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paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Human Rights Council
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resolution 16/21**

Palau

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.



I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

1. International human rights treaties²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	CRC (1995)	ICERD (signature, 2011)	ICERD (signature, 2011)
		ICESCR (signature, 2011)	ICESCR (signature, 2011)
		ICCPR (signature, 2011)	ICCPR (signature, 2011)
		CEDAW (signature, 2011)	ICCPR-OP 2
		CAT (signature, 2011)	CEDAW (signature, 2011)
		ICRMW (signature, 2011)	CAT (signature, 2011)
		CRPD (2013)	OP-CAT
		ICPPED (signature, 2011)	OP-CRC-AC
		OP-CRC-SC	
		ICRMW (signature, 2011)	
		ICPPED (signature, 2011)	
<i>Reservations and/or declarations</i>			
<i>Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action³</i>		ICERD (signature, 2011)	ICERD (signature, 2011)
		ICCPR (signature, 2011)	OP-ICESCR
		CAT (signature, 2011)	ICCPR (signature, 2011)
		ICRMW (signature, 2011)	ICCPR-OP 1
		OP-CRPD, art. 6 (2013)	OP-CEDAW
			CAT (signature, 2011)
		OP-CRC-IC	
		ICRMW (signature, 2011)	
		ICPPED (signature, 2011)	

2. Other main relevant international instruments

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>			Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
			Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II ⁴		Palermo Protocol ⁵ Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Conventions on refugees and stateless persons ⁶ Additional Protocol III to the Geneva Conventions ⁷ ILO fundamental conventions ⁸ ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 ⁹ Convention against Discrimination in Education

1. The United Nations country team stated that Palau had acceded to or ratified only two of the nine international human rights treaties listed in the table above, namely CRC and CRPD, the latter of which it had ratified in 2013 after its previous universal periodic review. The country team recommended that Palau accede to or ratify the other seven conventions, to which it was a signatory, and their optional protocols.¹⁰

2. The country team stated that, in early 2008, a resolution to ratify CEDAW had been approved by the Senate, but not by the House of Delegates. It encouraged Palau to ratify CEDAW.¹¹

3. The country team stated that Palau had become a member of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2012 and ratified the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006. However, Palau had not ratified the eight ILO fundamental conventions, and the country team recommended that Palau ratify and implement them.¹²

4. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) stated that Palau was not a State party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees or to its 1967 Protocol. Nor was Palau a State party to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons or to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.¹³

5. UNHCR stated that, during its first universal periodic review cycle, Palau had received recommendations to accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. Palau had taken note thereof and had stated that it was working to develop awareness and determine its capacity and resources to fulfil its obligations under those instruments.¹⁴

6. UNHCR noted that States were responsible for conferring nationality and ensuring the right of every child to acquire a nationality, and that accession to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness would establish a framework to prevent and reduce statelessness, in order to avoid detrimental effects and ensure minimum standards of treatment for stateless persons, providing them with stability and security, and ensuring their basic rights and needs.¹⁵

7. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) stated that Palau was not party to the Convention against Discrimination in Education or the Convention on Technical and Vocational Education.¹⁶ UNESCO also noted that Palau had not reported to it on the measures taken for the implementation of a number of conventions

regarding education. UNESCO recommended that Palau be strongly encouraged to ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education and to submit reports for the periodic consultations under the UNESCO education-related standard-setting instruments.¹⁷

8. UNESCO encouraged Palau to ratify the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions and, in doing so, facilitate the participation of communities, practitioners, cultural actors and non-governmental organizations from the civil society, as well as vulnerable groups such as minorities, indigenous peoples, migrants, refugees, young persons and peoples with disabilities, and to ensure that equal opportunities were given to women and girls to address gender disparities.¹⁸

9. As Palau was a State party to the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, UNESCO encouraged it to fully implement the relevant provisions that promoted access to, and participation in, cultural heritage and creative expressions and, as such, were conducive to implementing the right to take part in cultural life as defined in article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 15 of ICESCR.¹⁹

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

10. The country team indicated that CRC and CRPD had not been incorporated into the Palau National Code.²⁰ Legislation to provide for the full protection of children had yet to be enacted in Palau. The country team encouraged the Government of Palau to incorporate the provisions of CRC into the domestic legal system.²¹

