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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-seventh session**

9 September–9 October 2024

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

New Zealand

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-sixth session from 29 April to 10 May 2024. The review of New Zealand was held at the 1st meeting, on 29 April 2024. The delegation of New Zealand was headed by Hon Paul Goldsmith, Minister of Justice. At its 10th meeting, held on 3 May 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on New Zealand.

2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of New Zealand: Argentina, Bangladesh and Morocco.

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 New Zealand:

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

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

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

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to New Zealand 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 noted recent developments in New Zealand, particularly the General Election of November 2023, which had led to the forming of a new Government, consisting of a coalition of three parties. This had resulted in considerable political change and modifications in priorities and approaches, in alignment with commitments made to voters.

6. The National report had been drafted following a nationwide public consultation process and there had been significant involvement of stakeholders in the preparation of the review.

7. The delegation described the country’s background, the Constitution and the domestic and international human rights framework.

8. The country’s constitutional system was unique and alongside its inheritance from the British system it also had its foundations in the Treaty of Waitangi (or Te Tiriti o Waitangi), which established a relationship between Māori, and the Crown. The Human Rights Act 1993 and the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 were the main pieces of legislation for the promotion and protection of human rights.

9. The Human Rights Act, which was the country’s main anti-discrimination law was over 30 years old and there had been calls for certain changes. The independent Law Commission had been asked to examine whether the current wording of the Act adequately protected people who were transgender, non-binary and with variations of sex characteristics and intended to report in this regard in mid-2025.

10. The Bill of Rights Act included a wide range of civil and political rights and implemented the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in domestic law. Though proposed laws were checked for consistency with the Bill of Rights Act, Acts of Parliament could not be struck down by the courts by reason of inconsistency with the Act. However, in 2019, the Supreme Court had confirmed that courts could declare, as a form of redress, that laws were inconsistent with the Act and in 2022 Parliament had passed legislation requiring the Government and Parliament to respond to such declarations, strengthening protections.

11. Regarding the international human rights framework, the delegation recalled that New Zealand had ratified seven of the nine core human rights treaties. However, because of the country’s long-standing practice of reviewing and amending relevant legislation and policies before accepting new international obligations, the acceptance of additional international instruments required significant work at the national level. In this regard, if resources allowed, New Zealand would prioritize considering the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and whether to withdraw the reservation to Article 14 of the Convention against Torture.

12. Regarding advance questions on the national mechanism, the delegation recalled that that the National report provided information on the establishment of the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up. The launch of an online tool to, inter alia, monitor the implementation of human rights recommendations was scheduled for later in 2024.

13. Concerning advance questions about the Christchurch attacks, the delegation noted that New Zealand had recently marked the fifth annual commemoration of the 2019 terrorist attack, where 51 people had been killed and 50 injured. A Royal Commission of Inquiry into the attack had completed its work in 2020 and since then, New Zealand had undertaken significant work to address the Commission’s recommendations.

14. New Zealand had amended the Arms Act 1983 to remove most semi-automatic firearms and large capacity magazines from circulation and use by the general population. As part of a coalition agreement made when forming New Zealand’s Government in 2023, changes had been announced to the Arms Act to provide for greater protection of public safety and simplify regulatory requirements.

15. A further recommendation by the Royal Commission related to amending hate speech and hate crime laws. However, the proposed broadening of hate speech laws had led to many challenging discussions about limitations to freedom of expression. The Government shared those concerns and had decided not to advance regarding changes to hate speech laws. However, the independent Law Commission had been asked to provide advice on whether a standalone hate crime offence should be created. The Government would complete the work necessary to respond to the Royal Commission’s recommendations.

16. Additionally, New Zealand had committed to developing a national action plan against racism and work on the plan was well advanced.

17. New focus on criminal justice reform emphasised public confidence in the justice system and a stronger focus on law and order. Work to achieve these included changes to sentencing laws, for example reinstating what is known as the three strikes sentencing regime. Tightening some criminal laws could lead to an increase in the prison population, which was accepted to protect New Zealanders, and measures to mitigate this would be taken.

18. Domestic and gender-based violence, which in New Zealand were referred to as family and sexual violence, was a persistent and challenging problem and New Zealand would continue the work to reduce and address these issues through a broad National Strategy.

19. The delays New Zealanders experienced at the country’s main court, the District Court, were often significant. Such delays added to lengthy pre-trial detention and impacted the criminal justice rights of defendants as well as affecting victims and witnesses. It was one of the Government’s priorities to speed up court processes and a range of initiatives were underway.

20. A challenge many New Zealanders continued to face was the ongoing rises in cost of living, including housing. The Government would take additional measures to address the cost-of-living crisis including through more disciplined Government spending which would reduce the fiscal contribution to inflation. While retaining a comprehensive safety net of support for those in need, the Government wanted to ensure that all New Zealanders who were able to work had access to support to help them find, and stay in, employment.

21. The Government was committed to solving the housing crisis and was introducing a programme of work to increase the supply of land for housing, improve the rental market, reform the planning and building system, and grow social housing.

22. Though the health system generally worked well for most, some groups and communities experienced poorer health outcomes than others. Recent legislative changes were intended to simplify the health system and make it more efficient, including to improve Māori health outcomes. The Government also intended to shift decision-making closer to communities, where Māori and other community providers would continue to be involved in the design and delivery of services.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

23. During the interactive dialogue, 88 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

24. Switzerland welcomed that the Government had set the rights of Indigenous Peoples as a priority, but was concerned about continuing discrimination against Māori.

25. Thailand commended measures taken to reduce exploitation of migrants, including through the 2023 Worker Protection Act.

26. Timor-Leste noted efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable groups, improve health services and access to education, and the establishment of a national mechanism for reporting.

27. Togo welcomed the progress made in the protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

28. Uganda commended the progress achieved in ensuring gender parity and women’s representation in decision-making positions.

29. Ukraine applauded the proactive measures taken by the Government, including the progressive decriminalization of abortion and the establishment of the Ministry of Disabled People.

30. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed efforts to improve access to employment by disadvantaged groups.

31. The United States of America commended the adoption of a bill to outlaw conversion therapy and the ratification of the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930.

32. Uruguay welcomed progress made in combating gender-based discrimination and violence.

33. Vanuatu acknowledged New Zealand’s proactive approach to address climate change and efforts on gender-based violence. Vanuatu encouraged New Zealand to continue investing in and expanding Māori-medium education to preserve and promote the Māori language and culture.

34. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed serious concern about human rights in New Zealand, noting regression of the situation since the last review.

35. Viet Nam noted efforts by the Government to reduce cases of hatred and discrimination and the impact of climate change on human rights.

36. Afghanistan commended efforts to combat violence against women and to increase women’s representation in leadership roles in public sector.

