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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Australia

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-seventh session from 18 January to 8 February 2021. The review of Australia was held at the 5th meeting, on 20 January 2021. The delegation of Australia was headed by the First Assistant Secretary, Integrity and Security Division, Attorney-General's Department, Andrew Walter. At its 10th meeting, held on 22 January 2021, the Working Group adopted the report on Australia.
2. On 12 January 2021, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Australia: Italy, Marshall Islands and Senegal.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Australia:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Liechtenstein, Panama, Poland, Slovenia, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay was transmitted to Australia through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation welcomed the opportunity to engage in the universal periodic review process and made note of the significant and long-standing commitment of Australia to human rights internationally. The delegation referred to the country's proactive approach to human rights domestically and thanked civil society for the important role it played in the review process.
6. The delegation highlighted progress made in the realization of human rights domestically since the country's previous appearance in 2015. That included ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, legalization of same-sex marriage and the new National Agreement on Closing the Gap.
7. The delegation also acknowledged ongoing human rights issues the country was working to address. Those included mistreatment of vulnerable people in institutional settings and challenges faced in improving the lives of indigenous Australians.
8. In consideration of those issues and the country's long-standing commitment to human rights, the delegation announced five voluntary commitments (see section III below).

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

9. During the interactive dialogue, 122 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

¹ A/HRC/WG.6/37/AUS/1.

² A/HRC/WG.6/37/AUS/2.

³ A/HRC/WG.6/37/AUS/3.

10. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed concern about racism and discrimination against indigenous Australian and other vulnerable groups.
11. Viet Nam commended Australia for its active role in the Human Rights Council and its commitment to multiculturalism, diversity and social inclusion.
12. Zambia thanked Australia for its national report and made recommendations.
13. Afghanistan commended the country's ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the Paris Agreement. It expressed concern about family unification problems for some categories of asylum seekers.
14. Albania acknowledged the country's active role as a member of the Human Rights Council and progress made regarding several human rights.
15. Algeria made recommendations.
16. Angola noted the progress made by Australia in combating domestic violence and implementing economic, social and cultural rights.
17. Argentina made recommendations.
18. Armenia commended the country's efforts to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and combat human trafficking.
19. Azerbaijan noted the new Standing National Human Rights Mechanism. It expressed concern about cases of discrimination and racism.
20. The Bahamas commended Australia for the fiscal measures implemented to support vulnerable groups affected by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.
21. Bahrain commended Australia for its role in promoting civil and political rights and freedom of religion and belief.
22. Bangladesh commended Australia for its efforts to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.
23. Barbados commended Australia for its engagement in the universal periodic review process, including its national report.
24. Belarus noted that Australia was not fulfilling its international obligation to protect the rights of indigenous Australians and labour migrants.
25. Bhutan complimented Australia on its effective measures to contain COVID-19 and its regional leadership in combating human trafficking.
26. Bosnia and Herzegovina expressed appreciation for the country's efforts in addressing domestic violence, human trafficking and modern slavery.
27. Botswana commended Australia for its initiatives to promote multiculturalism and social inclusivity.
28. Brazil noted the country's ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the withdrawal of its reservation to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
29. Bulgaria noted the country's success as a multicultural society. It noted also that the COVID-19 pandemic had a disproportionate effect on vulnerable groups.
30. Burkina Faso called on Australia to increase efforts to combat racial discrimination and hate speech.
31. Cambodia welcomed the country's adoption of legislation and policies intended to support vulnerable groups.
32. Canada congratulated Australia for its legalization of same-sex marriage.
33. Chile commended Australia for its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.
34. China made recommendations.

35. Costa Rica made recommendations.
36. Croatia commended Australia for its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and efforts to address domestic and sexual violence against women and children.
37. Cuba made recommendations.
38. Cyprus welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the withdrawal of the country's reservation to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
39. Czechia expressed appreciation for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the adoption of a new action plan to combat domestic and family violence.
40. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was concerned about continued human rights violations in Australia.
41. Denmark expressed concern about the country's minimum age of criminal responsibility and the conditions of indigenous Australians.
42. Ecuador recognized the country's ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.
43. Egypt encouraged Australia to develop a long-term strategy in the area of human rights and expressed concerns about reports of increased racism and discrimination.
44. El Salvador recognized the country's regional leadership in human rights.
45. Estonia expressed appreciation for the country's ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and establishment of oversight mechanisms.
46. Ethiopia recognized the country's efforts to address the gender pay gap, and its criminalization of human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices.
47. Fiji expressed appreciation for the country's leadership in the Human Rights Council and its financial contributions to OHCHR.
48. Finland made recommendations.
49. France noted the country's progress in combating violence and discrimination against women.
50. The delegation noted the long-standing commitment of Australia to human rights globally and in the region. It highlighted the country's ongoing support for media freedom and the safety of journalists. It also noted that Australia was considering the draft global code of conduct for investigating and documenting conflict-related sexual violence (draft Murad code).
51. Regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, measures had been taken on the basis of expert medical advice and founded on the principles of universal health coverage. The delegation expressed concern about the pandemic's disproportionate impact on vulnerable groups and highlighted the range of measures implemented to mitigate both the health and the economic impacts of the pandemic for all Australians.
52. The delegation highlighted the commitment of Australia to a managed and equitable system of migration consistent with the country's human rights obligations as well as its strong border protection policies, which had allowed Australia to maintain some of the world's most generous humanitarian programmes and had damaged the people-smuggling trade. Transferees under regional processing arrangements were not in detention, and immigration detention of children was always a last resort.
53. The delegation recognized the disparity between indigenous Australians and other Australians in health and socioeconomic outcomes, highlighting the new National Agreement on Closing the Gap negotiated with indigenous Australians. The delegation also highlighted the country's commitment to jointly design a model for an indigenous voice to improve decision-making.

54. The delegation acknowledged that climate change could exacerbate difficulties already faced by vulnerable communities and reaffirmed the country's commitment to ensure their strong participation in discussions on tackling climate change. The delegation also highlighted the country's resolute commitment to the goals of the Paris Agreement, noting that Australia would meet its 2030 Paris Agreement target and would reach net zero emissions as soon as possible.
55. Georgia welcomed the establishment of the Standing National Human Rights Mechanism and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.
56. Germany commended Australia for its removal of children and their families from immigration detention centres, yet remained concerned about the scope of immigration detention.
57. Ghana noted the establishment of the Standing National Human Rights Mechanism and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the Paris Agreement.
58. Greece commended Australia on its establishment of the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015–2019 and its progress in multiculturalism, diversity and inclusion.
59. Guyana applauded the country's measures to address family, domestic and sexual violence and human trafficking and to promote online safety.
60. Haiti made recommendations.
61. The Holy See acknowledged the new National Agreement on Closing the Gap and efforts to protect the freedom of religion and belief.
62. Honduras noted the country's ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.
63. Iceland welcomed measures to protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
64. India expressed appreciation for measures taken by Australia to address family, domestic and sexual violence issues and to promote improved education and health outcomes for indigenous Australians.
65. Indonesia inquired into whether Australia had considered ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
66. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concern over violations of human rights and humanitarian law and war crimes committed by Australian armed forces.
67. Iraq expressed concern over the living conditions of migrants.
68. Ireland expressed concern about the mandatory detention of irregular asylum seekers, particularly under offshore processing systems.
69. Israel commended the country's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in particular regarding older persons.
70. Italy commended the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.
71. Japan noted the country's commitment to foster inclusiveness and respect for cultural diversity.
72. Jordan commended Australia on its progress in the area of human rights.
73. Kazakhstan noted the country's strong commitment to the protection of civil and political rights.
74. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Australia for its protection of the rights of indigenous Australians.

