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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-eighth session**

24 February–4 April 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

 Norway

 Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-seventh session from 4 to 15 November 2024. The review of Norway was held at the 1st meeting, on 4 November 2024. The delegation of Norway was headed by the State Secretary, Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Mr. Even Eriksen. At its 10th meeting, held on 8 November 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Norway.

2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Norway: Cameroon, Cuba and France.

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 Norway:

 (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 Angola, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Norway 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. Norway's delegation expressed gratitude for participating in its fourth Universal Periodic Review at the Human Rights Council, acknowledging the opportunity to assess its human rights obligations, achievements, and areas for improvement. Norway adopted an integrated approach to implementing and monitoring human rights, led by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, which coordinated closely with other ministries and engaged civil society through public consultations and draft report reviews.

6. The delegation noted dialogue with the Sámi Parliament, the National Human Rights Institution, and ombudsmen for children and anti-discrimination. Norway highlighted its core commitment to human rights and gender equality, integrating these values into domestic policies and extending them to foreign policy and international development.

7. Since its previous review, Norway ratified key conventions, such as the Domestic Workers Convention (ILO 2011), the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances, and considered the Kampala Amendment. Norway aimed to incorporate the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into national law, initiating a comprehensive review for public consultation in 2022.

8. Norway established the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in 2018 to examine past injustices against the Sami, Kvens/Norwegian Finns and Forest Finns, presenting findings to parliament in 2023. The delegation highlighted efforts to combat racism, discrimination, and violence against women and children.

9. Norway prioritized child protection, adapting the Police Act and Child Welfare Act to prioritize children's best interests. The government is also developing a Quality Reform in Child Welfare and a White Paper on safe digital upbringing for children.

10. The delegation highlighted efforts made to improve juvenile justice included high thresholds for imprisonment and restorative programs through the Norwegian Mediation Service. Mental health initiatives were expanded, emphasizing youth care. The European Committee against Torture recently noted positive conditions in Norway’s detention facilities.

11. The Norwegian government has set up an independent investigation of historical international adoptions. The committee will deliver its report by the end of 2025. The overall purpose is to obtain answers to whether there have been illegal or unethical circumstances in connection with foreign adoptions to Norway.

 B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

12. During the interactive dialogue, 99 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

13. Viet Nam commended efforts to combat discrimination and promote the rights of persons with disabilities.

14. Zambia commend Norway for amending the Children's Act to strengthen the legal protection of children.

15. Zimbabwe presented its recommendations.

16. Algeria presented its recommendations.

17. Armenia positively noted the progress achieved in protecting victims of trafficking, including children.

18. Australia welcomed the 6th action plan against domestic violence and noted steps taken to advance the rights of Indigenous Peoples since 2019.

19. Azerbaijan was deeply concerned about persisting negative attitudes and hate speech against Muslims, Jews, people of African descent, asylum seekers, Sami, and Roma.

20. Bahrain presented its recommendations.

21. Bangladesh welcomed the ratification of the ICCPED.

22. Belarus presented its recommendations.

23. Belgium commended Norway for efforts to tackle domestic violence, combat discrimination and hate crime.

24. Bhutan welcomed the Child Welfare Act in 2023 and the Education Act in 2024.

25. Botswana positively noted the inclusion of lack of free consent in the definition of rape in the criminal code.

26. Brazil commended Norway for its commitment to promote gender equality.

27. Bulgaria recognized the reduction of wage gap between men and women and strengthening legal protection of children.

28. Burundi appreciated achievements in gender equality, accessibility to health care and education for all.

29. Cameroon commended steps taken to fight against terrorism.

30. Canada recognized Norway's commitment to promote and protect human rights and its efforts on transparency and gender equality.

31. Chile commended the progress towards gender and protection of LGBTIQ+ groups, and the Penal Code amendment.

32. China was concerned about the protection of children, victims of trafficking and discrimination against people of African descent.

33. Colombia congratulated Norway's progress since the last UPR cycle.

34. Costa Rica highlighted the progress in the right to privacy, through the temporary ban on invasive Meta advertising.

35. Côte d'Ivoire congratulated Norway's implementation in 2022 action plan to combat social dumping and labor-related offenses.

36. Croatia welcomed Norway's commitment to the multilateral forums, and the developments with the Compensation for Violent Crimes Act.

37. Cuba acknowledged the country's efforts in the process of implementing the recommendations accepted in previous cycles.

38. Cyprus commended Norway for its increase of funding the National Human Rights Institution and strengthening gender equality.

39. Czechia welcomed the progress in providing access of Roma children to education.

40. Denmark acknowledged efforts to prevent and combat sexual and gender-based violence and noted its high prevalence.

41. The Dominican Republic commended Norway for the ratification of ICPPED.

42. Ecuador highlighting the implementation of an action plan for equality for people with disabilities.

43. Egypt expressed concern about the increasing level of racism, racial discrimination and hate speech, promoted by far-right political forces.

44. The delegation of Norway stated that its government had prioritized participation, inclusion, and diversity as cornerstones of its society and aligned these efforts with the Sustainable Development Goals. Following the 2019 review recommendations on equality and non-discrimination, the government implemented progressive policies to promote equal rights and opportunities.

45. The delegation underscored that significant efforts were made to advance gender equality. Although the gender pay gap persisted, narrowing to 88.3% in 2023, mandatory reporting requirements for wage differences were introduced for all public employers and large employers in the private sector. Efforts to reduce part-time work included enhanced rights to full-time positions and measures to improve gender balance in traditionally segregated fields is implemented. Access to affordable childcare was also prioritized, culminating in historically low parental fees for kindergartens in 2024. Additionally, the ratification of ILO Convention No. 190 in 2023 aimed to eliminate workplace violence and harassment.

46. Progress was made in supporting LGBT+ rights, encapsulated in the 2023–2026 Action Plan, which inter alia boosted funding for LGBT+ organizations. A legislative ban on conversion therapy was introduced in 2024. Concerning persons with disabilities, Norway focused on the implementation of the CRPD across government levels. The *TryggEst* safeguarding model expanded to 85 municipalities by late 2024 to protect vulnerable adults from abuse.

47. Norway intensified anti-racism efforts through comprehensive action plans, including a new action plan launched in 2023, which included measures addressing labour market discrimination and youth challenges. New action plans targeting antisemitism, anti-Muslim hate, and Sámi discrimination were also under preparation. Hate speech remained prohibited by law, with increased resources allocated to investigative and preventive efforts.

48. Policies strengthening indigenous and national minorities, including the Sámi, are done through consultations, legislative protection, and funding for cultural preservation. The Sámediggi (Sami Parliament) played a pivotal role, supported by updated statutory provisions in 2024 that facilitated the use of Sami languages. The Supreme Court’s ruling in the Fosen case underscored the importance of indigenous consent in land use decisions. The government also made amends for historical injustices toward national minorities and supported educational initiatives to raise awareness about their rights and history.