37. Argentina congratulated New Zealand for acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure in 2022.

38. Armenia commended efforts to strengthen the protection of the rights of the child and the adoption of a law on sexual violence.

39. Australia acknowledged efforts to address gender-based violence and barriers to equitable sexual and reproductive health outcomes, and inequity in health education and justice.

40. Bangladesh commended the adoption of a strategy for older persons and the efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities.

41. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the creation of the Ministry for Ethnic Communities and strategies to protect and promote indigenous languages.

42. Botswana welcomed the establishment of an Inter-Ministerial National Mechanism on Human Rights in 2021.

43. Brazil welcomed measures against domestic and sexual violence. It encouraged promoting equal access to mental health, particularly for Māori, Pacific Islanders, and young people.

44. Bulgaria welcomed the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial National Mechanism on Human Rights, the Ministry of Disabled People, and the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy.

45. Cameroon welcomed efforts to strengthen the rule of law, particularly the protection of the rights of minorities, respect for cultural diversity, non-discrimination against women.

46. Canada commended the positive impact resulting from the New Zealand Human Rights Commission embedding the Te Tiriti o Waitangi in all its actions.

47. Chile took note of the enactment of the Conversion Practices Prohibition Legislation Act.

48. China noted progress in protecting the women and Indigenous Peoples’ rights. China was concerned about discrimination against Māori and other ethnic minorities.

49. Colombia welcomed progress on human rights since the previous review.

50. Costa Rica congratulated efforts to strengthen social cohesion and inclusion, and the fight against racism and hate speech following the Christchurch attacks.

51. Côte d’Ivoire welcomed measures to combat violence against women, human trafficking and discrimination against children in vulnerable situations.

52. Cuba acknowledged efforts made by New Zealand to protect the rights of persons with disabilities.

53. Cyprus commended New Zealand for its commitment to promoting women’s rights and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities.

54. Czechia appreciated the increased investment in initiatives and programs to fight gender-based violence and to support persons with disabilities.

55. The Dominican Republic welcomed the establishment of an inter-ministerial human rights mechanism and the adoption of a strategy for older persons.

56. Ecuador highlighted the accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child regarding a communications procedure.

57. Egypt expressed concern over the increase in hate speech, islamophobia, and racist acts.

58. Estonia commended the adoption of the Abortion Legislation Act and noted efforts to protect the rights of children.

59. Fiji welcomed the introduction of a “Zero Carbon” Framework into climate change legislation and the establishment of the Climate Change Commission.

60. France praised New Zealand for placing the protection of human rights at the heart of its public policy priorities.

61. Gabon commended measures undertaken to protect vulnerable groups and to eradicate human trafficking and child poverty.

62. The Gambia commended New Zealand’s commitment to human rights, particularly in the areas of gender equality, indigenous rights, and environmental protection.

63. Georgia commended the advancements made in combating gender-based violence and the creation of the Ministry of Disabled People.

64. Germany welcomed initiative to address family and sexual violence but expressed concern about the potential impact of austerity measures.

65. Ghana considered as exemplary the establishment of a Ministry dedicated to the affairs of persons with disability.

66. In response to comments and questions during the interactive dialogue, the delegation addressed three main themes: the criminal justice system, family and sexual violence, and indigenous rights.

67. Regarding the criminal justice system, New Zealand highlighted its decision to rescind the previous Government’s target of reducing the prison population by 30%, irrespective of the level of crime, focusing instead on policies intended to protect victims and ensure public safety. The delegation acknowledged concerns about the increasing remand prison population, attributing it to factors such as longer awaiting times for trials and noted the implementation of a cross-agency plan to improve court timeliness.

68. The delegation acknowledged Māori overrepresentation at all stages in the criminal justice process and emphasized the significant efforts underway to address this situation through initiatives such as the police strategy (called Te Huringa o Te Tai), and strategies and initiatives within the Department of Corrections.

69. With regard to questions on conditions in prisons, the delegation noted that the Department of Corrections’ Strategy recognised that working in ways which prioritised fair, safe and humane treatment of people in custody was required to achieve rehabilitation and reintegration into society. Work was underway on a long-term prison network plan to address quality, capacity and resilience issues.

70. On family and sexual violence, New Zealand highlighted its commitment to legislative changes and policy initiatives aimed at reducing offending and ensuring significant consequences for serious offenses. Barriers to making complaints remained persistently high and guilty verdicts remained relatively rare. The delegation acknowledged the disproportionate impact of these forms of violence on various demographic groups, including women, children, Māori, Pacific peoples, disabled individuals, and ethnic communities.

71. The delegation provided information on initiatives to address the issue, including the National Strategy to eliminate family violence and sexual violence (called Te Aorerekura) which was a 25-year strategy supported by an action plan. New Zealand was further strengthening family and sexual violence legislation and was currently proposing two Bills that aimed to reduce harm experienced by victims during court proceedings.

72. On the topic of indigenous rights, New Zealand reaffirmed its commitment to improving outcomes for Māori across various domains, including education, employment, health, and the criminal justice system. The delegation underscored the respect for the Treaty of Waitangi as a founding document of New Zealand, and the fact that the country had a well-established settlement process for grievances caused by historical acts and omissions in breach of the Treaty of Waitangi. New Zealand had a permanent commission of inquiry called the Waitangi Tribunal, which considered claims from Māori that the Crown had breached the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

73. New Zealand acknowledged that there was more work to be done for and with Māori. A key component of this was a programme called Whānau Ora which was used across Government in housing, health, criminal justice, and employment. The Māori language had been an official language since 1987 and there were several ongoing efforts to revitalize it.

74. Greece commended the steps undertaken to address inequities faced by Māori and Pacific children and welcomed the rights-based approach to healthcare for intersex children.

75. Honduras welcomed the presentation by New Zealand of the National report.

76. Iceland welcomed the delegation of New Zealand.

77. Indonesia appreciated efforts to provide childcare assistance benefiting hundreds of thousands of families.

78. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concern regarding the detention of asylum-seekers, and reports of human rights violations involving migrant laborers.

79. Iraq commended the steps taken to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms since the previous review.

80. Ireland welcomed the establishment of the interministerial national reporting mechanism but regrated that Māori continued to be disproportionally affected by incarceration.

81. Kazakhstan appreciated the progress made in eliminating domestic and sexual violence and improving education, health and the protection of Māori and Pacific children.

82. The Lao People’s Democratic Republic commended legal and institutional human rights frameworks improvements, including the establishment of the Ministry of Disabled People.

83. Lebanon noted measures to protect children’s rights and living conditions, as well as efforts to uphold Indigenous Peoples’ rights.

