



# General Assembly

Distr.: Limited  
23 January 2019

Original: English

## UNEDITED VERSION

**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Thirty-second session**  
Geneva, 21 January-1 February 2019

### **Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\***

**New Zealand**

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\* 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 thirty-second session from 21 January to 1 February 2019. The review of New Zealand was held at the first meeting, on 21 January 2019. The delegation of New Zealand was headed by the Hon. Andrew Little, Minister of Justice. At its 10th meeting, held on 25 January 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on New Zealand.

2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of New Zealand: Brazil, Saudi Arabia and Slovakia.

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) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/NZL/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/NZL/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/NZL/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belarus, Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 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 8 February 2019]

### **A. Presentation by the State under review**

### **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

5. During the interactive dialogue, 77 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 forty-first session of the Human Rights Council:**

6.1 **Consider acceding to the international instruments to which it is not yet party, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization, the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Honduras);**

6.2 **Ratify the broad range of international human rights instruments such as, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All**

**Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (Russian Federation);**

**6.3 Hold national consultations with relevant stakeholders in the consideration of becoming a party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Seychelles);**

**6.4 Redouble its effort in disseminating to its public on the importance of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);**

**6.5 Consider joining the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Islamic Republic of Iran); Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Afghanistan); Consider ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines) (Sri Lanka);**

**6.6 Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt);**

**6.7 Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh);**

**6.8 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Kyrgyzstan) (Benin) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

**6.9 Adopt, in view of the large number of refugees received by the country, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Uruguay);**

**6.10 Consider ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Tunisia);**

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

**6.12 Finalize the accession of the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Armenia);**

**6.13 Accelerate the process of acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);**

**6.14 Accelerate steps towards acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Greece);**

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

**6.16 Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Italy);**

**6.17 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France) (Belgium) (Benin);**

**6.18 Expedite consideration of acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as well as of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ukraine);**

- 6.19 Continue the consideration of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Georgia);
- 6.20 Become a party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia);
- 6.21 Accelerate the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Paraguay);
- 6.22 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro) (El Salvador);
- 6.23 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.24 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (Madagascar) (Denmark);
- 6.25 Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Benin) (Madagascar);
- 6.26 Consider withdrawing existing reservations to the international human rights treaties (Ukraine);
- 6.27 Withdraw its reservations to the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);
- 6.28 Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.29 Take the necessary steps so as to render economic, social and cultural rights justiciable in the domestic courts in line with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);
- 6.30 Continue to work to fully harmonize national law with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Chile);
- 6.31 Carry out the necessary legislative reforms to ensure the respect in fact and in law of the principle of the equality of all human rights and guarantee its protection (Spain);
- 6.32 Consider the possibility of developing and adopting a written Constitution, as well as adequately ensure constitutional or legislative recognition of the Treaty of Waitangi (Russian Federation);
- 6.33 Give constitutional rank to the Bill of Rights Act and incorporate therein the right to privacy and economic, social and cultural rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.34 Strengthen the human rights obligations of the Bill of Rights Act of 1990 by defining them as supreme law (Germany);
- 6.35. Adopt an appropriate procedure so that, in the future, any law or legislative reform is subject to a prior analysis of its impact on human rights (Spain);
- 6.36 Adopt the necessary measures to provide the Human Rights Review Tribunal with the necessary resources for its proper functioning (Mexico);
- 6.37 Continue to strengthen national human rights institutions (Nepal);
- 6.38 Provide to the New Zealand Human Rights Commission with sufficient financial and human resources to carry out its work (Spain);