49. Norway’s commitment to combating antisemitism was demonstrated through continued action plans since 2016, with the third iteration set to introduce enhanced education and hate crime detection measures. While significant progress was achieved, Norway recognized that ongoing efforts were necessary to sustain long-term equality and inclusion.

50. Finland welcomed efforts to advance in the acceptance of gender and sexual diversity, including the 2023 action plan.

51. Estonia welcomed Norway's development cooperation; efforts in promoting gender equality and in fighting impunity.

52. France presented its recommendations.

53. The Gambia expressed concerns about online xenophobic and anti-immigrant discourse.

54. Georgia commended efforts to prevent and combat violence against women and to identify and assist victims of trafficking.

55. Germany acknowledged progress in gender equality but noted that further progress was needed regarding the issue of unaccompanied asylum-seeking minors.

56. Ghana acknowledged efforts related to the right to health and combating discrimination and hate speech.

57. Greece commended the launching of the action plan on Gender and Sexual Diversity (2023–2026) and the 2023 action plan.

58. Iceland welcomed the delegation of Norway and its national report. and made recommendations.

59. India appreciated efforts to implement UPR recommendations.

60. Indonesia acknowledged progress in terms of transitional justice and express concern at acts of hate speech.

61. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concern related to condition of detention, climate system, and the separation of children from their parents.

62. Iraq noted that legislation and policies adopted to implement recommendations.

63. Ireland welcomed efforts made to address discrimination, but regretted Norway's lack of progress related to violence against women.

64. Israel expressed concern about the rise in antisemitism in Norway; noted the announcement of a new plan on combating antisemitism.

65. Italy commended initiatives to combat discrimination and decrease penitentiary confinement cases.

66. Japan celebrated Norway's high degree of gender equality and its ratification of the ICCPED.

67. Jordan appreciated efforts to implement recommendations from the third cycle of the Universal Periodic Review.

68. Kazakhstan praised measures to combat hate crimes, domestic violence, and to ensure gender equality.

69. The Lao People's Democratic Republic praised advancements in gender equality and the protection of children's rights.

70. Lebanon commended Norway's promotion of International Humanitarian Law and its contributions to peacekeeping, including UNIFIL in Lebanon.

71. Libya thanked the delegation for its report and offered recommendations.

72. Lithuania welcomed significant progress in ensuring the safety of children both online and offline.

73. Luxembourg welcomed Norway's efforts to implement recommendations.

74. Malawi welcomed Norway for the comprehensive presentation and made recommendations.

75. Malaysia commended initiatives to boost women's leadership, address climate change, and integrate human rights into business.

76. Maldives applauded the Education Act and the ratification of the ICCPED.

77. Malta celebrated, inter alia, the enactment of legislation banning so-called conversion therapy for LGBTI persons.

78. Mauritius congratulated Norway on its plan against child and domestic violence, and its contributions to the Voluntary Trust Fund for LDCs and SIDS.

79. Mexico acknowledged the launch of the Action Plan on Gender and Sexual Diversity 2023–2026.

80. Mongolia welcomed action plan against violence and abuse against children and domestic violence 2024–2028.

81. Montenegro praised achievements in gender equality but noted persistent issues of violence against women.

82. Morocco celebrated the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act that prohibits direct and indirect discrimination.

83. Namibia commended Norway for supporting official development assistance and high level of gender equality.

84. Nepal positively noted the provision of Environmental Information Act.

85. The delegation acknowledged received multiple recommendations concerning the rights of foreign citizens and migrants. As a significant recipient of immigrants, Norway worked to uphold human rights standards for all arrivals. The government aimed for a responsible and predictable immigration policy aligned with international obligations, ensuring fair and humane treatment of asylum seekers.

86. Efforts focused on protecting unaccompanied asylum-seeking minors, a particularly vulnerable group. Facilities catered to their age-specific needs, with specialized care for those under 15 managed by the Child Welfare Service. In 2022, a new oversight mechanism for centers housing minors over 15 was introduced, leading to improvements after inspections.

87. Norway maintained its commitment to the non-refoulement principle, ensuring that asylum applications were assessed individually. Those requiring protection were granted asylum, while others were encouraged to leave voluntarily or faced deportation if necessary. Improvements were made at the Police Immigration Detention Centre to address criticisms.

88. Diversity training within the police was emphasized, with initiatives to prevent racial profiling. The 2022–2025 National Action Plan aimed to promote diversity, dialogue, and trust in police practices. Personal checks and how they were perceived were also addressed, ensuring transparency and fairness. In 2023, a pilot receipt scheme in Oslo documented personal checks, but evaluations indicated limited impact on public trust. The police recognized the need for further training and a potential broader scheme.

89. To combat hate crimes, a National Competence Centre on Hate Crime was established in 2021 to bolster police capabilities in investigation, prosecution, and victim assistance. Despite challenges in distinguishing lawful speech from hate crimes, the center provided essential guidance.

90. Human trafficking remained an issue, predominantly affecting foreign citizens. While prostitution levels declined due to the criminalization of buying sexual services, collaboration between police and labor inspectors was essential for addressing forced labour and exploitation.

91. Domestic violence in immigrant families was another focus. Norway did not tolerate violence within families, with preventive measures in place. Oslo’s special threat assessment model, combining police, social, and psychological expertise, was extended to other districts due to its success in reducing family violence.

92. Reforms in the child welfare sector addressed past criticisms, particularly regarding procedural flaws that violated the European Convention on Human Rights. The 2023 Child Welfare Act prioritized prevention and early intervention to protect children’s best interests and aimed for reunification of families where possible. Following rulings by the European Court of Human Rights, child welfare practices adjusted to ensure the child's rights were central. The ongoing Quality Reform aimed to strengthen legal safeguards, with legislative changes expected in 2025.

93. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Norway for combatting sexual abuse and domestic violence, with concerns about barriers to establish new schools.

94. New Zealand welcomed Norway's progress in developing an action plan for equality for people with disabilities.

95. The Niger appreciated Norway's efforts to a right to inclusive education for girls, minorities, indigenous peoples, and migrants.

96. Oman noted Norway's positive efforts in the fields of education and mental health.

97. Pakistan commended Norway for progress on gender equality.

98. Panama welcomed Norway and made its recommendations.

99. Paraguay appreciated Norway’s efforts to review provisions in the criminal code relating to sexual offences.

100. The Philippines noted Norway's steps to stem gender-based violence, racism and all forms of discrimination.

101. Poland commended Norway for the new children act and the action plan to combat ethnic discrimination and hatred.

102. Portugal commended Norway, among others, for its plans to address violence against children.

103. Qatar praised Norway's efforts to fight racism and discrimination, yet expressed concerns regarding increased hate speech discrimination and racism

104. The Republic of Korea commended Norway's efforts towards inclusive environment for Indigenous Peoples and national minorities

105. Romania noted Norway's progress towards equality, freedom of expression, and its development cooperation policy.

106. The Russian Federation noted the widening practice of guardianship services removing children who are not of Norwegian origin and expressed concerns about violations of prison rights.

