

Advance unedited version

Distr.: General
[3+](#) May 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

Introduction

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

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

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of New Zealand:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹

(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

[To be completed by 17 May 2024]

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

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

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. 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:

6.1 **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);**

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

¹ A/HRC/WG.6/46/NZL/1.

² A/HRC/WG.6/46/NZL/2.

³ A/HRC/WG.6/46/NZL/3.

- 6.3 Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Nigeria);
- 6.4 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);
- 6.5 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq) (Niger) (Senegal);
- 6.6 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina) (France) (Luxembourg);
- 6.7 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 6.8 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);
- 6.9 Finalize accession to the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as recommended previously (Armenia);
- 6.10 Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.11 Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers, and strengthen national policies on refugees, migrants and family reunification (Egypt);
- 6.12 Continue the measures aimed at considering the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile);
- 6.13 Redouble efforts in order to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Honduras);
- 6.14 Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malta);
- 6.15 Accelerate steps towards ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Republic of Korea);
- 6.16 Take all necessary steps to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sri Lanka);
- 6.17 Expedite its consideration of acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Italy);
- 6.18 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);
- 6.19 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);
- 6.20 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);

- 6.21 **Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Colombia) (Niger);**
- 6.22 **Withdraw its reservations to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Poland);**
- 6.23 **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);**
- 6.24 **Withdraw the reservation to Article 14 of the Convention against Torture and guarantee fair compensation for all victims of torture (Egypt);**
- 6.25 **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);**
- 6.26 **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);**
- 6.27 **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);**
- 6.28 **Incorporate effectively the provision of the Treaty of Waitangi in the Constitution and national legislation (Russian Federation);**
- 6.29 **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);**
- 6.30 **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);**
- 6.31 **Advance discussions to determine and implement the appropriate constitutional processes and institutions to recognise, respect, and give effect to the Treaty of Waitangi in New Zealand (Slovenia);**
- 6.32 **Determine and implement, in consultation and agreement with the Māori, the appropriate constitutional processes to recognise, respect, and give effect to the Treaty of Waitangi (Norway);**
- 6.33 **Uphold, respect, and advance New Zealand's human rights obligations for the Māori in accordance with Te Tiriti o Waitangi, including by incorporating Te Tiriti o Waitangi into key legislations to ensure enforceability of Te Tiriti, and ensuring the implementation of recommendations from the Waitangi Tribunal (Indonesia);**
- 6.34 **Amend the Human Rights Act to include gender identity, expression, and sex characteristics as prohibited grounds of discrimination (Iceland);**
- 6.35 **Amend the Human Rights Act to explicitly prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender identity and intersex status (Australia);**
- 6.36 **Encourage to consider, including Cook Islands, Niue, and Tokelau in the Universal Periodic Review process (Samoa);**
- 6.37 **Expand the application of the Convention against Torture to the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Tokelau as well as encourage the autonomous Cook Islands and Niue to adhere to the Convention (Dominican Republic);**