- 6.39 Establish a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up of the implementation of international human rights recommendations received by the State, through effective inter-institutional coordination systems to link progress with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda (Paraguay);
- 6.40 Continue to strengthen its coordination mechanisms; deepen efforts to ensure the protection of vulnerable persons and groups and continue efforts to further improve their situation (Barbados);
- 6.41 Strengthen measures aimed at combating discrimination against different groups in a situation of vulnerability, investigating and punishing the perpetrators of such acts (Argentina);
- 6.42. Improve anti-discrimination legislation for ensuring protection of the rights of the ethnic minorities, including Māori and Pasifika Communities (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.43 Strengthen its efforts to fight discrimination, including by enhancing institutional capacity to systematically document, investigate and prosecute any racially motivated crimes (Rwanda);
- 6.44 Continue efforts to combat racial discrimination and hate speech and promote diversity and tolerance (Tunisia);
- 6.45 Put in place a solid legislative framework to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, other forms of intolerance including racial and religious hatred (Madagascar);
- 6.46 Adopt a comprehensive national strategy to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance, including racial and religious hatred (Togo);
- 6.47 Investigate all acts of racial discrimination and ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted and sanctioned (Pakistan);
- 6.48 Develop and implement a national plan of action against racial discrimination, xenophobia and hate crime (Pakistan);
- 6.49 Continue to strengthen its legal and institutional architecture for human rights to level the ground for each ethnic and cultural group with effective economic, cultural and social measures (Republic of Korea);
- 6.50 Take strong measures to eliminate discrimination against women and discrimination based on gender identity (Madagascar);
- 6.51 Add gender identity, gender expression or sex characteristics as specifically prohibited grounds of discrimination in Article 21 of the Human Rights Act of 1993 (Iceland);
- 6.52 Amend the Human Rights Act of 1993 to explicitly prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender identity and intersex status (Australia);
- 6.53 Deepen its commitments to the global advancement of human rights by increasing its technical and other cooperation with other United Nations members, particularly Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries (Barbados);
- 6.54 Encourage adopting climate change related planning and management strategies including conducting nationwide assessment of climate change risks (Maldives);
- 6.55 Continue its efforts to address the ongoing challenges, including the impact of environment through the implementation of the Environmental Health Action Plan (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.56 Pursue and implement the Zero Carbon Bill and the Environmental Health Action Plan, having taken into account the special vulnerabilities, views

and needs of women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, and local and marginalised communities (Fiji);

6.57 Promote the role of its private sector by developing and adopting a national action plan to implement the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Thailand);

6.58 Adopt appropriate regulations, including through a business and human rights plan, to ensure that the response of the private sector to eventual disasters, and especially that of insurance companies, is respectful of New Zealand's human rights commitments (Spain);

6.59 Clarify the definition of "terrorist", and review the Terrorism Suppression Act so that to ensure those designated as "terrorists" could enjoy justice (Islamic Republic of Iran);

6.60 Conduct training programs aimed at raising awareness of those working in the criminal justice system on relevant human rights standards (Qatar);

6.61 Strengthen the availability of legal assistance for women, especially for Māori and migrant women (Peru);

6.62 Facilitate women's access to legal aid, in particular for Māori women, migrant women and women from ethnic minorities, as well as women living in rural and remote areas (Togo);

6.63 Continue the efforts to prevent discrimination in New Zealand's criminal justice system (Indonesia);

6.64 Step up efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination, especially in the criminal justice system (Italy);

6.65 Put an end to discrimination against Māori, and ensure that all prisoners receive equal treatment in accordance with minimum standards for humane treatment and that conditions in prisons and detention centres comply with international human rights standards, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

6.66 Continue to work to enhance the rights of Māori and other indigenous minority groups in New Zealand, and provide increased rehabilitative support for Māori prisoners (Ireland);

6.67 Take action to ensure the provision of physical and mental health services for those in detention facilities, as well as to reduce overcrowding in prisons (United States of America);

6.68 Carry out further work to reduce prison overcrowding and improve the access of convicted persons to quality medical services (Belarus);

6.69 Reconsider the relevant legal acts in the part relating to the age of criminal responsibility, with a view to its possible increase (Serbia);

6.70 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in line with international human rights standards (Iceland); Increase the age of criminal responsibility (Montenegro);

