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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Australia

* 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 fifty-first session from 19 to 30 January 2026. The review of Australia was held at the 10th meeting, on 26 January 2026. The delegation of Australia was headed by the First Assistant Secretary, International Cooperation and Human Rights Division, Attorney-General's Department, Kathryn Haigh. At its 14th meeting, held on 30 January 2026, the Working Group adopted the report on Australia.

2. On 8 January 2026, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Australia: Benin, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and Viet Nam.

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 Australia:

(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 Belgium, Costa Rica, on behalf of the members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Australia 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 of Australia welcomed the opportunity to engage in the universal periodic review and noted the long-standing commitment of Australia to the universal periodic review process and to human rights.

6. Australia was a modern, multicultural society, and Australia Day – held on 26 January each year – was a time to acknowledge its shared values and First Nations peoples' enduring cultures.

7. The delegation recalled the horrific antisemitic terrorist attack at Bondi Beach on 14 December 2025.

8. The delegation presented the national report, which demonstrated its progress in realizing human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals.

9. Among the significant achievements with regard to human rights since the third cycle of the universal periodic review, Australia had done the following: continued to respond to gender-based violence; launched the first national strategy for gender equality; renewed its commitment to partnership and shared decision-making with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples; strengthened legislation on hate crime; supported the rights of persons with disabilities; launched a national action plan to improve care and support for LGBTIQ+ persons; launched the Early Years Strategy to support the rights of children; boosted protections for migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers; taken practical action to reduce

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/51/AUS/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/51/AUS/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/51/AUS/3](#).

emissions and respond to climate change; strengthened online safety for the most vulnerable in its communities; and continued to combat modern slavery.

10. The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment had recognized that Australia had met the requirements for the designation of a national preventive mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

11. Work remained to be done with regard to human rights in Australia, particularly in connection with the overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, including young people, in the criminal justice system.

12. The delegation acknowledged the work of the Australian Human Rights Commission and noted that the Government had taken steps to ensure the Commission's independence as a national human rights institution, resulting in its re-accreditation with A status.

13. The delegation acknowledged the importance of human rights advocates in Australia.

14. In consideration of the long-standing commitment of Australia to human rights and the universal periodic review process, the delegation announced five voluntary commitments (see sect. III below), concerning: discrimination on the basis of disability; housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people; family, domestic and sexual violence affecting First Nations peoples; legislation on the National Commissioner for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People; and the reduction of dementia risk.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

15. During the interactive dialogue, 120 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

16. El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, the Holy See, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, the Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nauru, Nepal, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, Vanuatu, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Lebanon, Pakistan and Gabon made statements. The archived webcast of the meeting may be found on the United Nations website.⁴

17. In response to the questions raised during the interactive dialogue, the delegation of Australia highlighted the country's commitment to achieving lasting change for First Nations peoples. A review of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap had found that change had been too slow; since then, the Government had strengthened accountability and investment. Six policy partnerships had been established, which were real mechanisms for self-determination, guided by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Significant resourcing had been allocated for culturally safe healthcare, child-safety reforms, education and early learning, and housing in remote areas to reduce overcrowding.

⁴ See <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k1u/k1uuzffhcq>.

18. Under the federal system of government in Australia, criminal law policy and enforcement was primarily a matter for the governments of the states and territories. The governments were making efforts to address structural drivers of contact with the criminal justice system, reduce incarceration rates and improve reintegration outcomes, including through ongoing investment by jurisdictions in rehabilitation, diversion and non-custodial options to reduce recidivism and prison populations, including for First Nations young people. The governments had accepted or accepted in principle a range of recommendations to improve outcomes for persons with disabilities in custodial settings.

19. The modern multicultural diversity of Australia was a national strength. The Government had committed over \$A 100 million to priority action and a further \$A 317 million to the further strengthening of social cohesion and community priorities. The Office for Multicultural Affairs coordinated policy, maintained a nationwide network of community liaison officers, had expanded language services, including on-demand web translation, and had strengthened direct grants to communities. Australia had appointed the Special Envoy to Combat Antisemitism and the Special Envoy to Combat Islamophobia, with each having launched national action plans in 2025.

20. In response to the antisemitic terrorist attack at Bondi Beach, the Government had strengthened federal provisions on hate crimes and established the Royal Commission on Antisemitism and Social Cohesion.

21. Australia was committed to a managed and equitable system of migration. The Government had strengthened protections for migrant workers. The Government's Humanitarian Settlement Programme provided tailored case-management for permanent settlement. The Government provided high-quality facilities within the immigration detention network, which included access to healthcare, education and recreational services. Migration detention was administrative, not punitive, and was used only where the management of non-citizens in the community was not feasible. Regional processing remained key to deterring dangerous maritime journeys and disrupting people-smuggling operations. The Government was committed to non-refoulement.

22. All of the various levels of government in Australia believed that people were entitled to respect, dignity and the opportunity to participate in society and receive the protection of the law regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity, and regardless of their intersex status. Comprehensive anti-discrimination protections were in place at the federal, state and territory levels, alongside criminal penalties for the most serious hate speech, involving threats of violence, and a recently launched national action plan was aimed at improving health and well-being outcomes for LGBTIQ+ persons.

23. Australia was committed to achieving gender equality and placing gender equality at the heart of policy and decision-making. Australia had released a national strategy for gender equality in 2024, which, alongside legislative reforms, strengthened equal opportunity, workplace gender equality and protections against sexual harassment. Ending gender-based violence was a national priority, backed by a \$A 4 billion commitment under the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children (2022–2032). The Government recognized the disproportionate violence experienced by First Nations women and had made a voluntary commitment to delivering on the "Our Ways – Strong Ways – Our Voices" National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Plan to End Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence (2026–2036). It also had strategies in place to respond to coercive control and prevent technology-facilitated gender-based violence.

24. Australia was committed to promoting and protecting the rights of children and ensuring that children in Australia reached their full potential. The Early Years Strategy was a whole-of-government vision to ensure children aged 0–5 and their families could learn, grow and thrive. The strategy was complemented by a First Nations early childhood strategy to support First Nations children and strengthen cultural connection. Australia had invested in culturally safe services and on-Country maternity care for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

25. Strategies were in place to protect children in Australia, and to prevent and respond to child sexual abuse, including technology-facilitated abuse. The National Framework for

Protecting Australia's Children (2021–2031) and the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Abuse (2021–2030) had driven national action.