75. Lebanon commended Australia for its success in creating a plural and tolerant society and its efforts to reduce domestic violence.
76. Lesotho commended Australia for its adoption of the Fifth National Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Plan as well as its promotion of child safety.
77. Libya noted the progress the country had made on human rights, despite the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic.
78. Lithuania expressed support for the country's engagement with civil society and its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.
79. Luxembourg made recommendations.
80. Malaysia commended the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children but noted that improvements could still be made.
81. Maldives welcomed the country's support package for women and children suffering domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic.
82. Malta made recommendations.
83. The Marshall Islands commended Australia on the withdrawal of its reservation to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, but expressed concern about insufficient progress on lowering greenhouse gas emissions.
84. Mauritius noted the progress made by Australia since 2015 on health, education, cultural heritage rights and indigenous issues.
85. Mexico welcomed the appointment of an indigenous Australian federal minister and the legalization of same-sex marriage.
86. Mongolia commended the country's commitment to promote gender equality and good governance at the regional and global levels. It noted efforts to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, children and indigenous peoples.
87. Montenegro encouraged Australia to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.
88. Morocco welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the Paris Agreement.
89. Myanmar expressed appreciation for the country's multiculturalism and social cohesion measures.
90. Namibia commended the country's measures aimed at protecting the rights of women, children and indigenous peoples, but noted a need for further improvements.
91. Nepal expressed appreciation for the country's focus on the resettlement of vulnerable populations, including women, children and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex persons.
92. The Netherlands commended Australia for the progress made regarding freedom of the press, but encouraged further measures to improve the rights of indigenous Australians.
93. New Zealand commended Australia for its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the legalization of same-sex marriage.
94. Nicaragua made recommendations.
95. Nigeria commended Australia for its ongoing cooperation with human rights mechanisms.
96. North Macedonia recognized the establishment of the Standing National Human Rights Mechanism and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.
97. In response to statements regarding persons with disabilities, the delegation highlighted work to develop a new national disability strategy, as well as continued implementation of the National Disability Insurance Scheme. The delegation also noted the

Government's inquiry into violence against persons with disabilities, as well as its measures to support persons with disabilities in employment.

98. The delegation affirmed the country's commitment to gender equality and its zero tolerance for violence against women and their children, underpinned by the relevant national plan. It highlighted measures to increase women's workforce participation and economic security, along with progress made to encourage women in leadership.

99. The delegation made note of the country's ongoing consideration of raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility. It described efforts to reduce the rates of young people in the criminal justice system, as well as measures taken to protect children in detention.

100. The delegation described measures to protect older persons, particularly in relation to aged care and the efforts taken to strengthen accompanying services.

101. The country's global leadership in combating modern slavery was highlighted by the delegation, as were measures to protect vulnerable workers domestically.

102. Norway noted the country's progress on transferring asylum seekers from offshore processing centres, yet expressed its concern at the number of asylum seekers still detained.

103. Pakistan expressed concern over reports of racial discrimination, and reduced funding for the Australian Human Rights Commission.

104. Panama made recommendations.

105. Paraguay made recommendations.

106. Peru made recommendations.

107. The Philippines welcomed the country's efforts to support human rights education and the training of law enforcement officials handling migration.

108. Poland welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

109. Portugal commended Australia for its cooperation with special procedures and treaty bodies.

110. Qatar commended the country's strengthening of the legislative and institutional framework for human rights.

111. The Republic of Korea welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, and the new National Agreement on Closing the Gap.

112. The Republic of Moldova commended Australia for its efforts to promote the human rights of indigenous peoples.

113. Romania expressed concern about issues of child safety and the proportion of children in out-of-home care.

114. The Russian Federation expressed concern about the current policy on indigenous peoples. It noted that it was possible to adopt special laws for racial groups.

115. Rwanda noted with appreciation measures taken by Australia to address modern slavery.

116. Senegal commended Australia on its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the Paris Agreement.

117. Serbia welcomed measures taken by Australia to promote multiculturalism.

118. Singapore recognized efforts made by Australia to address family, domestic and sexual violence, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic.

119. Slovakia congratulated Australia for its inclusive approach to addressing human rights issues.

120. Slovenia made recommendations.

121. Somalia noted with appreciation the country's support, including its financial contributions to United Nations human rights entities.
122. Spain commended Australia for its efforts to improve the protection and promotion of human rights.
123. Sri Lanka expressed appreciation for the establishment of the Women's Safety Council and efforts to protect the rights of the elderly.
124. The State of Palestine made recommendations.
125. The Sudan acknowledged the country's efforts to address domestic violence, modern slavery and human trafficking.
126. Sweden noted the country's legalization of same-sex marriage and ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.
127. Switzerland commended Australia for its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.
128. The Syrian Arab Republic made recommendations.
129. Thailand commended Australia on its measures to address violence against women and prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.
130. Timor-Leste commended Australia for its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the Paris Agreement.
131. Togo welcomed the country's ratification of the Paris Agreement and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.
132. Trinidad and Tobago acknowledged efforts in developing a new national disability strategy. It commended the country's responses to mitigate the health, social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.
133. Tunisia commended the country's ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the removal of its reservation to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
134. Turkey welcomed the country's commitment to the constitutional recognition of indigenous Australians.
135. Uganda commended Australia for the new National Agreement on Closing the Gap and requested that the country focus on its implementation.
136. Ukraine recognized the country's active stance in the Human Rights Council and its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.
137. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the positive steps taken by Australia to tackle modern slavery, and commended its progress on human rights issues.
138. The United States of America applauded Australia for the new National Agreement on Closing the Gap.
139. Uruguay commended Australia for its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.
140. Uzbekistan noted the progress Australia had made in addressing domestic violence, modern slavery and human trafficking.
141. Vanuatu made recommendations.
142. The delegation noted the country's multicultural society and its laws protecting against racism and racial discrimination. The delegation also highlighted social cohesion measures taken to respond to racist behaviour, particularly in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.
143. The delegation explained the legal position in relation to sterilization and medical procedures for children with intersex characteristics. It highlighted the country's commitment

to a free press and recent reforms that would enhance protections for journalists and whistle-blowers. In response to questions on freedom of religion, the delegation highlighted the country's efforts to enhance legislative protections, including against religious discrimination.

144. The delegation spoke of the national security laws and the accompanying safeguards, protections and oversight mechanisms. It highlighted the country's strong democratic institutions and other mechanisms that served to protect and advance human rights.

