ensure social protection for vulnerable communities, alleviate poverty and promote the rights of women and girls. It hailed the unveiling of the National Child Protection Policy, the reform of the juvenile justice system and the promotion of children's access to education.

47. Panama encouraged Antigua and Barbuda to request technical assistance from OHCHR and other stakeholders to create a dedicated mechanism for monitoring compliance with the State's human rights obligations, including a database and disclosure of information.

48. Paraguay congratulated Antigua and Barbuda on the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, but expressed its deep concern about the persistence of practices such as life sentences and corporal punishment of minors.

49. Peru acknowledged progress made by the State, including its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

50. The Philippines hailed the accession of Antigua and Barbuda to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It expressed appreciation for the efforts made to strengthen measures against trafficking in persons.

51. Portugal welcomed the advances made by Antigua and Barbuda in combating gender-based violence, noting that the reforms introduced were positive steps towards the improvement of the human rights situation of women and girls.

52. Senegal commended the Government for its efforts to provide high-quality school education to the population despite the difficulties inherent in the global health crisis linked to the COVID-19 pandemic. It welcomed the commitment of the authorities to work for better management of human rights.

53. Serbia commended Antigua and Barbuda for all its efforts to meet the recommendations of the universal periodic review process, which reflected a commitment to improving the situation of its citizens. It welcomed in particular the measures taken by the authorities aimed at mitigating the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

54. Slovenia welcomed the recent adoption of the National Child Protection Policy and the Government's commitment to strengthening the protection of children's rights, but reiterated its past recommendation that the common-law right to punish children should be

explicitly repealed and all corporal punishment prohibited in all settings where adults had authority over children.

55. South Africa commended Antigua and Barbuda for its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

56. Spain expressed appreciation for the accession of Antigua and Barbuda to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its ratification of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement). It welcomed awareness-raising campaigns to combat discriminatory gender stereotypes.

57. Togo welcomed the adoption by Antigua and Barbuda of the National Social Protection Act (2020) and the 2017 Disabilities and Equal Opportunities Act (2017), its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its ratification of the Escazú Agreement.

58. The delegation of Antigua and Barbuda thanked the delegations and responded to questions put forward during the interactive dialogue.

59. In the area of gender-inclusiveness, Antigua and Barbuda promoted inclusiveness for young girls and women, both in schools and in all areas of employment. Within the government sector, there were many female permanent secretaries at the highest level of the civil service, and within the political sphere, there were presently two female sitting members of parliament as well as female senators. The Directorate of Gender Affairs, along with the Caribbean Union Bank, was working to establish a national gender policy to promote the inclusiveness of women and girls within all sectors of society.

60. The Marriage Act had been amended to raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 years.

61. In the area of trafficking in persons, major work had been undertaken. In 2019, the Trafficking in Persons (Prevention) Act had been amended to establish the Trafficking in Persons Prevention Committee. The Committee worked in the area of education and established training programmes within schools and communities to identify and prevent trafficking in persons and increase understanding of modern-day slavery. The Trafficking in Persons Prevention Unit within the Ministry of Public Safety was responsible for reporting situations of trafficking in persons to its international partners and United Nations treaty bodies. The Unit had a strong referral system, and worked with the Directorate of Gender Affairs to assist victims of trafficking in persons and potential victims of modern-day slavery. Victims identified as vulnerable were provided with physical protection and psychosocial counselling as required. Continuous and constantly updated training was provided for the police and other relevant stakeholders on changes in relevant legislation and governmental policies. Victims were also assisted with housing and food, and a repatriation programme was in place, in cooperation with other agencies in the region, for when victims were identified and chose to return home.

62. Antigua and Barbuda recognized that corporal punishment remained an issue, but it was seldom used. On the basis of guidelines disseminated by the Ministry of Education, schools often promoted positive behavioural management as a strategy for managing or disciplining students. The guidelines on positive behavioural management guidelines were prepared in accordance with the child-friendly school initiative of the United Nations Children's Fund.