84. Luxembourg commended the adoption of the law decriminalizing abortion and the creation of a ministry for persons with disabilities.

85. Madagascar commended progress in women’s representation in leadership positions, the adoption of the worker protection act, and the reform of the educational system.

86. Malawi made recommendations.

87. Malaysia appreciated efforts to address racism and discrimination, protect migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, women, children, persons with disabilities and Indigenous Peoples.

88. Maldives commended initiatives on climate change adaptation, notably the National Adaptation Plan and the establishment of the Climate Change Commission.

89. Malta welcomed the efforts by New Zealand to implement its international human rights obligations and its engagement with the Human Rights Council.

90. The Marshall Islands commended efforts to protect indigenous rights and the Government’s commitment to, working in partnership with Māori, revitalize Māori language.

91. Mauritius congratulated the efforts to protect human rights, particularly with regard to the rights of persons with disabilities.

92. Mexico welcomed efforts to reduce child poverty, the prohibition of conversion practices and the progress made in the area of abortion.

93. Mongolia welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

94. Montenegro commended New Zealand’s efforts to enhance human rights, including the creation of an inter-ministerial human rights mechanism.

95. Nepal welcomed the establishment of the inter-ministerial national human rights mechanism, and initiatives to combat exploitation of migrant workers.

96. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended New Zealand for its actions to combat family and sexual violence and decriminalize abortion.

97. The Niger welcomed progress achieved to protect the rights of women, children, and persons with disabilities.

98. Nigeria welcomed the delegation of New Zealand and the presentation of its National report.

99. Norway encouraged New Zealand to better protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and strengthen the rights of children.

100. Oman welcomed the 2021 Plan of Action against Forced Labour, People Trafficking and Slavery.

101. Pakistan commended the measures taken to combat racism, racial discrimination, and protect minority communities, particularly against Islamophobia.

102. Panama thanked New Zealand for the presentation of its National report.

103. Paraguay appreciated the follow up given to the recommendations it had made in the previous cycle and the strategy against family violence.

104. Peru acknowledged progress made since 2019, including the creation of the Ministry for Ethnic Communities.

105. The Philippines recognized efforts made to improve rights for migrant workers, children, and Indigenous Peoples, highlighting ongoing challenges.

106. Poland welcomed New Zealand’s efforts to foster diversity, including by the creation of the Ministry for Ethnic Communities.

107. Portugal commended New Zealand for adopting a strategy to eliminate family and sexual violence and for creating the Ministry of Disabled People.

108. The Republic of Korea appreciated New Zealand’s efforts to implement recommendations from the previous review, especially by improving disability rights and addressing family violence.

109. The Russian Federation expressed concern about the situation of Indigenous Peoples in the country, including a high rate of incarceration of Māori.

110. Samoa acknowledged with appreciation New Zealand’s humanitarian support to the Pacific countries in response to COVID-19 and specifically to Samoa during the 2019 measles epidemic.

111. Senegal welcomed the establishment in 2021 of the Inter-Ministerial National Mechanism on human rights and the efforts to cooperate with human rights mechanisms.

112. Sierra Leone commended efforts by New Zealand to strengthen its climate change regulatory framework and welcomed its leadership in promoting gender equality.

113. Slovenia commended the adoption of the Te Aorerekura – National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence, launched in December 2021.

114. South Africa commended the development of seven Employment Strategies, that seek to improve the situation and outcomes of traditionally disadvantaged groups in the labour market.

115. Spain congratulated New Zealand for its measures to address gender discrimination and for prioritizing the fight against sexual and family violence.

116. Sri Lanka commended New Zealand for the comprehensive presentation of the National report.

117. Italy commended New Zealand for the establishment of the Ministry for Disabled People.

118. Algeria made recommendations.

119. The delegation addressed questions and comments regarding refugees and asylum-seekers, employment rights, including migrants, children in state care, and education.

120. The Government had introduced an annual quota for the resettlement of refugees since 1987, which had been increased since the last universal periodic review. Rarely, there were situations that required an asylum-seeker to be detained but all such decisions were in line with the United Nations Guidelines on the Applicable Criteria and Standards relating to the Detention of Asylum-Seekers.

121. Recognised refugees and protected persons were granted permanent residence and were eligible to apply for New Zealand citizenship after five years. Though they had access to the same services and support as other New Zealanders, asylum-seekers continued to face difficulties accessing income support, affordable housing and health care. The Government would continue to review the scope and adequacy of welfare support for asylum-seekers in 2024.

122. Employment had remained relatively stable and the unemployment rate relatively low. Gender and ethnic groups were well represented in the public service, however, further work was needed to improve leadership diversity and address occupational segregation. While the pay gap was below the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development average the Government would continue to work to address it.

123. Migrant workers, particularly temporary ones, made an important contribution to New Zealand’s economy. Unfortunately, there was evidence of migrant exploitation and human trafficking, and measures had been adopted to address this. The New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy provided a comprehensive approach to effectively settle and integrate migrants in New Zealand.

124. Regarding comments made by several delegations, the delegation stated that New Zealand was not currently considering ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as the country’s policy and practice differed from what was required by some provisions of the convention.

125. The Plan of Action against Forced Labour, People Trafficking and Slavery launched in 2021, would provide a high-level framework of actions on these issues. The delegation provided detailed information regarding initiatives that had been adopted to address the issue.

126. Regarding questions on modern slavery legislation and global supply chains, the delegation stated that while the country did not currently have specific laws requiring organisations to consider modern slavery in their supply chains, non-legislative tools including business guidance and government procurement policies were in place. A range of offences and penalties for individuals involved in such practices also existed.

127. In response to comments on the work of the Royal Commission of Inquiry to investigate abuse in state care, the delegation noted that its Final Report would be submitted at the end of June 2024, enabling the Government to work on its response and the recommended public apology. The Government intended to respond to the findings and recommendations as soon as practicable, to support the healing process of survivors.

128. New Zealand has made several legislative changes to improve advocacy and monitoring in the children’s system. In 2022 and 2023, the oversight of the children’s system was strengthened, and the Government intended to enhance the role of the Independent Children’s Monitor.

129. In relation to education, the delegation provided detailed information on measures taken to ensure all children and young people had access to quality education. It noted, inter alia, action to reduce non-attendance and review the curriculum.

130. The delegation noted that there were an estimated 1.1 million disabled New Zealanders and that despite progress they still faced many challenges. It noted action adopted including the establishment in 2022 of the Ministry for Disabled People.