26. The Government had invested more than \$A 3 billion into building a safe, inclusive and accessible Australia for persons with disabilities. The national disability strategy (2021–2031) provided a national framework to remove barriers across employment, justice, education, housing and health. The National Disability Insurance Scheme supported over 757,000 participants, with reforms that improved participant experience, sustainability and integrity. The Government was considering recommendations by the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability regarding the prohibition of non-therapeutic procedures resulting in the permanent sterilization of persons with disabilities. The Government had initiatives that responded to the intersectional and diverse needs of First Nations persons with disabilities.

27. The Government was committed to promoting the dignity, security and autonomy of older persons. Substantial reforms had strengthened the system of care for older persons and reforms to in-home care to ensure that older persons had access to high-quality care services and could live their lives as they wished to and as they deserved. The second national plan to end the abuse and mistreatment of older persons was being developed. The Government had increased support for older workers and appointed the Age Discrimination Commissioner at the Australian Human Rights Commission.

28. Australia was committed to the Paris Agreement and to responding to climate change. Australia had announced a target of 2035 to reduce emissions by 62–70 per cent below 2005 levels. That target was supported by the Net Zero Plan, in which long-term decarbonization pathways were set out. The National Climate Risk Assessment and National Adaptation Plan identified system-wide risks to people, the economy and the environment and provided a foundation for coordinated adaptation. In the First Nations Clean Energy Strategy (2024–2030), the Government had committed to ensuring that communities shared in the benefits of the energy transition while respecting cultural heritage. The Government worked in partnership with the First Nations Heritage Protection Alliance to co-design reforms to better protect First Nations cultural heritage.

29. With regard to the human rights framework in Australia, the Government continued to consider ratification of additional treaties on a case-by-case basis and was carefully assessing recommendations by the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights regarding the possibility of a federal act on human rights. The Standing National Human Rights Mechanism coordinated United Nations reporting across the various levels of government. The reservations to and interpretive declarations on treaties to which Australia was a Party were consistent with the object and purpose of those treaties in accordance with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

30. Australia was committed to tackling trafficking in persons and other forms of modern slavery. Modern slavery responses combined strong criminal offences, supply-chain transparency obligations, survivor support, the independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner and a thematic ambassador to drive regional cooperation.

31. The rights to freedom of expression and opinion were human rights enjoyed by all persons in Australia. Steps taken to bolster civil and political rights included enhanced protection for journalists' sources in corruption investigations, improved safeguards for whistle-blowers in the public sector, privacy reforms that had introduced a statutory tort for serious invasions of privacy, a children's online privacy code framework and transparency around substantially automated decisions affecting rights or interests. The Government was committed to ensuring that people were not discriminated against because of their religious beliefs or activities.

32. Various steps had been taken to advance health outcomes. The Government had continued to strengthen Medicare and access to primary care. Significant new investments targeted youth mental health and delivered improved healthcare access and affordability for women and girls. An independent panel had reviewed the response by Australia to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

33. Australia was committed to ensuring education and housing and tackling homelessness. A 2025 agreement aimed to deliver equitable access to quality education and strengthen the workforce. The Government had led national efforts to deliver the shared target of building 1.2 million well-located homes over a period of five years. The National Agreement on Social Housing and Homelessness had provided \$A 9.3 billion to states and territories and to recognized First Nations peoples as a priority cohort with regard to homelessness.

34. In concluding, the delegation of Australia thanked the other delegations for their constructive and considered comments, questions and recommendations, and noted that all recommendations would be considered closely.

35. The delegation reiterated the support of Australia for the universal periodic review and for a strong, inclusive and effective multilateral human rights system that advanced human rights globally.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

36. The following recommendations will be examined by Australia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the sixty-second session of the Human Rights Council:

36.1 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile) (France) (Japan) (Malta) (Niger);**

36.2 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Paraguay) (Republic of Korea);**

36.3 **Consider ratifying the outstanding international human rights instruments, including the relevant optional protocols and conventions (Eswatini);**

36.4 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to further strengthen existing domestic laws on the protection of workers (Indonesia);**

36.5 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Albania) (Algeria) (Egypt) (Libya) (Mexico) (Niger) (Nigeria) (Togo);**

36.6 **Become a Party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Türkiye);**

36.7 **Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization (Belarus);**

36.8 **Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization (Mexico);**

36.9 **Consider ratifying the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization (Paraguay);**

36.10 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and other international human rights instruments (Peru);**

36.11 **Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines); Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Paraguay) (Sri Lanka);**

- 36.12 Ratify the outstanding core international human rights instruments, particularly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh);
- 36.13 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Maldives) (Marshall Islands);
- 36.14 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);
- 36.15 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Republic of Moldova);
- 36.16 Consider acceding to and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Kazakhstan);
- 36.17 Further undertake sustained measures contributing to the advancement of implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Republic of Moldova);
- 36.18 Cooperate more constructively with United Nations human rights mechanisms in line with its international obligations (Russian Federation);
- 36.19 Strengthen cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms, in particular with the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Cabo Verde);
- 36.20 Strengthen cooperation with all human rights mechanisms by enhancing transparency and increasing openness to visits by treaty bodies (Chile);
- 36.21 Enact a national human rights act (Estonia);
- 36.22 Establish a national human rights act to enhance protection of human rights at all levels (Malta);
- 36.23 Introduce a federal human rights act to ensure that all Australians' human rights are fully protected (Norway);
- 36.24 Adopt a federal human rights act to fully incorporate international human rights obligations into domestic law and ensure effective remedies nationwide (Serbia);
- 36.25 Introduce a federal human rights act to bolster the effectiveness of the country's framework in this regard (South Africa);
- 36.26 Introduce a national human rights framework (New Zealand);
- 36.27 Adopt a national human rights charter incorporating all of Australia's human rights obligations, in order to strengthen the coherence of the legal framework, justiciability and the prevention of violations of fundamental rights (Switzerland);
- 36.28 Introduce a national human rights framework, including a national human rights act that strengthens and embeds Australia's commitment to human rights at the national level (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 36.29 Adopt a comprehensive federal human rights law (Albania);
- 36.30 Continue to support a partnership approach with civil society and relevant national institutions, contributing to the effective and sustainable implementation of human rights policies (Jordan);
- 36.31 Continue to build on the progress achieved and further strengthen the meaningful implementation of its key national action plans that protect and promote human rights across all spectrums (Bhutan);

