

Annex 2: Proposed actions for UPR recommendations

Actions have been allocated to the theme where there are the most associated recommendations.

<i>Recommendations / issue</i>	<i>Rec #</i>	<i>Proposed action and description (Agency responsible for leading implementation)</i>
International Conventions		
Ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	5-6, 8-10, 12-18	Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (MOJ) The Ministry of Justice will provide advice to the Minister of Justice on the steps required to ratify this Convention and seek a decision on whether to progress further work.
Acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers, and strengthening national policies on refugees, migrants and family reunification ²	11, 253, 257, 258	Continue to ensure appropriate and adequate settlement support for refugees, migrants and their families (MBIE) The cross-government New Zealand Refugee Resettlement Strategy and New Zealand Migrant and Settlement and Integration Strategy were refreshed in 2023 to ensure they continue to support successful settlement outcomes and reflect refugees' and migrants' aspirations for settlement. From 2025 there will be a full review of settlement services as well as settlement pathways for some refugees and their families.
Reservation to Article 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	22, 23, 24	Consider withdrawing or narrowing reservations to Article 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (MOJ) The Ministry of Justice will review whether this reservation is still required and provide advice to the Minister of Justice.
Ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	7, 25	Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (MOJ) The Ministry of Justice will provide advice to the Minister of Justice on the steps required to ratify the Optional Protocol and seek a decision on whether to progress further work.
Promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights in New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990	25, 26, 27, 117, 152	Continue to take steps to promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights in law, policy and practice (MOJ)

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		The Ministry of Justice will continue to promote the understanding and application of economic, social and cultural rights in policy law and practice through various activities including the provision of advice, guidance and training to the public sector.
Expanding the application of the Convention against Torture to the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Tokelau as well as encouraging the autonomous Cook Islands and Niue to adhere to the Convention	37	Consider application of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to Tokelau and encourage the Cook Islands and Niue to accede to the Convention (MFAT) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade will confirm that the Convention applies to Tokelau and consider consultation with the Cook Islands and Niue on this recommendation.
National human rights framework		
Giving constitutional recognition to the Treaty of Waitangi, including through the adoption of a written constitution	27-33	Continue to consider law, policy and practice related to the Treaty of Waitangi (MOJ) New Zealand has a number of processes in place to consider and address Treaty of Waitangi implications of law, policy and practice. The immediate focus for this action is on continuing to respond to Waitangi Tribunal inquiries and reviewing Treaty clauses in legislation.
Strengthening the national mechanism for human rights reporting by ensuring that it has sufficient human, technical and financial resources	40, 41	Continue to strengthen New Zealand's Human Rights National Mechanism (MOJ) Recent or planned work includes the launch of the Human Rights Monitor, an online human rights monitoring tool, and the ongoing work of the International Human Rights Governance Group.
International Cooperation		
Considering the inclusion of Cook Islands, Niue, and Tokelau in the Universal Periodic Review process	36	Consider the Application of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) to Tokelau, Cook Islands and Niue (MFAT) Tokelau is currently included as part of the UPR process. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade will discuss any further application with the Cook Islands and Niue, noting that both have independent international treaty-making and domestic legislative capacity.
Ceasing compliance with unlawful unilateral sanctions	38	Continue to monitor New Zealand's sanctions regime (MFAT) The New Zealand Government will continue to monitor the impact of our sanctions regime to ensure that our measures are proportionate and justified.