107. Sierra Leone commended Norway for immigration and education policies, and gender equality.

108. Slovakia commended Norway's promotion of human rights worldwide; but expressed concerns over the length of legal proceedings.

109. Slovenia commended Norway for ratifying ICCPED.

110. South Africa commended Norway's efforts to promote human rights, and its recognition of the State of Palestine.

111. South Sudan welcomed Norway and presented its recommendations.

112. Spain congratulates Norway's approval of a number of action plans for the protection of human rights.

113. The State of Palestine expressed its heartfelt gratitude to Norway for its unwavering and principled support.

114. The Sudan welcomed the adoption of the national human rights action plans.

115. Sweden welcomed Norway's commitment to the protection of human rights, nationally and internationally.

116. Thailand commended Norway's efforts to protect human rights, including gender equality, and its cooperation in humanitarian affairs.

117. Timor-Leste commended advancements in gender-based violence, human trafficking and climate action.

118. Togo welcomed the significant progress observed since Norway's last UPR cycle.

119. Türkiye welcomed legislative amendments to prevent coercion in mental health services and emphasised the need for balanced child welfare decisions.

120. Ukraine commended Norway for its commitment to safeguarding human rights and its support to Ukraine.

121. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's report.

122. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Norway's gender equality, and measures to combat hate crimes.

123. The United States of America applauded Norway's commitment to advancing human rights and supporting human rights defenders.

124. Vanuatu welcomed Norway's 2023 Child Welfare Act focusing on prevention and child protection.

125. The delegation of Norway recognized inmates' rights to equal healthcare services as the general population, including specialist and municipal care. Given the prevalence of mental health issues among prisoners, an independent committee on criminal reactions and mental health was established in June 2023 to review the treatment of prisoners with severe mental disorders and developmental disabilities. This committee was set to submit its findings by March 2025. Norway introduced the National Reinforced Community Unit at Ila prison in May 2023 to improve conditions for prisoners excluded due to severe behaviour.

126. Concerning children’s rights, the government focused on ensuring accessible and effective national complaint procedures. Following the Norwegian Parliament's 2022 rejection of a protocol ratification, the government worked on enhancing awareness among children regarding their rights, incorporating Article 104 of the Norwegian Constitution, which emphasizes children's right to be heard. Initiatives included comprehensive mappings and publication of complaint mechanisms on the youth-centric platform ung.no.

127. Norway also supported international human rights efforts, co-sponsoring resolutions recognizing a clean environment as a human right and committing to core UN human rights treaties. Section 112 of its Constitution outlined environmental rights, demanding policies that maintain ecological balance.

128. Regarding human trafficking, Norway reinforced its zero-tolerance stance despite relatively low levels. A national anti-trafficking strategy was initiated in June 2024.

129. Norway upholds its decision not to ratify the UN Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. The convention reiterates provisions from other conventions ratified by Norway. The wording of the Convention is also considered too vague and imprecise on several points, making it difficult to clarify the consequences and obligations that ratification would entail.

130. Finally, the government committed to combatting racism, antisemitism, and discrimination, highlighting efforts to reduce violence against women and promote human rights dialogues based on UPR recommendations.

**II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

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

131.1 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Azerbaijan);**

131.2 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt);**

131.3 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Libya);**

131.4 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco);**

131.5 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the rights of All Migrants Workers and Members of Their Families (South Sudan);**

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

131.7 **Ratify the various conventions, namely: the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 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 (Togo);**

131.8 **Continue cooperation with the human rights mechanisms by welcoming visits of special procedures (Algeria);**

131.9 **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 Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Algeria);**

131.10 **Consider the possibilities of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Niger);**

131.11 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Paraguay);**

131.12 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ghana);**

131.13 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (South Sudan);**

131.14 **Ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Malta);**

131.15 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Namibia);**

131.16 **Ratify the optional protocols to the Conventions on the Rights of the Child, on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Cyprus);**

131.17 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Malawi);**

131.18 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Maldives); (Namibia); (Portugal);**

131.19 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Finland); (Malawi);**

131.20 **Consider further the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Italy);**

131.21 **Ratify the Optional Protocols on individual communications to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Spain);**

131.22 **Incorporate the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights into its domestic legal order with a constitutional rank equal to that of Civil and Political Rights (South Sudan);**

131.23 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Chile); (Mongolia);**

131.24 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Côte d'Ivoire);**

131.25 **Reconsider the decision to incorporate the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into Norwegian law (Sierra Leone);**

131.26 **Finalise the incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into the national legislation (Ukraine);**

131.27 **Incorporate the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into the Human Rights Act to strengthen the rights and protection of people with disabilities (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

131.28 **Continue incorporating the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into its laws and policy and provide necessary measures to ensure effective implementation of the Convention across the country (Thailand);**

131.29 **Incorporate the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into national law and fully harmonize the normative framework with the Convention (Montenegro);**

131.30 **Ratify the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute on the crime of aggression (Estonia);**

131.31 **Ratify Optional Protocol to the CRC on a communications procedure (Slovakia);**

131.32 **Consider ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Timor-Leste);**

131.33 **Continue with all efforts in protecting and promoting human rights, both domestically and internationally (Malawi);**

131.34 **Ensure the prompt, full and effective implementation of the action plan “Safety for all 2024–2028" (Denmark);**

131.35 **Undertake inclusive national consultations to establish a National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up, taking into consideration the Marrakech Guidance Framework as a reference guide, to collate, coordinate, and track domestic progress on the implementation of recommendations from all international human rights mechanisms (Morocco);**

131.36 **Establish a National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (Portugal);**

131.37 **Establish a National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Monitoring of Recommendations on Human Rights, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);**

131.38 **Broaden measures to combat discrimination, particularly for vulnerable groups, to foster a more inclusive society (Viet Nam)**;

131.39 **Strengthen measures aimed at strengthening equality and improving the status of migrants and People of African Descent (Algeria);**

131.40 **Address multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination against at-risk groups, including women and girls, Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities and people with disability (Australia);**

131.41 **Intensify efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, including racial and ethnic discrimination, faced by migrants and ethnic groups (Chile);**

131.42 **Redouble efforts to combat discrimination and racism within society (Bahrain);**

131.43 **Pursue justice and appeal in discrimination and harassment cases (Bahrain);**

131.44 **Take further measures, including legislative mechanisms, to root out racism, racial discrimination, and hate crimes (Bangladesh);**

131.45 **Take additional measures to combat manifestations of anti-Semitism, Islamophobia, racism, neo-Nazism, as well as manifestations of hatred and hostility on the Internet, including on the basis of religion and ethnic origin (Belarus);**