- 36.32 Increase the resources, independence and enforcement authority of the Australian Human Rights Commission (The Bahamas);
- 36.33 Support funding for the Australian Human Rights Commission to continue to address racism and its harmful effects (Bulgaria);
- 36.34 Strengthen the Australian Human Rights Commission's power by granting explicit statutory powers as a national preventive mechanism to monitor obligations under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);
- 36.35 Consider the possibility of receiving international cooperation to establish a permanent national mechanism for the monitoring and effective implementation of human rights recommendations (Paraguay);
- 36.36 Ensure consistent implementation of human rights commitments through strengthened coordination among the relevant authorities (Azerbaijan);
- 36.37 Refrain from using unilateral coercive measures that pervasively violate human rights (Belarus);
- 36.38 Strengthen measures to combat structural racism, including against people of African descent, by improving the collection of disaggregated data, monitoring discrimination and ensuring equal access to justice and social services (Gambia);
- 36.39 Reform the Racial Discrimination Act 1975 to explicitly prohibit caste- and descent-based discrimination (Sierra Leone);
- 36.40 Ensure that the newly established Royal Commission on Antisemitism and Social Cohesion comprehensively examines the drivers and impact of antisemitism, including in the context of the Bondi Beach attack, and that its findings are implemented in close consultation with Jewish communities (Slovenia);
- 36.41 Strengthen efforts to combat racial discrimination and hate speech, including through targeted public education and strengthened accountability measures (State of Palestine);
- 36.42 Adopt urgent and effective measures to eradicate racial discrimination, guaranteeing equal rights and opportunities for all social groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 36.43 Work towards the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and systemic racism in public institutions (Costa Rica);
- 36.44 Improve the collection of disaggregated data to better identify and address structural discrimination (Botswana);
- 36.45 Adopt and implement comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that provides consistent protection and ensures equal participation in public and political life for everyone (Czechia);
- 36.46 Reduce discriminatory policies, particularly those targeting people of African descent and Indigenous Peoples (Iraq);
- 36.47 Strengthen measures to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by all without discrimination, in law and in practice (Nigeria);
- 36.48 Strengthen action aimed at protecting vulnerable groups, including regarding access to social services and participation in community life (Azerbaijan);
- 36.49 Continue to focus on preventive and awareness-raising measures to combat discrimination and hate speech, including through education, capacity-building and the promotion of a culture of mutual respect (Jordan);

- 36.50 Consolidate existing non-discrimination provisions into a comprehensive federal law to ensure effective protection against all forms of discrimination (Morocco);
- 36.51 Develop a national strategy to combat racism in order to address racism and promote racial equality (Qatar);
- 36.52 Strengthen measures against discrimination on the basis of race, religion, migration status, sexual orientation and gender identity (Thailand);
- 36.53 Prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion at the federal level (Pakistan);
- 36.54 Ensure accountability for hate speech on the basis of race, ethnicity, colour and religion, especially by political leaders or public figures (Pakistan);
- 36.55 Eliminate racial or religious profiling and expand awareness training in law enforcement contexts (Pakistan);
- 36.56 Consider adopting a human rights law that facilitates reporting human rights violations and combating all forms of hate speech (Uruguay);
- 36.57 Strengthen measures to combat hate crime through enhanced legal protections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 36.58 Continue efforts to end all forms of discrimination in the country (Albania);
- 36.59 Strengthen reforms to eradicate hate speech by improving legislative safeguards (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 36.60 Continue efforts to eliminate hate speech, utilizing international best practices in this regard (Bahrain);
- 36.61 Intensify efforts to ensure consistent enforcement of legislation addressing hate crime and hate speech, including online (Morocco);
- 36.62 Intensify efforts to address rising Islamophobia, with equal urgency as for other forms of discrimination (Indonesia);
- 36.63 Put an end to all forms of racial discrimination and Islamophobia through the media or online platforms (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 36.64 Resolutely combat racial discrimination and hate speech to effectively protect the lawful rights of foreigners in Australia (China);
- 36.65 Continue measures to address racism and racial discrimination, including through legislative and policy initiatives (Azerbaijan);
- 36.66 Intensify efforts to combat racial discrimination, racism and xenophobia while promoting tolerance, social cohesion and peaceful coexistence (Bangladesh);
- 36.67 Take effective measures to eliminate all forms of racism and racial discrimination, and combat xenophobic hate speech (Egypt);
- 36.68 Redouble efforts to combat all forms of discrimination (Burkina Faso);
- 36.69 Intensify the fight against all forms of discrimination, including structural racism, through inclusive public policies (Cameroon);
- 36.70 Commit to eradicating all forms of racism and discrimination, particularly against people of African descent (Cabo Verde);
- 36.71 Redouble efforts to eradicate all forms of discrimination against people of African descent (Congo);
- 36.72 Continue efforts to combat discrimination against people of African descent and strengthen the training of public administration and police officials to this end (Djibouti);

- 36.73 Ensure the coherent and consistent implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment across all jurisdictions (South Africa);
- 36.74 Ensure full access to all places of detention for international monitoring in accordance with Australia's obligations under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Belarus);
- 36.75 Ensure all Australian jurisdictions have adequately funded, fully functional and operationally independent preventive mechanisms, in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Montenegro);
- 36.76 Work on establishing an independent and well-resourced national network to prevent torture and monitor all detention centres (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 36.77 Take measures to reduce pretrial detention and work towards adopting alternatives to detention (Libya);
- 36.78 Take effective measures to end cruel and degrading treatment in all places of detention by improving mental healthcare and prohibiting inhumane practices such as prolonged solitary confinement (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 36.79 Ensure access to adequate and quality mental health services in all detention centres (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 36.80 Strengthen action to significantly reduce the increased number of persons in pretrial detention by prioritizing alternative measures to detention (Congo);
- 36.81 Respect and protect the human rights of those deprived of their liberty, especially those subject to disproportionate treatment related to intersectional factors, such as Indigenous Peoples and persons with disability (Costa Rica);
- 36.82 Investigate effectively, impartially and thoroughly the potentially unlawful deaths of persons deprived of their liberty, in accordance with the Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Death (Chile);
- 36.83 Review law enforcement practices during public gatherings, ensure strict adherence to the principles of necessity, proportionality and accountability and investigate allegations of excessive use of force (Egypt);
- 36.84 Strengthen protections to guarantee that immigration, law enforcement and counter-terrorism programmes completely adhere to international human rights norms (Lesotho);
- 36.85 Review mandatory sentencing laws with a view to abolishing them while expanding the use of non-custodial measures where appropriate (Norway);
- 36.86 Intensify measures to combat hate speech and racist and xenophobic rhetoric, both online and offline, with a particular focus on prosecuting and punishing the perpetrators, and allocate sufficient financial, technical and human resources for this purpose (Djibouti);
- 36.87 Continue to review and implement legislation and practices on the freedom of expression, online safety, peaceful assembly and public order, including anti-protest laws, to ensure that restrictions are lawful, necessary and proportionate (Ethiopia);
- 36.88 Amend legislation, including the Online Safety Act 2021, to remove restrictions affecting freedom of expression, in full conformity with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Algeria);

