



General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 June 2024

Original: English

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

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



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its 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 the Minister of Justice, Paul Goldsmith. 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
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
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. That 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, as alongside its inheritance from the British system, it also had its foundations in the Treaty of Waitangi (te Tiriti o Waitangi), which had 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 several changes. The Law Commission, an independent body, had been asked to examine whether the current wording of the Act adequately protected transgender persons, non-binary persons and persons who had variations of sex characteristics. The Commission planned to report in that regard in mid-2025.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/46/NZL/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/46/NZL/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/46/NZL/3](#).

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. Although 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 that 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 its reservation to article 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

12. Responding to advance questions, the delegation recalled that the national report provided information on the establishment of the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up. The launch of an online tool for, inter alia, monitoring the implementation of human rights recommendations was scheduled to be launched later in 2024.

13. In response to advance questions about the Christchurch attacks, the delegation noted that New Zealand had recently marked the fifth annual commemoration of the 2019 terrorist attack, in which 51 people had been killed and 50 injured. The Royal Commission of Inquiry into the attack had completed its work in 2020 and since then, significant work had been done 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 the Government in 2023, changes had been announced to the Arms Act to provide for greater protection of public safety and to simplify regulatory requirements.

15. One of the Royal Commission's recommendations 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 pursue changes to hate speech laws. However, the Law Commission had been asked to provide advice on whether a stand-alone hate crime offence should be created. The Government would complete the work necessary to respond to the Royal Commission's recommendations.

16. New Zealand had committed to developing a national action plan against racism. Work on the plan was well advanced.

17. New focus on criminal justice reform emphasized public confidence in the justice system and a stronger focus on law and order. Work to achieve those goals included changes to sentencing laws, such as reinstating the three strikes sentencing regime. Tightening some criminal laws could lead to an increase in the prison population. That possibility was accepted in order to protect New Zealanders; measures to mitigate such an increase would be taken.

18. Domestic and gender-based violence was a persistent and challenging problem. New Zealand would continue the work to reduce and address those issues through the broad National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence.

19. The delays New Zealanders experienced at the country's main court, the District Court, were often significant. Such delays added to lengthy pretrial detention and had an impact on the criminal justice rights of defendants, as well as affecting victims and witnesses. One of the Government's priorities was to speed up court processes and a range of initiatives to that end were under way.

20. A challenge many New Zealanders continued to face was the ongoing increase in the cost of living, including housing. The Government would take 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. It 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 increase the amount of social housing.

22. Although the health system generally worked well for most people, 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 in order to improve Māori health outcomes. The Government planned 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, while welcoming that fact that the Government had prioritized the rights of Indigenous Peoples, was concerned about continuing discrimination against Māori.

25. Thailand applauded the measures taken to reduce the exploitation of migrants, including through the Worker Protection (Migrant and Other Employees) Act 2023.

26. Timor-Leste noted the efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable groups and 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 the efforts to improve access to employment for members of disadvantaged groups.

31. The United States of America commended the efforts to promote respect for the rights of LGBTQI+ persons and the ratification of the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29).