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Ensuring engagement with the Taliban in Afghanistan is contingent on and centred around their respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of Afghanistan	39	Continue to promote respect for human rights in bilateral engagements and international fora (MFAT) New Zealand has no planned engagement with the Taliban. The New Zealand Government will, however, continue to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan including for women, children, persons with disabilities, and minorities.
Lending support to Human Rights Council initiatives for realization of social, economic and cultural rights (HRC)	162	Continue to actively engage with the Human Rights Council (MFAT) New Zealand is an active participant at the Human Rights Council and will continue to engage in dialogues and initiatives on economic, social and cultural rights.
Equality and non-discrimination		
Amending the Human Rights Act to include gender identity, expression, and sex characteristics as prohibited grounds of discrimination	34,35	Consider the inclusion of gender identity in the Human Rights Act 1993 (MOJ) The Law Commission has been asked to examine whether the current wording of the Human Rights Act adequately protects people who are transgender, people who are non-binary and people with variations of sex characteristics. The Law Commission intends to report in mid-2025. The Government will then consider whether to progress any recommendations made for reform of the law.
Combatting racism and racial discrimination, including efforts to finalise the National Action Plan Against Racism	43-55, 57, 61, 85, 221, 244, 247-248	Continue progressing New Zealand's National Action Plan against Racism (MOJ) Progress on national action plan against racism is well advanced. To further advance the development of the action plan, the Minister of Justice is seeking input from ministerial colleagues on the scope, direction, and strategic priorities of the plan, before seeking Cabinet approval for the proposed plan.
Implementing recommendations pertaining to hate crimes and hate speech outlined by the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the 2019 Christchurch terrorist attack	72	Consider and respond to the Law Commission's report on hate crime, when it is received (MOJ) The Law Commission has been asked to review the law relating to hate crime. The review will focus on whether the law should be changed to create standalone hate crime offences as recommended in recommendation 39 of the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the terrorist attack on Christchurch masjidain on 15 March 2019. The government will consider and respond to recommendations coming out of the review.

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Continuing to take steps to promote interfaith harmony	85	Continue to actively engage and support Ethnic Communities (MOJ) Support Ethnic Communities' initiatives and events through the Ethnic Communities Development Fund. The Ministry of Ethnic Communities also fosters inter-faith dialogue through initiatives such as the Faith Leaders Forum.
Continuing efforts to protect a free, open and secure internet	86	Continue to engage in internet governance initiatives to ensure a free, open and secure internet (DIA)
Criminal justice		
Continuing efforts to improve conditions in detention facilities	64, 65, 70	Continue to improve conditions in detention facilities and across the prison network (Corrections) Corrections' Long Term Network Configuration Plan outlines the transition to a better quality, safer and more fit for purpose prison network.
Tackling social inequalities in justice and supporting those with disproportionately poor outcomes	65, 66-70, 119, 122, 221, 230, 232, 235-237, 240, 242, 243	Progress programmes to improve outcomes for Māori in the criminal justice system Ministry of Justice Current programmes include supporting Te Ao Mārama, a judicial-led initiative intended to enhance justice for all people affected by the family, youth, and criminal jurisdictions of the District Court and Whakaorangia te Mana Tangata, which supports Māori defendants, victims, and their families from their first court appearance, through to sentencing, and after. Department of Corrections Corrections is continuing to implement and update where required Hōkai Rangī 2019 - 2024. It will also continue to implement Wahine: E Rere Ana Ki te Pae Hou: Women's Strategy 2021 – 2025; and its Young Adult Framework. New Zealand Police Police will continue to implement Te Huringa o Te Tai, the New Zealand Police's Māori strategy, to support the Royal New Zealand Police College lead Māori capability training and Te Pae Oranga (TPO), a restorative justice programme