131. In conclusion, the delegation thanked member States that had made recommendations and provided constructive comments and members of civil society for their valuable contributions. It indicated that New Zealand remained committed to engaging constructively with the universal periodic review and to making further efforts for the enhanced promotion and protection of human rights.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

132. **The following recommendations will be examined by** **New Zealand, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council:**

132.1 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh) (Honduras) (Niger) (Senegal) (Uruguay);**

132.2 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria);**

132.3 **Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Nigeria);**

132.4 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Afghanistan) (Côte d’Ivoire) (Madagascar) (Philippines);**

132.5 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq) (Niger) (Senegal);**

132.6 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina) (France) (Luxembourg);**

132.7 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

132.8 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Colombia);**

132.9 **Finalize accession to the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as recommended previously (Armenia);**

132.10 **Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances (Côte d’Ivoire);**

132.11 **Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers, and strengthen national policies on refugees, migrants and family reunification (Egypt);**

132.12 **Continue the measures aimed at considering the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile);**

132.13 **Redouble efforts in order to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Honduras);**

132.14 **Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malta);**

132.15 **Accelerate steps towards ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Republic of Korea);**

132.16 **Take all necessary steps to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sri Lanka);**

132.17 **Expedite its consideration of acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Italy);**

132.18 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as well as the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (Paraguay);**

132.19 **Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization (Panama);**

132.20 **Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization (Mexico);**

132.21 **Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Colombia) (Niger);**

132.22 **Withdraw its reservations to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Poland);**

132.23 **Withdraw its reservation to article 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and ensure the provision of fair and adequate compensation through its civil jurisdiction to all victims of torture (Montenegro);**

132.24 **Withdraw the reservation to Article 14 of the Convention against Torture and guarantee fair compensation for all victims of torture (Egypt);**

132.25 **Take the necessary steps to render economic, social and cultural rights justiciable in the domestic courts in line with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and ratify its Optional Protocol (Portugal);**

132.26 **Amend the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act to incorporate civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, as set out in the international covenants (Germany);**

132.27 **Amend the Bill of Rights Act to incorporate economic, social and cultural rights, and establish a critical path to determine and implement constitutional processes to give effect to the Treaty of Waitangi, and, in conjunction with the Māori People, restart efforts to adopt a Plan of Action to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Mexico);**

132.28 **Incorporate effectively the provision of the Treaty of Waitangi in the Constitution and national legislation (Russian Federation);**

132.29 **Improve the level of human rights protection by raising human rights and the Treaty of Waitangi to supreme law and incorporate them into a written constitution (Germany);**

132.30 **Incorporate the rights recognized by the Treaty of Waitangi into New Zealand’s legal framework and to provide constitutional protection to Indigenous Peoples’ rights (Brazil);**

132.31 **Advance discussions to determine and implement the appropriate constitutional processes and institutions to recognise, respect, and give effect to the Treaty of Waitangi in New Zealand (Slovenia);**

132.32 **Determine and implement, in consultation and agreement with the Māori, the appropriate constitutional processes to recognise, respect, and give effect to the Treaty of Waitangi (Norway);**

132.33 **Uphold, respect, and advance New Zealand’s human rights obligations for the Māori in accordance with Te Tiriti o Waitangi, including by incorporating Te Tiriti o Waitangi into key legislations to ensure enforceability of Te Tiriti, and ensuring the implementation of recommendations from the Waitangi Tribunal (Indonesia);**

132.34 **Amend the Human Rights Act to include gender identity, expression, and sex characteristics as prohibited grounds of discrimination (Iceland);**

132.35 **Amend the Human Rights Act to explicitly prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender identity and intersex status (Australia);**

132.36 **Encourage to consider, including Cook Islands, Niue, and Tokelau in the Universal Periodic Review process (Samoa);**

132.37 **Expand the application of the Convention against Torture to the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Tokelau as well as encourage the autonomous Cook Islands and Niue to adhere to the Convention (Dominican Republic);**

132.38 **Cease complying with the unlawful unilateral sanctions and promulgating unilateral coercive measures, as doing so would violate human rights (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

132.39 **Ensure that any engagement with the Taliban in Afghanistan is contingent on and centred around their respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of Afghanistan, especially those of women, children, persons with disabilities, and minorities (Afghanistan);**

132.40 **Ensure that the inter-ministerial human rights mechanism is provided with adequate human, technical and financial resources to enable it to effectively implement its mandate (Botswana);**

132.41 **Strengthen the national mechanism for human rights reporting and follow up in the area of human rights by ensuring that it has sufficient human, technical and financial resources (Dominican Republic);**

132.42 **Ensure that women, young people, people with disabilities and older persons are adequately represented in the inter-ministerial human rights mechanism (Botswana);**

132.43 **Continue to strengthen national mechanisms to ensure equality for all and eliminate all forms of discrimination on the ground of race (Uganda);**

132.44 **Continue its efforts in eliminating racism in all forms (Nepal);**

132.45 **Strengthen normative institutional mechanisms for the protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, including by adopting a National Plan Against Racism (Philippines);**

132.46 **Consider developing a national action plan to combat racism (Sierra Leone);**

132.47 **Continue with steps to develop a National Action Plan Against Racism (Malawi);**

132.48 **Continue efforts aimed at developing the National Action Plan Against Racism (Chile);**

132.49 **Step up its efforts in developing a National Action Plan Against Racism to progressively eliminate racism in all forms, as well as implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Greece);**

132.50 **Enhance measures to combat racism and racial discrimination including efforts to finalise the National Action Plan Against Racism (South Africa);**

132.51 **Promote the development of a National Action Plan Against Racism to progressively eliminate racism in all its forms, in particular against Indigenous Peoples (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

132.52 **Take further effective legal measures to combat racism and racial discrimination both online and offline (China);**

132.53 **Intensify efforts to develop a comprehensive anti-discrimination action plan, enhance training for law enforcement and establish robust mechanisms for monitoring and responding to incidents of racism and racial discrimination (Gambia);**

132.54 **Intensify state actions and strengthen the national legal framework to eliminate discrimination in all its forms and manifestations (Cuba);**

132.55 **Strengthen measures aimed at eliminating remaining forms of discrimination against different groups in a situation of vulnerability, such as Māori children and their families (Portugal);**

132.56 **Continue to improve inclusive governance, continue to promote gender equality and the rights of women and LGBTI people, and ensure protection against sexual and gender-based violence and violence against LGBTI persons (Canada);**

132.57 **Continue to develop government policies and legal standards to reduce crimes motivated by hate and racism (Cuba);**

132.58 **Address the phenomenon of the spread of hate speech and religious intolerance (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

132.59 **Amend the hate speech law to ensure the protection of religious communities from various forms of hate speech, crimes, and other aggressive acts (Egypt);**

132.60 **Achieve the desired progress to prohibit incitement to hatred based on religion, race, colour or nationality (Oman);**

132.61 **Enhance legal and policy measures to protect Muslim women and eliminate racial, religious and gender inequality (China);**