131.46 **Combat racial discrimination, xenophobia and hate crimes (China);**

131.47 **Strengthen the application of laws prohibiting discrimination against people with migrant origins in accessing basic services and the full exercise of their human rights (Ecuador);**

131.48 **Enact the necessary legislation and laws to address the rising level of racism, hate speech, xenophobia and Islamophobia (Egypt);**

131.49 **Address concerns about the prevalence of some forms of institutional racism to effectively advance efforts aimed at ensuring inclusivity and equality (Ghana);**

131.50 **Revise the concerned legislations that have led to ethnic profiling by law enforcement authorities and ensure that practices that could lead to discriminatory treatment on the basis of physical appearance, colour or ethnic or national origin is prevented (India);**

131.51 **Ensure the effective implementation of action plans to address racism and discrimination, including measures against anti-Muslim hatred (Indonesia);**

131.52 **Take further measures to combat hate speech, especially Islamophobia and xenophobia, and combat those crimes, including by building and strengthening the capacity of the police to play their role in this regard (Iraq);**

131.53 **Continue to expand the competence-boosting measures related to hate crime being implemented for law enforcement officials (Japan);**

131.54 **Continue national efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination by supporting national action plans and local and regional activities aimed at promoting anti-racism and enhancing diversity and dialogue (Jordan);**

131.55 **Continue national efforts to combat hate speech, and continue training staff investigating issues of combating hate speech and incitement and supporting the work of The National Competence Center on Hate Crime (Jordan);**

131.56 **Take measures in order to tackle hate speech against Muslims and minorities (Libya);**

131.57 **Enhance the mechanisms to prevent acts of hate speech directed against minority groups, including religious minorities (Lithuania);**

131.58 **Strengthen legal frameworks to address hate speech and implement mechanisms to monitor and counter online and offline hate speech targeting religious minorities (Malaysia);**

131.59 **Expedite the development and implementation of a comprehensive action plan to combat Islamophobia and monitoring system for discriminatory practices (Malaysia);**

131.60 **Fully enforce the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act that prohibits direct and indirect discrimination, ensuring that all complaints involving racial discrimination are investigated effectively and by banning racist organizations (Morocco);**

131.61 **Accelerate the implementation of the action plan against racism and discrimination based on ethnic origin, ensuring active participation of affected groups, to ensure greater inclusion and effective prevention of racist acts (Morocco);**

131.62 **Continue efforts aimed at promoting integration of migrants and countering and combating discrimination and hate crimes, based on race and religion against all minorities, including Muslims (Pakistan);**

131.63 **Redouble efforts to combat racial discrimination, racism, hate speech, incitement and related crimes and prosecute and punish perpetrators (Qatar);**

131.64 **Continue efforts to combat hate speech and hate crimes both online and offline through capacity building within law enforcement and raising public awareness (Republic of Korea);**

131.65 **Put in place regulations that prohibit officials from using hate speech in their activities within and outside government institutions (Russian Federation);**

131.66 **Continue promoting gender equality particularly in achieving gender balance in education and ensuring equality in both public and private employment sectors (Sierra Leone);**

131.67 **Ensure that hate crimes are sufficiently distinct from other crimes in terms in their data recording (South Africa);**

131.68 **Continue its commendable efforts in promoting equality and prevent discrimination in all areas of society (State of Palestine);**

131.69 **Compile and publish data on reported hate crime, including racist and xenophobic hate crime, hate crime against persons belonging to religious groups and LGBTIQ-related hate crime (Sweden);**

131.70 **Continue implementing policies to ensure equality between women and men so as to achieve greater gender balance in leadership positions (United Republic of Tanzania);**

131.71 **Ensure that conditions of detention and prisoner access to healthcare meet international standards, including full access to gender-sensitive and mental health services (Canada);**

131.72 **Amend legislation to grant all prisoners a minimum 8 hours a day outside the cell and ensure that inmates can be kept in solitary confinement only in exceptional cases (Czechia);**

131.73 **Take further measures to ensure that solitary confinement of detainees is only used in exceptional cases, when strictly necessary, and that they have access to communication during the investigative process (Greece);**

131.74 **Revise current standards on solitary confinement for prisoners; solitary confinement should be used only in exceptional cases (India);**

131.75 **Restrict solitary confinement to only exceptional cases where absolutely necessary (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

131.76 **Take steps to amend legislation on solitary confinement as recommended by The Council of Europe’s Committee on the Prevention of Torture (Ireland);**

131.77 **Redouble its much needed efforts in support of IHL worldwide, and more particularly in the Middle East region (Lebanon);**

131.78 **Continue to improve legislative and operational mechanisms for the identification and prosecution of individuals involved in financing and supporting terrorism (Cameroon);**

131.79 **Take additional measures with the aim of fighting against corruption at all levels, including by fully implementing recommendations from relevant multilateral bodies (Croatia);**

131.80 **Continue its commendable efforts in upholding Third States responsibility of international wrongful act (State of Palestine);**

131.81 **Amend criminal legislation to ensure that the definition of rape focuses on the lack of free consent and not the existence of violence, in accordance with international standards and the State’s obligations under the Istanbul Convention (Colombia);**

131.82 **Adapt the definition of the crime of rape to international standards, basing it on the lack of consent (Costa Rica);**

131.83 **Strengthen legal aid services to ensure equitable access to justice (Viet Nam);**

131.84 **Take effective measures to prevent and punish hate speech online and offline (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

131.85 **Develop and enact rules that prohibit the use of hate speech and prosecute acts of violence and vandalism against migrants (Azerbaijan);**

131.86 **Enhance measures to combat hate speech and hate crimes, with a focus on effective implementation of existing action plans (Germany);**

131.87 **Increase efforts to reduce hate speech (United Republic of Tanzania);**

131.88 **Develop and strengthen programs to provide visas and temporary stays to HRDs facing deteriorating conditions in their home country (Czechia);**

131.89 **Develop and strengthen programs to provide visas and temporary stays to human rights defenders from the countries that do not respect the right to promote and protect the human rights (Poland);**

131.90 **Provide for conscientious objection to military service for professional soldiers and reservists in accordance with international human rights standards and process asylum applications from objectors in accordance with UNHCR Guidelines on International Protection No. 10 (Costa Rica);**

131.91 **Adopt and implement the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance Working Definition of anti-Semitism (Israel);**

131.92 **Train law enforcement and education officials in the detection and prosecution of antisemitic hate speech and actions (Israel)**;

131.93 **Strengthen awareness-raising on the right to bodily autonomy, including in primary and secondary education (Slovenia);**

131.94 **Ensure that the right to private and family life is duly implemented, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other applicable international human rights treaties (Vanuatu);**

131.95 **Take measures to promote the right to private and family life in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and to ensure that the removal of children from parental care is used as a measure of last resort (Zimbabwe);**

131.96 **Take appropriate steps to ensure that cultural misrepresentation does not lead to family separations or children being put in foster care, particularly among the immigrant families (India);**