145. In closing, the delegation thanked all delegations for their constructive and considered recommendations. It acknowledged the active involvement of civil society and committed itself to consider the recommendations received in consultation with civil society. The delegation concluded by affirming the country's commitment to the protection of human rights in Australia in the region and globally.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

146. **The following recommendations will be examined by Australia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council.**

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

146.2 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Togo);**

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

146.4 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);**

146.5 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Senegal);**

146.6 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Costa Rica);**

146.7 **Consider the possibility of signing and ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);**

146.8 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ukraine);**

146.9 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia);**

146.10 **Ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers (Sri Lanka);**

146.11 **Ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers (Egypt);**

146.12 **Ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers (Senegal);**

146.13 **Ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers (Costa Rica);**

146.14 **Ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers (Chile);**

146.15 **Ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

146.16 **Proceed towards the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers (Togo);**

146.17 **Become a party to the Convention on Migrant Workers (Turkey);**

- 146.18 Undertake concrete actions towards the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers (El Salvador);
- 146.19 Sign and ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers (Honduras);
- 146.20 Consider ratifying the Convention on Migrant Workers (Algeria);
- 146.21 Consider the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers (Morocco);
- 146.22 Ratify key international human rights instruments, such as the Convention on Migrant Workers (Philippines);
- 146.23 Proceed towards the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Togo);
- 146.24 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Cyprus);
- 146.25 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Honduras);
- 146.26 Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Cyprus);
- 146.27 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (El Salvador);
- 146.28 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (El Salvador);
- 146.29 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Albania);
- 146.30 Ratify the remaining human rights treaties, including those which facilitate complaints under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (North Macedonia);
- 146.31 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (ILO) (Costa Rica);
- 146.32 Consider ratifying the Convention on Migrant Workers and the ILO Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97), Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143) and Convention No. 169 (Ecuador);
- 146.33 Ratify ILO Convention No. 169 (Chile);
- 146.34 Ratify ILO Convention No. 169 and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 146.35 Ratify ILO Convention No. 169 (Spain);
- 146.36 Ratify the ILO Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 146.37 Ratify ILO Convention No. 169 and the Convention on Migrant Workers to advance Sustainable Development Goals 5.4, 8, 10 and 16 (Paraguay);
- 146.38 Sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Honduras);
- 146.39 Remove its reservation to article 37 (c) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which requires children to be detained separately from adults, as previously recommended (Estonia);

- 146.40 **Withdraw reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratify the Optional Protocol thereto on a communications procedure, and raise the age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years (Italy);**
- 146.41 **Withdraw the reservation to article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Namibia);**
- 146.42 **Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 146.43 **Consider the possibility of ratifying those human rights instruments that have not been ratified (Lebanon);**
- 146.44 **Strengthen the national human rights commission, including through the provision of adequate resources (Sri Lanka);**
- 146.45 **Ensure accountability for incidents of intimidation against the Australian Human Rights Commission (Pakistan);**
- 146.46 **Guarantee sufficient financial and budgetary support for the Australian Human Rights Commission, so that it can carry out its mission and meet its objectives within the framework of Sustainable Development Goal targets 1.4, 4.3 and 4.6 and Goal 5 (Paraguay);**
- 146.47 **Develop a human rights agenda covering 5 to 10 years, in collaboration with national stakeholders and civil society (Guyana);**
- 146.48 **Ensure that Australia's international human rights obligations are enshrined in domestic law (Canada);**
- 146.49 **Consider adopting a human rights act with a clause on precedence over all other legislation (Ecuador);**
- 146.50 **Complete the incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic legislation and policy (Greece);**
- 146.51 **Advance the necessary referendum pathway to reflect its commitment to recognizing indigenous Australians in the Constitution (New Zealand);**
- 146.52 **Ensure that the defence strategy fully complies with its obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Arms Trade Treaty and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Panama);**
- 146.53 **Stop using false information to make baseless accusations against other countries for political purposes (China);**
- 146.54 **Strengthen actions in favour of the human rights of indigenous peoples and refugees (El Salvador);**
- 146.55 **Redouble its efforts in providing the necessary care for older persons and persons with disabilities (Libya);**
- 146.56 **Improve statutory protections at all levels of government for traditional owners seeking to protect their cultural sites (New Zealand);**
- 146.57 **Ensure that Australia's obligations are comprehensively incorporated into law (Zambia);**
- 146.58 **Integrate existing non-discrimination provisions in a comprehensive law to ensure effective protection against all forms of discrimination and access to effective remedies for all victims of discrimination (State of Palestine);**
- 146.59 **Adopt a new legal act or amend relevant laws to ensure full protection from racial discrimination (Uzbekistan);**
- 146.60 **Adopt a comprehensive federal law to provide effective protection against all forms of discrimination (Belarus);**

- 146.61 Consider adopting a federal act that ensures effective protection against all forms of discrimination and ensures access to effective resources for victims (Ecuador);
- 146.62 Continue to ensure the full implementation of domestic and international laws to end all forms of discrimination, including discrimination against race, culture and religion (Ghana);
- 146.63 Consolidate existing non-discrimination provisions in a comprehensive federal law to ensure effective protection against all forms of discrimination on all the prohibited grounds (Guyana);
- 146.64 Strengthen measures to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by all its population without discrimination (Nigeria);
- 146.65 Invest additional efforts so that anti-discrimination laws are applied in all parts of the country (Serbia);
- 146.66 Continue ongoing efforts to combat discrimination against women, children and persons with disabilities (Tunisia);
- 146.67 Create a mechanism to study, promote and combat the issues facing men and boys in Australian society, in order to advance towards gender equality in law and in practice (Haiti);
- 146.68 Take resolute measures to combat discrimination and violence on racial, ethnic or religious grounds (Azerbaijan);
- 146.69 Give due attention to the issues of the rise in Islamophobia, racial discrimination and exploitation of migrant workers (Sudan);
- 146.70 Take all the necessary steps to effectively combat racial discrimination and eradicate all forms of violence related to it (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 146.71 Continue strengthening its mechanisms and policies to eradicate racial discrimination, in particular against indigenous peoples, by revising the Constitution and recognizing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders' rights (Vanuatu);
- 146.72 Take effective measures to combat racial discrimination, racism and xenophobia and promote tolerance and harmonious co-existence in society (Bangladesh);
- 146.73 Continue to promote measures in combating racial discrimination, xenophobia and prejudice, particularly against members of the indigenous community and religious and ethnic minorities (Barbados);
- 146.74 Take further steps to denounce and enact federal laws against racism and racial discrimination (Botswana);
- 146.75 Strengthen measures to combat racial, ethnic and religious discrimination and violence (Burkina Faso);
- 146.76 Take actions to combat racial discrimination, hate speech and violence, and protect the rights of ethnic minorities (China);
- 146.77 End deep-rooted racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia on the basis of ethnic, racial, cultural or religious background in the public sphere (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 146.78 Put an end to all types of racism and racial discrimination and hate speech against foreigners (Egypt);
- 146.79 Build on current progress towards the elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially COVID-19-related discrimination against people of Asian background (Japan);