132.62 **Limit the use of pre-trial detention to exceptional circumstances and for limited periods, particularly for Māori women and young people (Cameroon);**

132.63 **Implement the recommendations in the latest concluding observations on New Zealand from the Committee against Torture, including by addressing the concerns about the increase in the number of persons being held in pretrial detention, as well as the concerns regarding arbitrary practices (Fiji);**

132.64 **Continue efforts to improve prison conditions and ensure humane treatment of inmates, including reducing overcrowding in places of detention (Egypt);**

132.65 **Take steps to improve conditions in detention facilities, particularly to reduce overcrowding, and increase efforts to address the overrepresentation of Māori in prisons (Canada);**

132.66 **Step up efforts to reduce the disproportionally high number of Māori in the detention places (Russian Federation);**

132.67 **Increase efforts to address the disproportionately high number of Māori in prison, including women and young people and to reduce recidivism including by identifying its underlying causes and by revising regulations and policies leading to high rates of incarceration of Māori (Ireland);**

132.68 **Redouble efforts to reduce the high number of Māori in prison and to reduce recidivism, in particular by identifying its underlying causes, by revising regulations and policies that lead to high rates of incarceration of Māori, and by enhancing the use of non-custodial measures (Colombia);**

132.69 **Take measures to combat the over-representation of Māori people in the prison system (Costa Rica);**

132.70 **Take measures to reduce the disproportionately high number of Māori people in prison and improve their detention conditions, most notably among women and young population (Czechia);**

132.71 **Deepen commitment to the protection of life, at all stages, by adopting measures that further prioritize the well-being and dignity of every individual, including unborn children (Nigeria);**

132.72 **Persist in implementing all recommendations pertaining to hate crimes and hate speech outlined by the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the terrorist attack on the Christchurch Mosques (Indonesia);**

132.73 **Review counter-terrorism legislation and develop reparation measures for survivors of the attacks and implement recommendations made by the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the terrorist attack on Christchurch masjidain on 15 March 2019 in relation to hate speech (Spain);**

132.74 **Promote free legal aid for women, especially Māori and migrant women and those belonging to ethnic minorities, in civil and family courts (Ecuador);**

132.75 **Continue to assess the underlying causes of domestic violence, and consider, to the extent possible, increasing the availability of free legal aid for women, especially women from ethnic minorities, with a view to increasing public confidence in the justice system (Peru);**

132.76 **Raise the age of criminal responsibility so that it complies with relevant international standards (Czechia);**

132.77 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility (France);**

132.78 **Immediately amend legislation to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 10 years currently, in accordance with international standards (Norway);**

132.79 **Step up its efforts to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to align with international best practice (Mongolia);**

132.80 **Consider raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 years for all children, regardless of the offense (Gabon);**

132.81 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 years to align with international human rights standards (Germany);**

132.82 **Consider repealing the practice of remanding children into police custody and to reduce the proportion of children in secure youth justice residence who are on remand (Germany);**

132.83 **Provide access to redress including compensation and rehabilitation where necessary for victims identified through the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in Care (Ireland);**

132.84 **Provide the necessary reparations to the Māori population in the face of the State’s negligence in the care of children in its care and the intergenerational damage caused by physical, psychological and sexual abuse inflicted (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

132.85 **Continue taking steps to promote interfaith harmony (Pakistan);**

132.86 **Continue its efforts in protecting and promoting a free, open, and secure internet (Nepal);**

132.87 **That the New Zealand Parliament consider the submissions made to the amendments proposed by the Government to the Gangs Legislation Amendment Bill, as the proposals would limit freedom of expression and assembly (Spain);**

132.88 **Eliminate any exception to the minimum age for marriage of 18 (Iceland);**

132.89 **Take necessary actions to eliminate any exception to the minimum age of marriage of 18 years for both girls and boys (Mauritius);**

132.90 **Ensure that relevant laws and polices respect the rights and duties of parents or legal guardians of children, in accordance with international law (Nigeria);**

132.91 **Strengthen policies to support the family as the natural and basic unit of society (Egypt);**

132.92 **Intensify efforts in the combat against trafficking in persons and other forms of slavery (Argentina);**

132.93 **Continue its efforts to combat human trafficking (Armenia);**

132.94 **Continue with efforts to strengthen national strategies and policies to combat trafficking in persons (Ghana);**

132.95 **Continue to step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons, particularly women and children (Philippines);**

132.96 **Continue and intensify the fight against trafficking in persons (Gabon);**

132.97 **Take further steps to combat trafficking in persons and, in this regard, ensure the effective implementation of existing legislation (Kazakhstan);**

132.98 **Continue strengthening efforts to combat trafficking in persons by ensuring the effective implementation of existing legislation (Georgia);**

132.99 **Introduce modern slavery legislation which is inclusive of entities of all sizes with international supply chains in both the private and the public sectors (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

132.100 **Continue developing and applying measures to implement the prevention, protection and enforcement actions set out in the 2021 Plan of Action against Forced Labour, People Trafficking and Slavery (Bulgaria);**

132.101 **Engage in efforts to eliminate forced labour in supply chains (United States of America);**

132.102 **Increase efforts to proactively investigate and prosecute sex and labour trafficking cases and seek adequate penalties for convicted traffickers (United States of America);**

132.103 **Continue its efforts to modernize legislation to protect migrant workers, specifically targeting prevention of trafficking in persons and modern slavery, ensuring fair treatment and upholding their rights (Brazil);**

132.104 **Continue efforts aimed at addressing trafficking in persons for the purpose of forced labour and sexual exploitation (Iraq);**

132.105 **Redouble its efforts to implement the national plan of action against human trafficking (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);**

132.106 **Review the legal framework and public policies in the areas of labour and human rights to prevent cases of modern slavery, and consider incorporating the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, in particular regarding due diligence obligations (Mexico);**

132.107 **Introduce pay transparency legislation requiring all businesses to end pay secrecy, report pay gaps and publish initiative to eliminate pay inequity on the basis of ethnicity, disability, and gender (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

132.108 **Introduce pay transparency legislation and policies requiring businesses to measure, report and close pay gaps experienced by all workers, especially women, Māori, Pasifika, ethnic minorities and disabled workers (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

132.109 **Introduce pay transparency legislation with a view to pay secrecy, pay gaps, and initiatives to eliminate pay inequity on the basis of ethnicity, disability and gender (Germany);**

132.110 **Introduce pay transparency legislation requiring businesses to end pay secrecy, report pay gaps and publish initiatives to eliminate pay inequity on the basis of gender, ethnicity and disability (Ireland);**

132.111 **Introduce legislation and policies requiring businesses to measure and report gender pay gaps (Australia);**