63. In the area of disability, Antigua and Barbuda had passed the Disabilities and Equal Opportunities Act in 2017 to bring the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into its domestic legislation. Some of the positive aspects of the legislation were that it allowed for adaptation and for accessibility provisions in the construction of new buildings, especially those that were required to have public access, such as government buildings and private institutions such as banks, credit unions and supermarkets. Some shortfalls identified were that some policy mandates needed to be more clearly defined and

reduced into regulations. The Ministry of Legal Affairs was currently working assiduously to establish regulations for that piece of legislation.

64. The Government worked to include persons living with disabilities from school age. Children with visual disabilities were taught in mainstream schools and there were special need programmes for students with auditory, psychosocial and learning disabilities. The Government promoted inclusiveness at all levels and not just in schools. In employment, the Government led from the front within the public sector. The head of the delegation of Antigua and Barbuda was a senior attorney in the Ministry of Legal Affairs and had a severe visual disability.

65. The Department of Environment had worked hard in focusing on mitigating climate change in accordance with the Paris Agreement, to which Antigua and Barbuda was a signatory. Many mitigation and adaptation measures had been put in place island-wide, such as measures on the elimination of flooding and on bridge-building. Focus also had been placed on renewable energy, including the use of wind turbines.

66. Tunisia welcomed the enactment of the Disabilities and Equal Opportunities Act, the amendment of the Child Justice Act and of the Trafficking in Persons (Prevention) Act, the establishment of the Trafficking in Persons Prevention Committee and the ratification of several key international and regional human rights instruments.

67. Ukraine commended Antigua and Barbuda for its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and domestic and sexual violence, to address discriminatory gender stereotypes and to strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities. It welcomed the legislative acts aimed at strengthening the national human rights framework and bringing it into better alignment with the international conventions ratified by the State.

68. The United Kingdom welcomed the accession of Antigua and Barbuda to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It noted with appreciation that the death penalty had not been implemented since 1991. It welcomed the change to sentencing guidelines in 2020 that would further reduce the likelihood of the death penalty being applied. It urged the Government to consider what further reform was needed to keep tackling such pressing concerns as trafficking in persons and domestic violence.

69. The United States commended Antigua and Barbuda for its continued commitment to the promotion of human rights and encouraged the Government to abolish the Sexual Offences Act as an important measure to respect the human rights of all persons, regardless of sexual orientation.

70. Uruguay welcomed the efforts made by Antigua and Barbuda, including in combating trafficking in persons.

71. Vanuatu commended Antigua and Barbuda for its action taken to accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It noted the progress made to restore normalcy and ensure that people's needs were met through social protection, infrastructure rebuilding and service provision since the devastating Hurricane Irma.

72. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the implementation of social programmes to reduce poverty, the school meals programme and the People's Benefit Programme. It noted that the Government provided free education to children in public primary and secondary schools, and technical and vocational training in secondary education. It also highlighted the action taken by the Directorate of Gender Affairs.

73. Argentina congratulated Antigua and Barbuda on its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

74. Australia commended Antigua and Barbuda for its continued engagement in the universal periodic review process. It acknowledged the progress made since the second review cycle, commending the State in particular for its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.



75. The Bahamas recognized the challenges faced by Antigua and Barbuda, including the strain that the COVID-19 pandemic had put on progress towards national goals, limited human resources and the disproportionate threats posed by climate change. It encouraged Antigua and Barbuda to avail itself of technical assistance and capacity-building support, in accordance with its human rights priorities, and called on the international community to cooperate with the State in that regard.

76. Barbados expressed appreciation for the measures taken by Antigua and Barbuda since the second review cycle with a view to improving the human rights framework.

77. Brazil commended Antigua and Barbuda for its efforts to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and encouraged further initiatives to improve the well-being of children and young people. It expressed appreciation for the de facto abolition of the death penalty and encouraged its formal abolition. It expressed concern that consensual same-sex relations among adults were still criminalized and encouraged further efforts to prevent discrimination and violence against LGBTIQ+ persons.

78. Bulgaria welcomed the prompt action by Antigua and Barbuda to mitigate the adverse impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and Hurricane Irma on the population. It expressed appreciation for the enhancement of the child protection and child justice legislative framework, and for the adherence in education policies to the concept of inclusive education. It acknowledged the adoption of the Disabilities and Equal Opportunities Act in 2017, which had introduced comprehensive protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.