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Promoting free legal aid for women, especially Māori and migrant women and those belonging to ethnic minorities	74, 75	Review legal aid settings (MOJ) In 2015 the Government agreed that a triennial review is to be carried out on legal aid policy settings and any recommended changes to those settings. These recommendations may be suitable for inclusion in a future triennial review. The next triennial review is due to be undertaken in 2024.
Providing access to redress for victims identified through the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in Care	83, 84	Consider redress for victims of abuse in care (CRU) The Abuse in Care Royal Commission of Inquiry delivered its final report on 26 June 2024. The Government will be making key decisions on re-designing redress for survivors of abuse in care over the second half of this year, which will be announced in due course.
Counter-terrorism		
Reviewing counter-terrorism legislation and responding to recommendations by the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the terrorist attack on the Christchurch Mosques	73	Consider options for reviewing counterterrorism legislation (MOJ) The initial steps are for the Ministry of Justice to assess counter terrorism legislation and provide initial advice to the Minister of Justice. The Government will also consider and respond to the remaining recommendations relating to counterterrorism from the Royal Commission.
Children		
Adopting measures to eradicate violence and abuse against children in state guardianship	198, 209, 218	Review measures to protect individuals against abuse in state care (CRU) Consider and respond to the Abuse in Care Royal Commission of Inquiry's Final report (delivered 26 June 2024)
Reviewing and enhancing the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy	197, 199, 209	Refresh and implement the Child and Youth Well-being Strategy (MSD) The Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy sets out a framework to improve child and youth wellbeing in New Zealand. The first Strategy was adopted in 2019.
Child Poverty	197, 200 – 208, 210, 221, 245	Continue to implement child poverty reduction measures (MSD) Progress child poverty reduction measures as required by the Child Poverty Reduction Act, and other government initiatives currently in place and those announced in Budget 2024.

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Human Trafficking, modern slavery and business and human rights		
Trafficking in persons and other forms of slavery	92 – 98, 100-105	<p>Implement the 2021 Plan of Action against Forced Labour, People Trafficking and Slavery (MBIE)</p> <p>New Zealand’s efforts to eliminate people trafficking are set out in the Plan of Action against Forced Labour, People Trafficking and Slavery (the Plan of Action). The Plan is a coordinated five year all-of-government response to forced labour, people trafficking and slavery and sets out a high-level framework for actions. It is organised around three internationally recognised ‘pillars’ of prevention, protection and enforcement</p>
Engaging in efforts to eliminate forced labour in supply chains	101	<p>Continue to implement, improve and update guidance, tools and procurement policies to support ethical supply chains (MBIE)</p> <p>This includes ensuring current resources targeting Employers, Procurers, Recruiters, Franchisors, Directors and Investors continue to reflect good practice, as well as considering additional audiences to target.</p>
Implementing recommendations from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MIBE) review of the Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) scheme	116, 251, 252,	<p>Consider recommendations from the review of the Recognised Seasonal Employer scheme (MBIE)</p> <p>The Recognised Seasonal Employer scheme allows the horticulture and viticulture industries to recruit workers from overseas for seasonal work when there are not enough New Zealand workers. A review of the scheme was completed in 2023. The review made recommendations around enhancing worker welfare, reducing the risk of migrant exploitation, better compliance and improving the scheme’s administrative system.</p>
Employment		
Pay transparency legislation and policies to reduce pay gaps.	112 - 114	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase diversity and inclusion and close the gender, Māori, Pacific and ethnic pay gaps in the Public Sector (PSC) The Public Sector is required take action to promote and monitor equal employment opportunities as required under the Public Service Act 2020. 2. Develop a gender pay gap calculation tool and guidance (MfW) The Government supports a voluntary business-led pay gap reporting approach. The Ministry for Women is working with the business sector to develop a gender pay gap calculation tool