132.112 **Implement effective policies to close the wage gap between men, women, Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities (Costa Rica);**

132.113 **Continue its efforts in minimizing the gender pay gap (Nepal);**

132.114 **Continue with the development and implementation of policies and interventions aimed at effective reduction of inequality in gender pay gaps (Sri Lanka);**

132.115 **Promote the acquisition of competencies and skills by young people with disabilities in order to enhance their work opportunities (Mongolia);**

132.116 **Implement recommendations from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MIBE) review of the Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) scheme, in collaboration with the Pacific countries, to ensure workers’ wellbeing including pastoral care, health, accommodation, wages and appropriate deductions (Samoa);**

132.117 **Strengthen the regulatory framework to guarantee the economic, social and cultural rights of the population, including in rural areas (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

132.118 **Strengthen ongoing efforts in implementation and the policies and programmes targeting low-income households through targeted welfare measures (Sri Lanka);**

132.119 **Develop a strategy to tackle social inequalities in areas such as health, education, housing and justice, and particularly supporting those groups with disproportionately poor outcomes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

132.120 **Increase the investment in education, health and other public services, and equally improve the level of social security for the groups in vulnerable situations such as children and laborers (China);**

132.121 **Continue its efforts to mitigate disparities in living standard and access to development outcomes, particularly for vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, ethnic minorities and children (Viet Nam);**

132.122 **Strengthen policies and initiatives aimed at reducing disparities in health, employment, and education through increased funding and targeted programs for ethnic minorities (Gambia);**

132.123 **Implement a comprehensive social protection system that articulates existing plans, programs and strategies with a systemic approach to ensure an adequate standard of living for all people without distinctions (Paraguay);**

132.124 **Continue efforts to improve the social protection system, particularly with regards to housing, and implement a comprehensive strategy based on the right to adequate housing (Cyprus);**

132.125 **Develop a human rights-based housing strategy that promotes access to adequate and affordable housing for all, especially for low-income and vulnerable groups (Thailand);**

132.126 **Develop a comprehensive housing strategy to assist in preventing and reducing homelessness (Ukraine);**

132.127 **Ensure the effective implementation of legislation to guarantee the right to adequate housing and prioritise housing for the most vulnerable (Kazakhstan);**

132.128 **Take further measures to increase the availability of adequate and affordable housing for all segments of society (Bangladesh);**

132.129 **Fight against poor housing, including for children, regardless of their ethnic origin (France);**

132.130 **Take further steps to enhance access to public housing, especially for vulnerable groups of people (Indonesia);**

132.131 **Continue with addressing homelessness with emphasis on urgent housing needs of the vulnerable segments, with the involvement of the concerned communities and stakeholders (Sri Lanka);**

132.132 **Ensure equitable access to healthcare including mental health, for Māori and Pasifika communities (Samoa);**

132.133 **Redouble efforts to strengthen health and care policies regarding the quality of health care and access to the national health system, particularly for migrants and refugees (Peru);**

132.134 **Take urgent measures to reduce rates of infant mortality and youth suicide, particularly among indigenous and minority populations (Togo);**

132.135 **Continue to guarantee that all women and girls can access legal and safe abortion, following the decriminalization of abortion voted in 2020 (France);**

132.136 **Improve access to sexual and reproductive health services (Estonia);**

132.137 **Guarantee the enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health and rights and access to SRHR information and services, including for Māori (Iceland);**

132.138 **Consider the possibility of enshrining the right to education comprehensively in its legislation, particularly in legal documents of constitutional rank (Dominican Republic);**

132.139 **Enshrine the right to education comprehensively in its legislation, particularly in legal documents of constitutional rank (Panama);**

132.140 **Consider the comprehensive inclusion of the right to education in the national legislation (Russian Federation);**

132.141 **Uphold the right to education comprehensively within the legislation, in order to ensure the right to inclusive education, in particular for students with disabilities and students from indigenous communities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

132.142 **Pursue efforts in ensuring the right to inclusive education for students with disabilities and students from indigenous communities (Ukraine);**

132.143 **Deepen measures to guarantee the right to education, particularly for persons with disabilities (Argentina);**

132.144 **Intensify efforts to eradicate discrimination and guarantee the right to inclusive education, particularly for students with disabilities and Indigenous Peoples (Ecuador);**

132.145 **Ensure respect of the rights of children with disabilities, in particular with respect their right to access education (Chile);**

132.146 **Develop an inclusive education strategy to address challenges faced by children and students with disabilities (South Africa);**

132.147 **Continue efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education, in particular for students with disabilities and students from Indigenous communities (Maldives);**

132.148 **Design specific educational policies and programs that guarantee the schooling of Māori children with equal rights and opportunities as the rest of the population (Cuba);**

132.149 **Consider making early childhood education compulsory for Māori, Pacific and low-income families (Sierra Leone);**

132.150 **Ensure comprehensive sexuality education in school curricula and out-of-school settings (Iceland);**

132.151 **Prioritize sexual and reproductive health education among young adults (Ghana);**

132.152 **Recognize in its national legislation the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica);**

132.153 **Strengthen its climate commitments to include biogenic methane in the net zero target for 2050 (Timor-Leste);**

132.154 **Continue implementing legislation that aims to reduce domestic emissions by 2050 (Oman);**

132.155 **Increase climate financing for developing countries and allocate new and additional funding for climate loss and damage (Malaysia);**

132.156 **Enhance community resilience to climate change through awareness raising and capacity building initiatives (Samoa);**

132.157 **Intensify its efforts to reduce emissions to meet its Paris Agreement target, and strengthen its international cooperation in addressing climate change and its negative impacts for the promotion and protection of human rights (Bangladesh);**

132.158 **Strengthen efforts to guarantee inclusive participation, including women, children, persons with disabilities and indigenous and local communities, when developing and implementing climate change, disaster risk reduction and national adaptation plans (Fiji);**

132.159 **Incorporate a child rights-based and youth-friendly approach into environmental protection and climate action policies (Panama);**

132.160 **Ensure scaling up climate finance (Nepal);**

132.161 **Pay special attention to the difficulties faced by persons with disabilities and children, especially as regards to victims of natural disasters such as those experienced by the country in 2023 (Spain);**

132.162 **Lend support to Human Rights Council (HRC) initiatives for realization of social, economic and cultural rights including the right to development (Pakistan);**

132.163 **Actively participate in the framework of the negotiations of a legally binding instrument on business and human rights (Ecuador);**

132.164 **Expedite its consideration on developing a national action plan on business and human rights (Thailand);**

132.165 **Develop a national action plan on business and human rights (Luxembourg);**

132.166 **Accelerate its efforts to develop and adopt a national action plan on business and human rights (Mongolia);**