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

11. The country team reported that Palau did not have a national human rights institution, despite, during the universal periodic review in 2011, accepting recommendations to establish one.²² Executive Order No. 368 provided for the creation of a reporting committee on United Nations conventions on human rights. The duties of the committee were limited to compliance with the reporting obligations of Palau under international treaties. The country team continued to encourage Palau to establish an independent national human rights institution to lead, coordinate, provide capacity development and assist with strengthening human rights implementation throughout the country, and to seek the support of the United Nations in that regard.²³

12. The country team stated that there was currently no overarching agency or institution that took a lead role in policy development and monitoring service to ensure the protection of children. It encouraged Palau to establish a national body to develop and coordinate services for addressing the rights of children and child protection issues.²⁴

13. The country team expressed hope that the preparations for the second review would be seized as an opportunity for the Government and stakeholders to engage in consultations and exchange of views on new developments and implementation of the 2011 recommendations from the universal periodic review. It also encouraged the Government to use the outcomes of the second review to further the enjoyment of human rights in Palau.²⁵

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

Cooperation with treaty bodies

Reporting status

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
Committee on the Rights of the Child	January 2001	-	-	Second report overdue since 2002
Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since July 2015

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Equality and non-discrimination

14. The country team indicated that, under the Constitution of Palau, women were afforded equality of opportunity with men. Customary law had constitutional status in Palau, and the application of customary practices influenced formal criminal procedures.²⁶

15. The country team stated that Palau had commenced the development of a national gender policy with support from the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. The policy would be driven by empowered communities and built upon social networks that would communicate, coordinate, share data, funds and knowledge. The policy was perceived to be a part of a wider sustainable development strategy. It would be informed by the culture policy and would in turn inform the energy, transportation and trade policy, the sustainable land management, water and food security policy, the health policy and the climate change and disaster risk policy.²⁷

16. The country team stated that, following recommendations received in 2011,²⁸ Palau had revised its Penal Code and decriminalized consensual same sex sexual activity in April 2014. Prior to this, “sodomy” was a crime under section 2803, chapter 28 of title 17 of the Palau National Code.²⁹

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

17. The country team highlighted that Palau had taken steps to address domestic violence and child abuse in the country. In 2012, Palau had passed the Family Protection Act, which criminalized domestic violence, instituted a no-drop policy for domestic violence and stipulated that customary restitution for domestic violence cases did not do away with criminal charges for the acts of violence committed.³⁰ The Family Protection Act provided for a broad definition of domestic violence, made protection orders accessible and highlighted the need for the establishment and coordination between services for survivors

of violence. More specifically, the Act expanded on and strengthened the ability of police officers to assist family violence victims and outlined legal penalties for acts of family violence and abuse.³¹

18. The country team considered that there were several important areas that were not addressed in the Family Protection Act, including the fact that the definition of rape was limited to sexual intercourse and spousal rape was still exempt from prosecution. In addition, the common-law rule requiring proof of physical resistance in order to prove the absence of sexual consent was still applied, as was the defence of reasonable belief that a victim was of lawful age of consent.³²

19. The country team stated that, although protection measures were outlined in the Family Protection Act, there were no protection measures in place, specifically shelters and other services to support victims, especially women and children. It encouraged the Government to establish protection services for survivors of domestic violence and child abuse.³³

20. The country team commended Palau for passing the Family Protection Act and encouraged the Government of Palau to raise awareness and advocacy among targeted audiences for greater understanding and knowledge of the provisions of that law.³⁴

21. The country team stated that Palau did not have legislation on sexual harassment, human trafficking or sex tourism and urged the Government of Palau to develop legislation to address those issues.³⁵

22. The country team stated that, in 2011, Palau had amended the National Code to include penalties for mandatory reporters failing to report incidences of child abuse.³⁶

23. UNESCO said that Palau had not adopted a programme to address violence in schools and that Palau could be encouraged to further address violence in the educational system, particularly by implementing programmes to prohibit and eliminate all forms of corporal punishment.³⁷

24. UNESCO stated that Palau had not adopted a programme to provide human rights education, particularly for the police officers, lawyers and judges.³⁸