79. Canada welcomed the progress made by Antigua and Barbuda since the second review cycle, commending the State in particular for its efforts to develop the necessary laws, policies and programmes to progressively meet its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including by ensuring access to all public facilities.

80. Chile welcomed the creation of the Trafficking in Persons Prevention Committee, recognizing the efforts of Antigua and Barbuda to ensure compliance with laws relating to the investigation and defence of the interests of victims. It congratulated the State on its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

81. China expressed appreciation for the efforts and achievements of Antigua and Barbuda in the promotion and protection of human rights. It noted that the State had positively promoted economic and social development, fought against the COVID-19 pandemic, safeguarded the population's rights to life and health, addressed issues relating to climate change and natural disasters, protected the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities and combated trafficking in persons.

82. Cuba acknowledged the efforts made and action taken by Antigua and Barbuda in the implementation of the accepted recommendations from the second review cycle, despite the challenges that it faced as a small island developing State and the devastating impact of hurricanes on its territory. It commended the State for the adoption of the National Child Protection Policy and the action taken to support education in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

83. In its concluding remarks, Antigua and Barbuda emphasized its steadfast work to protect the marine environment and to prevent the erosion of the coastline, as echoed by the delegation of Fiji and as a key driver for tourism and employment. Climate change adaptation mechanisms were in place to protect the State's environment and coastal regions.

84. Antigua and Barbuda had also been engaged in the development of a bill against sexual harassment within the institutional framework of the Caribbean Community, which involved the identification of areas of sexual harassment and its elimination in the workplace. The protection of women and vulnerable persons in that field was of high importance to Antigua and Barbuda.

85. Antigua and Barbuda stressed its steadfastness in promoting the fight against corruption. As a State party to both the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, it continuously worked within both

systems, disseminated educational projects within the State to fight corruption and had revitalized the Integrity Commission to help monitor the assets of all persons in public life.

86. Antigua and Barbuda took on board the recommendations on establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). The Government recognized that it did not have a centralized reporting mechanism for human rights violations or a centralized statistical gathering system, while being conscious of the importance of having such an institution in terms of capabilities for reporting to international bodies and disseminating education and information on the promotion and protection of human rights in Antigua and Barbuda.

87. Antigua and Barbuda thanked the delegations for their informed comments, and stated that it would look to take on board some of the recommendations put forward during the interactive dialogue.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

88. **The following recommendations will be examined by Antigua and Barbuda, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council.**

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

88.2 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Cyprus);**

88.3 **Ratify the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (Cyprus);**

88.4 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark) (Estonia) (Finland) (France) (South Africa);**

88.5 **Consider the possibility of ratifying the ILO Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183) (Dominican Republic);**

88.6 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Finland) (France);**

88.7 **Abolish death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, while noting the de facto moratorium on executions (Finland);**

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

88.9 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Germany);**

88.10 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and take all the necessary measures to abolish the death penalty (Iceland);**

88.11 **Establish a de jure moratorium on the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Italy);**

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

- 88.13 **Ratify the American Convention on Human Rights, accept the contentious jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, and create an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Mexico);**
- 88.14 **Consider ratifying United Nations conventions, especially those relating to migrant workers and enforced disappearance (Morocco);**
- 88.15 **Establish an official moratorium on executions and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, so as to bring national legislation into conformity with the de facto moratorium (Netherlands);**
- 88.16 **Sign the Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Panama);**
- 88.17 **Ratify the main pending international human rights treaties, in order to advance on Sustainable Development Goals 4, 5, 10, 16 and 17 (Paraguay);**
- 88.18 **Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);**
- 88.19 **Establish an official moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its full abolition, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Slovenia);**
- 88.20 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (South Africa);**
- 88.21 **Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Spain);**
- 88.22 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Spain);**
- 88.23 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);**
- 88.24 **Strengthen awareness-raising campaigns on the death penalty and public debates on the subject with a human rights focus, including in parliament, with a view to enabling its formal abolition, and to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as soon as possible (Uruguay);**
- 88.25 **Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Vanuatu);**
- 88.26 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);**
- 88.27 **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, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia);**
- 88.28 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile);**
- 88.29 **Request technical assistance from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to advance in the ratification of the main international human rights instruments to which the country has not yet**

acceded, as well as to ensure the alignment of its national legal framework with the obligations derived from already ratified human rights treaties (Uruguay);