- 6.38 Cease complying with the unlawful unilateral sanctions and promulgating unilateral coercive measures, as doing so would violate human rights (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 6.39 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);
- 6.40 Ensure that the inter-ministerial human rights mechanism is provided with adequate human, technical and financial resources to enable it to effectively implement its mandate (Botswana);
- 6.41 Strengthen the national mechanism for human rights reporting and follow up in the area of human rights by ensuring that it has sufficient human, technical and financial resources (Dominican Republic);
- 6.42 Ensure that women, young people, people with disabilities and older persons are adequately represented in the inter-ministerial human rights mechanism (Botswana);
- 6.43 Continue to strengthen national mechanisms to ensure equality for all and eliminate all forms of discrimination on the ground of race (Uganda);
- 6.44 Continue its efforts in eliminating racism in all forms (Nepal);
- 6.45 Strengthen normative institutional mechanisms for the protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, including by adopting a National Plan Against Racism (Philippines);
- 6.46 Consider developing a national action plan to combat racism (Sierra Leone);
- 6.47 Continue with steps to develop a National Action Plan Against Racism (Malawi);
- 6.48 Continue efforts aimed at developing the National Action Plan Against Racism (Chile);
- 6.49 Step up its efforts in developing a National Action Plan Against Racism to progressively eliminate racism in all forms, as well as implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Greece);
- 6.50 Enhance measures to combat racism and racial discrimination including efforts to finalise the National Action Plan Against Racism (South Africa);
- 6.51 Promote the development of a National Action Plan Against Racism to progressively eliminate racism in all its forms, in particular against Indigenous Peoples (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 6.52 Take further effective legal measures to combat racism and racial discrimination both online and offline (China);
- 6.53 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);
- 6.54 Intensify state actions and strengthen the national legal framework to eliminate discrimination in all its forms and manifestations (Cuba);
- 6.55 Strengthen measures aimed at eliminating remaining forms of discrimination against different groups in a situation of vulnerability, such as Māori children and their families (Portugal);
- 6.56 Continue to improve inclusive governance, continue to promote gender equality and the rights of women and LGBTI people, and ensure protection

against sexual and gender-based violence and violence against LGBTI persons (Canada);

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.63 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);

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

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

6.66 Step up efforts to reduce the disproportionately high number of Māori in the detention places (Russian Federation);

6.67 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);

6.68 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);

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

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

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

6.72 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);

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

- 6.74 Promote free legal aid for women, especially Māori and migrant women and those belonging to ethnic minorities, in civil and family courts (Ecuador);
- 6.75 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);
- 6.76 Raise the age of criminal responsibility so that it complies with relevant international standards (Czechia);
- 6.77 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility (France);
- 6.78 Immediately amend legislation to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 10 years currently, in accordance with international standards (Norway);
- 6.79 Step up its efforts to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to align with international best practice (Mongolia);
- 6.80 Consider raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 years for all children, regardless of the offense (Gabon);
- 6.81 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 years to align with international human rights standards (Germany);
- 6.82 Consider repealing the practice of remanding children into police custody and to reduce the proportion of children in secure youth justice residence who are on remand (Germany);
- 6.83 Provide access to redress including compensation and rehabilitation where necessary for victims identified through the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in Care (Ireland);
- 6.84 Provide the necessary reparations to the Māori population in the face of the State's negligence in the care of children in its care and the intergenerational damage caused by physical, psychological and sexual abuse inflicted (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 6.85 Continue taking steps to promote interfaith harmony (Pakistan);
- 6.86 Continue its efforts in protecting and promoting a free, open, and secure internet (Nepal);
- 6.87 That the New Zealand Parliament consider the submissions made to the amendments proposed by the Government to the Gangs Legislation Amendment Bill, as the proposals would limit freedom of expression and assembly (Spain);
- 6.88 Eliminate any exception to the minimum age for marriage of 18 (Iceland);
- 6.89 Take necessary actions to eliminate any exception to the minimum age of marriage of 18 years for both girls and boys (Mauritius);
- 6.90 Ensure that relevant laws and policies respect the rights and duties of parents or legal guardians of children, in accordance with international law (Nigeria);
- 6.91 Strengthen policies to support the family as the natural and basic unit of society (Egypt);
- 6.92 Intensify efforts in the combat against trafficking in persons and other forms of slavery (Argentina);
- 6.93 Continue its efforts to combat human trafficking (Armenia);