131.97 **Enhance protections for family unity by limiting separation to a last resort in the child’s best interests, establish clear guidelines and oversight to prevent unnecessary separations, and ensure equitable access to rights and essential services for migrants and people of African descent (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

131.98 **Ensure that children who are separated from their families are not prematurely placed in long-term care and, where appropriate, are allowed to have regular contact with their parents with a view to ensuring family reintegration and prevent family separation (Vanuatu);**

131.99 **Strengthen efforts to enhance protection and support for the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);**

131.100 **Support the family and adopt policies and plans to support and protect it, while considering the best interest of the child and to limit cases of separation of children from their families (Libya);**

131.101 **Review the Child Welfare Act concerning the family contact rights and other aspects of the reunification goal (Türkiye);**

131.102 **Adopt a legal definition of rape in the Penal Code that places the lack of freely given consent at its centre (Ireland);**

131.103 **Identify and address the root causes of the removal of children from parental care, ensure that removals are only used as a measure of last resort, and provide parents with the necessary support to exercise their parental role in the upbringing and education of their children (Gambia);**

131.104 **Strengthen efforts to address trafficking in persons, building the capacity of law enforcement personnel and building on best practices (Bahrain);**

131.105 **Intensify its efforts to protect the rights of victims of human trafficking (Bangladesh);**

131.106 **Investigate, prosecute and ensure that those responsible for trafficking in persons are prosecuted (Botswana);**

131.107 **Provide multisectoral capacity-building programmes for the judiciary and law enforcement officials on the strict application of anti-trafficking legislation (Botswana);**

131.108 **Take effective measures to combat human trafficking and enforce disappearance and effectively protect the rights of the migrants and refugees (China);**

131.109 **Strengthen the criminal response to human trafficking and ensure that human trafficking victims are properly identified and assisted, including by offering psychological support and legal aid free of charge (Croatia);**

131.110 **Take additional measures to strengthen combatting the crime of human trafficking, prosecute perpetrators, ensure the rights of victims, and provide them with protection and assistance (Qatar);**

131.111 **Repeal legislation and practices restricting legal capacity of persons with disabilities and remove functional capacity standards throughout Norwegian law (Bahrain);**

131.112 **Continue efforts to ensure equal opportunities for women and men in the labor market (Burundi);**

131.113 **Continue working to ensure the effective implementation of criminal and administrative legislation for the prevention of sexual harassment in the workplace (Chile);**

131.114 **Continue efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education for women with minority background, including migrant women, and to improve the possibilities for them to enter the labour market (Finland);**

131.115 **Strengthen the enforcement of laws against discrimination of migrants and people of African descent; reinforce educational programmes aimed at challenging stereotypes, prejudices, and discrimination; and take targeted measures to improve their equitable access to employment (Gambia);**

131.116 **Continue efforts to reduce gender-segregation and gender pay gap in the labour market (Nepal);**

131.117 **Redouble its efforts to further reduce income inequality and eradicate poverty, particularly child poverty (Japan);**

131.118 **Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights by guaranteeing free and universal access to contraceptives for all persons (Portugal);**

131.119 **Ensure safe and accessible abortion in the ongoing abortion reform, and in particular ensure services are available at primary health care level across the country (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

131.120 **Review national guidelines for the provision of quality health services (Cuba);**

131.121 **Continue to promote good mental health and preventive work for adolescents and adults (Oman);**

131.122 **Take further steps to reduce the use of coercion in mental health care and strengthen legislation (Türkiye);**

131.123 **Continue to implement measures to ensure the right to inclusive education, vocational training, language training, and employment services for women and girls, minorities and migrants (Zimbabwe);**

131.124 **Continue its efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education for girls, minorities, disabilities, Indigenous Peoples and migrants (Armenia);**

131.125 **Continue its efforts to promote inclusive education for all (Mauritius);**

131.126 **Ensure the right to inclusive education for girls, minorities, Indigenous Peoples and migrants (Costa Rica);**

131.127 **Continue its efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education for girls, minorities, indigenous peoples and migrants (South Sudan);**

131.128 **Continue efforts to reduce the school dropout rate among children from disadvantaged families and to guarantee the right to inclusive education for girls at all levels (Burundi);**

131.129 **Consider the possibilities of making the pre-primary education free, for at least one year (Armenia);**

131.130 **Take further steps to strengthen the right to education comprehensively in the legislation and introduce legislation to make pre-primary education free and compulsory for at least one year (Kazakhstan);**

131.131 **Adopt a law to ensure that preschool education is free and compulsory for at least one year (Panama);**

131.132 **Enshrine the right to education in legislation and adopt a law making preschool and school education free of charge (Togo);**

131.133 **Revise the Independent Schools Act to ensure the right to establish new schools, without any obstructions by local authorities (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

131.134 **Advance the economic, social and cultural rights of the Sámi people, including in relation to land, language and education (Australia);**

131.135 **Consider ratifying the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled (Mauritius);**

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

131.137 **Continue pursuing an active and comprehensive climate policy in keeping global temperature rise below 2 degrees celsius above pre-industrial levels and to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees celsius (Bhutan);**

131.138 **Look at their energy and climate change policies, in particular, their extraction and exportation policies for gas and petroleum, working with private and public sector, looking at the disproportionate negative effect inside and outside of their country and that they do so looking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in step with the Paris court (Dominican Republic);**

131.139 **Review energy and climate related policies with a view to further reducing greenhouse gas emissions in line with the Paris Agreement (Maldives);**

131.140 **Implement deep, rapid, and sustained reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in line with the 1.5°C target, and add a strong voice to advance meaningful climate action anchored on the principles of equity and climate justice (Philippines);**

131.141 **Update the Climate Change Act to reflect the new nationally determined contribution to reduce emissions by at least 55% by 2030 and take concrete steps to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 (Panama);**

131.142 **Strengthen actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change, and protect biodiversity in the ocean, with a human rights approach, and in line with the implementation of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica);**

131.143 **Strengthen climate adaptation through stakeholder consultations to support at-risk communities and ensure a healthy environment for all (Indonesia);**

131.144 **Empower, support and protect environmental human rights defenders (Costa Rica);**

131.145 **Consider scaling up climate finance (Nepal);**

131.146 **Continue environmental conservation policies and responding to climate change challenges (Sudan);**

131.147 **Continue efforts to strengthen the institutional and operational status of foreign aid and development assistance to developing and least developed countries (Sudan);**

131.148 **Ensure full and effective implementation of its national action plan for the implementation on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Mongolia);**

131.149 **Continue to implement the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and ensure that Norwegian companies and companies based in Norway are held accountable for the human rights impact of their activities (Qatar);**

131.150 **Increase the application of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights among private sectors and take necessary measures to prevent, reduce and redress the adverse impact on human rights and the environment from business operations (Thailand);**