88.30 Seek technical assistance with a view to creating a specific unit staffed by trained personnel whose responsibility would include public dissemination of information concerning the human rights obligations of the State, investigating human rights issues for the purpose of creating a data bank and generating reports as and when required (Bahamas);

88.31 Engage with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to seek assistance in the national implementation of the core international human rights treaties to which Antigua and Barbuda has become a party (Vanuatu);

88.32 Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

88.33 Extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment to visit the country before its fourth review under the universal periodic review mechanism (Panama);

88.34 Issue a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders (Montenegro);

88.35 Proceed with efforts aimed at establishing a specific unit responsible for disseminating information on the human rights obligations of the State, creating a relevant data bank and generating reports (Georgia);

88.36 Request technical assistance from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to assist in international human rights treaty reporting and monitoring (Cyprus);

88.37 Continue with efforts and seek international assistance to mitigate the adverse impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic (Pakistan);

88.38 Strengthen efforts to build the capacity of duty bearers on the implementation of international human rights obligations under instruments to which the country is a signatory (Philippines);

88.39 Consider developing a national action plan on human rights, including on promoting human rights respect in the business sector, and on action in combating domestic violence, including through possible bilateral and international cooperation (Indonesia);

88.40 Establish an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Estonia);

88.41 Consider establishing a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (India);

88.42 Consider establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Iraq);

88.43 Consider establishing a national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Malawi);

88.44 Establish a mandate to promote and protect women's rights to provide an independent alternative to the Office of the Ombudsman to address sexual harassment and discrimination against women, as they still remain in a special position of vulnerability, prone to violence, rape and sexual harassment (Marshall Islands);

88.45 Establish a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Montenegro);

- 88.46 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, and create a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, using the universal periodic review practical guidance issued by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Portugal);
- 88.47 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Senegal);
- 88.48 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Togo);
- 88.49 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Australia);
- 88.50 Consider the establishment of a human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Chile);
- 88.51 Establish a permanent national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up of human rights recommendations, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose, within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17 (Paraguay);
- 88.52 Prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and decriminalize consensual same-sex relationships (Mexico);
- 88.53 Introduce legislation to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual identity or sexual orientation (South Africa);
- 88.54 Repeal sections 12 and 15 of the Sexual Offences Act of 1995, which criminalize sexual relations between consenting individuals of the same sex, and which are contradictory to the commitment of non-discrimination (Netherlands);
- 88.55 Reform the Sexual Offences Act of 1995 to decriminalize private, same-sex sexual activity between consenting adults (United States of America);
- 88.56 Decriminalize consensual adult same-sex relations and combat discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Italy);
- 88.57 Strengthen its commitment to the principles of equality and non-discrimination, both in law and in practice, including through the immediate decriminalization of same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults (Uruguay);
- 88.58 Decriminalize consensual sexual activity between persons of the same sex (Ireland);
- 88.59 Enact legislation to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, and repeal sections 12 and 15 of the Sexual Offences Act (1995), which criminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (Australia);
- 88.60 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between persons of the same sex (France);
- 88.61 Prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including by repealing all laws criminalizing sexual relations between consenting adults (Canada);
- 88.62 Adopt a national policy to promote tolerance towards lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and abolish all provisions that criminalize consensual same-sex relationships (Estonia);
- 88.63 Continue strengthening the legislative framework to comprehensively prohibit discrimination (Peru);

