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## **National report submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21\***

### **Australia**

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\* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



## I. Introduction

1. Australia has an enduring commitment to protecting and promoting human rights. This is reflected in our significant and longstanding approaches to human rights domestically and internationally.
2. Australia has continued to take meaningful action to support the realisation of human rights since Australia's third-cycle Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in 2021. This includes:
  - (a) Significant work and investment at all levels of government to combat gender-based violence, supported by the *National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032*.
  - (b) Continuing to support action to make a positive and tangible difference to the lives of First Nations people, including through substantial investment.
  - (c) Delivering reform to stamp out hate speech through increased legislative protections.
  - (d) Continuing to support the rights of people with disability, including through a review of *Australia's Disability Strategy 2021–2031* and ongoing investment in the National Disability Insurance Scheme.
  - (e) Ensuring there are structured national plans in place to support the rights of both children and older Australians, including through launching the *Early Years Strategy 2024–2034* and working towards finalising the *National Plan to End the Abuse and Mistreatment of Older People 2025–2035*.
  - (f) Launching the *National Action Plan for the Health and Wellbeing of LGBTIQ+ People*, which sets out an ambitious plan to improve care and support for LGBTIQ+ people through better access to safe, respectful, high-quality and inclusive health and wellbeing services.
  - (g) Boosting protections for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, including by legislating protections against the exploitation of temporary migrant workers and continuing to provide significant support for humanitarian refugees.
  - (h) Taking practical actions to reduce emissions and respond to climate change as part of Australia's *Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement*.
3. Australia welcomes the opportunity to participate in its fourth UPR to discuss achievements and opportunities to continue to protect and promote human rights.

## II. Methodology and consultation

4. This report was prepared by the Australian Government in collaboration with the governments of Australia's states and territories.
5. The report outlines measures taken to implement accepted recommendations, voluntary commitments from Australia's third-cycle UPR and Australia's pledge to the Human Rights 75 initiative (HR75). Annex 1 provides additional detail on the implementation status of:
  - (a) all third-cycle UPR recommendations Australia 'accepted' or 'noted and will consider further';
  - (b) the voluntary commitments from Australia's third-cycle UPR; and
  - (c) Australia's pledge to HR75.
6. The Australian Government acknowledges the key role played by civil society in human rights in Australia. To include civil society perspectives for the fourth UPR, the Australian Government undertook a public consultation process by making a draft of the report available online, inviting comments from civil society and members of the public.

7. The Australian Government also provided a grant of \$110,000 to the Human Rights Law Centre to lead the preparation of a joint NGO alternative report, which was submitted to the UN on 17 July 2025. The alternative report represents the collective input of over 100 NGOs across Australia and has been endorsed by over 150 NGOs.

### **III. Australia's human rights framework**

#### **A. Domestic frameworks<sup>1</sup>**

8. Human rights in Australia are protected and advanced through the Australian Constitution, legislation and institutions, as well as the common law. Under Australia's federal system, legislative, executive and judicial powers are divided between the Australian Government and the governments of six states and two internal self-governing territories, each of which are responsible for protecting and promoting human rights.

9. All jurisdictions in Australia have mechanisms which seek to ensure that governments act consistently with Australia's international obligations. All jurisdictions have comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that implement rights to non-discrimination and equality. All jurisdictions also have a board or commission that oversees human rights and anti-discrimination, with functions that include the determination or conciliation of complaints of discrimination brought under legislation operating in the particular jurisdiction, and human rights education and awareness-raising.

10. Three jurisdictions in Australia have enacted statutory human rights instruments that identify a number of basic rights and freedoms, based on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

11. The Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) is Australia's independent A-status National Human Rights Institution. The AHRC receives an annual appropriation from the Australian Government and own-source revenue for sales of goods and rendering of services.

12. Australian Government action to strengthen the AHRC during the reporting period included:

- (a) A funding boost of \$49.8 million over four years from 2022–23.
- (b) Amendments to the *Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986* (Cth) (AHRC Act), requiring that AHRC appointments are made by a publicly advertised merit-based selection process, consistent with the Paris Principles.
- (c) The development of the Policy and Guidelines for Appointments to the AHRC.

13. Further steps taken to strengthen the AHRC during the reporting period are detailed at paragraph 29.

#### **B. International frameworks<sup>2</sup>**

14. Australia has a long history of commitment to human rights and actively contributing to, and supporting, human rights on the international stage. Australian domestic law reflects its obligations under the seven core treaties to which it is a party, consistent with Australia's Constitution and federal system of government. Australian governments deliver a wide range of programs and services that give effect to Australia's international human rights obligations.

15. Australia ratified four International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions and one ILO protocol since 2021. Australia has now ratified all 10 fundamental ILO conventions.

## **IV. Implementation of accepted recommendations, voluntary commitments and the HR75 pledge**

### **A. Civil and political rights<sup>3</sup>**

#### **Freedom of expression**

16. The Australian Government believes a strong and independent media is vital to democracy and holding governments to account. Steps to protect press freedom and the public's right to know include:

(a) Amendments to the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013* (Cth) to improve the public sector whistle-blower scheme in 2023.

(b) The *National Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2022* (Cth) includes strong safeguards to protect the identities of journalists' sources with respect to a corruption investigation.

(c) Committing to reforms to secrecy offences to improve protections for press freedom, including in response to the Independent National Security Legislation Monitor's statutory review of the secrecy offences in Part 5.6 of the *Criminal Code Act 1995* (Cth) (Criminal Code).

(d) Implementing the Australian Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security's recommendations in its inquiry in 2020 into the impact of the exercise of law enforcement and intelligence powers on freedom of the press.

(e) The newly introduced statutory tort for serious invasions of privacy includes an exemption for journalists and entities facilitating journalism, and a mechanism for the early determination of exemptions.

#### **Freedom of religion**

17. Under the Australian Constitution, the Commonwealth shall not make any law for establishing any religion, or for imposing any religious observance, or for prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the Commonwealth.

18. Most Australian states and territories prohibit discrimination on religious grounds. At the federal level, prohibitions on discrimination on religious grounds specifically in employment are found in the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth) (Fair Work Act).