- 146.80 Take necessary measures to tackle an increase in cases of racism, Islamophobia and discrimination against minorities whether it occurs in reality or through the media or the Internet (Jordan);
- 146.81 Strengthen measures to address racial discrimination, xenophobia and prejudice against members of religious and ethnic minorities (Malaysia);
- 146.82 Take specific actions to intensify the fight against racial discrimination towards minority communities and increase social inclusivity (Angola);
- 146.83 Continue efforts to promote and raise awareness of multiculturalism and diversity in the country, especially to eliminate racism among school children (Myanmar);
- 146.84 Strengthen measures to combat acts of racism, discrimination and xenophobia (Nicaragua);
- 146.85 Exclude from the Constitution the provisions that allow racial discrimination (Russian Federation);
- 146.86 Strengthen measures to eliminate ethnic, racial or religious discrimination and violence (Cuba);
- 146.87 Adopt a comprehensive law prohibiting all types of discrimination against minority and indigenous groups (Somalia);
- 146.88 Eliminate systematic discrimination against Aboriginals and combat violence against them (China);
- 146.89 Implement all measures to eliminate discrimination against members of Aboriginal communities (France);
- 146.90 Continue its work to address the ongoing reports of entrenched inequalities and overrepresentation across all low socioeconomic indicators that disproportionately affect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, especially in the areas of health and well-being, education and justice (New Zealand);
- 146.91 Take further measures in promoting multiculturalism, including by tackling racism, intolerance, xenophobia, and Islamophobia, and addressing racism experienced by people of Asian background during the COVID-19 pandemic (Indonesia);
- 146.92 Continue to address inequalities faced by minorities (Malaysia);
- 146.93 Continue efforts towards addressing discrimination against minorities and indigenous people to achieve equality for all in society (Nepal);
- 146.94 Take effective measures to eliminate discrimination on the basis of ethnic, racial or religious background, and put an end to all forms of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia, especially against migrants and refugees (Qatar);
- 146.95 Continue ongoing efforts to fight against all forms of discrimination against foreigners, indigenous peoples and migrants and combat hate speech in the media through awareness-raising campaigns and a culture of dialogues and mutual acceptance (Tunisia);
- 146.96 Take more effective measures to reduce inequalities and discrimination against minorities, migrants and refugees, and protect vulnerable groups from hate speech and other hate crimes (Bahrain);
- 146.97 Take actions to end hate speech and profiling on the basis of race, ethnicity, colour or religion (Pakistan);
- 146.98 Adopt measures to continue addressing age discrimination at all levels to increase the participation of older persons (Israel);
- 146.99 Strengthen the protection of the human rights of older persons, particularly in the current context of the COVID-19 pandemic (Argentina);

- 146.100 **Eliminate the obligation imposed by some states to carry out compulsory surgical interventions to change the sex listed in identity documents (Spain);**
- 146.101 **End harmful practices, including forced and coercive medical interventions, to ensure the bodily integrity of children with intersex variations (Iceland);**
- 146.102 **Ensure free and timely access to appropriate health care for all, including LGBTI+ persons, children and adolescents where the young person has sufficient maturity to provide informed consent (Iceland);**
- 146.103 **Continue to work on ending discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, including through the launching of awareness-raising campaigns and training of public officials (Israel);**
- 146.104 **Continue to advance reforms in the remaining states that impose hurdles, including requirements for surgery, on people seeking official identity documents reflecting their gender (Malta);**
- 146.105 **Continue to improve education and health outcomes for people with unique vulnerabilities (Viet Nam);**
- 146.106 **Continue to reinforce relevant measures to ensure the protection of vulnerable members of the population, including women and girls with disabilities and the indigenous population (Ghana);**
- 146.107 **Give attention to the implementation of national policies for marginalized or vulnerable social groups, including migrant children, Aborigines and persons with disabilities (Nicaragua);**
- 146.108 **Consider increasing its official development assistance to realize the international commitment of 0.7 per cent of its gross national income (Cambodia);**
- 146.109 **Take measures to increase its contribution to official development assistance to reach the international target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income (Haiti);**
- 146.110 **Suspend the extractive and development projects that are carried out on lands owned by indigenous peoples without seeking their consent (State of Palestine);**
- 146.111 **Step up its efforts to reach the emission reduction goal set by the Paris Agreement and to integrate a human rights-based approach in its efforts aimed at combating climate change (Switzerland);**
- 146.112 **Promote policies and measures to mitigate the impact of climate change on the human rights of persons belonging to vulnerable groups (Uruguay);**
- 146.113 **Implement more effective climate change policies based on a long-term plan on lowering fossil fuel use, and reducing pollution, which are contributing to adverse effects on the right to life and the right to health of people due to global warming, as well as toxic emissions (Vanuatu);**
- 146.114 **Ensure the full and meaningful participation of affected communities in the preparation of environmental impact assessments prior to the approval of major projects (Botswana);**
- 146.115 **Intensify efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary legislative frameworks that address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks, and ensure the full and meaningful participation of wide diverse groups, including but not limited to women, children, persons with disabilities, elderly persons and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, in their implementation (Fiji);**

- 146.116 **Implement concrete and immediate measures to fight against the effects of climate change on human rights and fundamental freedoms (France);**
- 146.117 **Take tangible and sustainable steps to tackle the adverse effects of climate change, drawing on Australia's potential to produce and export renewable energy (Haiti);**
- 146.118 **Work consistently towards its target in conformity with the Paris Agreement to keep global warming below 1.5°C, by phasing out the use of coal (Marshall Islands);**
- 146.119 **Ensure that its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures effectively serve to prevent and address the heightened risk of business involvement in abuses in conflict situations, which includes situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine);**
- 146.120 **Finalize its national action plan on business and human rights (Thailand);**
- 146.121 **Cease cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in public places of detention, including sexual violence, routine strip searches and inadequate mental health care facilities (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 146.122 **Take necessary legal and administrative measures to end systemic police brutality against the indigenous population (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 146.123 **Abolish policies, legislation and practices that allow the arbitrary and indefinite detention of persons with disabilities (Belarus);**
- 146.124 **Ensure that prisoners with disabilities are not held in solitary confinement and have adequate access to support and mental health services (Zambia);**
- 146.125 **Address the needs of women in prison and prosecute and punish all cases of sexual violence against women in detention (Zambia);**
- 146.126 **End the policy of arbitrary detention and forced extradition at the request of the United States of America on the basis of false legal grounds such as alleged violations of the unilateral coercive measures (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 146.127 **Review mandatory sentencing laws with a view to abolishing them, while expanding non-custodial measures where appropriate (Norway);**
- 146.128 **Continue to combat family, domestic and sexual violence (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**
- 146.129 **Continue national efforts to address the issue of domestic violence (Georgia);**
- 146.130 **Pursue efforts to put an end to domestic and family violence (Iraq);**
- 146.131 **Continue efforts in order to reduce family, domestic and sexual violence (Republic of Moldova);**
- 146.132 **Increase investments in prevention and support initiatives to combat and reduce the prevalence of family, domestic and sexual violence, especially among population groups that are disproportionately affected (Singapore);**
- 146.133 **Address domestic violence, particularly against women and girls (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 146.134 **Continue its international efforts to prevent crimes against humanity (Armenia);**
- 146.135 **Eliminate prison overcrowding and inadequate mental health institutions as well as revoke those laws or policies allowing indefinite detention of persons with disabilities (Uzbekistan);**