131.151 **Ensure thorough human rights risk assessments by business entities operating overseas, and strengthen its capacity to assess human rights risks within their host countries (Brazil);**

131.152 **Ensure that companies conduct due diligence on the human rights risks associated with natural resource exploitation and export activities, making this a primary consideration, particularly in the countries where these companies operate (Luxembourg);**

131.153 **Adopt relevant legislation so that companies are accountable of the impact of their activities on the rights of women and environmental rights and undertake regular and compulsory training for judges, prosecutors, lawyers and law enforcement officials regarding the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, the optional protocol and the general comments of the Committee (Dominican Republic);**

131.154 **Actively participate in the negotiation of an international legally binding instrument on business and human rights within the framework of the Working Group established by Human Rights Council resolution 26/9 (Ecuador);**

131.155 **Refrain from and accede to the practice of applying unilateral coercive measures that have a transnational negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights (Belarus);**

131.156 **Continue actions aimed at ensuring gender equality and the empowerment of women (Cuba);**

131.157 **Continue efforts to promote gender equality (Pakistan);**

131.158 **Intensify efforts to achieve gender equality in the labor context, including equal pay (Iraq);**

131.159 **Intensify its efforts towards a more gender-equal labour market, including by implementing measures to encourage full-time employment, and women’s presence in sectors where they are still underrepresented (Lebanon);**

131.160 **Strengthen national measures to advance gender balance in education and labour market (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

131.161 **Sustain and further promote gender equality in education and the labor market to empower women across all sectors, strengthening their participation and leadership opportunities (Republic of Korea);**

131.162 **Intensify efforts to promote gender equality and support workforce participation, especially for women from minority backgrounds (Indonesia);**

131.163 **Provide systematic capacity-building for the judiciary and law enforcement officials on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol thereto and the Committee’s general recommendations (Montenegro);**

131.164 **Organize regular and mandatory training activities for judges, prosecutors, lawyers, law enforcement officials on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol and the Committee's general recommendations (Dominican Republic);**

131.165 **Adopt a legal definition of rape in the Penal Code that places the absence of consent at its centre (Australia); (Netherlands (Kingdom of the)); (New Zealand);**

131.166 **Amend the definition of rape for it to be based on lack of consent, instead of use of force or threat, in line with international standards (Belgium);**

131.167 **Amend the definition of rape in Article 291 of the Norwegian Penal Code to ensure the inclusion of absence of free consent as a basis for establishing the crime, aligning it with international standards (Iceland);**

131.168 **Align the definition of rape with international standards, basing it on the lack of consent rather than use of force or threat (Namibia);**

131.169 **Amend the Penal Code with a view to repealing its Article 31131 and adapt the definition of rape established in its Article 291 to international standards, basing it on the lack of consent (Panama);**

6.170 **Redefine the crime of rape under its domestic legislation, anchoring it on the absence of consent rather than use of or the threat of use of force (Philippines);**

131.171 **Amend national legislation to include the consent-based definition of rape, in line with the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combatting Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (Slovenia);**

131.172 **Revise the definition of rape in the Penal Code to encompass the absence of free consent (South Africa);**

131.173 **Bring the definition of rape in article 291 of the Penal Code into line with international standards, basing it on lack of consent rather than on the use of force or threat (Spain);**

131.174 **Strengthen measures to combat domestic and sexual violence (Belarus);**

131.175 **Continue the implementation and monitoring of measures to combat gender-based violence, domestic violence and sexual abuse and provide support for victims (Belgium);**

131.176 **Intensify efforts to address violence against women and girls by increasing investment in prevention and comprehensive support services, including crisis services adapted to vulnerable groups (Canada);**

131.177 **Strengthen measures to address the widespread increase in violence against women, with particular attention to sexual violence and rape cases, ensuring adequate resources for prevention, protection and support for victims (Chile)**

131.178 **Enhance resources for domestic violence prevention, including shelters and support services for victims (Viet Nam);**

131.179 **Increase efforts aimed at the prevention of gender-based violence against women and ensure that women leaving abusive marriages have sufficient support structures (Zambia);**

131.180 **Take measures to strengthen the protection from domestic violence, violence in the name of “honour” and other related violence against women and children, especially girls (Croatia);**

131.181 **Establish robust measures to address violence against women, improve the investigation and prosecution process, and increase access to shelters and support services for victims of domestic violence (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

131.182 **Continue efforts toward implementing the national plan against violence and abuse against children and domestic violence (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

131.183 **Continue to strengthen the intensive national plan to combat violence and child abuse and domestic violence (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

131.184 **Implement measures to prevent and combat domestic and sexual gender-based violence against women and children, including by ensuring that perpetrators are prosecuted and held accountable (Sweden);**

131.185 **Strengthen efforts to address and reduce violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, and ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted and convicted (Bahrain);**

131.186 **Continue to strengthen efforts to combat gender-based violence, hate crime and discrimination faced by migrants and minorities (Zimbabwe);**

131.187 **Step up its efforts towards the prevention of gender-based violence against women, including by conducting awareness raising campaigns (Mongolia);**

131.188 **Strengthen the resources allocated to crisis centres for victims of violence and encourage inter-institutional monitoring of these centres (France);**

131.189 **Continue its efforts to identify, prevent and combat violence against women and girls, while recognising its disproportionate prevalence amongst Indigenous women and women with a minority background (Lebanon);**

131.190 **Intensify efforts aimed at improving provision of services to vulnerable groups experiencing domestic violence and substance abuse (Georgia);**

131.191 **Intensify efforts towards the prevention of gender-based violence against women (Iceland);**

131.192 **Increase efforts towards the prevention of gender-based violence especially through awareness raising at all levels including the promotion of zero tolerance of violence in schools (Cyprus);**

131.193 **Strengthen research into the risk of gender-based violence to which Sami women are exposed (Ecuador);**

131.194 **Integrate a gender-sensitive approach to violence against women into the design, development and evaluation of laws, policies and measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence covered by the Istanbul Convention (Iceland);**

131.195 **Continue to strengthen legislative and policy measures to address all forms of sexual and gender based violence (New Zealand);**

131.196 **Strengthen investigative capacity and training within law enforcement on gender-based violence, domestic and sexual violence, and increase support for protection of survivors (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

131.197 **Take further steps to ensure proper investigation of and accountability for acts of gender-based violence, including spousal abuse, and identify and address issues that may prevent convictions of offenders (United States of America);**

131.198 **Ensure that the decisions of the Child Welfare Services are compliant with the human rights of both the parents and the child, taking fully into consideration the relevant European Court of Human Rights' judgements, and guarantee a broad and effective communication with foreign consular authorities on cases involving their respective nationals (Italy);**

131.199 **Take further action, including through amending legislation, in view of guaranteeing the Child Welfare Service’s compliance with the human rights of parents and of the child, taking into consideration the requirements arising from international law, in particular the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the European Convention on Human Rights (Romania);**