#### **Freedom of peaceful assembly**

19. Australian governments recognise the rights of an individual to assemble and protest peacefully. This is an important right in any democracy. The rights to freedom of expression and freedom of political communication are fundamental human rights that are enjoyed by all Australians, and all people who are in Australia. However, these rights are subject to limitations that are reasonable and necessary in a free and democratic society to achieve an appropriate balance between freedom of expression and the protection of groups and individuals from offensive or harmful behaviour.

#### **Privacy**

20. Effective privacy laws are essential to Australians' choice and control over their personal information and trust in government services. The *Privacy and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2024* (Cth) implements a first tranche of reform to strengthen privacy protections, following a comprehensive review of Australia's *Privacy Act 1988* (Privacy Act). It includes a new statutory tort for serious invasions of privacy, criminal offences for doxxing, and transparency about substantially automated decisions that significantly affect individuals' rights or interests.

## B. Economic, social and cultural rights

21. The Australian Government believes all people are entitled to the opportunity to participate in the social, cultural and economic life of our nation. Australia has taken steps to advance health and education outcomes, particularly in relation to people in rural and regional communities, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and people with disability.<sup>4</sup>

### Health

22. The Australian Government continues to lay the foundations for longer-term reform of the health care system to better distribute the health and care workforce through strategic investments and development and implementation of comprehensive workforce strategies to alleviate increased pressures and demands on Australia's health and care workforce, particularly in regional, rural and remote settings.

23. The Australian Government is building a stronger Medicare, relieving pressure on the hospital system, making it easier for people to see a primary care health provider, and easing cost-of-living pressures for people living in regional, rural and remote Australia.

24. The role of Primary Health Networks has been enhanced to commission multidisciplinary care providers for communities served by smaller practices, including culturally and linguistically diverse, people experiencing or at risk of homelessness and rural and remote communities.

25. For further information on actions to improve Australia's health system, please see also Part IV.F Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples; Part IV.H Rights of people with disability; Part IV.I Rights of children; Part IV.K Sexual orientation, gender identity and intersex status; Part IV.M Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.

### Education

26. The Australian Government is committed to ensuring all Australians have equitable access to quality education. This commitment aligns with Targets, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the *National Agreement on Closing the Gap* (Closing the Gap).

27. The *Australian Curriculum's* Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Histories and Cultures cross-curriculum priority provides First Nations students with the ability to see themselves and their identities and cultures reflected in the curriculum and allows all students to engage in reconciliation, respect and recognition of the world's oldest continuous living cultures.

## C. Rights of women

28. Australia is committed to gender equality and putting gender equality at the heart of policy and decision-making. Australian governments have taken significant steps to achieving gender equality with a focus on ending gender-based violence, valuing unpaid and paid care, increasing economic equality and security, and increasing leadership, representation and decision-making.<sup>5</sup>

### Anti-discrimination

29. The *Sex Discrimination Act 1984* (SDA) is the key piece of Commonwealth legislation making discrimination against women unlawful. Since 2021, the SDA and AHRC Act have been amended to:

(a) Introduce a positive duty on employers and persons conducting a business or undertaking to take reasonable and proportionate measures to eliminate sex discrimination, sexual and sex based-harassment, hostile work environments on the ground of sex, and certain acts of victimisation in the workplace context as far as possible.

(b) Expressly prohibit harassment and conduct on the ground of sex that results in a workplace environment that is hostile.

(c) Apply the scope of sexual harassment protections to all workers.

(d) Provide the AHRC with compliance and enforcement functions in relation to the positive duty and a broad inquiry function in relation to systemic unlawful discrimination.

### **Responding to gender-based violence**

#### *National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children*

30. The National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032 (National Plan) sets out Australia’s vision to end gender-based violence in Australia in one generation. The National Plan outlines this across four domains: prevention; early intervention; response; recovery and healing.

31. The Australian Government appointed the inaugural Australian Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commissioner in October 2022. The Commissioner’s role is to provide evidence-based policy advice to the Australian Government, promote coordination across jurisdictions and amplify the voices of people with lived experience.

32. The Australian Government announced in May 2024 funding of \$925.2 million from 2023–24 over five years to permanently establish the Leaving Violence Program. The Program provides eligible victim-survivors of intimate partner violence with \$5000 in financial support, as well as safety planning, risk assessments and referrals to other services for those who have already left or want to leave a violent intimate partner relationship.

33. The National Cabinet agreed in September 2024 to a comprehensive \$4.7 billion package to prevent gender-based violence, including through frontline specialist and legal services.

#### *National Principles to Address Coercive Control in Family and Domestic Violence*

34. The Australian, state and territory governments released the *National Principles to Address Coercive Control in Family and Domestic Violence* (National Principles) in September 2023. The National Principles set out a shared understanding of the common features and impacts of coercive control, as well as guiding considerations to inform responses to this issue.

35. In addition, the Australian Government has developed a range of supporting resources to accompany the National Principles to improve awareness of coercive control.

#### *Family law reform – impact of family violence in property settlements*

36. The Australian Government passed amendments to the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cth) (Family Law Act) in November 2024 to improve the resolution of family law property disputes. The changes make clear that the economic effect of family violence (including economic and financial abuse) is a relevant consideration in determining the division of property and finances following separation. This will help ensure victim-survivors of family violence achieve a fairer property settlement.

### **Workplace gender equality**

37. Australia has introduced reforms since 2021 to put gender equality at the centre of the workplace relations system. The Fair Work Act was amended between 2021 and 2024 to:

(a) Add gender equality and job security as objects of the Fair Work Act.

(b) Address sexual harassment and other forms of sex discrimination in the workplace (see also paragraph 29 for amendments to the SDA and AHRC Act to address sexual harassment in the workplace).

(c) Ensure all national system employees are entitled to 10 days of paid family and domestic violence leave each year.

(d) Empower the Fair Work Commission to improve pay and conditions for working women.

- (e) Strengthen access to unpaid parental leave.
- (f) Strengthen access to flexible working arrangements.
- (g) Introduce a right to disconnect, to respond to the modern challenges of availability creep, unpaid labour and balancing paid work and care responsibilities.