- 146.136 Take concrete steps to address the overrepresentation of indigenous peoples in the criminal justice system and the high rate of incarceration among them (Bahamas);
- 146.137 Continue to address the problem of overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the total prisoner population (Romania);
- 146.138 Expedite the process of the creation of the national preventive mechanism in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Ukraine);
- 146.139 Strengthen implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture through the establishment of national preventive mechanisms (Philippines);
- 146.140 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 18 years, and prohibit isolation and the use of force as forms of punishment in juvenile justice centres (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 146.141 Consider raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years (Slovakia);
- 146.142 Amend Australia's legislation in order to increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years and withdraw the reservations to article 37 (c) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child regarding the separation of children, which requires detained children to be separated from adults (Spain);
- 146.143 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to an internationally accepted level (Sri Lanka);
- 146.144 Raise the age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years, in line with the international standard and as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Sweden);
- 146.145 Raise the minimum age of detention for minors to 14 years or above in conformity with the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Switzerland);
- 146.146 Consider revising the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Uruguay);
- 146.147 Increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility and adopt measures to ensure children receive appropriate community support directed at addressing risk factors (Canada);
- 146.148 Raise the current minimum age of criminal responsibility from 10 to 14 years, in line with international standards on the matter, and promote non-custodial measures (Chile);
- 146.149 Increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility across all states and territories (Croatia);
- 146.150 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years (Cyprus);
- 146.151 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years and prohibit the use of isolation and force as punishment in juvenile justice facilities (Zambia);
- 146.152 Promote non-judicial measures for children accused of criminal offences and raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Czechia);
- 146.153 Significantly raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Denmark);
- 146.154 Raise the age of criminal responsibility (Estonia);

- 146.155 **Bring the child justice system fully into line with international standards, including by raising the minimum age of criminal liability to 14 years (Finland);**
- 146.156 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 13 years and improve the conditions of detention of minors under the age of 15 (France);**
- 146.157 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years (Germany);**
- 146.158 **Consider raising the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years of age (Greece);**
- 146.159 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility nationwide and fund and support community-led prevention and diversion programmes that keep children and youth out of prison (Iceland);**
- 146.160 **Enact laws that raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 years (Lithuania);**
- 146.161 **Bring elements of the child justice system specified by the Committee on the Rights of the Child into line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Lithuania);**
- 146.162 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Luxembourg);**
- 146.163 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility nationwide to at least 14 years (Malta);**
- 146.164 **Raise the age of criminal responsibility, and harmonize the juvenile justice system with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Mexico);**
- 146.165 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility of children to 14 years, in accordance with international standards (North Macedonia);**
- 146.166 **Adopt recommendations by the Committee on the Rights of the Child to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years of age (Norway);**
- 146.167 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 years of age (Poland);**
- 146.168 **Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years old (Portugal);**
- 146.169 **Adjust the national child justice system in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 10 to 14 years of age (Republic of Moldova);**
- 146.170 **Adopt a comprehensive and effective approach for investigation and accountability in relation to gross violations committed by the Australian military forces abroad (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 146.171 **Adopt a programme with a set time frame to ensure justice and reparation for the victims of violations by the Australian military forces (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 146.172 **Investigate comprehensively and thoroughly the war crimes committed by Australian military personnel in overseas military operations, and hold perpetrators accountable, in order to prevent impunity and the recurrence of similar crimes (China);**
- 146.173 **End impunity for perpetrators of war crimes by its military (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 146.174 **Continue to protect civil and political rights for all persons in Australia as well as freedom of expression and freedom of religion (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

- 146.175 Repeal national security laws that violate the right to freedom of expression and the privacy of journalists and whistle-blowers (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 146.176 Adopt a new media freedom act, protecting the freedom of the press in line with the international standard (Somalia);
- 146.177 Protect freedom of expression for those speaking out against government policies, including by amending national security laws that inhibit the speech of journalists, whistle-blowers and lawyers (United States of America);
- 146.178 Repeal laws criminalizing public interest reporting and provide civil society members, human rights defenders and journalists with a safe and secure environment to carry out their work (Bangladesh);
- 146.179 Repeal laws criminalizing public interest reporting and strengthen journalist warrant obligations (Netherlands);
- 146.180 Carry out independent investigation at the national level in cases of pressure exercised by the authorities on journalists investigating the war crimes committed by Australian soldiers in Afghanistan and hold the perpetrators accountable (Russian Federation);
- 146.181 Put an end to the violation of freedom of peaceful assembly and the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 146.182 Further strengthen efforts aimed at full, effective and meaningful participation in political and public life for all persons, especially for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, including amending electoral legislation depriving the right to vote of citizens serving a prison sentence (Czechia);
- 146.183 Ensure the right to vote for persons with disabilities and those convicted and given prison sentences, in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Human Rights Committee (Panama);
- 146.184 Ensure effective implementation frameworks for combating forced labour and slavery related to the activities of Australian companies (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 146.185 Maintain its commitment in fighting human trafficking and reducing violence against women (Bahrain);
- 146.186 Continue working with regional partners and support countries in addressing the growing challenges of trafficking in persons (Bhutan);
- 146.187 Guarantee access to federal support services for victims of human trafficking and take all necessary measures to eradicate this practice (France);
- 146.188 Complete and implement the National Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery (Greece);
- 146.189 Further enhance cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) through the ASEAN-Australia human rights trafficking framework, in the fight against human trafficking and slavery in the region (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 146.190 Continue efforts made to combat human trafficking, especially with the adoption of the Modern Slavery Act of 2018 (Lebanon);
- 146.191 Sustain efforts in combating human trafficking and ensuring the protection of the rights of victims, as well as the rights of migrants (Nigeria);