131.200 **Undertake efforts to address disparities in child welfare services to ensure equitable access to child protection and family services, including for children from minority groups (Malaysia);**

131.201 **Ensure compliance of the Child Welfare Service with human rights of both the parents and the child, taking fully into consideration the relevant European Court of Human Rights' judgements (Estonia);**

131.202 **Take measures to ensure the Child Welfare Service’ s compliance with the human rights of both the parents and the child, taking into consideration the relevant European Court of Human Rights judgements (Greece);**

131.203 **Ensure all child welfare services develop their intercultural competence and sensitivity and build up a sustainable exchange to promote mutual understanding and trust with minority groups (Azerbaijan);**

131.204 **Apply the principle of the best interests of the child both in its legislation and in the procedures for adopting judicial and administrative decisions that affect them (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

131.205 **Incorporate the principle of the best interests of the child into all legislation and judicial and administrative decision-making procedures affecting children (Paraguay);**

131.206 **Reconsider the child protection system, which should give priority to the best interests of the child stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (India);**

131.207 **Ensure that the best interests of the child are placed at the core of its policies in relation to child welfare, and that adequate safeguards are available to guarantee compliance with the fundamental rights of both parents and children (Belgium);**

131.208 **Consider ensuring the principle of the best interest of the child into all legislation and the judicial and administrative decision-making procedures affecting children (Kazakhstan);**

131.209 **Continue its efforts in addressing child welfare (Bhutan);**

131.210 **Take more effective measures to protect the rights of children, including in the context of resolving conflict situations around the removal of children from their parents. Take measures to improve the competence of employees of guardianship authorities (Belarus);**

131.211 **Ensure that children separated from their families can interact regularly with their parents, and to take measures to ensure that poverty is not the only reason for removing a child from parental care (Russian Federation);**

131.212 **Continue addressing properly the cases of the removal of children from parental care (Poland);**

131.213 **Immediately provide foreign diplomatic missions in Norway with information on all cases of separation of children who are foreign citizens from their parents, deprivation of parental rights of biological parents who are foreign citizens and restriction of contact rights of biological parents who are foreign citizens with their separated children (Bulgaria);**

131.214 **Create and provide legal powers to the commission that will be responsible for the review and analysis of cases of violence, abuse and serious neglect against children (Cuba);**

131.215 **Ensure that the Municipal Services for Child Protection (Barnevern), when considering cases of children with foreign citizenship, duly take into account the national characteristics, culture and traditions of the child and their family (Bulgaria);**

131.216 **Implement the Children Act also taking into consideration the relevant European Court of Human Rights' judgements (Cyprus);**

131.217 **Enhance efforts to ensure the welfare and reunification of children in custodial care, in accordance with relevant European Court of Human Rights' judgements (Sweden);**

131.218 **Incorporate new actions into the Intensive Mental Health Plan to resolve problems affecting children and young people (Cuba);**

131.219 **Continue to develop and implement dedicated policies to ensure safe childhood in the digital space (Lithuania);**

131.220 **Create a safe digital environment for children through the introduction of a regulation to increase awareness and prevent online exploitation of children (Malaysia);**

131.221 **Improving the conditions of unaccompanied minors under 15 in reception services in order to guarantee their rights (France);**

131.222 **Advance in the improvement of the Child welfare system to ensure family integrity in the context of our concern that the administrative route is being prioritized over the judicial one (Spain);**

131.223 **Continue to promote children's rights to care and protection (Oman);**

131.224 **Strengthen the levels of transparency, supervision and diversity within the child welfare system, to ensure that the right to family life is duly safeguarded in the best interest of the child, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Gambia);**

131.225 **Raise the level of transparency, oversight and expertise in the child social protection system (Russian Federation);**

131.226 **Strengthen training for child protection service staff and improve inspection systems for foster families (France);**

131.227 **Advance its national mechanisms for combating violence against children, their abuse and serious neglect (Georgia);**

131.228 **Take necessary measures to implement the recommendations from previous UPR cycle in relation to child welfare, especially those connected to the Barnevernet regarding reunification for children in custodial care (Slovakia);**

131.229 **Ensure that the upcoming White Paper on social equality and social mobility among children and young people is compliant with the human rights of both the parents and the child, taking fully into consideration the relevant European Court of Human Rights' judgements (Malta);**

131.230 **Strengthen investment in public education, healthcare, social security, effectively protect the rights of persons with disabilities and older persons (China);**

131.231 **Take immediate action to address malnutrition among older persons in health care institutions (Malaysia);**

131.232 **Implement fully a national strategy for healthy nutrition and nourishment for older persons in order to address acute malnutrition among older persons receiving care at home as well as in health and care institutions (Poland);**

131.233 **Continue its efforts to prevent acts of violence and abuse against older persons (Côte d'Ivoire);**

131.234 **Step up efforts to prevent violence and abuse against older persons, particularly strengthening the system of reporting and thoroughly investigating cases (Paraguay);**

131.235 **Include a dedicated section on rights of older persons in the national UPR report in the fifth cycle (Slovenia);**

131.236 **Adopt a human rights-based model for disability in all its regulations relating to disability assessment, in accordance with the criteria and principles set out in Articles 1 to 3 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Luxembourg);**

131.237 **Review and, where appropriate, adjust the rules on the legal capacity of persons with disabilities to ensure that no person is deprived of their legal capacity on the basis of a disability (Colombia);**

131.238 **Recognize the legal capacity of people with disabilities so that they can express their consent when appropriate (Mexico);**

131.239 **Incorporate the international standards of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into the Human Rights Act, thereby bringing to a close the process that began in 2022 (Mexico);**

131.240 **Continue to strive for equality for people with disabilities (Oman);**

131.241 **Continue to take measures to reduce the gaps in services offered by municipalities to people with disabilities (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

131.242 **Strengthen consultation mechanisms to safeguard the rights of the Sámi indigenous population, as the economic development pressures in the Arctic region may impact the rights and traditional ways of life of Sámi communities (Brazil);**

131.243 **Strengthen the protection of the rights of minorities and indigenous peoples by ensuring the full integration of these communities in decision-making processes that concern them (Cameroon);**

131.244 **Establish mandatory education across government on free, prior and informed consent, and means to involve Indigenous Peoples in all steps of decision-making affecting their lands, rights, interests, and communities (Canada);**

131.245 **Consult and cooperate with the Sami people, through their own representative institutions, to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources (Denmark);**

131.246 **Continue advancing the rights and protection of the Sami, Kven and Forest Finns, including through further actions to address past injustices (Germany);**

131.247 **Strengthen the implementation of the principle of Indigenous Peoples’ right to free, prior, and informed consent in energy production and mining licensing processes in Sámi areas (India);**

131.248 **Uphold the cultural and social rights of the Sámi people by involving them in renewable energy projects, protecting their lands, and preventing human rights violations (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