6.71 Redouble efforts in addressing human trafficking (Nigeria);

6.72 Intensify efforts to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish acts of trafficking (Botswana);

6.73 Take effective measures on prevention, investigation, prosecution and sanctioning of human trafficking (Serbia);

6.74 Adopt effective measures to combat human trafficking and to protect the rights of migrant workers (China);

- 6.75 Intensify further efforts in the area of the fight against trafficking in persons, including improving the practice of enforcing legislation with a view to bringing to justice and punishing those responsible for trafficking in persons under the articles on trafficking (Belarus);
- 6.76 Consider introducing legislation requiring businesses to report publicly on transparency in supply chains, to eliminate practices of modern slavery in New Zealand and beyond its borders (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.77 Continue to pursue convictions under domestic anti-trafficking laws, including stringent penalties for offenders, and to take steps to reduce demand for forced labour, including in supply chains (United States of America);
- 6.78 Strengthen control over employment agencies in order to prevent cases of human trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation and labour exploitation (Belarus);
- 6.79 Continue to strengthen the legal framework for combating trafficking of human beings within the framework of the Government's Action Plan for the Prevention of Human Trafficking (Oman);
- 6.80 Increase employment opportunities for marginalized groups, and notably Māori, Pasifika, women and disabled persons (Hungary);
- 6.81 Address discrimination in employment against indigenous persons, individuals belonging to ethnic minority groups, and individuals with disabilities, including those with intellectual disabilities, and remove barriers to their participation in the labour market in addition to funding further community support services, to include post-learning opportunities (United States of America);
- 6.82 Continue its efforts to achieve equal wage between women and men in public service, and work towards eventual elimination of gender pay-gap (Myanmar);
- 6.83 Take measures to eliminate gender wage gap (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.84 Continue to work towards full equality between men and women, particularly in order to reduce the pay gap (Croatia);
- 6.85 Continue to implement measures to increase the representation of women in leadership positions in the public and private sectors, and to eliminate the gender pay gap (Cuba);
- 6.86 Continue to strengthen policies and measures in the area of women's empowerment and the promotion of equal opportunities for employment and wages at the national level (Oman);
- 6.87 Collaborate closer with the private sector and other relevant organisations and associations to find ways to remove structural or policy barriers that can impede women from contributing more in the workplace and in all sectors (Singapore);
- 6.88 Make efforts to extend childcare service for promoting women's social and economic participation (Republic of Korea);
- 6.89 Continue its efforts in order to further the protection of Economic and Social Rights of vulnerable persons, including persons with disabilities (Greece);
- 6.90 Formulate and implement effective policies geared towards the elimination of poverty (Botswana);
- 6.91 Continue efforts to increase the availability of adequate and affordable housing for all segments of society while paying particular attention to low-income families (Qatar);

- 6.92 Continue its efforts in increasing the availability of quality affordable housing and to ensure equitable housing for the elderly, persons with disabilities, and all ethnic groups (State of Palestine);
- 6.93 Initiate multi-sector, systems-level actions to address barriers to women and girls' access to equitable sexual and reproductive health outcomes (Australia);
- 6.94 Enhance mental health policies with a view to guaranteeing that persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities have access to appropriate mental health services, including community-based care, which respect their dignity and human rights (Brazil);
- 6.95 Remove abortion from the Crimes Act of 1961 and amend the Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion Act of 1977 so abortion is decriminalized and implement recommendation "Model A" from the Law Commission's report on "alternative approaches to abortion law" (Iceland);
- 6.96 Remove abortion from the Crimes Act 1961 and review the Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion Act 1977 to ensure that abortion is decriminalized in all circumstances, and all women and girls can access safe and legal abortion as an integrated component of sexual and reproductive health services, in reference also to the adoption of SDG target 3.7 and 5.6 (Netherlands);
- 6.97 Eliminate, in accordance with the recommendation by CEDAW, abortion from the Crimes Act 1961 and amend the Law on Contraception, Sterilization and Abortion of 1977 in order to completely decriminalize abortion by amending legislation through the implementation of Recommendation A of the Legal Committee on "alternative approaches to the Law on Abortion" (Uruguay);
- 6.98 Reform the law on abortion and take a human rights-based approach by implementing Model 'A' from the Law Commission report of October 2018 on 'alternative approaches to abortion law' (Canada);
- 6.99 Take immediate steps to combat solitary and solitary confinement in medical facilities applied to juveniles, persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers in prison and in all health care institutions (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.100 Progress with efforts in addressing disparities in mental health and improve services for vulnerable groups (Sri Lanka);
- 6.101 Continue efforts for the adoption of additional measures to address the disparities registered by the SOGISC community with regard to access to services in the entire health system (Uruguay);
- 6.102 Consider putting an end to non-consensual medical procedures which affect intersex persons (Chile);
- 6.103 Continue its efforts, and ensure that all children from all ethnic groups are provided with quality education (State of Palestine);
- 6.104 Review all education legislative and policy settings to ensure that schools provide accessible inclusive education for all (Hungary);
- 6.105 Continue efforts to reduce discrimination against women and, in particular take legislative measures to strengthen the representation of women in management posts, in the private and public sector (France);
- 6.106 Continue efforts to ensure the representation of women in positions of leadership in all sectors (Nepal);
- 6.107 Further work towards achieving gender equality and higher women's representation in senior leadership positions (Republic of Moldova);