- 146.192 Exert more efforts to assist victims of human trafficking, protect them, and expand the support provided to them to include all victims of trafficking without discrimination (Qatar);
- 146.193 Continue to strengthen the implementation of measures aimed at combating human trafficking (Romania);
- 146.194 Continue efforts to eradicate labour trafficking, exploitation and slavery (Rwanda);
- 146.195 Eliminate gender pay inequality (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 146.196 Ensure better pay equity and economic security for women (Viet Nam);
- 146.197 Continue to implement measures to bridge the gender pay gap and discrimination at work (India);
- 146.198 Promote equal pay and reduce the gender wage gap by promoting equal opportunities (Maldives);
- 146.199 Ensure that cashless debit and income management schemes are non-discriminatory in design and implementation, particularly for indigenous populations (Bahamas);
- 146.200 Study, in close consultation with the stakeholders, the possibility of a universal basic income (Haiti);
- 146.201 Develop plans and policies for poverty reduction with a human rights perspective and focused on Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 10 (Paraguay);
- 146.202 Overcome shortcomings in health care for children with disabilities and for those living in rural or remote areas or in special care centres, and adopt effective measures to combat the isolation of children from their families and their placement in unqualified care centres (Egypt);
- 146.203 Continue its efforts to provide health services in the rural and remote areas, especially in light of the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic (Libya);
- 146.204 Ensure that education curricula include components on indigenous peoples' history and the impact of colonization (State of Palestine);
- 146.205 Continue to carry out awareness-raising activities on human rights, especially the rights of persons with disabilities, refugees and migrants, for law enforcement officers (Algeria);
- 146.206 Increase support for human rights education and training initiatives, particularly for law enforcement officials who deal with migration issues (Algeria);
- 146.207 Extend human rights training in the public sector, especially for those working with children in the administration of justice (Luxembourg);
- 146.208 Develop policies to strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of women, especially women from indigenous communities (Barbados);
- 146.209 Continue taking necessary measures to combat discriminatory practices against women and girls (India);
- 146.210 Beef up measures to promote gender equality and pay equity by addressing the gender pay gap, which continues to negatively affect women (Lesotho);
- 146.211 Analyse possible legal and institutional changes to favour greater political participation by women and gradually reverse inequality between men and women, especially among indigenous, migrant and poor women (Argentina);
- 146.212 Take special measures aimed at increasing the participation of women in public and political life (Serbia);

- 146.213 Adequately fund the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children and ensure that the Plan is inclusive of all forms of gender-based violence (Bahamas);
- 146.214 Continue to implement the Fourth Action Plan (2019–2022) for the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children in order to stop violence (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 146.215 Develop a national action plan to combat violence against indigenous women and girls (Burkina Faso);
- 146.216 Take further steps to reduce violence against women and girls (Czechia);
- 146.217 Ensure that security forces and the judiciary are able to better respond to violence against women and children (Jordan);
- 146.218 Strengthen efforts to combat violence against women and children, including domestic and gender-based violence (Kazakhstan);
- 146.219 Continue its efforts to reduce violence against women and children and the disparity in economic, health and education outcomes between indigenous and non-indigenous Australians (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);
- 146.220 Continue efforts to curb domestic and sexual violence, particularly for women with disabilities and indigenous women (Lesotho);
- 146.221 Further strengthen its policies and allocate adequate resources to address sexual and gender-based violence (Malaysia);
- 146.222 Strengthen the efforts to combat and prevent violence against women to ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Maldives);
- 146.223 Enact federal laws to combat violence against women, the more so as Australia is well-known for being a champion on gender issues (Mauritius);
- 146.224 Continue efforts to eradicate domestic violence, particularly against women and girls in indigenous communities (Peru);
- 146.225 Take further measures to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence (Portugal);
- 146.226 Continue efforts to eliminate violence against women and children and strengthen the measures taken within the framework of the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022 (Qatar);
- 146.227 Prioritize violence prevention strategies when developing the next national plan to reduce violence against women (Republic of Korea);
- 146.228 Take measures to harmonize state and territory legislation with respect to the reproductive health of women (Kazakhstan);
- 146.229 Fully incorporate the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic legislation and develop a national action plan for children to comprehensively protect children’s rights, including by bringing the child justice system fully into line with the Convention (Slovenia);
- 146.230 Advance the right to education of all children, including through the equitable funding of schools (Sri Lanka);
- 146.231 Develop and implement a national plan for child well-being and a national children’s data framework (Malta);
- 146.232 Develop a national plan to comprehensively protect the rights of children, including by integrating the Convention on the Rights of the Child into national legislation and policies (Qatar);

- 146.233 Continue efforts to fully incorporate the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic legislation, as well as steps for a more coherent strategy for protecting children's rights (Romania);
- 146.234 Further promote efforts to protect all children and provide them with better access to childhood services (Barbados);
- 146.235 Continue to expand and provide resources for the delivery of child-targeted mental health and support services (Malta);
- 146.236 Address discrimination against people with disabilities in the criminal justice system (Sudan);
- 146.237 Include a focus on the rights of children with disabilities in any national plan of action for the realization of the rights of the child (Bulgaria);
- 146.238 Conduct consultations with organizations of persons with disabilities with a view to developing a national action plan for inclusive education (Bulgaria);
- 146.239 Continue its efforts in the implementation of the National Disability Strategy (Ethiopia);
- 146.240 Ensure that all children with disabilities have access to inclusive education (Timor-Leste);
- 146.241 Ensure that all children with disabilities have access to inclusive education in mainstream schools (Montenegro);
- 146.242 Guarantee effective access to justice for persons with disabilities, ensuring due process safeguards to enable them to effectively exercise their legal capacity in courts (Chile);
- 146.243 Prevent and provide remedies for acts of violence against persons with disabilities placed in institutions or residences (Croatia);
- 146.244 Improve the conditions of persons with disabilities and put an end to their indefinite detention without a conviction (Iraq);
- 146.245 Eliminate discriminatory practices against persons with disabilities, including involuntary treatments, forced sterilizations and unjustified medical procedures (Cuba);
- 146.246 Adopt national legislation that prohibits the sterilization of persons with disabilities in the absence of their informed and free consent (Sweden);
- 146.247 Strengthen the protection of persons with disabilities from abuse by fellow prisoners and prison staff (Timor-Leste);
- 146.248 Adopt uniform legislation prohibiting the sterilization of people with disabilities without their consent (Germany);
- 146.249 Put an end to the violence and discrimination against persons with disabilities, especially in the justice system (Holy See);
- 146.250 Take further action to combat acts of violence and mistreatment committed against disabled persons, particularly those placed in institutions (Angola);
- 146.251 Address violence against persons with disabilities, as well as ensure treatment by the justice system that will take into account potential cognitive disabilities and mental health impairments (Poland);
- 146.252 Ensure the rights of persons with disabilities, including participation in elections on an equal basis with others, and revoke legislation, policies and practices that result in the arbitrary and indefinite detention of persons with disabilities (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