- 6.94 Continue with efforts to strengthen national strategies and policies to combat trafficking in persons (Ghana);
- 6.95 Continue to step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons, particularly women and children (Philippines);
- 6.96 Continue and intensify the fight against trafficking in persons (Gabon);
- 6.97 Take further steps to combat trafficking in persons and, in this regard, ensure the effective implementation of existing legislation (Kazakhstan);
- 6.98 Continue strengthening efforts to combat trafficking in persons by ensuring the effective implementation of existing legislation (Georgia);
- 6.99 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);
- 6.100 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);
- 6.101 Engage in efforts to eliminate forced labour in supply chains (United States of America);
- 6.102 Increase efforts to proactively investigate and prosecute sex and labour trafficking cases and seek adequate penalties for convicted traffickers (United States of America);
- 6.103 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);
- 6.104 Continue efforts aimed at addressing trafficking in persons for the purpose of forced labour and sexual exploitation (Iraq);
- 6.105 Redouble its efforts to implement the national plan of action against human trafficking (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.106 Review the legal framework and public policies in the areas of labour and human rights to prevent cases of modern slavery, and consider incorporating the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, in particular regarding due diligence obligations (Mexico);
- 6.107 Introduce pay transparency legislation requiring all businesses to end pay secrecy, report pay gaps and publish initiative to eliminate pay inequity on the basis of ethnicity, disability, and gender (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));
- 6.108 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);
- 6.109 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);
- 6.110 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);
- 6.111 Introduce legislation and policies requiring businesses to measure and report gender pay gaps (Australia);
- 6.112 Implement effective policies to close the wage gap between men, women, Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities (Costa Rica);
- 6.113 Continue its efforts in minimizing the gender pay gap (Nepal);

- 6.114 Continue with the development and implementation of policies and interventions aimed at effective reduction of inequality in gender pay gaps (Sri Lanka);
- 6.115 Promote the acquisition of competencies and skills by young people with disabilities in order to enhance their work opportunities (Mongolia);
- 6.116 Implement recommendations from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MIBE) review of the Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) scheme, in collaboration with the Pacific countries, to ensure workers' wellbeing including pastoral care, health, accommodation, wages and appropriate deductions (Samoa);
- 6.117 Strengthen the regulatory framework to guarantee the economic, social and cultural rights of the population, including in rural areas (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 6.118 Strengthen ongoing efforts in implementation and the policies and programmes targeting low-income households through targeted welfare measures (Sri Lanka);
- 6.119 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);
- 6.120 Increase the investment in education, health and other public services, and equally improve the level of social security for the groups in vulnerable situations such as children and laborers (China);
- 6.121 Continue its efforts to mitigate disparities in living standard and access to development outcomes, particularly for vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, ethnic minorities and children (Viet Nam);
- 6.122 Strengthen policies and initiatives aimed at reducing disparities in health, employment, and education through increased funding and targeted programs for ethnic minorities (Gambia);
- 6.123 Implement a comprehensive social protection system that articulates existing plans, programs and strategies with a systemic approach to ensure an adequate standard of living for all people without distinctions (Paraguay);
- 6.124 Continue efforts to improve the social protection system, particularly with regards to housing, and implement a comprehensive strategy based on the right to adequate housing (Cyprus);
- 6.125 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);
- 6.126 Develop a comprehensive housing strategy to assist in preventing and reducing homelessness (Ukraine);
- 6.127 Ensure the effective implementation of legislation to guarantee the right to adequate housing and prioritise housing for the most vulnerable (Kazakhstan);
- 6.128 Take further measures to increase the availability of adequate and affordable housing for all segments of society (Bangladesh);
- 6.129 Fight against poor housing, including for children, regardless of their ethnic origin (France);
- 6.130 Take further steps to enhance access to public housing, especially for vulnerable groups of people (Indonesia);