- 6.108 Take concrete steps to ensure that gender parity in the public service is reached by 2020 in line with the current trajectory (Bahamas);
- 6.109 Redouble the efforts of the Government for the development and implementation of public policies aimed at the real and effective reduction of inequality gaps between men and women, including the fight to eliminate domestic and sexual violence against women (Paraguay);
- 6.110 Continue efforts for combating violence against women and increasing women's representation in leadership roles in the public sector (Afghanistan);
- 6.111 Continue its efforts to combat violence against women (Armenia);
- 6.112 Ensure the protection of women and girls, and guarantee their right to physical and psychological integrity and a life free from violence (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.113 Review and strengthen its efforts to respond to and prevent domestic violence and sexual and gender-based violence (Australia);
- 6.114 Continue strengthening measures to eradicate violence against women, specifically, domestic and sexual violence (Chile);
- 6.115 Continue to combat sexual and gender-based violence especially among ethnic minorities and domestic violence against women and children (Estonia);
- 6.116 Continue efforts to ensure prevention of violence against women and domestic violence through the strengthening of women's programmes and national plans (Tunisia);
- 6.117 Intensify measures to address domestic violence and sexual violence against women (Philippines);
- 6.118 Take further efforts to combat gender-based violence, such as violence in family and partner relationships (Kyrgyzstan);
- 6.119 Continue its efforts to combat gender-based violence and extend technical assistance in promoting women's rights in accordance with international and regional frameworks (Viet Nam);
- 6.120 Consider developing a unified national strategy on combatting violence and abuse against women (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.121 Prioritize the development of a comprehensive, multi-sectoral national strategy to combat sexual and family violence, including among the Māori people, which also addresses violence against men and boys (Bahamas);
- 6.122 Develop a comprehensive strategy on combating gender-based violence against women (Belgium);
- 6.123 Develop and adopt a comprehensive national strategy to combat all kinds of violence against women (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.124 Develop a national strategy to combat abuse and violence against women (Slovenia);
- 6.125 Implement and allocate sustainable resources for the long term to combat family and sexual violence aimed at developing a comprehensive and coherent prevention strategy for gender-based violence against women (Netherlands);
- 6.126 Continue its efforts to develop a comprehensive government strategy for tackling domestic violence (Ireland);
- 6.127 Develop and implement a cross-party strategy on family and sexual violence and ensure its continuous effective implementation (Pakistan);

- 6.128 Continue to fight against all forms of gender-based violence, including sexual and domestic violence by guaranteeing in particular that all victims benefited from protection and had access to medical and legal aid (Hungary);
- 6.129 Strengthen measures to investigate and punish gender-based violence, especially by guaranteeing the right to access to justice for women and girls (Argentina);
- 6.130 Strengthen measures to protect victims of violence against women and girls, particularly among minority communities, including through ensuring access to quality multi-sectoral responses for survivors covering safety, shelter, health, justice and other essential services (Rwanda);
- 6.131 Continue to strengthen efforts to combat domestic and all forms of gender-based violence, including sexual violence, particularly in relation to Māori and Pasifika women and girls, as well as women and girls with disabilities (Iceland);
- 6.132 Intensify efforts aimed at combating domestic violence and abuse against women, including Māori women and children (Ukraine);
- 6.133 Continue to deploy adequate resources to strengthen responses to instances of family and sexual violence and to make improvements for victims, perpetrators and their families (Barbados);
- 6.134 Continue to ensure justice and social protection for domestic violence against vulnerable groups, particularly women from indigenous and Pacific peoples (Myanmar);
- 6.135 Take effective measures to reduce domestic violence, including the adequate support and assistance of victims (Croatia);
- 6.136 Strengthen efforts to combat domestic violence (Iraq);
- 6.137 Continue the policy for the prevention of domestic violence and all other forms of violence (Algeria);
- 6.138 Promptly enact the “Family and Whanau Violence Legislation Bill” and ensure that adequate resources are allocated for its effective implementation (Seychelles);
- 6.139 Take further steps to address the needs and rights of indigenous women and girls, while implementing the Family and Whanau Violence Legislation Bill (Brazil);
- 6.140 Concentrate its efforts in addressing domestic violence particularly in communities and populations experiencing higher levels of family violence and investigate the discrepancy between the increased incidence of family violence problems and offenses reported, and the downward trending numbers of apprehensions and prosecutions (Canada);
- 6.141 Set up the planned dedicated unit to formulate a whole-of-government response to family violence and sexual violence as soon as possible, and that it is sufficiently resourced with adequate funding and expertise to ensure its effectiveness (Singapore)<sup>1</sup>;
- 6.142 Effectively combat violence against women and to reduce child poverty (China);