- 146.253 Consider adopting a comprehensive strategy to improve the overall condition of indigenous peoples in close consultation with indigenous organizations (Slovenia);
- 146.254 Continue to promote and strengthen the rights of indigenous people (Sudan);
- 146.255 Advance measures towards the full realization of the rights of indigenous peoples, including through their recognition in the Constitution (Sweden);
- 146.256 Take steps to recognize indigenous people's legal status in the Constitution (Brazil);
- 146.257 Continue to take steps to revise national laws and policies to fully recognize and protect the rights of indigenous peoples (India);
- 146.258 Put an end to the violation of the human rights of indigenous people and ethnic and vulnerable groups, eradicating racist and discriminatory practices in public bodies (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 146.259 Consider establishing an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander elected representative voice to Parliament (Slovakia);
- 146.260 Continue to implement indigenous education reforms (Slovakia);
- 146.261 Address persisting disparities faced by indigenous peoples and ensure equal rights and protection for both indigenous and non-indigenous Australians (Sri Lanka);
- 146.262 Follow up on the report on the 2017 visit of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples in consultation with the communities concerned (Switzerland);
- 146.263 Continue the good practice of consulting with indigenous peoples during policy formulation, in order to further protect their rights and build an inclusive society (Uganda);
- 146.264 Implement the Closing the Gap strategy, while ensuring shared decision-making and genuine partnerships with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 146.265 Continue ongoing efforts to close the gaps in opportunities between indigenous and non-indigenous Australians (Italy);
- 146.266 Pursue efforts undertaken within the framework of the Closing the Gap strategy and implement other programmes focused on the respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights of indigenous peoples, in consultation with civil society (Luxembourg);
- 146.267 Undertake further efforts aimed at closing the gap in the socioeconomic situation between the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and non-indigenous Australians (Poland);
- 146.268 Continue to improve the situation of indigenous peoples and reduce their social gaps with the rest of population (Estonia);
- 146.269 Continue to work towards narrowing the gap in life outcomes between indigenous and non-indigenous Australians, with a special focus on better access to health, education and employment opportunities (Republic of Korea);
- 146.270 Strengthen its efforts, in partnership and consultation with the communities concerned, to reduce inequalities faced by indigenous Australians in key areas, including access to health care, education and employment (Singapore);
- 146.271 Investigate the disadvantages that indigenous populations face in education, incarceration and life expectancy (United States of America);

146.272 Develop, in consultation with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peak organizations, a national action plan in order to implement the relevant Declaration (Bangladesh);

146.273 Take steps in consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and the representative bodies to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in law, policy and practice (Canada);

146.274 Implement the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples through programmes which make the rights of indigenous peoples effective, in close consultation with them (Costa Rica);

146.275 Abolish laws and policies with a discriminatory impact on the human rights of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and ensure the effective access of said communities to decision-making in all areas that affect them, including in land and water management and tackling climate change, among others (Cuba);

146.276 Improve the socioeconomic situation of indigenous peoples by ensuring their meaningful and effective political participation (Denmark);

146.277 Supply funding to the Indigenous Peoples' Organisation to enable independent indigenous participation with relevant United Nations mechanisms (Finland);

146.278 Continue steps to ensure that the housing needs of indigenous Australians are met (Georgia);

146.279 Redouble the efforts to guarantee the fundamental human rights of indigenous peoples, paying particular attention to indigenous children by ensuring access to quality education, as well as to indigenous peoples in the workplace, since they remain disproportionately vulnerable to unemployment (Holy See);

146.280 Take further measures to implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in order to reduce social inequality experienced by indigenous peoples (Ireland);

146.281 Take targeted action to protect indigenous women and children from family, domestic and sexual violence by increasing options for support (Marshall Islands);

146.282 Recognize the legal status of the indigenous peoples to ensure full protection of their rights (Mauritius);

146.283 Develop, in consultation with representatives of indigenous peoples, measures to guarantee their access to education, health, employment and social security (Mexico);

146.284 Ensure that education strategies for indigenous Australians include the preservation of their cultural heritages (Myanmar);

146.285 Develop a national action plan to implement the principles in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Namibia);

146.286 Incorporate the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples into domestic law, establish an independent body to oversee its implementation in consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and include the Declaration in the Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act (Netherlands);

146.287 Continue efforts to preserve the cultural and linguistic identity of indigenous peoples (New Zealand);

146.288 Establish regulations that incorporate the principle of free, prior and informed consent of indigenous communities, in relation to projects with

potential impacts on their territories and ancestral ways of life, in accordance with Sustainable Development Goals 10 and 16 (Paraguay);

146.289 Maintain programmes that promote the socioeconomic development of indigenous peoples (Peru);

146.290 Ensure adequate resources for programmes aimed at raising health and quality-of-life indicators for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (Philippines);

146.291 Strengthen the efforts to realize the economic, social and cultural rights of indigenous peoples, in close consultation with indigenous peoples' representative bodies and civil society (Portugal);

146.292 Implement the human rights-based approach to migration and border management (State of Palestine);

146.293 Encourage implementation of a human rights-based approach to migration and border management (Cambodia);

146.294 Continue its efforts in adopting a human-rights based approach to migration and border management and consider utilizing alternatives to detention for migrant children (Thailand);

146.295 Continue to enforce labour and immigration laws consistent with international standards (Sudan);

146.296 Step up efforts to ensure the rights of migrant workers while protecting them from discrimination, exploitation and intimidation (Bangladesh);

146.297 Provide appropriate conditions for migrant workers and safeguard their rights and end all measures of arbitrary detention against them (Egypt);

146.298 Eliminate cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of undocumented migrants and asylum seekers (Cuba);

146.299 Continue to strengthen efforts to improve the working conditions of temporary migrant workers, including working holiday makers (Japan);

146.300 Take new measures to strengthen the protection of vulnerable migrants and to prevent their forced eviction (Angola);

146.301 Ensure that human rights of migrants are protected, including with respect to the conditions of temporary migrant workers and detained irregular migrants (Myanmar);

146.302 Continue to review and assess its immigration laws and policies to ensure that the rights of migrants are safeguarded, in accordance with international human rights standards (Nepal);

146.303 End the exploitation of migrant communities and protect the rights of migrant workers, including through the provision of socioeconomic benefits (Pakistan);

146.304 Ensure adequate access by migrants to medical and legal services (Russian Federation);

146.305 Protect the rights of migrants and close offshore detention centres for migrants (China);

146.306 Scale up the achievements of the Migrant Workers' Taskforce, which plays a critical role in addressing the potential exploitation of migrant workers (Ethiopia);

146.307 Take all the necessary steps to provide special protection for asylum seekers, refugees and particularly children (Somalia);

- 146.308 Amend legislation on migration in order to prohibit the detention of children in immigration centres and, in exceptional cases, ensure that such detention be for the shortest time possible (Uruguay);
- 146.309 Ensure implementation of a human rights approach in the offshore processing of migrants and asylum seekers (Uganda);
- 146.310 Review legislation on the mandatory detention of irregular migrants and halt the use of offshore detention centres in Nauru and Papua New Guinea (Ireland);
- 146.311 Ensure immigration detention is justified, time limited, and subject to prompt and regular judicial oversight (Germany);
- 146.312 Consider amending the Migration Act in order to prohibit the detention of minors and prioritize family reunification (Costa Rica);
- 146.313 Review its immigration detention regime to end the indefinite detention of people seeking asylum in Australia and to stop offshore processing of refugees and provide pathways to resettlement (Finland);
- 146.314 Increase support for refugees and asylum seekers by reducing barriers to labour markets and education and by providing access to health-care facilities, especially those aimed at improving mental health (United States of America);
- 146.315 Ensure effective refugee status determination procedures and the principle of non-refoulement, and put an end to the policy for processing asylum applications offshore (Costa Rica);
- 146.316 Ensure that the non-refoulement principle is secured in law and adhered to in practice, and that all asylum seekers, regardless of their mode of arrival, have access to efficient refugee status determination procedures (Afghanistan);
- 146.317 Ensure that refugee procedures are compatible with international standards, guaranteeing the principle of non-refoulement and prioritizing family reunification (Mexico);
- 146.318 Take the necessary measures to ensure that the principle of non-refoulement is incorporated into legislation and that all asylum seekers, regardless of how they arrived in the country, have access to efficient refugee status determination procedures and determination of non-return (Argentina);
- 146.319 Ensure that all refugees' and asylum seekers' children enjoy the right to education, without any discrimination (Afghanistan);
- 146.320 Continue to ensure improvement in the conditions of refugees to meet human rights standards and comply with international treaties (Ghana);
- 146.321 Ensure adequate protection for refugees and asylum seekers, as well as migrant workers with temporary visas (Holy See);
- 146.322 Ensure that measures taken with regard to refugees and asylum seekers are in full compliance with obligations under international law and human rights (Albania);
- 146.323 Ensure that the issue of asylum seekers and refugees are addressed in line with international human rights and humanitarian law and Australia's other commitments on this issue in other forums, including within the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Indonesia);
- 146.324 Reverse the high level of discretion held over asylum seekers by the Department of Home Affairs (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 146.325 End mandatory detention of refugees and prohibit offshore processing of asylum seekers (Islamic Republic of Iran);