C. Administration of justice and the rule of law

25. The country team said that the United Nations Development Programme, in partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, had been supporting the Government of Palau in its implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, specifically of provisions for criminalization and law enforcement and international cooperation.³⁹

26. The country team underscored that Palau had recently undergone a peer review process under the review mechanism of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in April 2015 and a number of successes and challenges had been identified. Importantly, a number of recommendations had also been put forward by the two State parties that had reviewed Palau, which aimed at strengthening the existing anti-corruption framework, including relevant legislation and anti-corruption bodies.⁴⁰ The country team encouraged the Government of Palau to consider the recommendations made under the review mechanism of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and to develop a timeline for their progressive implementation.⁴¹

D. Freedom of expression, and right to participate in public and political life

27. UNESCO said that freedom of expression was guaranteed in the Constitution of Palau, but that there was no legislation on freedom of information or a self-regulatory body for the media in the country.⁴² UNESCO encouraged Palau to introduce a law on freedom of information that would be in accordance with international standards and recommended that Palau facilitate the introduction of self-regulatory mechanisms, including a code of ethics, for media professionals.⁴³

28. The country team stated that, although Palau was a matrilineal country, historically, women's representation in the national Congress had been limited.⁴⁴ Palau had a bicameral congressional system. The House of Delegates had 16 members, representing the 16 States of Palau. There were no women delegates. The Senate had 13 members, 3 of whom were women, who were elected from a common roll across the entire country.⁴⁵

29. The country team encouraged the Government and Congress to promote national dialogue and awareness-raising on the issue of gender equity in decision-making at the highest levels of Government and in Congress, and to develop policies to promote women's participation in national decision-making structures and processes.⁴⁶

E. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

30. The country team reported that Palau had requested and received ILO technical assistance to undertake a review of labour legislation and to make recommendations to assist in the realization of key ILO standards.⁴⁷

31. The country team recommended that the Government strengthen its effort to improve the situation of workers, in particular migrant workers, with a view to ensuring adequate protection against acts of anti-union discrimination in respect of their employment.⁴⁸

F. Right to health

32. The country team highlighted that, in 2011, Palau had indicated that non-communicable diseases were a national health emergency. Palau had developed the Non-Communicable Disease Strategic Plan 2015-2020 to address the occurrence of such diseases and their effects on communities. In 2015, Executive Order No. 379 had been signed, which authorized the establishment of a coordination mechanism for non-communicable diseases. The country team encouraged Palau to seek support from the United Nations to combat the occurrence and impact of non-communicable diseases.⁴⁹

33. The country team stated that Palau had a comprehensive national policy, the Palau Public Health Strategic Plan 2008-2013, that provided sexual and reproductive health services at no or minimal financial cost. This Plan included universal access to quality reproductive health services for women and young people, including girls. The country team recommended that Palau allocate dedicated funds to procure some of the essential reproductive health commodities, and limit its dependency on outside sources, which could affect the health of Palau's population, especially women and girls.⁵⁰

34. The country team pointed out that Palau had criminalized prostitution, as stated in the Palau National Code, under the Anti-Prostitution Act. That might drive the practice underground and make it more difficult to assess and treat sexual reproductive health conditions, including HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.⁵¹

35. The country team said that Palau had a high migrant population, made up mainly of young males seeking employment in order to send money back home. The country considered that some work was needed to assess the reproductive health needs of that group and to ensure that their needs were covered by the national health system, taking into account the fact that this could be a risk group for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.⁵²

36. The country team reported that, following the results of the national Family Health and Safety Study, released in 2014, discussions were under way on how to ensure that the health system was more responsive to gender-based violence, which would include more relevant and sensitive data collection and patient information system, the development of service guidelines and protocols, the allocation and development of dedicated health staff and enhanced advocacy and awareness at the community level.⁵³

G. Right to education

37. UNESCO underscored that a number of recommendations regarding education and the protection of family, children, and persons with disabilities made during the first cycle of universal periodic review had enjoyed the support of Palau, which considered that they were already implemented or in the process of implementation.⁵⁴ UNESCO stated that Palau had continued its efforts for implementing the right to education, and that it had adopted the new Palau Education Master Plan 2006-2016.⁵⁵ UNESCO recommended that Palau be encouraged to further promote education for all, especially the education of persons with special needs.⁵⁶