38. Australia has improved transparency and reporting on gender pay gaps to require federal public sector employers, in addition to non-public sector employers, to report annually on gender equality indicators and enhance information sharing. The gender pay gap of individual employers is also published annually. The Australian Government also requires large employers to take action to improve gender equality in their workplaces by setting and committing to achieve gender equality targets.

39. The Australian Government released *Working for Women: A Strategy for Gender Equality* (Working for Women) in March 2024. The 10-year strategy outlines the Australian Government's vision for gender equality – an Australia where people are safe, treated with respect, have choices, and have access to resources and equal outcomes no matter their gender.

40. The Australian Government's ambition for gender equality also means that men should be able to live free of gendered expectations and restrictions, and to take on greater caring roles within their families.

#### **Participation of women in political life**

41. Women represent 49.5 per cent of the 48th Australian Parliament (as of September 2025). The Cabinet, currently consisting of 23 Ministers, includes 12 women (52.2 per cent) which is the highest number in Cabinet in Australia's history. Out of 42 total Ministers, 19 (45.2 per cent) are women.

### **D. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples**

42. Australian governments are committed to delivering real and lasting improvements for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and have taken action to improve outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.<sup>6</sup>

#### **Recognition and rights**

##### *Constitutional recognition*

43. The Australian Government delivered on its commitment to hold a referendum on whether to change the Australian Constitution to recognise the First Peoples of Australia by establishing a body called the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice on 14 October 2023.

44. The referendum was not carried. The Australian Government respects the decision of the Australian people and the democratic process that delivered it. The outcome of the vote does not affect work already underway across the Australian Government to support better outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. It does not affect the Australian Government's commitment to reconciliation.

##### *UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)*

45. The Australian Government has adopted the guiding principles in its programs and policies and approach to engagement and collaboration since endorsing the UNDRIP in 2009. The Australian Government seeks to enhance the fundamental human rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and supports their individual and collective rights, including rights to culture, identity, language, employment, health and education. Policies and programs are designed to advance reconciliation in a tangible way, by prioritising Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander partnerships, self-determination, respect and working with state, territory and local governments.

## **Working in partnership**

### *Closing the Gap*

46. The Closing the Gap is a landmark and unique commitment by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and governments to work together in partnership to overcome the inequality experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and achieve life outcomes equal to all Australians. Closing the Gap contains:

(a) Four Priority Reforms, which are the foundation of change. These reforms are critical as they fundamentally shift how governments work with First Nations people, embedding genuine partnerships, decision-making and self-determination into policy and practice.

(b) Seventeen socio-economic outcomes, which reflect key areas where progress is needed to improve the lives of First Nations people.

(c) Nineteen targets, which are tools for measuring progress against socio-economic outcomes and, ultimately, the success of the Priority Reforms.

47. The Australian Government's Closing the Gap *2025 Implementation Plan* outlines 194 specific commitments across all socio-economic targets and Priority Reforms for delivery in 2025.

## **Improving education outcomes**

48. The Early Childhood Care and Development Policy Partnership under Closing the Gap supports genuine and shared decision-making by bringing together government and First Nations representatives to develop recommendations to improve early childhood outcomes for First Nations children and families.

49. Under Australia's federal system, states and territories have primary responsibility for primary and secondary education in their respective jurisdictions. The Australian Government works in partnership with First Nations partners and all levels of government to achieve Closing the Gap early childhood targets.

## **Improving health outcomes**

50. Closing the Gap Targets 1 and 2 are that everyone enjoys healthy lives and children are born healthy and strong. The *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Plan 2021–2031* sets out a nationally agreed policy framework to improve health and wellbeing outcomes for First Nations people. The Australian Government funds a national network of 120 Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services, to deliver comprehensive, culturally appropriate primary health care for First Nations people.

51. Target 14 of Closing the Gap is a significant and sustained reduction in suicide of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples towards zero. The Australian Government is dedicated to supporting and progressing key social and emotional wellbeing, mental health and suicide prevention measures that are led and designed by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, including through the Social and Emotional Wellbeing Policy Partnership.

52. The *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Suicide Prevention Strategy 2025–2035* aims to achieve a significant and sustained reduction in suicide and self-harm of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples through Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community leadership and governance.

## **Responding to violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children**

53. Ending violence against women and children, especially for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children, is a national priority. Both primary prevention and providing support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children are national priority areas under the National Plan.

54. The National Plan includes a dedicated *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan 2023-2025* (Action Plan). Initiatives under the Action Plan focus on addressing the immediate family safety needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families and communities, while laying the foundations for long-term structural change.

55. The Our Ways – Strong Ways – Our Voices: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Plan to End Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence 2025-2035 (Our Ways – Strong Ways – Our Voices) is being developed in partnership and with shared decision-making with First Nations communities. This will set the policy reform agenda for First Nations women and children’s safety over the longer term – guiding a whole-of-society approach to addressing the unacceptable rates of violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children.

#### **Preservation of cultural heritage**

56. Australia is committed to ensuring Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures and languages are strong, supported and fundamental, consistent with Targets 15 and 16 of Closing the Gap.

57. Under these targets, programs and policies have been established to increase Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples’ connection to land and sea to deliver a sustained increase in the number and strength of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages being spoken.

### **E. Racism**

58. Australian governments condemn racism and racial discrimination in all its forms and have taken a multifaceted approach to address complex experiences of racism in the community.

#### **Racial discrimination and vilification**

59. The *Racial Discrimination Act 1975* (Cth) (RDA) implements Australia’s obligations to eliminate racial discrimination and vilification under the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*.<sup>7</sup>

60. All state and territory governments have legislated to prohibit racial discrimination and civil or criminal racial vilification provisions. At the federal level, the RDA protects people from discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin in any field of public life, including education, employment, health and social security. The Fair Work Act prohibits racial discrimination in employment and the Criminal Code contains hate speech provisions.

61. The Australian Government amended the Criminal Code in December 2023 to establish criminal offences for the public display of prohibited Nazi and terrorist organisation symbols, public performance of the Nazi salute and the trading of goods that bear a prohibited Nazi or terrorist organisation symbol.