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		and supporting guidance which can be used voluntarily by business to measure, report and take action to address their organisational gender pay gaps.
Promote the acquisition of competencies and skills by young people with disabilities to enhance their work opportunities	115	Increase competencies and skills of young people with disabilities (MSD) The Ministry of Social Development will provide advice on a possible review of the Employment, Participation, and Inclusion services for disabled people (the EPI review).
Adequate Standard of Living		
Strengthening policies and programmes targeting low income households	118-120,122, 123, 221	Strengthen policies and programmes that provide targeted welfare to low-income households (MSD) Prioritise supporting people into employment to provide financial independence for them and their families and providing support for in work costs such as childcare. Implement the Employment Investment Framework
Continuing efforts to mitigate disparities in living standard and access to development outcomes	120, 121	Ensure jobseekers with children, and young jobseekers, receive targeted and prioritised employment assistance (MSD) Provide jobseekers with children with intensive case management Provide employment supports including one-on-one intensive employment assistance, community job coaches and individual employment plans for young people.
Continuing efforts to improve the social protection system, particularly with regards to housing, and implementing a comprehensive strategy based on the right to adequate housing	119, 122, 124, 125,126, 221, 235-237, 240, 242, 243	Review Government Policy Statement on Housing and Urban Development (HUD) New Zealand's Government Policy Statement on Housing and Urban Development (GPS-HUD) is the strategy that sets the long-term direction for the housing and urban development system. The GPS-HUD recognises the importance of everyone living in a home, and within a community, that meets their needs and aspirations. A review will clarify the government's immediate priorities to contribute to long-term outcomes for the system.
Ensuring the effective implementation of legislation to guarantee the right to adequate housing and prioritising housing for the most vulnerable	119,122, 127, 130, 131, 221, 235-237,	Progress reform to deliver better social housing (HUD) Deliver more cost-effective social housing that is responsive to need and end the large-scale and long-term use of emergency housing.

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	240, 242, 243	
Increasing the availability of adequate and affordable housing	119,122, 128,129, 221, 235-237, 240, 242, 243	Implement Going for Housing Growth Programme (HUD) The Going for Housing Growth Programme is a comprehensive reform programme that targets underlying causes of the housing shortage and removes barriers to development, so that land and development capacity is made available for housing and other development – both “up” in established urban areas (brownfield) and “out” into undeveloped land at urban fringes (greenfield).
Health		
Deepening commitment to the protection of life, at all stages, by adopting measures that further prioritize the well-being and dignity of every individual, including unborn children	71	Implement the Women's Health Strategy (MOH) The Women's Health Strategy includes a priority area on better outcomes for mothers, whānau, and future generations. This includes work to join up care pathways for pregnancy and early years, and invest in pregnancy and early years programmes.
Ensuring equitable access to healthcare including mental health, for Māori and Pasifika communities	119, 120, 122, 132, 221, 235-237, 239 240, 242, 243, 246	Implement Te Mana Ola: The Pacific Health Strategy and Pae Tu: Hauora Māori Strategy (MOH) Te Mana Ola: The Pacific Health Strategy and Pae Tu: Hauora Māori Strategy provide a framework to achieve equity in Pacific and Māori health and wellbeing outcomes.
Redoubling efforts to strengthen health and care policies regarding the quality of health care and access to the national health system, particularly for migrants and refugees	133	Consider health care policies and settings to ensure equitable access for migrants and refugees (MOH) MBIE and Health New Zealand are leading work to review the funding of resettlement services to improve equity of access, review the system of refugee health networks, collate refugee health resources, and complete a stocktake of workforce capability.
Taking urgent measures to reduce rates of infant mortality and youth suicide, particularly among indigenous and minority populations	134, 221, 239	Continue to strengthen measures to prevent youth suicide and maternal mental wellbeing (MOH)