38. UNESCO recommended that Palau be encouraged to further promote human rights education and training, especially on the rights of women, children and persons with special needs, including for the police forces and law enforcement staff.⁵⁷

39. UNESCO encouraged Palau to report to it on any legislative or other steps undertaken with the aim of implementing the Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers adopted by UNESCO in 1974.⁵⁸

H. Persons with disabilities

40. The country team stated that the Government of Palau had developed the National Disability Inclusive Policy 2015-2020, which was awaiting endorsement. The country team encouraged the Government to endorse and implement the policy in accordance with international standards on the rights of persons with disabilities.⁵⁹

41. UNESCO stated that no specific additional measures had been taken to promote inclusive education for persons with disabilities.⁶⁰

I. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

42. UNHCR reported that Palau had hosted a small number of refugees and asylum seekers, despite not being a party to the 1951 Convention and, in that regard, it acknowledged the hospitality that had been, and was being extended, by the Government of Palau.⁶¹ However, in 2014, a very small number of asylum seekers, who had arrived in Palau and sought international protection, had not been formally authorized to remain for the duration of the time that it would have taken for UNHCR to assess their claims for protection. That was despite UNHCR requesting the Government to authorize the asylum seekers to remain in the country.⁶² The asylum seekers had been not expelled, but had left

Palau following counselling by UNHCR and consideration of their options, including return to countries of first asylum.⁶³

43. UNHCR considered that accession to relevant international instruments and the establishment of a national legal framework on refugee protection would provide a clearer basis for the Government of Palau to provide refugees with international protection, and would establish a mechanism to enable appropriate engagement of relevant international organizations, including UNHCR. It pointed out that accession to international instruments would also allow Palau to implement the recommendations it had received during the first cycle of universal periodic review, such as the ones to accede to the 1951 Convention.⁶⁴ UNHCR recommended that Palau accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.⁶⁵

44. UNHCR stated that Palau had accepted a recommendation to establish a more formal system to provide protection for refugees and asylum seekers.⁶⁶ Palau had stated it would take appropriate measures to enact appropriate legislation in line with international standards.⁶⁷ UNHCR noted, however, that Palau had no national asylum legislation.⁶⁸

45. UNHCR considered that Palau's increased involvement at the regional and international levels would contribute to incorporating and harmonizing regional efforts to safeguard national and border security, manage migration and ensure international standards of refugee protection.⁶⁹

46. Regarding internal displacement, UNHCR acknowledged the Government of Palau's interest in training and capacity-building related to issues of forced displacement, involving different governmental and intergovernmental actors. UNHCR recommended that the Government of Palau liaise with UNHCR to develop a programme of awareness-raising to help government officials identify persons with international protection concerns and to provide appropriate reception conditions for such individuals.⁷⁰

J. Right to development, and environmental issues

47. The country team indicated that, in December 2012 and November 2013, supertyphoons Bopha and Haiyan had devastated communities throughout Palau and, in both instances, a state of emergency had been declared. Those natural disasters had displaced hundreds of people, damaged homes and public infrastructure and destroyed livelihoods, although there had been no reports of fatalities. The Government had undertaken recovery efforts directly, and international assistance had been provided.⁷¹

48. The country team reported that, in 2009, the Government, in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme, had worked to reduce the growth rate of greenhouse gas emissions from diesel-based power generation in Palau. The joint project "Sustainable Economic Development through Renewable Energy Applications" had aimed to reduce consumption of imported fossil fuel through the widespread application of renewable energy technologies. The project had ended in 2013 and its main outcome had been the effective utilization and realization of benefits from the use of the country's feasible renewable energy resources.⁷²

49. The country team reported that, in 2014, the Government had commenced work on the Energy Bill for Palau and that the National Energy Policy had been in place since 2010. The country team encouraged the Congress to consider, and conduct robust discussions on, the Palau Energy Bill, which had been submitted to Congress following broad public consultations facilitated by the Palau Energy Office.⁷³

50. The country team stated that Palau was heavily dependent on imported petroleum products. The Government of Palau had long recognized the need for energy conservation

and other measures, as exemplified by the Presidential Executive Orders Nos. 132, 234 and 350, to ensure reduction in the cost of energy, given its heavy reliance on imported fossil fuel for energy production.⁷⁴

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Palau from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/11/PLW/2).