62. The Australian Government passed laws in February 2025 to strengthen Criminal Code hate speech offences for advocating force or violence against groups or members of groups and creating new offences for advocating force or violence against associates and property of members of groups and for threatening force or violence against groups or members of groups or their associates or property.

63. The laws complement a range of existing hate speech protections in Commonwealth, state and territory civil and criminal laws.

#### **Online safety**

64. Australia has civil and criminal penalties for conduct which constitutes online hate speech and cyber-racism. The RDA prohibition of racial hatred includes acts done in a public place, which extends to online racial hatred.

65. The Australian Government passed the *Online Safety Act 2021* (Cth) to strengthen Australia's online safety framework in July 2021. The Online Safety Act empowers the online safety regulator, the eSafety Commissioner, to keep Australians safe online. The eSafety Commissioner's functions also include providing online safety education and advice to Australians and supporting and conducting research about online safety for Australians.

66. The Australian Government announced in November 2024 that it will legislate a digital duty of care, which will require the online industry to take reasonable steps to prevent foreseeable harms.

### **Education and public awareness**

67. The Australian Government provided \$7.5 million to the AHRC in 2022 to develop a *National Anti-Racism Strategy* to tackle racism and promote racial equality in Australia. The Strategy included two streams of work: the development of a *National Anti-Racism Framework*, published in November 2024; and an update of the Racism. It Stops with Me campaign to raise public awareness on racism in Australia, amplify First Nations and other racialised communities' experiences, and support the public to act against racism. The Australian Government is carefully considering the Framework's recommendations.

68. The Australian Government appointed Ms Jillian Segal AO as Australia's Special Envoy to Combat Antisemitism and Mr Aftab Malik as Australia's Special Envoy to Combat Islamophobia in 2024.

69. Ms Segal released the Plan to Combat Antisemitism on 10 July 2025. Mr Malik released his report on a national response to combatting Islamophobia in Australia on 12 September 2025. The Australian Government is carefully considering the recommendations made in both the Plan and the report.

70. The Australian Government committed \$2.5 million in 2024 for the Race Discrimination Commissioner, Mr Giridharan Sivaraman, to lead the Racism@Uni study, a national study to examine the prevalence, nature and impact of racism in Australian universities.

71. The then Attorney-General referred an inquiry into antisemitism at Australian universities to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights in response to concerns about the rise of antisemitism on university campuses on 29 October 2024. The Committee tabled its report on 12 February 2025 making 10 recommendations. The Australian Government is carefully considering the Committee's report.

72. The Australian Government passed legislation in November 2024 to establish an independent National Student Ombudsman to handle complaints from higher education students about the actions of their higher education provider in relation to a broad range of issues, including complaints about antisemitism, Islamophobia or other forms of racism.

### **Health**

73. To address racism within the health sector, the Australian Government has implemented the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Plan 2021-2031*, including the establishment of the First Nations Health Governance Group to ensure codesign is embedded in planning, implementation and evaluation of First Nations health outcomes.

### **Multiculturalism**

74. The Australian Government released the Multicultural Framework Review Report *Towards Fairness: A Multicultural Australia for all* in 2024. The Report provides the most comprehensive and compelling examination of the state of Australian multiculturalism in half a century.

75. The Australian Government has committed more than \$100 million to complement the release of the Report and the Australian Government Response. The commitment focuses on addressing key priorities such as grants to multicultural communities, translation services and in-language website content.

## F. Rights of people with disability

76. The Australian Government has invested more than \$3 billion since 2021 to build a safe, inclusive and accessible Australia for people with disability. These investments relate to *Australia's Disability Strategy 2021-2031* (ADS), supports for people with disability, anti-discrimination, responding to violence against people with disability, and the criminal justice system.<sup>8</sup>

### Australia's Disability Strategy

77. The ADS is a national framework that all Australian governments have agreed. The ADS was developed by all levels of government together with people with disability, their families, carers, and representatives.

78. The ADS acknowledges the intersectionality and diversity of people with disability in delivering against the policy priorities and outcome areas of the strategy. The ADS, alongside *Closing the Gap*, seeks to embed a strength-based approach to overcoming system-imposed barriers faced by First Nations people with disability.

79. The ADS was updated in 2025 following a review which included both public and targeted consultation.

### Supports for people with disability

#### *National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)*

80. The NDIS provides funding to eligible people with disability to gain greater independence, access to new skills, jobs, or volunteering in their community, an improved quality of life, and more time with family and friends. The NDIS also connects anyone with disability to services in their community.

81. The *Final Report of the Independent Review into the National Disability Insurance Scheme*, which was released in 2023, laid out a blueprint for reform.

82. Changes to the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013* (Cth) were made by the Australian Government in August 2024 to make the NDIS better, fairer, and more sustainable – the most significant reform since the creation of the NDIS.

#### *Health services for people with disability*

83. The ADS aims to enable people with disability to attain the highest possible health and wellbeing outcomes throughout their lives. The *National Roadmap for Improving the Health of People with Intellectual Disability* addresses serious health inequities faced by people with intellectual disability and is an associated plan under the ADS.

#### *Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport*

84. The Australian Government has invested \$8.1 million to deliver *Equity: the Arts and Disability Associated Plan* (Equity), to build the foundations for equity for artists, arts workers and audiences with disability. Equity is an initiative under *Revive: a place for every story, a story for every place, Australia's Cultural Policy* and an associated plan under the ADS.

#### *Employment supports and services for people with disability*

85. The Australian Government provides a range of disability employment supports and services including \$1.3 billion each year for the next five years in employment services for people with disability, injury and/or health conditions.

(a) Disability Employment Services (DES) is the main employment service for people with disability, injury, and health conditions. DES will be replaced by Inclusive Employment Australia on 1 November 2025 and will continue to commit around \$1.3 billion each year for the next five years.

(b) The Centre for Inclusive Employment provides resources, tools and training for employment service providers to help them deliver quality employment services.

(c) The Individual Placement and Support program provides one-on-one support services for young people aged 12–25.

(d) JobAccess is a national hub for disability employment, including the Employment Assistance Fund, workplace and employment information for employers, people with disability and employment services providers.