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		This will include developing the next Suicide Prevention Strategy and providing access to services to support youth mental wellbeing through the Access and Choice Programme
Continuing to guarantee that all women and girls can access legal and safe abortion, following the decriminalization of abortion voted in 2020	135	Progress review of the abortion system (MOH) The Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion Act requires the Director-General of Health to periodically review (every five years) whether there is timely and equitable access to contraception services, sterilisation services, abortion services and information or advisory services about whether to continue or terminate a pregnancy, and counselling services in relation to the provision of abortion services. It will also consider the relative costs for people accessing these services and whether there is any evidence of abortion for the purposes of sex selection. The first periodic review is due in early 2025.
Access and enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health services and information	136, 137	Implement actions that promote good sexual and reproductive health (MOH) Fund community sexual health and HIV service providers to deliver programmes that increase knowledge and access to combination prevention and to scale up innovative HIV testing. Monitor diagnosis of HIV, incidence of chronic hepatitis C and syphilis.
Respecting intersex children's right to self-determination and consider introducing legislation to ban medically unnecessary surgeries	249, 250	Develop a rights-based approach to healthcare for intersex children and young people to prevent unnecessary surgeries (MOH) An active procurement process is underway to establish these products and services in 2024.
Education		
Upholding the right to education comprehensively within the legislation, in order to ensure the right to inclusive education, in particular for students with disabilities	141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147	Continue to strengthen the measures for persons with disabilities to access education by targeting effective learning support interventions for students with additional needs (MOE) The Government's priorities for the education system include stronger learning support: targeting effective learning support interventions for students with additional needs. The Ministry of Education is developing a work programme to deliver on this priority.
Pursuing efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education for students from indigenous communities	141, 142, 144, 146, 147, 148,	Continue to strengthen measures to ensure the protection of the right to inclusive education for Māori (MOE)

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	221, 235-237, 240, 242, 243	This includes a focus on meeting the needs of Māori within the learning support work programme and continuing the work currently underway to strengthen the New Zealand Curriculum and redesign Te Marautanga o Aotearoa, so that the national curriculum is delivering for all students.
Developing an inclusive education strategy to address challenges faced by children and students with disabilities	119,122, 142, 144, 145,146, 143,	<p>Continue to work with disabled communities to identify strategic outcomes and action areas related to inclusive education to be included in the next New Zealand Disability Strategy (Whaikaha)</p> <p>Inclusive education is founded in the Education and Training Act 2020, which states: “people who have special education needs (whether because of disability or otherwise) have the same rights to enrol and receive education at state schools as people who do not”.</p> <p>The New Zealand Disability Strategy is the government’s strategy for realising the rights of disabled people. Consultation on the next strategy will begin in mid-2025.</p>
Ensuring comprehensive sexuality education in school curricula and out-of-school settings	150, 151	<p>Continue supporting implementation of sexuality education as part of the Health and Physical Education learning area in schools (MOE)</p> <p>Relationships and sexuality education is part of the New Zealand Curriculum. It sits within the Health and Physical Education learning area, which all schools with students in Years 1-10 must teach. The Ministry of Education provides educational supports and resources for teachers to help make sure the education is safe and inclusive.</p>
Environment		
Strengthen climate commitments to reduce emissions and include biogenic methane in the net zero target for 2050	153, 154, 157	<p>Contribute to the global effort to limit global warming by achieving net-zero long-lived gases and a 24-47% reduction in biogenic methane by 2050 (MfE)</p> <p>New Zealand developed the Zero Carbon Framework under the Climate Change Response Act 2002 (CCRA). Under this framework, one of the requirements for Government is to prepare and publish an emissions reduction plan (section 5ZG). This plan sets out the policies and strategies for meeting the relevant emissions budget and step New Zealand progressively towards the 2050 net zero target.</p>