- 36.89 Strengthen legal frameworks that support and safeguard those who exercise freedom of expression, including government whistle-blowers, academics and human rights defenders (Canada);
- 36.90 Continue efforts to enhance digital security, particularly in combating hate speech and online racism and ensuring the safe use of artificial intelligence (Tunisia);
- 36.91 Strengthen the integrated implementation of the Online Safety Act 2021 by empowering the eSafety Commissioner to discharge their mandate in prevention and user protection (Oman);
- 36.92 Amend laws that disproportionately restrict the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and ensure that the use of weapons for law enforcement during public assemblies is fully compliant with international law (Algeria);
- 36.93 Repeal laws that disproportionately restrict the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association while ensuring that the use of less-lethal weapons in the policing of public assemblies fully complies with international law and standards on the use of force (Ireland);
- 36.94 Ensure that complaints of excessive or inappropriate use of electrical weapons are impartially, independently and thoroughly investigated (Burkina Faso);
- 36.95 Adopt comprehensive federal legislation prohibiting religious discrimination and strengthen measures to prevent religious intolerance in line with international human rights standards (Gambia);
- 36.96 Combat denigration and negative stereotyping on the basis of religion by speaking out clearly, as well as through education and community engagement (Pakistan);
- 36.97 Ensure that freedom of religion or belief is respected, in particular that professionals are never expected to act in a way contrary to the dictates of conscience (Holy See);
- 36.98 Further amend the Privacy Act 1988 to improve alignment of federal privacy law with international frameworks, including data breach notification consent and strengthening of the Information Commissioner's powers (Denmark);
- 36.99 Carry out the necessary legal reforms to raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 without exception (Colombia);
- 36.100 Continue its efforts to eliminate forced marriage and child marriage (Gabon);
- 36.101 Strengthen family-centred policies that support parental roles, marriage and child-rearing, including programmes that promote family cohesion (Nigeria);
- 36.102 Ensure that adolescents benefit from comprehensive family support systems that promote responsible decision-making within a protective family environment (Nigeria);
- 36.103 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking (Lebanon);
- 36.104 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking and ensure effective implementation of support services for victims (Georgia);
- 36.105 Build upon initiatives to combat modern slavery and human trafficking while maintaining support services for victims of human trafficking (Sri Lanka);
- 36.106 Work diligently to reduce human trafficking, hold perpetrators accountable and prosecute them (Iraq);

- 36.107 Ensure that victims of trafficking and contemporary forms of slavery have access to support without discrimination (Greece);
- 36.108 Effectively combat trafficking in persons in all its forms, particularly in women and children, and draw upon international best practices for addressing and redressing harm (Bahrain);
- 36.109 Strengthen action to prevent contemporary forms of slavery, ensure victim protection and provide effective remedies (Bangladesh);
- 36.110 Fully implement the recommendations arising from the independent statutory review of the Modern Slavery Act 2018, including the establishment of a national compensation scheme for victim-survivors of contemporary forms of slavery (India);
- 36.111 Continue and strengthen efforts to prevent and address the exploitation of migrant workers, including by expanding access to the Workplace Justice visa beyond the pilot phase, ensuring effective enforcement of protections with respect to wage theft and the Fair Work Act 2009 regardless of migration status and increasing outreach so that migrant workers are better informed of their labour rights and available complaint mechanisms (Eritrea);
- 36.112 Continue to promote efforts in the social security system through robust anti-poverty measures applied equitably across all territories (El Salvador);
- 36.113 Continue to improve social protection systems to provide adequate support for families and individuals in vulnerable situations (Ghana);
- 36.114 Strengthen policies to improve housing affordability and reduce homelessness (Malaysia);
- 36.115 Consider developing a national plan to address and prevent homelessness and provide adequate housing for vulnerable persons, in particular women, children and persons with disabilities (Romania);
- 36.116 Take measures to facilitate the provision of affordable housing for persons in vulnerable situations, such as women and children fleeing domestic violence and older persons (Bulgaria);
- 36.117 Strengthen policies to address the rising cost of living and ensure the affordability of essential goods and services, including food, energy, transport and childcare, especially for low-income households (Malaysia);
- 36.118 Reinforce the role of Primary Health Networks in providing services to rural and remote communities (Cuba);
- 36.119 Move forward with long-term reform of the healthcare system through the adoption of comprehensive strategic planning for the health workforce, ensuring its equitable distribution and responsiveness to growing demand (Oman);
- 36.120 Continue to advance universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights services across the country (Iceland);
- 36.121 Take additional measures to further advance sexual and reproductive health and the human rights of women (North Macedonia);
- 36.122 Strengthen efforts to ensure the full realization of the right to inclusive education for refugees and Indigenous Peoples (Ghana);
- 36.123 Strengthen efforts to ensure inclusive education for refugees, Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities (Timor-Leste);
- 36.124 Continue to work to ensure the right to inclusive education for refugees, Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities (Ecuador);

- 36.125 Continue efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education for Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities (Ukraine);
- 36.126 Continue efforts to guarantee the right of refugees, Indigenous Peoples, migrants and persons with disabilities to inclusive education (Niger);
- 36.127 Continue efforts to strengthen inclusive education for refugees, Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities (Samoa);
- 36.128 Enshrine the right to education in legislation, and continue efforts to ensure inclusive education for refugees, Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities (Paraguay);
- 36.129 Work to ensure inclusive education for all segments of society without discrimination, especially immigrants and Indigenous Peoples (Iraq);
- 36.130 Increase efforts to provide quality and inclusive education for all children without discrimination (Qatar);
- 36.131 Continue efforts to improve the quality of and equal access to education for all (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 36.132 Continue efforts to ensure access to inclusive and high-quality education for all children and young people (Lithuania);
- 36.133 Uphold the right to education at all levels, especially basic education, both in law and in practice, and ensure universal access to education without discrimination (Bahrain);
- 36.134 Enshrine the right to education in legislation across all states and territories and prohibit discrimination in education (Portugal);
- 36.135 Explicitly enshrine the right to education for all in the laws of all states (Cabo Verde);
- 36.136 Explicitly enshrine the right to education for all in the legislation of all states and legally prohibit discrimination in education (Maldives);
- 36.137 Share best practices on providing free public education (Sierra Leone);
- 36.138 Continue to support the work of civil society organizations engaged in digital literacy training and digital education initiatives (Lithuania);
- 36.139 Reconcile and align climate change policies with its human rights and international law obligations, including by legislating the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment at the federal level (Fiji);
- 36.140 Undertake action towards legislating the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment at the federal level, and work towards aligning emission reduction targets with 1.5°C pathways (The Bahamas);
- 36.141 Consider carrying out studies on the impact of pesticide use on workers, communities and the environment, including the impact of pesticide residue on consumer health (Guyana);
- 36.142 Ensure that there is alignment of the national and subnational air quality standards to those of the World Health Organization (WHO) (Guyana);
- 36.143 Align national and subnational air quality standards with the air quality standards of the World Health Organization, and ensure their adequate enforcement (Croatia);
- 36.144 Consider further aligning air quality standards with WHO guidelines (Samoa);
- 36.145 Halt all extractive and industrial development on Indigenous lands that proceeds without the free and informed consent of the communities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