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<sup>1</sup> The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Set up the planned dedicated agency to formulate a whole-of-government response to family violence and sexual violence as soon as possible, and that it is sufficiently resourced with adequate funding and expertise to ensure its effectiveness (Singapore)”

- 6.143 **Take further measures to reduce violence against women and children (Qatar);**
- 6.144 **Further strengthen its efforts to combat domestic violence and child abuse in all settings (Mongolia);**
- 6.145 **Continue to develop legislation aimed at fighting against domestic violence, in particular child abuse (France);**
- 6.146 **Continue its efforts to combat child abuse in all settings (Georgia);**
- 6.147 **Develop a national strategy for the promotion and protection of the rights of all children in implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (Bulgaria);**
- 6.148 **Increase financial aid for children in difficulty in order to guarantee their right for further education (Algeria);**
- 6.149 **Undertake further prioritized measures to substantially reduce the increased rate of child poverty (Bangladesh);**
- 6.150 **Continue to move forward in the area of child poverty and take targeted measures to reduce child poverty, and also ensure that all children are free from violence abuse and neglect (Hungary);**
- 6.151 **Continue with affirmative action on children in vulnerable situations and child poverty reduction programmes and initiatives (Sri Lanka);**
- 6.152 **Accelerate efforts for the adoption of the law to combat child poverty and prioritize the allocation of resources for its implementation (Mexico);**
- 6.153 **Prioritise the enactment of legislation to reduce child poverty and advance child wellbeing, aligned with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Treaty of Waitangi (Slovenia);**
- 6.154 **Continue its ongoing efforts to reduce all forms of inequalities and discrimination among children, for Māori and Pasifika children in particular (Maldives);**
- 6.155 **Work to combat discrimination against vulnerable children, including Māori and Pasifika children, children belonging to ethnic minorities, refugee and migrant children and children with disabilities (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 6.156 **Continue its efforts to extend welfare services and assistance to all persons with disabilities (Bulgaria);**
- 6.157 **Continue its efforts in implementing legislation and strategies to promote and protect the rights of children and young people and persons with disabilities (Philippines);**
- 6.158 **Harmonize its national legislation on the rights of persons with disabilities, especially in relation to inclusive education, with international standards (Peru);**
- 6.159 **Strengthen efforts to combat marginalization and discrimination of children with disabilities, especially in their access to health, education, care and protection services (Belgium);**
- 6.160 **Grant children with disabilities the right to quality inclusive education and to increase the provision of reasonable accommodation in primary and secondary education in line with international standards (Portugal);**
- 6.161 **Continue the development of inclusive education programs for children with disabilities (France);**
- 6.162 **Respect the rights of persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons**

with Disabilities, including by combatting institutionalization, stigma, violence and overmedicalization, and by developing community-based and people-centred mental health services which promote inclusion in the community and respect their free and informed consent (Portugal);

6.163 Promote assisting models for minorities (Kyrgyzstan);

6.164 Continue with measures to promote the rights of ethnic minorities, in particular the Māori (Senegal);

6.165 Take all appropriate measures to enhance Māori and Pasifika representation in government positions at all levels, in particular at the local council level, including through the establishment of special electoral arrangements (Pakistan);

6.166 Provide Māori and Pasifika with adequate access to education and the labour market (Russian Federation);

6.167 Continue efforts to protect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples through appropriate measures in law, policy and practice with conformity with international human rights obligations (Mongolia);

6.168 Continue with efforts to promote human rights for indigenous people (Egypt);

6.169 Continue enhancing the relationship and cooperation between the government and the indigenous people (Estonia);

6.170 Continue to harmonize its national regulations with the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Peru);

6.171 Include in the National Plan of Action for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Treaty of Waitangi, and implement them (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