- 6.131 Continue with addressing homelessness with emphasis on urgent housing needs of the vulnerable segments, with the involvement of the concerned communities and stakeholders (Sri Lanka);
- 6.132 Ensure equitable access to healthcare including mental health, for Māori and Pasifika communities (Samoa);
- 6.133 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);
- 6.134 Take urgent measures to reduce rates of infant mortality and youth suicide, particularly among indigenous and minority populations (Togo);
- 6.135 Continue to guarantee that all women and girls can access legal and safe abortion, following the decriminalization of abortion voted in 2020 (France);
- 6.136 Improve access to sexual and reproductive health services (Estonia);
- 6.137 Guarantee the enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health and rights and access to SRHR information and services, including for Māori (Iceland);
- 6.138 Consider the possibility of enshrining the right to education comprehensively in its legislation, particularly in legal documents of constitutional rank (Dominican Republic);
- 6.139 Enshrine the right to education comprehensively in its legislation, particularly in legal documents of constitutional rank (Panama);
- 6.140 Consider the comprehensive inclusion of the right to education in the national legislation (Russian Federation);
- 6.141 Uphold the right to education comprehensively within the legislation, in order to ensure the right to inclusive education, in particular for students with disabilities and students from indigenous communities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 6.142 Pursue efforts in ensuring the right to inclusive education for students with disabilities and students from indigenous communities (Ukraine);
- 6.143 Deepen measures to guarantee the right to education, particularly for persons with disabilities (Argentina);
- 6.144 Intensify efforts to eradicate discrimination and guarantee the right to inclusive education, particularly for students with disabilities and Indigenous Peoples (Ecuador);
- 6.145 Ensure respect of the rights of children with disabilities, in particular with respect their right to access education (Chile);
- 6.146 Develop an inclusive education strategy to address challenges faced by children and students with disabilities (South Africa);
- 6.147 Continue efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education, in particular for students with disabilities and students from Indigenous communities (Maldives);
- 6.148 Design specific educational policies and programs that guarantee the schooling of Māori children with equal rights and opportunities as the rest of the population (Cuba);
- 6.149 Consider making early childhood education compulsory for Māori, Pacific and low-income families (Sierra Leone);
- 6.150 Ensure comprehensive sexuality education in school curricula and out-of-school settings (Iceland);
- 6.151 Prioritize sexual and reproductive health education among young adults (Ghana);

- 6.152 **Recognize in its national legislation the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica);**
- 6.153 **Strengthen its climate commitments to include biogenic methane in the net zero target for 2050 (Timor-Leste);**
- 6.154 **Continue implementing legislation that aims to reduce domestic emissions by 2050 (Oman);**
- 6.155 **Increase climate financing for developing countries and allocate new and additional funding for climate loss and damage (Malaysia);**
- 6.156 **Enhance community resilience to climate change through awareness raising and capacity building initiatives (Samoa);**
- 6.157 **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);**
- 6.158 **Strengthen efforts to guarantee inclusive participation, including women, children, persons with disabilities and indigenous and local communities, when developing and implementing climate change, disaster risk reduction and national adaptation plans (Fiji);**
- 6.159 **Incorporate a child rights-based and youth-friendly approach into environmental protection and climate action policies (Panama);**
- 6.160 **Ensure scaling up climate finance (Nepal);**
- 6.161 **Pay special attention to the difficulties faced by persons with disabilities and children, especially as regards to victims of natural disasters such as those experienced by the country in 2023 (Spain);**
- 6.162 **Lend support to Human Rights Council (HRC) initiatives for realization of social, economic and cultural rights including the right to development (Pakistan);**
- 6.163 **Actively participate in the framework of the negotiations of a legally binding instrument on business and human rights (Ecuador);**
- 6.164 **Expedite its consideration on developing a national action plan on business and human rights (Thailand);**
- 6.165 **Develop a national action plan on business and human rights (Luxembourg);**
- 6.166 **Accelerate its efforts to develop and adopt a national action plan on business and human rights (Mongolia);**
- 6.167 **Expedite the development of a national framework on business and human rights (Sierra Leone);**
- 6.168 **Continue national efforts in the implementation of policies for gender equality and women's empowerment (Cuba);**
- 6.169 **Continue to strengthen the rights of women, especially their representation in leadership for both public and private sectors (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 6.170 **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);**
- 6.171 **Continue its efforts to combat all forms of violence against women (Dominican Republic);**
- 6.172 **Redouble efforts to combat all forms of violence against women, including gender-based violence (South Africa);**