- 36.146 Continue to implement climate adaptation and mitigation measures in line with international obligations, including the Paris Agreement (Kiribati);
- 36.147 Accelerate its transition away from fossil fuels to support the goal set by the Paris Agreement to keep global warming below 1.5°C (Marshall Islands);
- 36.148 Pay due attention to human rights in policies related to climate change (Mauritius);
- 36.149 Continue to strengthen action on climate change and climate resilience, including by ensuring that climate and disaster risk policies are grounded in human rights and prioritize vulnerable and remote communities, particularly in the Pacific region (Nauru);
- 36.150 Redouble efforts to combat climate change, and support the affected communities (Nepal);
- 36.151 Continue policies and programmes aimed at protecting the environment and addressing the risks and consequences of climate change (Sudan);
- 36.152 Enhance rights-based climate action, ensuring meaningful participation and protection of the communities most affected by climate change (Ukraine);
- 36.153 Take all necessary measures to mitigate the impact of climate change on the enjoyment of human rights, including considering the adoption of an adaptation and mitigation plan with a human rights perspective (Uruguay);
- 36.154 Build on the National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy (2021–2025) by assessing its implementation and developing follow-up measures to better support the communities most vulnerable to climate change (Viet Nam);
- 36.155 Integrate a human rights-based approach into climate action strategies, paying particular attention to the rights of Indigenous Peoples and the communities most at risk (State of Palestine);
- 36.156 Strengthen the human rights approach in climate and adaptation policies (Dominican Republic);
- 36.157 Prepare a national action plan on business and human rights (Fiji);
- 36.158 Prepare a national action plan on business and human rights through consultations with various stakeholders (Japan);
- 36.159 Develop a national action plan on business and human rights, with the aim of preventing, mitigating and remedying the negative consequences of business activities on human rights in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Chile);
- 36.160 Strengthen implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights across national and federal mechanisms (Thailand);
- 36.161 Participate actively in the negotiation of an international legally binding instrument on business and human rights within the framework of the working group established in Human Rights Council resolution 26/9 (Ecuador);
- 36.162 Continue steps towards achieving gender equality and ending gender-based violence (Nepal);
- 36.163 Strengthen efforts to prevent and address violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, particularly when it disproportionately affects Indigenous women and women with disabilities (Lebanon);
- 36.164 Continue reforms aimed at making gender equality and job security objectives of the Fair Work Act 2009, and take concrete measures to close the pay gap between men and women (Burundi);

- 36.165 **Extend and consolidate the scope of the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children, ensuring coordination between different administrations to prevent and address cases of violence (El Salvador);**
- 36.166 **Take further measures to ensure that all cases of gender-based violence, particularly against Indigenous women and girls, are investigated, perpetrators are held accountable and victims are provided with redress (Greece);**
- 36.167 **Improve the existing legal framework to effectively prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (Iceland);**
- 36.168 **Intensify efforts to address gender-based and domestic violence, and expand access to integrated legal and health services (Thailand);**
- 36.169 **Take immediate and concrete steps to prevent and address domestic violence against women and girls (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 36.170 **Strengthen the prevention of and response to gender-based and domestic violence through sustainable funding for crisis support services and shelters, and by prioritizing assistance to women in vulnerable situations (Kazakhstan);**
- 36.171 **Address and combat all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and intersecting discrimination against women and girls, in line with its human rights obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 36.172 **Ensure adequate and sustainable funding for the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children (Cyprus);**
- 36.173 **Continue efforts to strengthen mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence against women, in line with the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children (2022–2032) (Djibouti);**
- 36.174 **Consolidate the implementation of the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children (2022–2032) (Dominican Republic);**
- 36.175 **Work on adopting measures to effectively and efficiently implement the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children (2022–2032) (Tunisia);**
- 36.176 **Strengthen measures aimed at preventing, investigating and punishing cases of violence against women and girls, which disproportionately affect Indigenous women and women with disabilities (Peru);**
- 36.177 **Investigate and punish all acts of gender-based violence, paying special attention to Indigenous women and girls and persons with disabilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 36.178 **Continue its efforts in addressing online hate speech and cyber racism, including by leveraging technological solutions for combating gender-based violence (Armenia);**
- 36.179 **Continue efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls, including Indigenous women (France);**
- 36.180 **Redouble efforts to combat gender-based violence, particularly against Indigenous women and girls and persons with disabilities (Gabon);**
- 36.181 **Continue action and investment to achieve gender equality and end violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, paying special attention to Indigenous women and women with disabilities (Republic of Moldova);**
- 36.182 **Ensure effective investigation and prosecution of gender-based violence, particularly against Indigenous women and girls and against women and girls with disabilities (Kiribati);**

- 36.183 Ensure that all cases of gender-based violence, in particular against Indigenous women and girls and against women and girls with disabilities, are thoroughly investigated, and that the victims receive redress, including adequate compensation (Maldives);
- 36.184 Continue its efforts to eliminate violence against women and children, including domestic violence, while making full use of existing national plans, principles and institutions (Poland);
- 36.185 Eliminate the high rate of gender-based violence against women and girls, online and offline, including by implementing further measures under its National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children (2022–2032) (New Zealand);
- 36.186 Ensure that all cases of gender-based violence are thoroughly investigated and that the victims receive redress (Croatia);
- 36.187 Continue to implement the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children, including by ensuring accessible and culturally appropriate services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and girls (Nauru);
- 36.188 Increase efforts to eradicate violence against women and children, especially against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children (Costa Rica);
- 36.189 Ensure the effective implementation of the National Higher Education Code to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence 2025, including through clear accountability mechanisms, independent oversight and the meaningful participation of students and staff (Slovenia);
- 36.190 Raise the age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years without exception, in line with international standards (Estonia);
- 36.191 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility nationwide to at least 14 years of age (Germany);
- 36.192 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to align with international standards (Serbia);
- 36.193 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years across Australia (Algeria);
- 36.194 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years old, and address the overrepresentation of First Nations children in detention (Portugal);
- 36.195 Align the legal age for criminal responsibility with the Convention on the Rights of the Child in all jurisdictions, and address the disproportionately high incarceration rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (Italy);
- 36.196 Take the necessary legislative and policy measures to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in line with international standards (India);
- 36.197 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 13 years in the Northern Territory and the State of Victoria and improve the conditions of detention for minors under the age of 15 years (France);
- 36.198 Consider raising the age of criminal responsibility to a reasonably high level (Poland);
- 36.199 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 years, and remove its reservation to article 37 (c) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Spain);