- 88.64 **Change the indecency statutes with the aim of decriminalizing male consensual same-sex conduct (Germany);**
- 88.65 **Take all necessary steps to end the discrimination and stigmatization of LGBTI+ people, including the adoption of legislation that explicitly prohibits discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Ireland);**
- 88.66 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity and effectively investigate all acts of violence against LGBTI+ persons (Iceland);**
- 88.67 **Make the necessary regulatory changes to ensure the inclusion of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in the economic activities of the country (Dominican Republic);**
- 88.68 **Continue to implement policies to mitigate the effects of climate change and strengthen the resilience of communities (Dominican Republic);**
- 88.69 **Put in place effective public environmental policies to fight against the impacts of climate change such as floods, cyclones and hurricanes in the country, and promote the gradual elimination of single-use plastics to protect the oceans (Haiti);**
- 88.70 **Continue to implement policies to build resilience and mitigate the impact of climate change while advocating concerted efforts by all nations to conserve the environment (Vanuatu);**
- 88.71 **Continue efforts to ensure the well-being of its population, in particular women, children and older persons, in the implementation of reconstruction strategies following the damage caused by natural disasters (Cuba);**
- 88.72 **Ensure the meaningful participation of women, children, persons with disabilities and local communities in the development and implementation of climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks (Fiji);**
- 88.73 **Further provide persons with disabilities with increased access to information in emergency settings and promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities in relief efforts (Indonesia);**
- 88.74 **Officially repeal capital punishment as a legal sentence from national legislation as well as provisions authorizing judicial corporal punishment for persons under the age of 18 years (Marshall Islands);**
- 88.75 **Develop awareness-raising campaigns regarding the absence of dissuasive effects in the application of the death penalty and the introduction of a de jure moratorium leading to its total abolition (Spain);**
- 88.76 **Carry out the necessary measures towards the legal abolition of the death penalty (Nepal);**
- 88.77 **Establish a formal moratorium as an initial step towards abolishing the death penalty (Germany);**
- 88.78 **Initiate a process for a State review and discussion on the relevance of the death penalty to Antigua and Barbuda, with a view to considering the imposition of a moratorium on the death penalty and its complete abolition (Fiji);**
- 88.79 **Abolish the death penalty (Canada);**
- 88.80 **Abolish the death penalty (Estonia);**
- 88.81 **Harmonize the legislation on torture in accordance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, indicating the non-prescription of the crime of torture; abolish the death penalty; and prohibit corporal punishment in the field of child-rearing (Mexico);**

- 88.82 Consider criminalizing torture and formally prohibiting the introduction of evidence obtained under torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (Brazil);
- 88.83 Implement alternatives to prison sentences and/or pretrial detention, and take measures to increase judicial capacity and improve material conditions for detainees, including those with disabilities (Portugal);
- 88.84 Eliminate overcrowding in Her Majesty's Prison and increase resources aimed at improving the overall living conditions of inmates (Canada);
- 88.85 Step up activities to address the problem of extreme overcrowding in the country's prison facility (Ukraine);
- 88.86 Improve the conditions of detention facilities, including hygiene and sanitation (Italy);
- 88.87 Commission a State report into prison conditions in order to ascertain the quality of the detention facilities and as a means to measure future improvements (Ireland);
- 88.88 Ensure that places of detention comply with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Germany);
- 88.89 Take additional measures to improve the conditions of detention of prisoners (France);
- 88.90 Bring its prisons into line with the Nelson Mandela Rules (Denmark);
- 88.91 Implement the Government's proposal for fighting corruption domestically and in the Caribbean and address recommendations received through the Mechanism for Follow-up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption peer review process (United States of America);
- 88.92 Strengthen measures to assist victims of human trafficking, taking into account the needs of particularly vulnerable groups such as women domestic workers (Indonesia);
- 88.93 Strengthen the local Trafficking in Persons Prevention Committee in order to completely halt any form of human trafficking (Marshall Islands);
- 88.94 Continue to allocate sufficient resources to programmes on combating trafficking in persons, and provide adequate services to victims to support their reintegration and rehabilitation (Philippines);
- 88.95 Intensify efforts to prevent trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls (Senegal);
- 88.96 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons and to prevent all forms of slavery (Tunisia);
- 88.97 Implement legislation to address modern slavery and human trafficking, and expedite current cases by providing adequate resources and training for officials to effectively investigate and prosecute cases and protect victims (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 88.98 Amend the Marriage Act to remove exceptions that allow marriage for those under the age of 18 years (Mauritius);
- 88.99 Sustain efforts to alleviate poverty and strengthen the social protection system (Pakistan);
- 88.100 Deepen efforts to allocate more resources to social protection (Barbados);