- 6.173 Continue its efforts to combat all forms of violence against women (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 6.174 Continue efforts to combat gender-based violence (Mauritius);
- 6.175 Take all measures to combat gender-based violence (Malawi);
- 6.176 Investigate thoroughly all gender-based violence cases and bring perpetrators to justice (Iceland);
- 6.177 Redouble its efforts to end all forms of discrimination and violence against women, especially domestic and sexual violence (Italy);
- 6.178 Combat all forms of violence against women, including by adopting comprehensive legislation criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence (Estonia);
- 6.179 Adopt comprehensive legislation criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence (Iceland);
- 6.180 Redouble efforts to combat all forms of violence against women, including by adopting comprehensive legislation criminalising all forms of gender-based violence and ensuring that all cases of gender-based violence were thoroughly investigated (Malaysia);
- 6.181 Step up efforts in order to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women, in particular by adopting comprehensive legislation that criminalizes all forms of gender-based violence (Madagascar);
- 6.182 Continue to combat all forms of violence against women, including through the adoption of legislation criminalizing gender-based violence (Cyprus);
- 6.183 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);
- 6.184 Intensify efforts to combat all forms of violence against women, including by adopting comprehensive legislation criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence (Montenegro);
- 6.185 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);
- 6.186 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);
- 6.187 Continue to implement and strengthen measures to eliminate family and sexual violence (Samoa);
- 6.188 Continue efforts to fight against all forms of family and gender-based violence (Lebanon);
- 6.189 Enhance further national legislation and mechanisms to inclusively prevent and address family and sexual violence (Viet Nam);
- 6.190 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);
- 6.191 Continue to implement measures to eliminate intra-family violence and in particular sexual violence, including that against women and girls belonging to disadvantaged communities (France);

- 6.192 Continue to support the work of the Executive Council to Eliminate Domestic and Sexual Violence, which was established in 2022 (Oman);
- 6.193 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);
- 6.194 Strengthen the response mechanisms and existing institutions to address cases of family and sexual violence, including the approval of the Victims of Sexual Violence Legislation Bill and the Victims of Family Violence Legislation Bill (Chile);
- 6.195 Redouble its efforts to combat family and sexual violence, including through the effective implementation of the National Strategy to eliminate family and sexual violence (Paraguay);
- 6.196 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);
- 6.197 Continue to address domestic violence, including measures to reduce abuse and neglect of, and violence against children (Timor-Leste);
- 6.198 Adopt measures to eradicate the use of violence and abuse against boys and girls under State guardianship, and guarantee that they can file complaints that are addressed (Uruguay);
- 6.199 Review and enhance the Child and Youth Well-being Strategy to ensure it effectively addresses the diverse needs of young New Zealanders, particularly in mental health, education and protection from abuse and neglect (Bahamas);
- 6.200 Introduce additional measures to reduce child poverty, especially for children in vulnerable situations and migrants (Ecuador);
- 6.201 Continue efforts to address child poverty and related vulnerabilities for Māori and Pacific Island children (Cyprus);
- 6.202 Continue efforts of fighting children poverty with focus on disproportionately affected groups like Māori and children with disabilities (Lebanon);
- 6.203 Continue the fight against child poverty, which particularly affects Māori children and Pasifika children (Luxembourg);
- 6.204 Intensify efforts to reduce child poverty including children from the marginalized groups (Republic of Korea);
- 6.205 Adopt measures to ensure that child poverty, in particular among Māori and Pasifika children, is further reduced (Czechia);
- 6.206 Take effective measures to address child poverty and ensure adequate income levels, in order to improve the wellbeing of children, young people and their families (Greece);
- 6.207 Further strengthen measures to address child poverty, including allocating adequate resources to the implementations of the commitments under the Child Poverty Reduction Act and the 2018 amendments to the Children's Act with additional focus on Māori, Pacific, disabled, and all other children with marginalized communities (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));
- 6.208 Effectively implement the Child Poverty Reduction Act with the aim of significantly improving the well-being of children, young people and their families (Cuba);