- 36.200 **Raise the age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years in all jurisdictions, in accordance with international standards (Switzerland);**
- 36.201 **Raise the age of criminal responsibility and harmonize the juvenile justice system with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Mexico);**
- 36.202 **Amend legislation to raise the age of criminal responsibility from 10 years, which disproportionately discriminates against Indigenous children (Belarus);**
- 36.203 **Bring the child justice system fully into line with international standards, including by raising the minimum age of criminal liability to 14 years (Finland);**
- 36.204 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to an internationally accepted level (Sri Lanka);**
- 36.205 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility across all states and territories (Croatia);**
- 36.206 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 across all jurisdictions, in line with international standards (Cyprus);**
- 36.207 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in line with international standards, and further promote non-custodial prevention, early intervention and diversion measures for children, ensuring that detention is used only as a measure of last resort (North Macedonia);**
- 36.208 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years, and enact national minimum standards for the treatment of children and young people in detention (Norway);**
- 36.209 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility and prioritize rehabilitation for children (Mongolia);**
- 36.210 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 and prohibit the detention of children in adult facilities (Belgium);**
- 36.211 **Review the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with the recommendations made by the treaty bodies (Uruguay);**
- 36.212 **Evaluate raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with international standards and ensure that detained minors are not subjected to solitary confinement (Colombia);**
- 36.213 **Promote non-judicial measures for children accused of criminal offences, raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility and abolish the practice of solitary confinement of children in detention (Czechia);**
- 36.214 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years across all jurisdictions, in line with international standards on child justice (Eswatini);**
- 36.215 **Increase the age of criminal responsibility and use more diversionary or non-custodial measures to reduce Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander overrepresentation in the justice system (Lesotho);**
- 36.216 **Undertake efforts to address the root causes of the overrepresentation of First Nations peoples in pretrial detention and imprisonment (Botswana);**
- 36.217 **Take measures to improve the juvenile justice system in all its aspects (Romania);**
- 36.218 **Continue efforts to improve juvenile justice by considering raising the minimum age of criminal liability and promoting alternatives to detention for migrant children (Thailand);**

- 36.219 Remove its reservation to article 37 (c) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which requires children to be detained separately from adults (Estonia);
- 36.220 Ensure that legislative and regulatory frameworks and medical protocols uphold the rights of parents to provide direction, guidance and consent for psychological and medical interventions for their children, as enshrined in article 5 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Holy See);
- 36.221 Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment against children in all settings, eliminating any legal justification based on the notion of “reasonable” punishment (Paraguay);
- 36.222 Prohibit by law all forms of corporal punishment, including in public and private schools, day-care centres, alternative care centres, residential care facilities and other spaces, as well as so-called “reasonable” punishment in homes (Costa Rica);
- 36.223 Eradicate the practice of corporal punishment and all forms of violence in child-care centres, schools and alternative care facilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 36.224 Adopt harmonized child protection legislation to ensure that different laws do not create gaps, particularly in addressing the sexual exploitation and abuse of children, or weaken investigative or prosecutorial capacity (Montenegro);
- 36.225 Take further comprehensive measures to uphold the rights of children, particularly in the spheres of education, health and child safety (Sri Lanka);
- 36.226 Continue to implement the report of the National Children’s Commissioner relating to children in the criminal justice system (Malta);
- 36.227 Implement preventive measures and responses to violence against children, including sexual violence, in particular against girls, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, migrant children and children of asylum-seeking parents and other minority children (Czechia);
- 36.228 Strengthen policies for the prevention of violence and the protection of children in school and digital environments (Dominican Republic);
- 36.229 Continue to prioritize effective prevention of and response measures to violence against children of all ages (Timor-Leste);
- 36.230 Strengthen the implementation of measures to prevent and respond to violence against children (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 36.231 Continue to strengthen preventive measures and responses to violence against children, particularly sexual violence against girls (Kiribati);
- 36.232 Phase out special schools for children with disabilities and respect the right of children with disabilities to enrol in and attend local schools on an equal basis with their peers (Bulgaria);
- 36.233 Strengthen protections for vulnerable persons, including older persons and persons with disabilities, through enhanced safeguards and oversight measures (Mongolia);
- 36.234 Continue to implement reforms to strengthen the rights and dignity of older persons (Sri Lanka);
- 36.235 Continue to prioritize the well-being of older persons, including protecting them from neglect and abuse (Brunei Darussalam);
- 36.236 Ensure the effective implementation of the new law on older persons, reinforcing care focused on the person, autonomy and decision-making (Dominican Republic);

- 36.237 Address barriers to employment for older persons (Lebanon);
- 36.238 Continue efforts to implement and strengthen its national disability strategy, to ensure inclusion of and equal opportunities for persons with disabilities (Greece);
- 36.239 Continue measures through Australia's Disability Strategy, which is aimed at overcoming system-imposed barriers for persons with disabilities (Georgia);
- 36.240 Further strengthen the implementation of Australia's Disability Strategy (2021–2031), by expanding healthcare services for persons with disabilities in remote areas (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 36.241 Continue the implementation of the national disability strategy for the period 2021–2031, while expanding inclusion measures and safeguarding the rights of persons with disabilities (Oman);
- 36.242 Implement fully the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and eliminate the segregation faced by persons with disabilities in education, housing, employment and other areas (China);
- 36.243 Address any possible discriminatory wage practice affecting persons with disabilities, which may increase their exposure to heightened risks of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation (Italy);
- 36.244 Consider adopting time-bound measures to transition away from segregated employment and subminimum wages, while promoting inclusive employment opportunities for persons with disabilities in the open labour market (Samoa);
- 36.245 Ensure that children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are not subjected to punitive or discriminatory measures (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 36.246 Take further action to empower persons with disabilities to fully participate in political and public life without discrimination and ensure their involvement in the development of policies affecting them (New Zealand);
- 36.247 Remain committed to investing in safe and accessible infrastructure for persons with disabilities (Brunei Darussalam);
- 36.248 Strengthen protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, including prohibiting involuntary sterilization and forced non-therapeutic medical interventions (Spain);
- 36.249 Fully implement the "Closing the Gap" recommendations, while ensuring shared decision-making and genuine partnerships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (Germany);
- 36.250 Continue efforts to close the gap for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, including in education and health (Republic of Korea);
- 36.251 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization, and continue the implementation of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap to make progress in eliminating the economic and social inequalities faced by First Nations (Spain);
- 36.252 Strengthen the efforts to meet the 19 targets of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap (Estonia);
- 36.253 Continue work to reduce social and economic disparities experienced by Indigenous Peoples by fully implementing the priority reforms of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap, such as on employment and economic prosperity (Canada);