- 88.101 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, and to improve people's living standards, so as to lay a solid foundation for people's enjoyment of human rights (China);
- 88.102 Continue to prioritize social programmes, with an emphasis on eradicating and alleviating poverty (Cuba);
- 88.103 Adopt the additional measures necessary to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by all persons belonging to groups in a situation of vulnerability (Argentina);
- 88.104 Continue to promote its successful social policies in the areas of education, health and poverty reduction, for the benefit of the most vulnerable groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 88.105 Amend its legislation in order to legalize the termination of pregnancies in cases of risk to the life of the pregnant woman, rape, incest and severe impairment of the fetus (Denmark);
- 88.106 Form a legislative committee to revise the abortion law to allow the termination of pregnancy (Iceland);
- 88.107 Continue strengthening measures to ensure access to health care by allocating adequate resources in the health sector, especially for the treatment of non-communicable diseases (Malaysia);
- 88.108 Decriminalize the voluntary interruption of pregnancy and expand its admitted grounds, particularly in cases of sexual abuse or high-risk pregnancies (Mexico);
- 88.109 Consider legalizing abortion in cases of rape, incest, threats to the life or health of the pregnant woman and severe fetal impairment; decriminalize it in all other cases; and ensure access for women to safe, high-quality and affordable abortion-related care, including post-abortion care in cases of complications resulting from unsafe abortions (South Africa);
- 88.110 Legalize abortion in certain cases such as rape, incest and serious malformation of the fetus, and decriminalize it in all other cases (Spain);
- 88.111 Continue to improve the health-care system with measures to allocate more resources and upgrade infrastructure, in order to strengthen maternal health (Bulgaria);
- 88.112 Revise the Health and Family Life Education Programme curriculum in line with the United Nations technical guidelines, and train teachers to ensure effective provision of the curriculum (Iceland);
- 88.113 Integrate children with disabilities in regular schools by giving particular attention to the training of specialists for children with intellectual and psychological disabilities (Maldives);
- 88.114 Ensure comprehensive sexuality education, with a view to preventing teenage pregnancies and the spread of sexually transmitted infections, in particular HIV (Panama);
- 88.115 Ensure comprehensive sexuality education, with a view to preventing teenage pregnancies and the spread of sexually transmitted infections, in particular HIV (Australia);
- 88.116 Continue to provide adequate resources towards the initiatives that have started to help teenage mothers finish their secondary school education, in classes that can accommodate the unique challenges of being a young single mother (Bahamas);
- 88.117 Further increase investment in education and improve the enrolment rate of children in schools (China);



- 88.118 **Pass legislation explicitly defining and prohibiting sexual harassment in the public and private sectors, with protections against retaliation for those who report (United States of America);**
- 88.119 **Take temporary special measures aimed at achieving substantive equality between women and men in all areas where women are underrepresented or disadvantaged, including the political and public spheres, education, employment and health (Togo);**
- 88.120 **Take further steps to promote women's empowerment in political and public life (Bulgaria);**
- 88.121 **Repeal discriminatory provisions against women in national legislation, including in the Equal Opportunity Act and the Sexual Offences Act, with a view to fully incorporating the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women into national legislation (Australia);**
- 88.122 **Continue strengthening gender equality programmes with concrete measures to consolidate women's empowerment (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 88.123 **Prioritize the incorporation into its legislation of a comprehensive definition of discrimination against women and girls in line with article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, that covers both direct and indirect discrimination and that recognizes intersectional forms of discrimination, in accordance with the comments received from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Uruguay);**
- 88.124 **Further strengthen gender mainstreaming into national development strategies, and ensure the participation of women and relevant stakeholders in programme planning and implementation (Philippines);**
- 88.125 **Intensify the measures adopted to promote the empowerment of women, by strengthening the national mechanism for women and the Directorate of Gender Affairs and developing intersectoral monitoring and coordination mechanisms for the implementation of the policies adopted (Peru);**
- 88.126 **Intensify efforts to enhance awareness among women of their rights under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Maldives);**
- 88.127 **Continue its effort to promote gender equality by pursuing the development of a national gender policy (Malaysia);**
- 88.128 **Work to incorporate the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women into its national legislation (Iraq);**
- 88.129 **Continue with further measures for promoting gender equality and combating gender-based discrimination (India);**
- 88.130 **Continue efforts to combat discrimination against women and girls, in particular by defining policies, with an intersectional approach, to promote the visibility of this category in the country's public and political decision-making spaces, as well as in the scientific areas (Haiti);**
- 88.131 **Take the necessary steps to combat discrimination and violence against women and children, and on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Fiji);**
- 88.132 **Take all the necessary measures to strengthen the fight against gender-based violence, and in particular sexual violence (France);**
- 88.133 **Take further measures to prevent violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, also through awareness-raising campaigns and increased support to victims (Italy);**