<i>Recommendations / issue</i>	<i>Rec #</i>	<i>Proposed action and description (Agency responsible for leading implementation)</i>
Increasing climate financing for developing countries and allocating new and additional funding for climate loss and damage	155, 160	<p>Provide climate finance for developing countries including funding for loss and damage activities (MFAT) Continue to deliver current climate finance commitment (\$1.3bn, 2022-2025) including funding for loss and damage activities in the Pacific. This commitment included \$800m of new and additional climate finance. We will consider further commitments following the next Government decision scheduled for the end of 2025.</p>
Enhance community resilience to climate change and ensure vulnerable groups are considered in disaster management	156,161	<p>1. Consider and respond to the recommendations related to community preparedness and resilience outlined in the Government Inquiry into the response to the North Island severe weather events report (NEMA) Cabinet will consider the recommendations in September 2024.</p> <p>2. Continue to work with communities to build resilience and capacity (NEMA) This will include continuing existing capacity building activities.</p>
Strengthening efforts to guarantee inclusive participation when developing and implementing climate change, disaster risk reduction and national adaptation plans	158	<p>Engage with affected communities in the development of policies under the Emissions Reduction Plan (MfE) New Zealand's climate legislation, the CCRA requires emissions reduction plans to include a strategy to mitigate the impacts that reducing emissions will have on affected communities which includes iwi and Māori, and wider communities in New Zealand (section 5ZG). It also requires the Government to adequately engage with these affected communities (section 5ZI)</p>
Incorporating a child rights-based and youth-friendly approach into environmental protection and climate action policies	159	<p>Continue to support and engage with the Youth Advisory Group to ensure young people's voices are embedded in climate policy (MfE) The establishment of the Youth Advisory Group (YAG) supports an intergenerational approach to climate policies. The YAG enables the involvement and engagement of young people in climate action policies through promoting understanding of climate policy impacts and ensuring feedback is considered in final policies.</p>
Paying special attention to the difficulties faced by persons with disabilities and children when victims of natural disasters	161	<p>Ensure children, disabled people and other affected groups are considered in disaster management policy and practice (MfE)</p>

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Women		
Continue national efforts in the implementation of policies for gender equality and women's empowerment	168	Continue work to ensure policy and laws support gender equality and empowerment (MfW) The Ministry for Women will continue to provide regular advice to the Minister for Women on gender equality and women's empowerment, and review Cabinet policy papers for potential impacts on women and girls.
Continue to strengthen the rights of women, especially their representation in leadership for both public and private sectors	169	Increase the representation of women in leadership for both the public and private sectors (MfW) This work includes supporting women into governance careers through the Nomination Service, maintaining the leadership learning hub and publishing an annual stocktake of Gender and Ethnic Diversity on Public Sector Boards and Committees. The Ministry for Women is also scoping a programme of work to increase women in leadership and governance in the private sector.
Combatting violence against women	56, 75, 170-179, 181, 182, 184-188, 190-197, 241	Implement Te Aorerekura, the National Strategy for the elimination of family violence and sexual violence (TPA) Te Aorerekura is accompanied by an Action Plan and an Outcomes and Measurement Framework. The development of the Second Action Plan 2024-2029 is underway, and it will reflect a five-year delivery plan for the national strategy. The second action plan will continue focusing on supporting victims, integrating cross-government agency responses, and preventing family violence and sexual violence.
Strengthening legal protection of victims of sexual violence and family violence	56, 75, 170-179, 180-182, 183, 184-188, 189, 190-197	Further strengthen family violence and sexual violence legislation (MOJ) This work includes progressing the Victims of Family Violence (Strengthening Legal Protections) Legislation Bill and the Victims of Sexual Violence (Strengthening Legal Protections) Legislation Bill.

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Persons with Disabilities		
Continuing efforts aimed at enhancing the disability support system	213, 215, 216, 217	Enhance and improve the disability support system (Whaikaha) The Government has announced an independent review of the Disability Support System. This review aims to examine how the disability support system's long-term sustainability can be strengthened. Findings of this review will inform the scope and content of the Disability System Bill.
Enhancing protections for the rights of persons with disabilities, including measures to improve accessibility, promote inclusive education and employment opportunities, and combat discrimination and stigma	214, 215	Continue to enhance protections for the rights of persons with disabilities (Whaikaha) The New Zealand Disability Strategy guides the work of government agencies on disability issues. The Disability Action Plan sets out priority work programmes and actions to deliver outcomes in the Disability Strategy. The next Disability Action Plan is currently under consideration.
Guaranteeing a human rights-based approach in the new legislation on mental health along the lines with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	219	Progress new legislation for compulsory mental health treatment and care, which takes a human-rights based approach (MOH) New legislation for compulsory mental health treatment and care is under development and is intended to follow a human-rights based approach, supporting greater alignment with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
Guaranteeing that persons with disabilities can exercise their free, prior and informed consent to medical procedures such as sterilization, contraception and forced abortion	220	Consider the development of a framework to protect the bodily integrity of disabled people from non-consensual, non-urgent, non-therapeutic intervention and procedures, including sterilisation (MOH) This work includes reviewing and improving data collection and monitoring of disabled people providing consent to medical procedures such as sterilisation, contraception and abortion. Officials will then consider options and provide initial advice to Ministers by the end of 2025.
Older Persons		