6.172 Develop, in consultation with the indigenous peoples, and if necessary with the technical assistance of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, an action plan to harmonize the legislation and existing policies with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Mexico);

6.173 Develop, in partnership with Māori, a national strategy or plan of action to align public policy and legislation with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Canada);

6.174 Strengthen joint work with the Māori people aimed at the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (El Salvador);

6.175 Continue to have more active and closer partnership with Māori for effective implementation of the commitment and sustainable settlement process (Myanmar);

6.176 Continue to improve steps in addressing a number of human rights challenges affecting the Māori People such as family and sexual violence and the disparities in terms of health outcomes (Indonesia);

6.177 Continue to work to implement actions to improve the standard of living of the Māori communities, particularly to reduce disparities in health indicators and levels of schooling (Cuba);

6.178 Address existing entrenched socio-economic inequalities, including in areas of health, employment and education, affecting indigenous people (Bangladesh);

- 6.179 **Adopt effective measures to protect in a concrete manner the rights to health, education, employment, and housing of the Māori and other indigenous peoples to eradicate discrimination against them (China);**
- 6.180 **Continue to focus on specific programmes and actions aimed at improving health and education outcomes for Māori and Pacific communities (Sri Lanka);**
- 6.181 **Strengthen measures aimed at ensuring equality for all citizens, especially those of indigenous people of Māori and Pasifika, and ensuring their full rights within the legal system and in the labour, health and education sectors (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 6.182 **Design a strategy to tackle social inequalities experienced by Māori and Pasifika communities in health, housing, employment, education, social services and justice (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.183 **Take concrete steps to improve education and participation rates for Māori and Pacific communities in New Zealand so that these are equal with other ethnic groups (Bahamas);**
- 6.184 **Continue its efforts in addressing all forms of discrimination against migrants (Nigeria);**
- 6.185 **Enhance its support to migrants by continuing to combat and deter the exploitation of migrant workers and promote their full participation in and contribution to society (Thailand);**
- 6.186 **Further strengthen efforts to protect migrant workers and foreign students against exploitation (Philippines);**
- 6.187 **Improve the conditions of migrant workers and asylum-seekers (Iraq);**
- 6.188 **Continue to effectively implement its Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy (Viet Nam);**
- 6.189 **Ensure the human rights of asylum seekers (Afghanistan);**
- 6.190 **Harmonize the legal framework on migration and asylum with international standards, particularly in terms of detention and access to complaint procedures (Mexico);**
- 6.191 **Take the necessary measures, including the possible revision of the Immigration Amendment Act 2013, to ensure that detention of migrants and asylum seekers is applied only as a measure of last resort in a manner proportionate to each individual case and for as short a period as possible (Portugal);**
- 6.192 **Review immigration policies reportedly resulting in mass detention of migrants and asylum seekers (Bangladesh);**
- 6.193 **Ensure that asylum-seekers are only detained in strict accordance with New Zealand's international human rights obligations (Germany);**
- 6.194 **Ensure that asylum-seekers have the right to regular review of their detention status and have adequate access to lawyers, their families, health providers and support groups (Germany).**
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 the Hon. Andrew Little, Minister of Justice and composed of the following members:

- Andrew Kibblewhite, Chief Executive, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet New Zealand;
  - Rajesh Chhana, Deputy Secretary Policy, Ministry of Justice, New Zealand;
  - Michael Gill, Private Secretary, Office of the Minister of Justice, New Zealand;
  - Dan Ohs, Ministerial Adviser, Office of the Minister of Justice, New Zealand;
  - Jillian Dempster, Permanent Representative, New Zealand Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Geneva;
  - Raheera Ohia, Deputy Chief Executive, Te Puni Kōkiri, New Zealand;
  - Chris Bunny, Deputy Chief Executive, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, New Zealand;
  - Fiona Carter-Giddings, General Manager, Ministry of Social Development, New Zealand;
  - Angela Hassan-Sharp, Unit Manager, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand;
  - Jarrod Clyne, Deputy Permanent Representative, New Zealand Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Geneva;
  - David Crooke, Chief Advisor, Ministry of Justice, New Zealand;
  - Lauren McIntosh, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Justice, New Zealand;
  - Emily Buist-Catherwood, Policy Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand.
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