- 36.254 Prohibit the separation of Indigenous children from their birth families and ensure that their right to family and cultural identity is fully protected (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 36.255 Strengthen policies and programmes to reduce socioeconomic inequalities affecting Indigenous Peoples, including access to health, education and employment (Malaysia);
- 36.256 Ensure that the design and implementation of laws and public policies that may affect Indigenous communities, First Nations and their territories incorporate free, prior and informed consent (Colombia);
- 36.257 Ensure full respect for the rights of Indigenous Peoples throughout the country, including through appropriate protections in domestic law (Holy See);
- 36.258 Provide better access to health, education and employment for First Nations peoples, including by ensuring access to higher education, increasing employment opportunities and addressing systemic barriers within the community (Indonesia);
- 36.259 Continue efforts to advance the rights and well-being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, including through measures aimed at reducing disparities in the justice system and supporting community-led approaches to land, health and social outcomes (Nauru);
- 36.260 Address inequalities affecting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, especially in health, education and justice (New Zealand);
- 36.261 Continue efforts to eliminate systemic racism and improve socioeconomic outcomes for First Nations Australians (Thailand);
- 36.262 Strengthen measures aimed at addressing systemic discrimination, and disparities affecting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, including in the areas of health, education, housing and justice outcomes (Eswatini);
- 36.263 Take effective measures to prevent discrimination against First Nations peoples, especially in the domains of health, education and employment (Belgium);
- 36.264 Improve access to justice for Indigenous Peoples by implementing adequate, culturally sensitive and accessible legal services, specifically as a tool to reduce disproportionately high rates of incarceration (Brazil);
- 36.265 Identify and address the underlying causes of overrepresentation of Indigenous Peoples in prisons, including ongoing barriers in access to and equity in education, housing and employment (Ireland);
- 36.266 Implement measures to address overincarceration, custodial deaths and land dispossession of Indigenous Peoples, including by identifying root causes (The Bahamas);
- 36.267 Intensify efforts to address the overrepresentation of Indigenous Australians in prisons, including by identifying the underlying causes of this phenomenon and reviewing legislation and policies that contribute to the high rates of imprisonment of this population group (Russian Federation);
- 36.268 Take measures to address the underlying causes of the high incarceration rates of First Nations peoples (South Africa);
- 36.269 Implement a national action plan to urgently address life expectancy gaps and high rates of overincarceration, death in custody and child removals affecting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (Türkiye);
- 36.270 Continue efforts to address inequalities faced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples by advancing constitutional and legislative reforms, reducing overrepresentation in the criminal justice system and ensuring meaningful participation in decision-making processes (Vanuatu);

- 36.271 Continue to engage meaningfully, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, by designing and implementing policies and programmes aimed at enhancing access to health, education, housing and other essential services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (Guyana);
- 36.272 Develop a national framework to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ensure access for Indigenous Peoples to legal assistance (Norway);
- 36.273 Sustain efforts towards the recognition and protection of the rights of the First Nations of Australia, including through the effective implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Philippines);
- 36.274 Strengthen the social, economic and cultural rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (Sri Lanka);
- 36.275 Pursue and strengthen the protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, particularly by ensuring their effective participation in decisions that concern them, including on the protection of their lands and cultural heritage (Cameroon);
- 36.276 Advance the policy of reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples and take measures to achieve equality, secure their individual and collective rights and protect their cultural heritage within a framework of genuine partnership without discrimination or exclusion (Tunisia);
- 36.277 Continue all efforts to improve the human rights of its people, especially its vulnerable populations and Indigenous Peoples (Federated States of Micronesia);
- 36.278 Continue to strengthen mechanisms and policies to eradicate racial discrimination, in particular against Indigenous Peoples (Morocco);
- 36.279 Continue programmes aimed at reducing inequality gaps in relation to Indigenous Peoples in terms of access to health (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 36.280 Continue programmes aimed at improving access for Indigenous Peoples to education, housing, decent work and essential healthcare services (Burundi);
- 36.281 Continue action aimed at strengthening the protection and promotion of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, prioritizing approaches that eliminate all forms of discrimination against them and preserve their culture (Togo);
- 36.282 Adopt concrete measures to eliminate discrimination and enhance the protection of Indigenous women (Marshall Islands);
- 36.283 Adopt a formal process, in consultation with Indigenous communities, to advance the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (State of Palestine);
- 36.284 Advance measures towards the full realization of the rights of Indigenous Peoples by ensuring their political participation (Sweden);
- 36.285 Protect the rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (China);
- 36.286 Explore pathways to align domestic law with the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Canada);
- 36.287 Continue to work in partnership with First Nations peoples to establish a comprehensive national action plan and ensure its effective implementation (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

- 36.288 Intensify efforts to address the overrepresentation of First Nations peoples in prisons, including by identifying underlying causes and enhancing the use of non-custodial measures and diversion programmes (India);
- 36.289 Continue to take targeted measures to eliminate racial discrimination, including against persons of African descent, and to address its disproportionate impact on the enjoyment of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, including access to justice and health (Ethiopia);
- 36.290 Strengthen action aimed at overcoming the inequality faced by Aboriginal peoples in the country (Cuba);
- 36.291 Address systematic discrimination against Indigenous Peoples, including by reducing overincarceration and preventing deaths in custody (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 36.292 Continue to strengthen measures to address discrimination against Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent in the education, health and justice systems (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 36.293 Coordinate with LGBTIQ+ community organizations to invest further in delivering public campaigns to address stigmatization and discrimination against LGBTIQ+ persons (Finland);
- 36.294 Reform the Sex Discrimination Act 1984 to eliminate religious exemptions, which allow for discrimination against LGBTIQ+ persons in education and employment (Mexico);
- 36.295 Eliminate legislative exemptions that allow discrimination against persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics (Iceland);
- 36.296 Remove legislative exemptions allowing discrimination against LGBTIQ+ persons in religious school facilities (Belgium);
- 36.297 Ensure comprehensive legal protection for LGBTI+ persons against discrimination and violence, including protection against conversion therapy (Spain);
- 36.298 Guarantee a uniform national ban on conversion therapy practices against LGBT+ persons (France);
- 36.299 Introduce a transparent administrative self-identification process for legal gender recognition, free from intrusive requirements (Iceland);
- 36.300 Respect intersex children's right to self-determination and ban medically unnecessary surgeries (Iceland);
- 36.301 Further strengthen measures to protect migrants, including temporary migrant workers, from exploitation and unfair labour practices (Philippines);
- 36.302 Adopt additional measures to address the exploitation of temporary migrant workers (Cuba);
- 36.303 Continue to strengthen efforts to improve the working conditions of temporary migrant workers, including Working Holiday visa holders (Japan);
- 36.304 Explore reforms of the migration system to address challenges faced by migrant workers (Fiji);
- 36.305 Further strengthen the protection of the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, particularly by limiting the use of detention (Cameroon);
- 36.306 Improve the protection of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers by limiting the use and duration of immigration detention, expanding alternatives to detention and ensuring access to adequate health, legal and social services (Gambia);