- 6.209 Consider adopting and implementing measures to address the discrimination faced by children in vulnerable situations, including Māori and Pasifika children (Timor-Leste);
- 6.210 Prioritise concrete steps to reduce the persisting high number of children who experience poverty, in particular among Māori and Pasifika children (Slovenia);
- 6.211 Put in place measures and mechanisms to detect, report and prevent all forms of abuse of older persons in all care settings (Dominican Republic);
- 6.212 Strengthen mechanisms to detect, report and prevent all forms of abuse on older persons in all settings (Malta);
- 6.213 Continue its efforts aimed at enhancing the disability support system (Georgia);
- 6.214 Enhance protections for the rights of persons with disabilities, including measures to improve accessibility, promote inclusive education and employment opportunities, and combat discrimination and stigma (Algeria);
- 6.215 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);
- 6.216 Improve the coordination of efforts and the allocation of resources to eliminate difficulties faced by children with disabilities, in view especially of overcoming delays in assessing their needs and providing timely services (Bulgaria);
- 6.217 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);
- 6.218 Ensure protection from violence and abuse for persons with disabilities, especially women and children, particularly in institutional care facilities (Indonesia);
- 6.219 Guarantee a human rights-based approach in the new legislation on mental health along the lines with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Mexico);
- 6.220 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);
- 6.221 Continue taking all measures to promote and protect the rights of Indigenous People (Malawi);
- 6.222 Continue its efforts aimed at continuing the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Honduras);
- 6.223 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);
- 6.224 Set a clear timeline in the development of the national plan of action on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and ensure that the national plan is developed in consistent with priorities of Indigenous Peoples (Malaysia);
- 6.225 Continue efforts to promote the human rights of indigenous peoples, in line with the United Nations Declaration on Indigenous Peoples (Egypt);
- 6.226 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);

6.227 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);

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

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

6.230 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 disparities in health, education and employment (Bahamas);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.238 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);

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

6.240 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);

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

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

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

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

- 6.245 Address the conditions of poverty suffered especially by Māori and Pasifika children (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 6.246 Provide equal access for Māori, Pasifika and young people to mental health and wellbeing services (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 6.247 Develop and implement new policies to address societal discrimination against Indigenous persons and individuals belonging to ethnic minority groups (United States of America);
- 6.248 Take measures to tackle systemic discrimination and inequality that continue to impact marginalized groups, including Māori, Pacific Islanders, and ethnic minorities (Canada);
- 6.249 Respect intersex children's right to self-determination and ban medically unnecessary surgeries (Iceland);
- 6.250 Consider introducing legislation to ban non-urgent and non-essential medical or surgical treatment on intersex children until they are able to provide informed consent (Malta);
- 6.251 Put in place measures and policies to protect the rights of migrant workers, especially of African descent (Uganda);
- 6.252 Prevent and effectively address all forms of exploitation of migrants (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 6.253 Intensify the implementation of measures to promote the integration of migrants and refugees, including addressing persisting concerns about structural biases against them in the health sector (Ghana);
- 6.254 Reconsider the measures contained in the 2023 Immigration Amendment Bill, ensuring that detention is applied only as a last resort, when determined to be strictly necessary and proportionate and for a period as short as possible (Portugal);
- 6.255 Modify the Immigration (Mass Arrivals) Amendment Bill provisions for asylum seekers traveling in groups and bring New Zealand's detention policy in line with international law and standards (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 6.256 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);
- 6.257 Enhance support systems for refugees and migrants, including comprehensive integration programs that offer language training, employment assistance, and cultural orientation (Gambia);
- 6.258 Expand opportunities for resettlement for refugees and effectively implement its Refugee Resettlement Strategy and Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy (Thailand);
- 6.259 Increase its annual quota for resettlement specifically for Rohingya refugees, including women and girls (Malaysia).
7. 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. 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.
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