86. The Australian Government has committed \$57 million to support the reform of the supported employment sector (i.e. employment for people with disability with high support needs).

### **Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability (Disability Royal Commission)**

87. The final report of the Disability Royal Commission was released in September 2023 and contained 222 recommendations.

88. The Australian Government is making a significant investment towards the first phase of its response to the Disability Royal Commission, including:

(a) \$6.9 million to review and modernise the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*.

(b) \$39.7 million to transition a new individual disability advocacy program.

(c) \$2.6 million for the continued delivery of the National Disability Abuse and Neglect Hotline and the Complaints Resolution and Referral Service.

(d) \$4.4 million for consistent approaches to community visitor schemes as a safeguarding mechanism.

(e) \$1.2 million to develop targets to reduce and eliminate restrictive practices.

(f) \$15.6 million to unify national disability quality and safeguarding arrangements.

(g) \$2 million towards the safety of women and girls with disability.

89. The Australian Government committed \$11.117 million since 2021 (including indexation and supplementation) over four years for preventing and responding to violence against women and girls with disability.

## **G. Rights of children**

90. Australia is committed to furthering the rights of children and ensuring children in Australia reach their full potential. Australian governments have devoted significant resources to policies and programs related to education, health (including mental health) and child safety.<sup>9</sup>

### **Early Years Strategy**

91. The *Early Years Strategy 2024-2034* (the Strategy) sets out an overarching vision for children in Australia, along with clear goals to ensure children aged 0–5, and their families, can learn, grow and thrive. The Strategy is built on five key Principles, eight Outcomes and four Priority Focus Areas where the Australian Government will direct effort to achieve its goals.

92. The Australian Government released the *First Action Plan 2024-27* and Outcomes Framework in December 2024 to support the implementation of the Strategy. These documents outline the steps Government is taking to deliver outcomes in line with the Strategy's five Principles and four Priority Focus Areas.

## Education

93. The *Better and Fairer Schools Agreement – Full and Fair Funding 2025-2034* (BFSA) aims to improve education outcomes for all Australian students and build on the capability and capacity of the education workforce.

94. The Australian Government passed legislation in 2024 to support the implementation of the BFSA including supporting the funding agreed by states and territories for public schools.

## Health

### *Health care for children at risk of vulnerability*

95. The *National Action Plan for the Health of Children and Young People 2020-2030* identifies priority populations which are especially prone to health inequity as a result of social, geographical and other determinants, including children and young people from rural and remote areas, children and young people living with disability and children and young people living in out-of-home care. The Action Plan calls for focused health policy design, education and service delivery concentrated on the particular needs and circumstances of these priority groups.

### *Mental health support services*

96. The Australian Government is committed to supporting children and young people with, or at risk of, mental illness by improving both mental health early intervention and prevention, and access to mental health support and services.

97. The Australian Government provides a range of programs and plans to support children and young people's mental health including:

(a) Funding of Primary Health Networks to plan and commission regionally appropriate primary mental health and suicide prevention services according to local need, including mental health services for children and young people.

(b) Funding of a national network of centres and services to provide free and low-cost support for individuals who need mental health support.

(c) The *2022 National Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Agreement*, and the *National Children's Mental Health and Wellbeing Strategy*.

## Child safety and protection

### *National Office for Child Safety*

98. The National Office for Child Safety leads the development and implementation of several national priorities to support victims and protect children and young people from child sexual abuse. This includes leading the implementation of the 10-year *National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Abuse 2021-2030* which provides a long-term, consistent and coordinated approach to preventing child sexual abuse in all settings, including institutional, familial and online.

### *Working with children check reform*

99. At the Standing Council of Attorneys-General (SCAG) meeting on 15 August 2025, Attorneys-General agreed to drive decisive action to deliver a national approach and address systemic gaps in Working with Children Checks (WWCCs) to improve the safety of children across Australia. Commitments include urgent work towards implementing national recognition of negative WWCC decisions by the end of 2025 and establishing the National Continuous Checking Capability, to provide continuous, near-real time monitoring of national changes to criminal history information of WWCC holders. Attorneys-General also agreed to improve national consistency and strengthen the quality of WWCC assessment frameworks to ensure better checks and increased safeguards for children.

*National Framework for Protecting Australia's Children*

100. *Safe and Supported: The National Framework for Protecting Australia's Children 2021-2031* (Safe and Supported) is Australia's framework to reduce child abuse and neglect and its intergenerational impacts. The Framework drives change through collective effort across governments and sectors that impact the safety and wellbeing of children and young people.

*Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People*

101. The Australian Government committed \$49 million in 2021 over five years to design frontline service delivery models in partnership with First Nations organisations to better support First Nations families with multiple and complex needs with the aim of reducing the number of First Nations children coming into child protection systems.

102. Safe and Supported implementation by the *First Action Plan 2023-26* and the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander First Action Plan 2023-26* is underpinned by the *Safe and Supported Partnership Agreement*, a commitment between the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Leadership Group (Leadership Group), the Australian Government, and all state and territory governments. The Partnership Agreement ensures all Australian governments and the Leadership Group make decisions together about issues that impact Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people.

103. The Commonwealth established a National Commissioner for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People on 13 January 2025. The Commissioner's role is to protect and promote the rights, interests and wellbeing of First Nations children and young people.

*National Child and Family Investment Strategy*

104. The Australian Government invested \$10 million in 2022 over five years to develop the *National Child and Family Investment Strategy*, a set of national principles and actions to reconsider funding priorities for the child and family service system, and shift from crisis driven responses towards preventative and early supports to reduce child abuse and neglect. This includes testing the practical implementation of the Investment Strategy through the Innovation Fund grant.

*Children's Online Privacy Code*

105. Children can be particularly vulnerable to online harms. The Privacy Act was amended in late 2024 to require a Children's Online Privacy Code to be developed by Australia's privacy regulator by December 2026. This Code will set out how certain digital services must comply with the Australian Privacy Principles when handling children's personal information.

*Family Law Reform*

106. The Australian Government amended the Family Law Act in 2023 to create a more child-focused framework for making parenting orders. The amendments ensure the best interests of children are at the forefront of family law proceedings.