- 36.307 Continue to examine immigration detention and offshore processing practices to minimize their use and guarantee complete adherence to international human rights norms (Lesotho);
- 36.308 Review legislation on the mandatory detention of irregular migrants, and end the use of offshore detention centres (Germany);
- 36.309 Strengthen safeguards for refugees, migrants and asylum-seekers, such as access to judicial review, alternatives to detention and adequate health and support services (Lesotho);
- 36.310 Ensure that asylum-seekers and migrants are not discriminated against or penalized on the basis of their mode of entry and that their protection claims are assessed through fair, coherent and timely procedures (Holy See);
- 36.311 Review its migration legislation and bilateral transfer agreements to align them with international human rights standards (Cyprus);
- 36.312 Intensify efforts to ensure that children and families with minor children are not detained solely because of their immigration status (Ecuador);
- 36.313 Further strengthen the protection of the human rights of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees in line with international obligations (Republic of Korea);
- 36.314 Maintain and further develop policies that protect the human rights and well-being of migrants and refugees, paying particular attention to children and vulnerable groups (Vanuatu);
- 36.315 Continue to strengthen the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, including children, migrant workers and persons with disabilities (Viet Nam);
- 36.316 Continue policies and plans to combat racism and hate speech, and protect refugees and migrants (Sudan);
- 36.317 Ensure that asylum-seekers' claims are processed in accordance with the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereto (Norway);
- 36.318 Ensure that the principle of non-refoulement is upheld (Sweden);
- 36.319 Promote the effective integration of refugees and beneficiaries of humanitarian protection, within the framework of the new humanitarian integration and settlement programme (El Salvador);
- 36.320 Take all necessary measures to ensure effective procedures to determine refugee status and the principle of non-refoulement in compliance with international obligations (Uruguay);
- 36.321 Take further steps to enhance the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers by progressively reducing reliance on immigration detention, ensuring that detention is used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest possible period (Eritrea);
- 36.322 Consider ending temporary protection visas and providing pathways to permanent protection and family reunification (Sierra Leone);
- 36.323 Review its immigration detention regime to end the indefinite detention of people seeking asylum in Australia, stop offshore processing of refugees and provide pathways to resettlement (Finland);
- 36.324 End the offshore detention of refugees and asylum-seekers by bringing migration policies into line with its international obligations, including by implementing the Views of the Human Rights Committee on the prohibition of arbitrary detention (Switzerland);

36.325 **End offshore processing arrangements that have resulted in prolonged and arbitrary detention of asylum-seekers (Serbia);**

36.326 **Close offshore migrant detention centres and allow refugees and asylum-seekers detained in neighbouring countries to be resettled in Australia (China);**

36.327 **Repeal the legal provisions that provide for the mandatory detention of persons who enter its territory irregularly and ensure that detention is applied only as a measure of last resort (Colombia);**

36.328 **Close all remaining offshore processing centres for asylum-seekers and intensify efforts to expand the use of alternatives to immigration detention, ensuring that detention is used only as a measure of last resort (Brazil);**

36.329 **Take effective measures to protect the rights of arbitrarily detained asylum-seekers transferred to offshore detention centres (Russian Federation);**

36.330 **Monitor immigration detention and end offshore processing, replacing it with humane, transparent measures that respect the rights and dignity of asylum-seekers (Türkiye);**

36.331 **Introduce a strict time limit and judicial oversight if immigration detention is necessary, prohibit the detention of children, ensure access to healthcare, the right to work and financial support and provide permanent residency pathways for all asylum-seekers and refugees, including those affected by the fast-track regime (Türkiye);**

36.332 **Amend national legislation on statelessness in accordance with international standards (North Macedonia).**

37. **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.**

III. Voluntary pledges and commitments

38. The Government of Australia committed to reviewing the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability.

39. The federal Government and the governments of the states and territories committed to increasing the delivery of appropriate, affordable housing that was aligned with the priorities and needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, including by building strong Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing organizations, including the community-controlled sector.

40. The Government committed to delivering the “Our Ways – Strong Ways – Our Voices” National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Plan to End Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence.

41. The Government committed to introducing legislation on the National Commission and National Commissioner for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People.

42. The Government committed to investment in dementia risk reduction and brain health.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Australia was headed by the First Assistant Secretary, International Cooperation and Human Rights Division, Attorney-General's Department, Kathryn HAIGH and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Ms. Clare Walsh, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Australian Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Geneva;
- H.E. Mrs. Emily Roper, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative, Australian Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Geneva;
- Ms. Julie-Ann Guivarra, Chief Executive Officer, National Indigenous Australians Agency;
- Ms. Michelle Dumazel, First Assistant Secretary, Heritage Division, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water;
- Mr. Andrew Whitecross, Group Manager, Social Policy and Governance Group, Department of Social Services;
- Ms. Suzanne Muir, Assistant Secretary, Advocacy and Inclusions Programs Branch, Department of Health, Disability and Ageing;
- Ms. Su Yin Loggie, Director, Human Rights Branch, Attorney-General's Department;
- Mr. Jamie Cooper, Counsellor, Australian Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Geneva;
- Ms. Urvi Bhatt, Counsellor (Home Affairs), Australian Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Geneva;
- Ms. Kirsten Storey, First Secretary, Australian Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Geneva;
- Mr. Christopher Scope, Senior Legal Officer, Human Rights Branch, Attorney-General's Department;
- Mr. William Baitup, Second Secretary, Australian Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Geneva;
- Ms. Genevieve Bernacki, Human Rights and Gender Adviser, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.