132.167 **Expedite the development of a national framework on business and human rights (Sierra Leone);**

132.168 **Continue national efforts in the implementation of policies for gender equality and women’s empowerment (Cuba);**

132.169 **Continue to strengthen the rights of women, especially their representation in leadership for both public and private sectors (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);**

132.170 **Redouble efforts to eliminate discrimination and violence against women and girls, including by ensuring their access to single-sex spaces and closing the gender pay gap between men and women (Nigeria);**

132.171 **Continue its efforts to combat all forms of violence against women (Dominican Republic);**

132.172 **Redouble efforts to combat all forms of violence against women, including gender-based violence (South Africa);**

132.173 **Continue its efforts to combat all forms of violence against women (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

132.174 **Continue efforts to combat gender-based violence (Mauritius);**

132.175 **Take all measures to combat gender-based violence (Malawi);**

132.176 **Investigate thoroughly all gender-based violence cases and bring perpetrators to justice (Iceland);**

132.177 **Redouble its efforts to end all forms of discrimination and violence against women, especially domestic and sexual violence (Italy);**

132.178 **Combat all forms of violence against women, including by adopting comprehensive legislation criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence (Estonia);**

132.179 **Adopt comprehensive legislation criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence (Iceland);**

132.180 **Redouble efforts to combat all forms of violence against women, including by adopting comprehensive legislation criminalising all forms of gender-based violence and ensuring that all cases of gender-based violence were thoroughly investigated (Malaysia);**

132.181 **Step up efforts in order to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women, in particular by adopting comprehensive legislation that criminalizes all forms of gender-based violence (Madagascar);**

132.182 **Continue to combat all forms of violence against women, including through the adoption of legislation criminalizing gender-based violence (Cyprus);**

132.183 **Further strengthen the legal framework and interventions to prevent and eliminate domestic and sexual violence against women, including through the early enactment of the proposed legislation to strengthen legal protection of victims of sexual violence and family violence (Sri Lanka);**

132.184 **Intensify efforts to combat all forms of violence against women, including by adopting comprehensive legislation criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence (Montenegro);**

132.185 **Strengthen efforts to address gender-based violence, including family violence and sexual violence, particularly against women and children from ethnic minority groups and persons with disabilities (Kazakhstan);**

132.186 **Enhance support services for victims and survivors of gender-based violence and strengthen efforts towards raising awareness on the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women and children who are victims of gender-based violence (Fiji);**

132.187 **Continue to implement and strengthen measures to eliminate family and sexual violence (Samoa);**

132.188 **Continue efforts to fight against all forms of family and gender-based violence (Lebanon);**

132.189 **Enhance further national legislation and mechanisms to inclusively prevent and address family and sexual violence (Viet Nam);**

132.190 **Strengthen mechanisms to combat family and sexual violence through increased support services for victims and national awareness campaigns aimed at preventing violence and supporting healthy relationships (Bahamas);**

132.191 **Continue to implement measures to eliminate intra-family violence and in particular sexual violence, including that against women and girls belonging to disadvantaged communities (France);**

132.192 **Continue to support the work of the Executive Council to Eliminate Domestic and Sexual Violence, which was established in 2022 (Oman);**

132.193 **Continue its efforts to effectively implement the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence, launched in December 2021, in order to eliminate violence against women and girls, children and young people, and people with disabilities (Greece);**

132.194 **Strengthen the response mechanisms and existing institutions to address cases of family and sexual violence, including the approval of the Victims of Sexual Violence Legislation Bill and the Victims of Family Violence Legislation Bill (Chile);**

132.195 **Redouble its efforts to combat family and sexual violence, including through the effective implementation of the National Strategy to eliminate family and sexual violence (Paraguay);**

132.196 **Continue working on the development of a comprehensive national plan to combat violence against women and family violence, especially within the Māori and Pasifika minorities (Spain);**

132.197 **Continue to address domestic violence, including measures to reduce abuse and neglect of, and violence against children (Timor-Leste);**

132.198 **Adopt measures to eradicate the use of violence and abuse against boys and girls under State guardianship, and guarantee that they can file complaints that are addressed (Uruguay);**

132.199 **Review and enhance the Child and Youth Well-being Strategy to ensure it effectively addresses the diverse needs of young New Zealanders, particularly in mental health, education and protection from abuse and neglect (Bahamas);**

132.200 **Introduce additional measures to reduce child poverty, especially for children in vulnerable situations and migrants (Ecuador);**

132.201 **Continue efforts to address child poverty and related vulnerabilities for Māori and Pacific Island children (Cyprus);**

132.202 **Continue efforts of fighting children poverty with focus on disproportionately affected groups like Māori and children with disabilities (Lebanon);**

132.203 **Continue the fight against child poverty, which particularly affects Māori children and Pasifika children (Luxembourg);**

132.204 **Intensify efforts to reduce child poverty including children from the marginalized groups (Republic of Korea);**

132.205 **Adopt measures to ensure that child poverty, in particular among Māori and Pasifika children, is further reduced (Czechia);**

132.206 **Take effective measures to address child poverty and ensure adequate income levels, in order to improve the wellbeing of children, young people and their families (Greece);**

132.207 **Further strengthen measures to address child poverty, including allocating adequate resources to the implementations of the commitments under the Child Poverty Reduction Act and the 2018 amendments to the Children’s Act with additional focus on Māori, Pacific, disabled, and all other children with marginalized communities (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

132.208 **Effectively implement the Child Poverty Reduction Act with the aim of significantly improving the well-being of children, young people and their families (Cuba);**

132.209 **Consider adopting and implementing measures to address the discrimination faced by children in vulnerable situations, including Māori and Pasifika children (Timor-Leste);**

132.210 **Prioritise concrete steps to reduce the persisting high number of children who experience poverty, in particular among Māori and Pasifika children (Slovenia);**

132.211 **Put in place measures and mechanisms to detect, report and prevent all forms of abuse of older persons in all care settings (Dominican Republic);**

132.212 **Strengthen mechanisms to detect, report and prevent all forms of abuse on older persons in all settings (Malta);**

132.213 **Continue its efforts aimed at enhancing the disability support system (Georgia);**

132.214 **Enhance protections for the rights of persons with disabilities, including measures to improve accessibility, promote inclusive education and employment opportunities, and combat discrimination and stigma (Algeria);**

132.215 **Take measures to reduce poverty among families of children with disabilities, including by strengthening the community-based support and care services provided to those children and their families (Poland);**

132.216 **Improve the coordination of efforts and the allocation of resources to eliminate difficulties faced by children with disabilities, in view especially of overcoming delays in assessing their needs and providing timely services (Bulgaria);**