131.249 **Integrate the right of the Sámi people to free, prior and informed consent into legislation (Luxembourg);**

131.250 **Continue progress towards enhancing the legal framework on Sami land fishing and reindeer rights, ensuring in particular that fishing rights are recognised by law (New Zealand);**

131.251 **Take effective measures to prevent violations of the rights of the indigenous Sami people, to promote reconciliation and to ensure their meaningful participation in this process (Russian Federation);**

131.252 **Follow-up on the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission with substantive measures to address the impact of the country’s assimilation policies on its Indigenous Peoples (South Africa);**

131.253 **Implement recommendations from the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution to eliminate discrimination against Sami, including relating to land rights, history, and language (United States of America);**

131.254 **Strengthen measures to address racial profiling, hate speech and barriers to employment for people of African descent (Zambia);**

131.255 **Adopt a separate law on national minorities in line with the relevant Council of Europe Convention; ensure that all police districts prioritise hate speech and other hate crimes (Czechia);**

131.256 **Ensure adequate follow-up of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission report with measures to avoid human rights violations of the Sámi people, the Kven people and the Forest Finns and ensure their effective participation (Czechia);**

131.257 **Take the necessary measures to ensure that all minorities have access to work, housing, education and health services (Egypt);**

131.258 **Review periodically the Action Plan on Antisemitism in co-operation with the Jewish community and consider further effective measures to combat harassment of Jews and antisemitism (Romania);**

131.259 **Step up the development of policies to combat Islamophobia, Antisemitism and discrimination against the Sami people and enhance and strengthen measures to combat racism (Sierra Leone);**

131.260 **Commit all government ministries to implement their respective action plans to counter antisemitism and other forms of ethnic or religious intolerance, including anti-Muslim hatred, and ensure law enforcement works to prevent, prosecute, and keep adequate statistics regarding increased threats and violence toward Jewish and Muslim communities (United States of America);**

131.261 **Continue targeted, systematic efforts to improve social attitudes towards and living conditions for LGBTQI+ persons (Finland);**

131.262 **Ensure that legal gender recognition, the legal framework, and legal procedures include a non-binary or third gender option (Iceland);**

131.263 **Pay more attention to supporting vulnerable categories of the population, including migrants (Belarus);**

131.264 **Strengthen the protection of economic, social and cultural rights, particularly for vulnerable populations, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Cameroon);**

131.265 **Continue social protection policies and programmes and combat poverty for immigrants and refugees (Sudan);**

131.266 **Strengthen vocational education, language training, and other support services aimed at facilitating the integration of migrants, especially women and children, into the Norwegian society (Philippines);**

131.267 **Strive to improve the information provided to migrant workers about employment rights and strengthen the measures to assist workers who are exploited (Nepal);**

131.268 **Continue efforts to increase employment rates among immigrant women and strengthening the role of the civil society (State of Palestine);**

131.269 **Review the Immigration Law to protect the rights of migrant women and ethnic minorities who are victims of gender-based violence (Mexico);**

131.270 **Continue its efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education for girls, minorities, Indigenous Peoples and migrants (Ukraine);**

131.271 **Strengthen efforts to ensure the right to inclusive and equitable quality education for all, particularly migrant children and those in vulnerable situations (Thailand);**

131.272 **Ensure adequate treatment for prisoners with the greatest needs, such as women and children (Cuba);**

131.273 **Improve the conditions of detention in correctional facilities and temporary holding centres for asylum seekers (Russian Federation);**

131.274 **Take measures to ensure that drug users receive more appropriate support from public services and provide them with better prospects for social reintegration (France);**

131.275 **Ensure the principle of non-refoulement in the processing of asylum and refugee applications and reintroduce the criteria of reasonableness in relation to the application of the internal flight alternative (Colombia);**

131.276 **Adopt measures to ensure the application of the principle of non-refoulement of asylum seekers to countries where they may be at risk (Egypt);**

131.277 **Ensure that all asylum seekers and refugees have effective access to its territory and to fair and efficient asylum procedures (Timor-Leste);**

131.278 **Strengthen efforts to protect the rights of unaccompanied asylum-seeking minors in asylum centers (Germany);**

131.279 **Ensure efficient asylum procedures especially for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children, regardless of their age, with a view to providing the same level of protection and services to all children (Greece);**

131.280 **Continue efforts to strengthen the protection of unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers, including the prevention and effective follow-up of disappearances from reception centres (Romania);**

131.281 **Continue to ensure fair and efficient asylum procedures, including by implementing human rights-based criteria for family reunification (Philippines);**

131.282 **Step up efforts to ensure fair and efficient asylum procedures, maintaining humane practices and facilitating family reunification (Republic of Korea);**

131.283 **Take further measures to improve the conditions of asylum seekers (Iraq);**

131.284 **Include in domestic law the definition of the term "stateless person" enshrined in the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and establish a special procedure for determining statelessness status with institutional responsibilities (Togo);**

131.285 **Evaluate legal, legislative or regulatory mechanisms for the construction of a procedure for determining statelessness status, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons (Colombia);**

132. **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 Norway was headed by Mr. EVEN ERIKSEN, State Secretary, Ministry of Justice and Public Security and composed of the following members:

• Mr. EVEN ALEKSANDER HAGEN, State Secretary, Ministry of Culture and Equality;

• Mr. TORMOD CAPPELEN ENDRESEN, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Norway in Geneva;

• Mr. JAN AUSTAD, Policy Director, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;

• Ms. LINDA K. DRAZDIAK, Policy Director, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;

• Mr. BJERN OLAV MEDGÂRD, Director General, Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development;

• Ms. MARIA BRIT ESPINOZA, Special Adviser, Ministry of Children and Families;

• Ms. CLAIRE ANETTE HUBERT, Deputy Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

• Mr. MARTIN HAUGE TORBERGSEN, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Norway in Geneva;

• Mr. HÂVARD HUGÂS, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Norway in Geneva;

• Ms. INGRID HVIDSTEN, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;

• Ms. ANNE NODDELAND, Higher Executive Officer, Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development;

• Ms. KAROLINE HALVORSEN GAMRE, Ministry Adviser, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;

• Ms. ISELIN HUUSE, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Children and Families;

• Ms. MARLIS EICHHOLZ, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;

• Ms. TORUNN BERG, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Culture and Equality;

• Ms. ANNE JORUN BOLKEN BALLANGRUD, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Culture and Equality;

• Mr. WILLIAM WESTERVELD JENSEN, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Norway in Geneva;

• Mr. SVENN MARIUS HUSEM WROLDSEN, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Norway in Geneva;

• Ms. LIV HERNÆS KVANVIG, Policy Director, NORAD;

• Mr. MOHAMED ABDIRAHMAN Awil, lntern, Permanent Mission of Norway in Geneva.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/47/NOR/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/47/NOR/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/47/NOR/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)