<i>Recommendations / issue</i>	<i>Rec #</i>	<i>Proposed action and description (Agency responsible for leading implementation)</i>
Implementing measures and mechanisms to detect, report and prevent all forms of abuse of older persons in all care settings	211	Raise awareness of abuse of older people and invest in community-led prevention (MSD) This includes work by the Ministry of Social Development and the Office for Seniors on public awareness activities and campaigns as well as supporting community-led prevention activities.
Strengthening mechanisms to detect, report and prevent all forms of abuse on older persons in all settings	212	Build a national population-level dataset on the prevalence of abuse of older people in New Zealand (MSD) The current phase of the prevention of abuse of older people work programme is focused on research to inform the direction of future investments and actions. A key element of this is to understand the scope and extent of abuse across New Zealand.
Indigenous rights and ethnic minorities		
Intensifying efforts to promote, protect and revitalize the Māori language	221, 233	Continue efforts to promote and revitalise Te Reo Māori (TPK) A review of Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 (The Māori Language Act 2016) was undertaken in 2022. The review identified opportunities to strengthen the existing framework and give effect to the partnership approach to the revitalisation of te reo Māori.
Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers		
Increasing annual quota for resettlement specifically for Rohingya refugees, including women and girls	259	Review the settings of the Refugee Quota Programme for 2025/26- 2027/28 New Zealand does not have a specific quota or allocation for the resettlement of Rohingya refugees. However, Rohingya are amongst the largest cohorts resettled from the Asia Pacific and it's possible the numbers will increase in the next quota triennium. The Government will review the settings of the quota and provide initial advice to the Associate Minister of immigration by early 2025

No Proposed Action		
Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	1-4	<p>No proposed action</p> <p>New Zealand has previously considered this Convention and concluded that it is not in the national interest to ratify it. However, protecting the rights of migrants and migrant workers in New Zealand is of the utmost importance. In the coming months, the New Zealand government will consider changes to the Accredited Employer Work Visa and later, the Recognised Seasonal Employer visa. The rights of migrants remain a key consideration in immigration decisions. New Zealand will undertake a full review of the mix of settlement services underpinning our refugee and migrant resettlement strategies to continue our work to ensure refugees and migrants thrive in New Zealand.</p>
Ratifying the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization	18, 20	<p>No proposed action</p> <p>Indigenous rights are protected through New Zealand's existing legal and constitutional framework. There are no plans to consider ratifying this convention. The Government's focus is on progressing ratification of ILO Fundamental Conventions that New Zealand has not yet ratified.</p>
Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization	19, 21	<p>No proposed action</p> <p>Due to our geographical position, New Zealand does not often encounter stateless people in our immigration system who aren't already protected under the provisions for refugees and asylum seekers in the Immigration Act 2009. However, statelessness is an informal consideration used to assess refugee and protected persons claims in New Zealand. Furthermore, the Citizenship Act 1977 is clear that individuals cannot be deprived of New Zealand citizenship if removing it would make them stateless.</p> <p>Regarding the Violence and Harassment Convention (C190), the Government's focus is on progressing ratification of ILO Fundamental Conventions that New Zealand has not yet ratified.</p>