132.217 **Take measures to reduce poverty among families of children with disabilities, including by strengthening the community-based support and care services provided to those children and their families (Maldives);**

132.218 **Ensure protection from violence and abuse for persons with disabilities, especially women and children, particularly in institutional care facilities (Indonesia);**

132.219 **Guarantee a human rights-based approach in the new legislation on mental health along the lines with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Mexico);**

132.220 **Guarantee that persons with disabilities can exercise their free, prior and informed consent to medical procedures such as sterilization, contraception and forced abortion (Costa Rica);**

132.221 **Continue taking all measures to promote and protect the rights of Indigenous People (Malawi);**

132.222 **Continue its efforts aimed at continuing the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Honduras);**

132.223 **Relaunch efforts to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, for example through the national action plan or through a new comprehensive strategy (Switzerland);**

132.224 **Set a clear timeline in the development of the national plan of action on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and ensure that the national plan is developed in consistent with priorities of Indigenous Peoples (Malaysia);**

132.225 **Continue efforts to promote the human rights of indigenous peoples, in line with the United Nations Declaration on Indigenous Peoples (Egypt);**

132.226 **Continue the process of developing the national action plan relating to the implementation of the commitments and principles enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and ensure respect for the self-determination of Māori as well as their full participation in the aforementioned process (Peru);**

132.227 **Finalize and implement a national action plan aiming at implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, with the effective participation of Māori people and by taking into consideration their rights (Togo);**

132.228 **Resume work on the national action plan for the implementation of UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples with the aim to further enhance indigenous rights (Czechia);**

132.229 **Continue its efforts to ensure the participation of Indigenous Peoples in decision-making on issues that affect them, including their political participation and representation (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

132.230 **Build on efforts to protect the rights of indigenous populations, particularly the Māori people by enhancing their involvement in decisions-making processes, and further addressing disparities in health, education and employment (Bahamas);**

132.231 **Ensure that Indigenous Peoples are effectively involved in decision making on issues impacting them (Estonia);**

132.232 **Continue efforts to reduce inequalities in justice systems in particular with regards to Māori and other indigenous populations (Lebanon);**

132.233 **Intensify efforts to promote, protect and revitalize the Māori language (Marshall Islands);**

132.234 **Take the appropriate steps to develop a Declaration Plan implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Norway);**

132.235 **Address existing socioeconomic inequalities, including in the areas of health, employment and education affecting Indigenous Peoples (Poland);**

132.236 **Ensure adequate/effective access to education, employment and health care to Māori and other Indigenous Peoples (Russian Federation);**

132.237 **Address systemic inequity that disproportionately affects Māori, including in education, health and justice (Australia);**

132.238 **Promote further the inclusion of Māori in decision-making processes, as well as their access to resources and services, and address their overrepresentation across the criminal justice system (Italy);**

132.239 **Develop strategies to appropriately address the high rates of disability, poverty, suicide and unemployment in the Māori community (Paraguay);**

132.240 **Strengthen the regulatory and public policy framework to ensure the human rights of Māori people, including equal access to health, education, adequate housing, basic services and social protection (Paraguay);**

132.241 **Take the necessary steps to protect Māori, guarantee their full and equal involvement in both public and private life, and prevent familial and sexual violence, particularly directed towards women and Māori (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

132.242 **Continue to tackle social inequalities experienced by Māori and Pasifika communities in education, employment, social service and justice (Republic of Korea);**

132.243 **Intensify efforts to address the inequities faced by the Māori and Pacific Island peoples (Marshall Islands);**

132.244 **Continue to strengthen measures aimed at guaranteeing the full enjoyment of the rights of ethnic and linguistic minorities (Cameroon);**

132.245 **Address the conditions of poverty suffered especially by Māori and Pasifika children (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

132.246 **Provide equal access for Māori, Pasifika and young people to mental health and wellbeing services (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

132.247 **Develop and implement new policies to address societal discrimination against Indigenous persons and individuals belonging to ethnic minority groups (United States of America);**

132.248 **Take measures to tackle systemic discrimination and inequality that continue to impact marginalized groups, including Māori, Pacific Islanders, and ethnic minorities (Canada);**

132.249 **Respect intersex children’s right to self-determination and ban medically unnecessary surgeries (Iceland);**

132.250 **Consider introducing legislation to ban non-urgent and non-essential medical or surgical treatment on intersex children until they are able to provide informed consent (Malta);**

132.251 **Put in place measures and policies to protect the rights of migrant workers, especially of African descent (Uganda);**

132.252 **Prevent and effectively address all forms of exploitation of migrants (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

132.253 **Intensify the implementation of measures to promote the integration of migrants and refugees, including addressing persisting concerns about structural biases against them in the health sector (Ghana);**

132.254 **Reconsider the measures contained in the 2023 Immigration Amendment Bill, ensuring that detention is applied only as a last resort, when determined to be strictly necessary and proportionate and for a period as short as possible (Portugal);**

132.255 **Modify the Immigration (Mass Arrivals) Amendment Bill provisions for asylum seekers traveling in groups and bring New Zealand’s detention policy in line with international law and standards (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

132.256 **Review the provisions of the Immigration (Mass Arrivals) Amendment Bill which foresees the possibility of detaining without a warrant asylum seekers arriving in large numbers by boat (Luxembourg);**

132.257 **Enhance support systems for refugees and migrants, including comprehensive integration programs that offer language training, employment assistance, and cultural orientation (Gambia);**

132.258 **Expand opportunities for resettlement for refugees and effectively implement its Refugee Resettlement Strategy and Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy (Thailand);**

132.259 **Increase its annual quota for resettlement specifically for Rohingya refugees, including women and girls (Malaysia).**

133. **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 New Zealand was headed by Hon. Paul GOLDSMITH, New Zealand Minister of Justice and composed of the following members:

• Mr. Andrew KIBBLEWHITE, Secretary for Justice, New Zealand Ministry of Justice, Wellington, Delegate;

• Ms. Kathy BRIGHTWELL, General Manager, Civil and Constitutional Policy, New Zealand Ministry of Justice, Wellington, Delegate;

• Ms. Ursula KERPEN, Senior Policy Adviser, Civil Law and Human Rights, New Zealand Ministry of Justice, Wellington, Delegate;

• Mr. Hamish FRASER, Ministerial Adviser, Office of Hon. Paul Goldsmith, Wellington, Delegate;

• Mr. Nathan GLASSEY, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of New Zealand to the United Nations, Geneva, Delegate;

• Ms. Emma HODDER, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of New Zealand to the United Nations, Geneva, Delegate;

• Ms. Charlotte SKERTEN, Lead Adviser, Permanent Mission of New Zealand to the United Nations, Geneva, Delegate.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/46/NZL/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/46/NZL/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/46/NZL/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)