**H. Older Australians**

107. All Australian governments are committed to promoting the dignity, security and autonomy of older Australians and to strengthening their human rights protections.<sup>10</sup>

## **Aged Care**

### *A new Aged Care Act*

108. The Australian Government responded to the 148 recommendations made in the Final Report of the Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety, in part, by committing additional funding for aged care and introducing a new Aged Care Act.

109. The new *Aged Care Act 2024* (Cth) places older people at the centre of the aged care system. The new Act establishes a new supporter framework, which reinforces older peoples' right to make decisions that affect their lives and supports their right to autonomy and self-determination. The new Act establishes a legislative framework for the registration of supporters, which will help embed supported decision-making across the aged care system.

### *Right to autonomy*

110. The framework under the new Act aims to uphold the rights of older Australians to autonomy, the presumption of legal capacity and the right to make decisions about their care, the quality of their lives and social participation.

### *In-home support*

111. The Support at Home program will commence prioritising supported and independent ageing and benefiting 1.4 million older people from 1 November 2025.

### *Decision-making*

112. SCAG agreed in September 2023 to work towards achieving greater consistency in state and territory enduring powers of attorney laws, which included publicly releasing a detailed consultation paper. This work is ongoing with Attorneys-General further considering the feedback since consultation closed.

## **National Plan to End the Abuse and Mistreatment of Older People**

113. Australia is developing the second *National Plan to End the Abuse and Mistreatment of Older People 2025–2035*, which will be informed by an evaluation of the first plan and its impact in driving responses to reduce and prevent the abuse of older Australians.

## **Participation of older persons in the workforce**

114. The Age Discrimination Commissioner and the AHRC have undertaken several projects to promote the benefits of multigenerational workforces, including developing a training module for managers on the rights of older workers, and supporting research over multiple years to explore employer attitudes and organisations' strategies to recruit and retain older workers over multiple years.

## **I. Sexual orientation, gender identity and intersex status**

115. All Australian governments believe that people are entitled to respect, dignity and the opportunity to participate in society and receive the protection of the law regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity or intersex status and have acted on matters related to health and wellbeing, and anti-discrimination.<sup>11</sup>

### **Health and wellbeing**

#### *National Action Plan for the Health and Wellbeing of LGBTIQ+ People*

116. The 10-year *National Action Plan for the Health and Wellbeing of LGBTIQ+ People*, released in December 2024, sets out an ambitious plan to improve the care and support LGBTIQ+ people receive and deliver better physical and mental health outcomes across the community. The release of the Action Plan was accompanied by a \$15.5 million

investment to start systemwide improvements to give LGBTIQ+ people access to safe, appropriate and stigma-free health and wellbeing care.

*Australian Standards of Care and Treatment Guidelines for Trans and Gender Diverse Children and Adolescents*

117. The Australian Government tasked the National Health and Medical Research Council in January 2025 to undertake a review of the *Australian Standards of Care and Treatment Guidelines for Trans and Gender Diverse Children and Adolescents*, and to develop new national guidelines.

**Anti-discrimination**

118. Legal protections under the SDA are complemented by the *Australian Government Guidelines on the Recognition of Sex and Gender*, which recognise that individuals may identify as a gender other than the sex they were assigned at birth, or may not identify as exclusively male or female, and this should be reflected in records held by the government. The guidelines also standardise the evidence required for a person to change their sex/gender in personal records held by Australian Government departments and agencies.

119. The *Australian Bureau of Statistics' Standard for Sex, Gender, Variations of Sex Characteristics and Sexual Orientation Variables 2020* can be used by government, academic and private sector organisations in their statistical collections to improve the comparability and quality of data. The ABS Standard was informed by the Guidelines but has incorporated more recent developments to appropriate terminology and language.

**J. Modern slavery, human trafficking and business and human rights**

120. The Australian Government has continued to implement a strong program of initiatives to combat modern slavery since 2021.<sup>12</sup> Australia hosted a country visit by the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery in November 2024.

**Combatting modern slavery and human trafficking**

121. Australia comprehensively criminalises trafficking in persons, slavery and slavery-like practices collectively referred to as 'modern slavery', in the Criminal Code.

122. The Australian Government published the findings report of its targeted review of modern slavery offences in the Criminal Code in August 2023. The Australian Government has agreed to develop potential legislative reforms that respond to key findings from the targeted review and has commenced targeted consultations around streamlining and simplifying offences and enhancing guidance to practitioners.

*International engagement*

123. Australia engages bilaterally, regionally and multilaterally to address modern slavery and its drivers including through international advocacy at multilateral UN forums, Australia's role as co-Chair (with Indonesia) of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime and targeted investments such as the ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking program TRIANGLE in ASEAN and the UNODC Pacific Islands Transnational Organized Crime Programme. Australia also delivers capacity-building at regional and country levels.

124. Australia was appointed to the Asia and Pacific regional government member seat (2023–2026) in Alliance 8.7's Global Coordinating Group in June 2023.

*National Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery*

125. The *National Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery 2020-25* provides the strategic framework for Australia's whole-of-government response to modern slavery.

*Modern Slavery Act*

126. The *Modern Slavery Act 2018* (Cth) (Modern Slavery Act) provides a transparency framework that aims to drive business and government action to assess and address modern slavery risks in global supply chains and operations.

127. The Australian Government tabled a report in May 2023 from the independent statutory review of the Modern Slavery Act. The Australian Government responded to the review in December 2024, agreeing (in full, in part, or in principle) to 25 of the 30 recommendations and noting five recommendations. The Australian Government is currently consulting on options to strengthen the Modern Slavery Act and is concurrently implementing other recommendations to enhance guidance for business and improve the administration of the Act and the publicly available Modern Slavery Statements Register.

*Anti-Slavery Commissioner*

128. The Australian Government committed \$8 million over four years and \$2 million each year thereafter in the 2023–24 Budget to establish and support the inaugural Australian Anti-Slavery Commissioner (Commissioner). In December 2024, the Commissioner commenced their five-year term following a merit-based selection process.