² The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

³ Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and ICPPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; ICPPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; ICPPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: ICPPED, art. 30.

⁴ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/IHL.

⁵ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁶ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

- ⁷ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/IHL.
- ⁸ International Labour Organization (ILO) Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29); Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105); Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87); Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98); Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100); Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111); Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138); Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).
- ⁹ International Labour Organization, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169); and Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).
- ¹⁰ United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, p. 2.
- ¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 3.
- ¹² *Ibid.*, p. 2.
- ¹³ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, p. 1.
- ¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 2. For the full text of the recommendations, see A/HRC/18/5, para. 62.25 (Republic of Moldova) and para. 62.27 (Slovakia).
- ¹⁵ UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, pp. 3- 4.
- ¹⁶ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, paras. 14 and 18.
- ¹⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 27.
- ¹⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 28.
- ¹⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 29.
- ²⁰ Country team submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, p. 2.
- ²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 3.
- ²² *Ibid.*, p. 2. For the full text of the recommendations, see A/HRC/18/5, para. 61.5 (Canada); para. 61.6 (Republic of Moldova); para. 61.7 (France); para. 61.8 (Poland); para. 61.9 (Argentina); para. 61.10 (Morocco), para. 61.11 (Chile); para. 61.12 (Maldives); para. 61.13 (South Africa).
- ²³ Country team submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, p. 2.
- ²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 3.
- ²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 2.
- ²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 3.
- ²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 4.
- ²⁸ For the full text of the recommendations, see A/HRC/18/5, para. 62.38 (France); para. 62.39 (Norway); and para. 62.40 (Spain).
- ²⁹ Country team submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, p. 4.
- ³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 3.
- ³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 3.
- ³² *Ibid.*, p. 3.
- ³³ *Ibid.*, p. 4.
- ³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 4.
- ³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 4.
- ³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 4.
- ³⁷ See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, paras. 26-27.
- ³⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 26.
- ³⁹ Country team submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, p. 4.
- ⁴⁰ See CAC/COSP/IRG/I/4/1/Add.6.
- ⁴¹ Country team submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, p. 5.
- ⁴² See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, paras. 19-21.
- ⁴³ *Ibid.*, paras. 30-31.
- ⁴⁴ Country team submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, p. 5.
- ⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 5.
- ⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 5.
- ⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 5.
- ⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

- ⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 6.
⁵⁰ Ibid. p. 6.
⁵¹ Ibid., p. 6.
⁵² Ibid., p. 6.
⁵³ Ibid., p. 6.
⁵⁴ See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, para. 25. For the full text of the recommendations, see A/HRC/18/5, para. 61.19 (Malaysia); para. 61.22 (Thailand); para. 61.26 (Mexico); para. 61.43 (Poland); para. 61.44 (Norway); para. 61.45 (Brazil); para. 61.46 (Poland); para. 61.52 (Mexico).
⁵⁵ See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, para. 26.
⁵⁶ Ibid., paras. 26-27.
⁵⁷ Ibid., para. 27.
⁵⁸ Ibid., para. 32.
⁵⁹ Country team submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, p. 6.
⁶⁰ See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, para. 26.
⁶¹ UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, p. 2.
⁶² Ibid., p. 2.
⁶³ Ibid., p. 1.
⁶⁴ Ibid., p. 2. For the full text of the recommendations, see A/HRC/18/5, para. 62.25 (Republic of Moldova) and para. 62.26 (United States of America).
⁶⁵ UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, p. 2.
⁶⁶ Ibid., p. 2. For the full text of the recommendation, see A/HRC/18/5, para. 62.42 (United States of America).
⁶⁷ UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, p. 2.
⁶⁸ Ibid., p. 1.
⁶⁹ Ibid., pp. 1-2.
⁷⁰ Ibid., p. 3.
⁷¹ Country team submission for the universal periodic review of Palau, p. 4.
⁷² Ibid., p. 7.
⁷³ Ibid., p. 7.
⁷⁴ Ibid., pp. 6-7.
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