- 146.326 **Review the immigration policies so as to improve the rights of refugees and asylum seekers, including by transferring to onshore centres asylum seekers waiting for a decision and taking into consideration the humanitarian aspects of the expulsion of foreign citizens with permanent resident visas (Italy);**
- 146.327 **Improve the conditions of reception and detention of refugees and migrants in accordance with international standards (Algeria);**
- 146.328 **Halt the offshore detention of refugees or asylum seekers arriving by sea (Luxembourg);**
- 146.329 **Fulfil its international obligations related to refugee protection (Pakistan);**
- 146.330 **Continue to ensure the security, living conditions and rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, regardless of how they entered the country (Peru);**
- 146.331 **Continue its efforts to improve living conditions in immigration detention or processing centres (Philippines);**
- 146.332 **Take concrete steps to improve its treatment of asylum seekers, refugees, and migrants, including reducing the detention period and improving detention conditions (Republic of Korea);**
- 146.333 **Reduce the number of people held in immigration detention to maintain safety during the COVID-19 pandemic (Rwanda);**
- 146.334 **Amend the Migration Act 1958 to prohibit placing children in immigration detention (Rwanda);**
- 146.335 **Ensure that asylum seekers have access to a refugee status determination procedure in line with international law (Brazil);**
- 146.336 **Review the policy about offshore processing of asylum claims, as previously recommended (Brazil);**
- 146.337 **Strengthen asylum processes and border management policies to ensure that they fully comply with Australia's international obligations, including the principle of non-refoulement (Fiji);**
- 146.338 **Prioritize family reunification for all asylum seekers (Montenegro);**
- 146.339 **Ensure that its asylum procedures and border management policies fully comply with international obligations (Nicaragua);**
- 146.340 **Ensure that asylum seekers' claims are processed in accordance with the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and that detention only occurs when necessary and justified, for a minimum period of time, and is subject to timely judicial oversight (Norway);**
- 146.341 **Adopt a comprehensive strategy to deal with its nationals who were foreign terrorist fighters and their families, including their repatriation for prosecution or rehabilitation, and preventing a new wave of terrorism abroad (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 146.342 **Take all measures necessary to ensure that the national counter-terrorism legislation is in line with Australia's international human rights obligations (Belarus);**
- 146.343 **Review counter-terrorism laws and ensure that they are in line with Australia's human rights obligations (Pakistan);**
- 146.344 **Amend counter-terrorism and national security legislation so that it does not unduly limit human rights, in particular freedom of expression and the right to privacy (Panama).**

147. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

III. Voluntary pledges and commitments

148. The Government of Australia commits to a new national disability strategy for 2021–2030 that enables people with disabilities to fulfil their potential as equal members of the community.

149. The strategy will continue to be the primary mechanism through which Australia implements its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

150. The strategy will be informed by the 2019 concluding observations issued by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁴ as well as extensive consultation with persons with disabilities, their families, carers, advocacy organizations, peak bodies and service providers.

151. The Government has an ongoing commitment to support older Australians in living in their own homes, reduce waiting times for home care packages and connect older Australians to essential care sooner.

152. The Government commits to enabling access to home-based aged care services. A total of 99 per cent of people who have applied for a Home Care Package have been offered care in their home. This commitment has included the release of almost 50,000 packages, at a cost of \$A 3.3 billion, funded since the interim report of the Royal Commission Into Aged Care Quality and Safety interim report was handed down on 31 October 2019.

153. The Government commits to developing a new national plan to continue efforts in reducing violence against women and children beyond 2022.

154. The new plan will build on learning from the Fourth Action Plan of the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022, and from listening and responding to the diverse lived experience and knowledge of women and children affected by violence.

155. The Government commits to working in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians on decisions that affect them.

156. The Government commits to embedding this partnership approach through the joint design of options and models for an indigenous voice and sharing decision-making on closing the gap through a partnership agreement with the coalition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community-controlled peak organizations.

157. The Government commits to continue to work towards a referendum to recognize Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in the Constitution.

158. The Government commits to a referendum to recognize Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in the Constitution and will support a referendum when it has the best chance of succeeding.

⁴ CRPD/C/AUS/CO/2-3.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Australia was headed by the First Assistant Secretary, Integrity and Security Division, Attorney-General's Department, Mr. Andrew Walter and composed of the following members:

- Sally Mansfield, Australian Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva, Australian Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Geneva;
 - Joanna Virtue, Assistant Secretary, Integrity and Criminal Law Branch, Attorney-General's Department;
 - Dr Justin Lee, First Assistant Secretary, Multilateral Policy Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade;
 - Penny Morton, Acting Assistant Secretary, Climate Change and Sustainability Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade;
 - Andrew Rose, Acting First Assistant Secretary, International Policy Division, Department of Home Affairs;
 - Jamie Fox, Group Manager, Strategic Policy Group, National Indigenous Australian Agency, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet;
 - Joannah Leahy, Director, International Policy, Strategic Policy Branch, National Indigenous Australian Agency, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet;
 - Brenton Philp, Group Manager, Families, Department of Social Services;
 - Catherine Hawkins, First Assistant Secretary, Office for Women, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet;
 - Elizabeth Brayshaw, Assistant Secretary, Women's Safety and International Engagement, Office for Women, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet;
 - Helen Grinbergs, First Assistant Secretary, Ageing and Aged Care Strategic Policy Division, Department of Health;
 - Rear Admiral Brett Wolski, Deputy Chief of Joint Capabilities, Joint Capabilities Group, Department of Defence;
 - Colin Minihan, Director, Human Rights Unit, Attorney-General's Department;
 - Dr Ella Dilkes-Frayne, Policy Officer, Human Rights Unit, Attorney-General's Department;
 - Brandon Perkins, Legal Officer, Human Rights Unit, Attorney-General's Department;
 - Gareth Beyers, Assistant Director, Human Rights Policy and Accountability Mechanisms, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade;
 - Dr Katie Mead, First Secretary, Australian Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Geneva.
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