**Support services for victims of human trafficking**

129. The Australian Government committed \$24.3 million over four years (from 2023–24) to enhance the support provided to victims and survivors. The Support for Trafficked People Program (STPP) supports victims and survivors in meeting their safety, security, health and wellbeing needs and helps develop options for life after victims and survivors leave the program.

130. As part of the enhancements to the STPP, the Australian Government established the Additional Referral Pathway (ARP) pilot on 23 July 2024 in conjunction with a number of non-government organisations led by The Salvation Army. The ARP gives eligible victims and survivors of human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices who do not wish to, or may be reluctant to, engage with law enforcement an additional pathway to test their eligibility to access the STPP.

131. The Australian Government also committed \$12.1 million to establish a national Forced Marriage Specialist Support Program, which commenced in January 2025, and provides individualised needs-based prevention and early intervention support to those at risk of, or who have experienced, forced marriage.

**Activities of Australian companies**

132. The Australian Government expects businesses to respect human rights and act in accordance with the principles and standards set out in various international normative frameworks including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct. These frameworks also promote the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour.

133. The Australian National Contact Point for Responsible Business Conduct is responsible for promoting the OECD Guidelines and provides conciliation services to resolve complaints against multinational enterprises.

**K. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers**

134. The Australian Government is committed to a managed and equitable system of migration, consistent with our international obligations with respect to the human rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.<sup>13</sup>

**Protecting migrant workers**

135. The Australian Government has progressed measures to address the exploitation of temporary migrant workers, including:

(a) Making it explicit that migrant workers in Australia are entitled to the benefit of the Fair Work Act regardless of migration status.

(b) Establishing new criminal offences and civil penalty provisions for using a person's migration status to exploit them in the workplace.

(c) Introducing a new criminal offence for intentional wage theft and an increase of civil penalties for breaches of underpayment related provisions of the Fair Work Act.

(d) A Workplace Justice visa pilot, to enable migrant workers who have been exploited while working in Australia to extend their stay for a short period to effectively pursue workplace claims.

### **Supports for refugees and asylum seekers**

136. Australia's Humanitarian Program is set at 20,000 places annually. The Australian Government has a range of programs to provide support for the settlement of humanitarian refugees including through:

(a) The Humanitarian Settlement Program (HSP) which provides support to humanitarian entrants and other eligible visa holders integrate into Australian life.

- From July 2026, the new Humanitarian Integration and Settlement Program will replace the HSP and embed better practice settlement principles supporting client-centric, strengths and self-agency service models.

(b) The Community Refugee Integration and Settlement Pilot (CRISP) where refugee visa holders receive settlement support directly from trained community groups.

- In 2026, CRISP will become a permanent feature of Australia's Humanitarian Program.

#### *Reducing barriers to labour markets*

137. The Australian Government has a significant focus on the creation of jobs and pathways to employment and self-employment for refugees through initiatives that create job opportunities and provide support to refugees who seek to be self-employed.

#### *Access to health care*

138. Refugees and humanitarian entrants have unique experiences which may impact their health outcomes. The Australian Government has key strategies such as the Program of Assistance for Survivors of Torture and Trauma which gives specialised support to people who survived trauma and torture before moving to Australia on humanitarian grounds.

### **Treatment of refugees and asylum seekers**

#### *Conditions of immigration detention*

139. All persons held in immigration detention facilities are treated in accordance with human rights standards. The Australian Government ensures all detainees have access to appropriately trained and experienced services providers, including health services, educational programs, cultural, recreational and sporting activities, computer facilities, dietary and cultural requirements and living quarters.

#### *Permanent visa pathway*

140. The Australian Government has committed to resolving the status of Temporary Protection Visa and Safe Haven Enterprise Visa holders onto a permanent visa. In addition, greater weight is now being given to the strength, nature and duration of ties with Australia, including during a person's formative years, in deciding whether to refuse or cancel a person's visa on character grounds.

141. To support the transition of Resolution of Status visas, the Australian Government has committed \$9.4 million to facilitate the provision of free specialist refugee and immigration legal services, administered via the Australian Red Cross.

## L. Climate change and disasters<sup>14</sup>

142. Australia is party to the *Paris Agreement* and is taking the practical actions needed to reduce emissions. In 2022, the Australian Government legislated emission reduction targets of 43 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030 and net zero by 2050.

143. As part of Australia's Nationally Determined Contribution to the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC), in 2022 the Australian Government passed the *Climate Change Act 2022* (Cth) (Climate Change Act). Currently, Australia is one of 33 parties to the UNFCCC that have legislated a net zero target. This includes 32 individual nations plus 14 nations as part of the EU legislation. The Climate Change Act outlines Australia's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets of a 43 per cent reduction from 2005 levels by 2030 and net zero by 2050.

144. The Australian Government released Australia's Net Zero Plan in September 2025 to support Australia's 2035 emission reduction target. The Net Zero Plan sets out the key actions Australia needs to take over the next 25 years to decarbonise its economy.

### Building climate resilience

#### *National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy*

145. The *National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy 2021–2025* positions Australia to better anticipate, manage and adapt our changing climate. To enable more effective adaptation across Australia the Strategy contains three objectives to:

- (a) Drive investment and action through collaboration.
- (b) Improve climate information services; and
- (c) Assess progress and improve over time.

146. The strategy is underpinned and guided by the principle to support those who are vulnerable to climate-related impacts.

#### *National Plan to implement the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework*

147. *The Second National Plan to implement the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework* outlines 24 actions designed to provide a pathway for all sectors of society to actively participate in reducing risk and achieves Australia's 2030 disaster risk reduction goals. The Plan also commits to building spaces for inclusive and diverse community representations to ensure equity and inclusion across the system.

## M. Criminal justice

148. Australia has taken steps since 2021 to address matters related to the treatment of people in detention, including women, people with disability and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and the education of law enforcement officials.<sup>15</sup>

### Treatment of people in detention

149. Australian jurisdictions have, since 2021, been investing in new fit-for-purpose prisons, rehabilitation and reintegration programs to reduce recidivism, diversionary programs and non-custodial measures to reduce prison populations, and programs to reduce the overrepresentation of First Nations people in prisons.