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

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

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

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

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

37. Argentina congratulated New Zealand on becoming a party in 2022 to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.
38. Armenia commended the efforts to strengthen protection of children's rights and the adoption of a law on sexual violence.
39. Australia acknowledged the efforts to address gender-based violence, 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 the strategies to protect and promote Indigenous languages.
42. Botswana welcomed the establishment in 2021 of the Inter-Ministerial National Mechanism on Human Rights.
43. Brazil welcomed the measures taken to tackle domestic and sexual violence. It encouraged New Zealand to promote equal access to mental health care, 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 the efforts to strengthen the rule of law, particularly the protection of the rights of minorities, respect for cultural diversity and non-discrimination against women.
46. Canada commended the positive results of the efforts of the New Zealand Human Rights Commission to embed te Tiriti o Waitangi in all its actions.
47. Chile took note of the adoption of the Conversion Practices Prohibition Legislation Act.
48. China noted the progress made in protecting women's and Indigenous Peoples' rights. China was concerned about discrimination against Māori and other ethnic minorities.
49. Colombia welcomed the progress made to uphold human rights since the previous review.
50. Costa Rica congratulated New Zealand on its efforts to strengthen social cohesion and inclusion, and the fight against racism and hate speech following the Christchurch attacks.
51. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the measures taken to combat violence against women, trafficking in persons and discrimination against children in vulnerable situations.
52. Cuba acknowledged the 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 programmes to fight gender-based violence and to support persons with disabilities.
55. The Dominican Republic welcomed the establishment of an interministerial human rights mechanism and the adoption of a strategy for older persons.
56. Ecuador highlighted the fact that New Zealand had become a party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.
57. Egypt expressed concern at the increase in hate speech, Islamophobia and racist acts.
58. Estonia commended the adoption of the Abortion Legislation Act and noted the efforts to protect children's rights.
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 the measures taken to protect vulnerable groups and to eradicate trafficking in persons and child poverty.
62. The Gambia commended New Zealand for its commitment to human rights, particularly in the areas of gender equality, Indigenous rights and environmental protection.
63. Georgia commended the progress made in combating gender-based violence and the creation of the Ministry of Disabled People.
64. Germany, while welcoming the initiative to address family and sexual violence, expressed concern about the potential impact of austerity measures.
65. Ghana considered the establishment of a ministry dedicated to persons with disabilities to be exemplary.
66. In response to comments made and questions posed 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 per cent, 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 waiting 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 of the criminal justice process and emphasized the significant efforts being made to address that situation. They included initiatives such as the Crime and Crash Prevention Strategy (Te Huringa o Te Tai) and other strategies and initiatives within the Department of Corrections.
69. With regard to prison conditions, the delegation noted that the strategy of the Department of Corrections recognized that working in ways that prioritized fair, safe and humane treatment of people in custody was required to achieve rehabilitation and social reintegration. Work was under way 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 offences. Barriers to making complaints remained persistently high and guilty verdicts were still relatively rare. The delegation acknowledged the disproportionate impact of those forms of violence on various demographic groups, including women, children, Māori, Pacific peoples, disabled individuals and ethnic communities.
71. The delegation provided details of initiatives to address family and sexual violence, including the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence (Te Aorerekura), which was a 25-year strategy supported by an action plan. New Zealand was further strengthening legislation to tackle family and sexual violence and was currently proposing two bills aimed at reducing 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 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 that Treaty. Its permanent commission of inquiry, called the Waitangi Tribunal, considered claims from Māori that the Crown had breached the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.
73. The delegation acknowledged that there was more work to be done for and with Māori. A key component of that work 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 taken to address inequities faced by Māori and Pacific children and welcomed the rights-based approach to health care for intersex children.

75. Honduras welcomed the presentation by New Zealand of its national report.

76. Iceland welcomed the delegation of New Zealand.

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

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

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

80. Ireland, while welcoming the establishment of the interministerial national reporting mechanism, regretted that Māori continued to be disproportionately 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 improvements in the legal and institutional human rights frameworks, including the establishment of the Ministry of Disabled People.

83. Lebanon noted the measures taken 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 the Ministry of Disabled People.

85. Madagascar commended progress in women's representation in leadership positions, the adoption of the Worker Protection (Migrant and Other Employees) Act and the reform of the educational system.

86. Malawi made recommendations.

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

88. Maldives commended the initiatives on climate change adaptation, notably the national adaptation plan and the establishment of the Climate Change Commission.

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

90. The Marshall Islands commended the efforts made to protect Indigenous rights, particularly the Government's commitment to working in partnership with Māori to revitalize the Māori language.

91. Mauritius applauded the efforts made to protect human rights, particularly the rights of persons with disabilities.

92. Mexico welcomed the 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 the efforts of New Zealand to enhance human rights, including the creation of an interministerial human rights mechanism.

95. Nepal welcomed the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial National Mechanism on Human Rights and initiatives to combat the exploitation of migrant workers.

96. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended New Zealand for its action to combat family and sexual violence and decriminalize abortion.
97. The Niger welcomed the progress achieved on protecting 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 to strengthen children's rights.
100. Oman welcomed the 2021 Plan of Action against Forced Labour, People Trafficking and Slavery.
101. Pakistan commended the measures taken to combat racism and racial discrimination and to 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 the efforts made to improve the rights of migrant workers, children and Indigenous Peoples, highlighting ongoing challenges.
106. Poland welcomed the efforts of New Zealand to foster diversity, including by creating 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 the efforts of New Zealand 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 the high rate of incarceration of Māori.
110. Samoa acknowledged with appreciation the humanitarian support New Zealand had provided to Pacific countries in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and 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 New Zealand for its efforts to strengthen its climate change regulatory framework and welcomed its leadership in promoting gender equality.
113. Slovenia commended the adoption of Te Aorerekura – the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence, launched in December 2021.
114. South Africa commended the development of seven employment strategies that sought 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 its national report.
117. Italy commended New Zealand for the establishment of the Ministry of Disabled People.
118. Algeria made recommendations.

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

120. In 1987, the Government had introduced an annual quota for the resettlement of refugees, which had been increased since the previous universal periodic review. Situations that required an asylum-seeker to be detained were a rare occurrence, and all decisions to detain asylum-seekers were taken in line with the Guidelines on the Applicable Criteria and Standards relating to the Detention of Asylum-Seekers and Alternatives to Detention.

121. Recognized refugees and protected persons were granted permanent residence and were eligible to apply for New Zealand citizenship after five years. While 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. Nevertheless, 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 migrant workers, made an important contribution to the economy of New Zealand. Unfortunately, there had been evidence of exploitation of migrants and of trafficking in persons. Measures had been adopted to address that. The New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy provided a comprehensive approach to the effective settlement and integration of migrants in New Zealand.

124. Responding to comments made by several delegations, the delegation of New Zealand said that the Government 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 that Convention.

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

126. Responding to questions on modern slavery legislation and global supply chains, the delegation stated that, while there were currently no specific national laws requiring organizations 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 into historical abuse in State care, the delegation noted that the Commission's 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 had made several legislative changes to improve advocacy and monitoring in the systems supporting children. In 2022 and 2023, oversight of those systems had been strengthened. The Government planned to enhance the role of the Independent Children's Monitor.

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

130. The delegation noted that there were an estimated 1.1 million disabled New Zealanders and that, despite the progress made, they still faced many challenges. It provided information on measures that had been adopted, including the establishment in 2022 of the Ministry of Disabled People.

131. In conclusion, the delegation thanked Member States that had made recommendations and provided constructive comments and thanked 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 to enhance the 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 (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

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 Disappearance (Côte d'Ivoire);

132.11 Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families 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 its efforts 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 reservation 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 provisions 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 recognize, 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 recognize, respect and give effect to the Treaty of Waitangi (Norway);**
- 132.33 **Uphold, respect and advance New Zealand’s human rights obligations to the Māori in accordance with Te Tiriti o Waitangi, including by incorporating Te Tiriti o Waitangi into key legislation 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 **Consider including the 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 and encourage the autonomous Cook Islands and Niue to adhere to the Convention (Dominican Republic);**
- 132.38 **Cease complying with unlawful unilateral sanctions and promulgating unilateral coercive measures, as doing so would violate human rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 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 interministerial 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 by ensuring that it has sufficient human, technical and financial resources (Dominican Republic);**
- 132.42 **Ensure that women, young people, persons with disabilities and older persons are adequately represented in the interministerial 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 to eliminate racism in all its 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 to develop a national action plan against racism to progressively eliminate racism in all its 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 finalize 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 (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

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 situations 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 lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people, and ensure protection against sexual and gender-based violence and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex 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 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

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 pretrial 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 by 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 disproportionately high number of Māori in places of detention (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 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 women and young people (Czechia);

132.71 Deepen its 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 the recommendations regarding hate speech made by the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the terrorist attack on Christchurch masjidain on 15 March 2019 (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 offence (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 in police custody and 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 the physical, psychological and sexual abuse inflicted (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

- 132.85 Continue taking steps to promote interfaith harmony (Pakistan);
- 132.86 Continue its efforts to protect and promote a free, open and secure Internet (Nepal);
- 132.87 Parliament should 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 the necessary action to eliminate any exception to the minimum age for 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 to combat 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 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 initiatives to eliminate pay inequity on the basis of ethnicity, disability and gender (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

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 to minimize the gender pay gap (Nepal);