Ensuring that women, young people, people with disabilities and older persons are adequately represented in the inter-ministerial human rights mechanism	42	No proposed action Meetings of Governance Group include representation from agencies that represent a wide range of population groups.
Hate speech and incitement to hatred	58-60, 72-73	No proposed action The government is currently not progressing work on hate speech and incitement to hatred
Limiting the use of pre-trial detention to exceptional circumstances and for limited periods	62, 63	No proposed action Several initiatives are underway to reduce court delays as part of the Timely Justice Action Plan. Improvements in court timeliness are expected to have positive impacts on the numbers and the length of time defendants who are ultimately convicted spend remanded in custody rather than serving their sentence.
Raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 years to align with international human rights standards	76-81	No proposed action Previous governments have considered revising the minimum age of criminal responsibility, however, work has not progressed and has instead focused on improving responses to child offending and, where possible, using alternatives to prosecution. New Zealand legislation and court procedure makes special provision for children and young people to be treated according to their age and capacity. Most children and young people who offend are dealt with outside of the courts and are not charged with an offence.
Considering repealing the practice of remanding children into police custody and reduce the proportion of children in secure youth justice residences who are on remand	82	No proposed action Police and Oranga Tamariki are jointly engaged in trying to find options for young people with offending behaviour when they are picked up by Police, other than secure care and to get them out of police cells as soon as possible. The Government will consider possible actions in response to this recommendation later in the reporting period.
Considering the submissions made on the Gangs Legislation Amendment Bill	87	No proposed action Parliament will consider submissions through Select Committee processes.
Eliminating any exception to the minimum age for marriage of 18	88, 89	No proposed action There are no current plans to consider removing exceptions to the minimum age for marriage.

Ensuring that relevant laws and polices respect the rights and duties of parents or legal guardians of children, in accordance with international law	90, 91	No proposed action Our law already respects the rights and duties of parents and legal guardians.
Introducing modern slavery legislation which is inclusive of entities of all sizes with international supply chains in both the private and the public sectors	99,106	No proposed action The Government has not decided on whether to progress modern slavery legislation.
Introducing pay transparency legislation	107-111	No proposed action Introducing pay transparency legislation is not one of Government's current legislative priorities.
Considering the possibility of enshrining the right to education comprehensively in its legislation, particularly in legal documents of constitutional rank	138-140	No proposed action New Zealand's education laws already implement a right to education.
Considering making early childhood education compulsory for Māori, Pacific and low-income families	149	No proposed action New Zealand places a strong emphasis on early childhood education. Nearly all New Zealand children attend early childhood education services before starting school. There are no plans to make early childhood education compulsory.
Actively participating in the framework of the negotiations of a legally binding instrument on business and human rights	163	No proposed action As an active member of the United Nations New Zealand will continue to engage in relevant dialogues on international human rights frameworks.
Developing a national action plan on business and human rights	164-167	No proposed action There is no plan to develop a new national action plan. The Government is focused on implementing existing work.

<p>Indigenous rights including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p>	<p>222-228, 234</p>	<p>No proposed action Indigenous rights are protected through New Zealand’s existing legal and constitutional framework. The coalition agreement between National and New Zealand First confirms that the Government does not recognise UNDRIP as having any binding legal effect on New Zealand. There are no plans to take steps towards implementing UNDRIP.</p>
<p>Continuing efforts to ensure the participation of Indigenous Peoples in decision-making on issues that affect them, including their political participation and representation</p>	<p>229, 231, 238</p>	<p>No action proposed New Zealand’s current constitutional arrangements provide opportunities for Māori involvement throughout the policymaking and legislative processes.</p>
<p>Reconsidering the measures contained in the 2023 Immigration Amendment Bill, ensuring that detention is applied only as a last resort, when determined to be strictly necessary and proportionate and for a period as short as possible</p>	<p>254-256</p>	<p>No proposed action Procedural and legal protections, in line with international standards, ensure that any detention would be for the minimum amount of time, and at the minimum level of restriction of liberty, necessary to achieve the objectives of the detention.</p>