#### *Overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the criminal justice system*

150. All Australian governments are working closely through Closing the Gap and the Justice Policy Partnership to address the underlying causes of the overrepresentation of First Nations people in the criminal justice system and reduce First Nations incarceration rates,

including through the National Justice Reinvestment Program and the Justice Reinvestment in Central Australia Program and the *National Access to Justice Partnership 2025–2030*.

*Addressing the needs of women in the prison system*

151. Australia considers it imperative that the rights of women and girls in detention are protected and they have equal access to all programs and support services. State and territory governments have been investing in new fit-for-purpose prisons.

152. Australia recognises the importance of ensuring women and girls are accommodated separately to males and boys in detention centres.

*People with disability in the criminal justice system*

153. Under the ADS, Australian governments have agreed to work to ensure the criminal justice system responds effectively to the complex needs and vulnerabilities of people with disability and to reduce the overrepresentation of people with disability across the criminal justice system.

154. There are a number of Disability Royal Commission recommendations directed to the Australian government and state and territory governments on the criminal justice system and people with disability, including:

- (a) Reviewing the National Statement of Principles Relating to Persons Unfit to Plead or Not Guilty by Reason of Cognitive or Mental Health Impairment.
- (b) Reviewing data collection and publication practices relating to persons unfit to plead or not guilty by reason of cognitive or mental health impairment.
- (c) Ensuring that people with disability have equal access to justice.
- (d) Working together to clarify roles and responsibilities at the interface between the NDIS and justice services.
- (e) Improving police responses to people with disability.

*National Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Agreement*

155. The *National Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Agreement* commits all Australian governments to improving mental health and wellbeing outcomes and reducing suicide for priority population groups, including people with disability and people who are (or were previously) in contact with the criminal justice system.

*Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT)*

156. Australia has adopted a cooperative network model of OPCAT implementation, where independent bodies (known as National Preventive Mechanisms or NPMs) are nominated at the Commonwealth, state and territory level.

157. To support this model, the Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman is Australia's NPM Coordinator and has continued to undertake a range of activities during this UPR cycle to advance OPCAT implementation. This includes supporting coordination, reporting, training, information sharing and collaboration among Commonwealth, state and territory NPMs. Progress has also been made at the state and territory level to nominate NPMs and enact legislation to support visits to Australia by the UN Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture, contributing to Australia's progressive implementation of OPCAT.

**Education and training for law enforcement officials**

158. All Australian jurisdictions provide comprehensive training to ensure appropriate care of detainees, with additional specific training provided to support staff in youth justice facilities.

## N. Counterterrorism<sup>16</sup>

159. The Australian Government passed laws in September 2023 related to Australia's dedicated intelligence oversight body, the Inspector General of Intelligence and Security, to bolster the ability of the Inspector-General to provide effective oversight of relevant intelligence and security agencies and include changes to clarify that whistle-blowers are able to fully disclose classified information to the Inspector-General without breaching secrecy or unauthorised disclosure offences.

160. The Australian Government passed the *Counter-Terrorism and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2023* (Cth) on 24 November 2023, which enhanced safeguards and oversight mechanisms for a range of counterterrorism powers, including by introducing additional considerations for decision-makers, enhanced reporting requirements, and new notification requirements.

## O. New and emerging issues

### Artificial Intelligence and emerging technologies

161. Given the rapid advances and increasing use of AI technology, governments in Australia are developing a range of responses to address its potential risks and harms (including any human rights implications), while harnessing the potential of this technology including:

- (a) The establishment of Australia's National Artificial Intelligence Centre.
- (b) The Responsible AI Network, which aims at uplifting responsible AI practice.
- (c) The Voluntary AI Safe Standard, which helps organisations using AI achieve best practice for safe use of AI.

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> A/HRC/47/8, paras. 146.44-46, 146.48, 146.50, 146.57, 146.62, 146.64-65, 146.68, 146.92-93, 1146.07, 146.273-274.

<sup>2</sup> A/HRC/47/8, para 146.134, 146.36, 146.42, 146.52.

<sup>3</sup> A/HRC/47/8, paras 146.68, 146.73, 146.174, 146.75, 146.77, 146.81, 146.86, 146.94, 146.97, 146.174, 146.181.

<sup>4</sup> A/HRC/47/8, paras 146.105, 146.199, 146.202-204, 146. 230.

<sup>5</sup> A/HRC/47/8, paras. 146.66-67, 146.106, 146.125, 146.128-133, 146.195-198, 146.208-210, 146.212-222, 146.224-227, 146.281.

<sup>6</sup> A/HRC/47/8, paras. 146.51, 146.54, 146.71, 146.73, 146.88-90, 146.93, 146.106-107, 146.114, 146.122, 146.136-137, 146.199, 146.204, 146.208, 146.215, 146.219-220, 146.224, 146.253-258, 146.260-271, 146.273-276, 146.278-284, 146.287, 146.289-291, 156-158.

<sup>7</sup> A/HRC/47/8, paras. 146.68-70, 146.72-84, 146.86, 146.91, 146.94-97.

<sup>8</sup> A/HRC/47/8, paras 146.55, 146.66, 146.106-107, 146.123, 146.202, 146.220, 146.236, 146.239, 146.243, 146.249-251.

<sup>9</sup> A/HRC/47/8, paras 146.66, 146.202, 146.230, 146.234-235.

<sup>10</sup> A/HRC/47/8, paras. 146.55, 146.98-146.99, 151-152.

<sup>11</sup> A/HRC/47/8, paras. 146.102-103.

<sup>12</sup> A/HRC/47/8, paras. 146.69, 146.184-194. [Pledge submitted by Australia to the Human Rights 75 Secretariat December 2023](#), pledge number 1.

<sup>13</sup> A/HRC/47/8, paras 146.54, 146.94, 146.96, 146.107, 146.206, 146.295-297, 146.299-303, 146.307, 146.314, 146.316-323, 146.329-330, 146.339.

<sup>14</sup> A/HRC/47/8, paras. 146.115-117.

<sup>15</sup> A/HRC/47/8, paras 146.121-122, 146.125, 146.138-139, 146.181, 146.205-206, 146.217, 146.236, 146.249, 251, 146.342-343.

<sup>16</sup> A/HRC/47/8, 146.342-343.