132.114 Continue with the development and implementation of policies and interventions aimed at the 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 the recommendations from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment review of the Recognised Seasonal Employer scheme, in collaboration with the Pacific countries, to ensure workers' well-being, 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 (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

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

132.121 Continue its efforts to mitigate the disparities in living standards 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 programmes for ethnic minorities (Gambia);

- 132.123 **Implement a comprehensive social protection system so that the existing plans, programmes and strategies take a systemic approach to ensuring an adequate standard of living for all people, without distinctions (Paraguay);**
- 132.124 **Continue efforts to improve the social protection system, particularly with regard 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 prioritize 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 addressing homelessness with an emphasis on the urgent housing needs of vulnerable segments, with the involvement of the concerned communities and stakeholders (Sri Lanka);**
- 132.132 **Ensure equitable access to health care, 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 the 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 sexual and reproductive health and rights 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 with constitutional rank (Dominican Republic);**
- 132.139 **Enshrine the right to education comprehensively in its legislation, particularly in legal documents with constitutional rank (Panama);**
- 132.140 **Consider the comprehensive inclusion of the right to education in its national legislation (Russian Federation);**
- 132.141 **Uphold the right to education comprehensively within its legislation, in order to ensure the right to inclusive education, in particular for students with disabilities and students from Indigenous communities (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 132.142 **Pursue efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education for students with disabilities and students from Indigenous communities (Ukraine);**

- 132.143 Strengthen 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 for the rights of children with disabilities, in particular 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 programmes that guarantee the schooling of Māori children with equal rights and opportunities to those of 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 of 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 the scaling-up of climate finance (Nepal);
- 132.161 Pay special attention to the difficulties faced by persons with disabilities and children, especially victims of natural disasters such as those experienced by the country in 2023 (Spain);
- 132.162 Lend support to Human Rights Council initiatives for the realization of social, economic and cultural rights, including the right to development (Pakistan);

- 132.163 **Participate actively in the negotiations on 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 in both the public and the 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 (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 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 cases of gender-based violence 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 criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence and ensuring that all cases of gender-based violence are thoroughly investigated (Malaysia);**
- 132.181 **Step up efforts 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 intrafamily violence, in particular sexual violence, including violence against women and girls belonging to disadvantaged communities (France);
- 132.192 Continue to support the work of the Executive Board for the Elimination of Family Violence 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 (Strengthening Legal Protections) Legislation Bill and the Victims of Family Violence (Strengthening Legal Protections) 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 Violence 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 violence against and abuse of 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 Wellbeing 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 to fight child poverty with a focus on disproportionately affected groups such as 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 well-being of children, young people and their families (Greece);
- 132.207 Further strengthen measures to address child poverty, including allocating adequate resources to the implementation 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 in marginalized communities (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 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 Prioritize concrete steps to reduce the persistently 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 of older persons in all settings (Malta);
- 132.213 Continue its efforts aimed at enhancing the disability support system (Georgia);
- 132.214 Enhance protection 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, especially with a view to 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 of 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 Peoples (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 for 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 accordance with the 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 the Rights of 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 the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples with the aim of further enhancing 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 (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 132.230 **Build on efforts to protect the rights of Indigenous populations, particularly the Māori people, by enhancing their involvement in decision-making processes and further addressing the 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 United Nations 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 family and sexual violence, particularly that directed towards women and Māori (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 132.242 **Continue to tackle the social inequalities experienced by the Māori and Pasifika communities in education, employment, social services 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 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 132.246 **Provide equal access for Māori, Pasifika and young people to mental health and well-being services (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 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 the 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 of 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 those of African descent (Uganda);**
- 132.252 **Prevent and effectively address all forms of exploitation of migrants (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 132.253 **Intensify the implementation of measures to promote the integration of migrants and refugees, including addressing persistent concerns about structural biases against them in the health sector (Ghana);**
- 132.254 **Reconsider the measures contained in the 2023 Immigration (Mass Arrivals) Amendment Bill, ensuring that detention is applied only as a last resort, when determined to be strictly necessary and proportionate and for as short a period as possible (Portugal);**
- 132.255 **Modify the Immigration (Mass Arrivals) Amendment Bill provisions for asylum-seekers travelling in groups and bring New Zealand's detention policy into line with international law and standards (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

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 programmes 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.
-