- 88.134 Continue its efforts to eliminate gender-based violence (Nepal);
- 88.135 Step up the fight against gender-based violence and sexual violence, and classify marital rape as a crime in the Sexual Offences Act (Spain);
- 88.136 Continue efforts to end all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, enshrine gender equality and support women's empowerment (Tunisia);
- 88.137 Develop, adopt and implement, in a consultative manner, a national gender policy with measures for the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence against all women, girls, men and boys, regardless of legal or migratory status, nationality, gender identity or sexual orientation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 88.138 Continue to strengthen measures intended to eliminate all forms of violence and ill-treatment of girls and women, including the development of programmes and the provision of training for law enforcement officers on the areas of domestic violence and sexual violence (Barbados);
- 88.139 Develop public policies to combat gender-based violence, in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 5, and develop temporary special measures to achieve substantive equality, including in political and public life and in access to education, employment and health (Paraguay);
- 88.140 Continue strengthening the institutions responsible for the education and protection of children, particularly those with disabilities (Barbados);
- 88.141 Seek to conduct a comprehensive assessment of budgetary needs for children, and increase the allocation of financial means to social sectors, education and health to an adequate level (Serbia);
- 88.142 Establish an independent mechanism for monitoring children's rights (Ukraine);
- 88.143 Continue efforts to strengthen the legislative framework for child protection and children's justice (Tunisia);
- 88.144 Explicitly repeal the common-law right to punish children and prohibit all corporal punishment enacted in all settings where adults have authority over children, as previously recommended (Slovenia);
- 88.145 Prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Slovenia);
- 88.146 Consider undertaking the necessary legislative reforms to prohibit corporal punishment inflicted on children, and continue to promote the use of positive discipline (Peru);
- 88.147 Carry out the necessary legislative adjustments to explicitly repeal the right to inflict corporal punishment and the sentence of life imprisonment for persons under 18 years of age, in accordance with international human rights standards and target 16.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Paraguay);
- 88.148 Implement measures to ensure that children in vulnerable areas are not marginalized (Mauritius);
- 88.149 Prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Estonia);
- 88.150 Strengthen measures that specifically prohibit corporal punishment of boys and girls (Dominican Republic);
- 88.151 Take steps to comprehensively address the issue of corporal punishment of children, in particular in schools (Ukraine);
- 88.152 Step up efforts to strengthen the Disabilities and Equal Opportunities Act and the Sexual Offences Act, in order for them to translate into substantive equality between women and men (Chile);

88.153 Consider adopting national policies to protect the rights of older women and of women and girls with disabilities, as well as establishing mechanisms to safeguard them from discrimination, violence and abuse (Brazil);

88.154 Advance efforts in the drafting of regulations regarding the Disabilities and Equal Opportunities Act (Bahamas);

88.155 Accelerate drafting of the clarifying regulations required for the Disabilities and Equal Opportunities Act (Georgia).

89. 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 Antigua and Barbuda was headed by Crown Solicitor within the Ministry of Legal Affairs, Dr. Vanessa Moe.

---