

## Hon Andrew Little

Minister of Justice

### Proactive release of documents relating to the Response to the third Universal Periodic Review Recommendations Cabinet paper

Date of issue: 18 September 2019

The following documents have been proactively released in accordance with Cabinet Office Circular CO (18) 4.

Some information has been withheld on the basis that it would not, if requested under the Official Information Act 1982 (OIA), be released. Where that is the case, the relevant section of the OIA has been noted and no public interest has been identified that would outweigh the reasons for withholding it.

No.	Document	Comments
1	<b>Cabinet paper: Response to the third Universal Periodic Review Recommendations</b> <i>Cabinet paper</i> Office of the Minister of Justice 22 May 2019	Some information has been withheld in accordance with section 9(2)(f)(iv) of the OIA to protect the confidentiality of advice tendered by Ministers of the Crown and officials.
2	<b>Formal response to the third Universal Periodic Review recommendations</b> <i>Attachment to Cabinet paper</i> United Nations Report New Zealand Government	Released in full. On 22 May 2019 the Cabinet Social Wellbeing Committee authorised the Minister of Justice to make minor changes to the response prior to submission. Following this decision, the response was slightly amended.
3.	<b>Table listing the UPR recommendations, responsible agencies and the proposed response</b> <i>Attachment to Cabinet paper</i> Ministry of Justice	Released in full.
4	<b>Response to the third Universal Periodic Review recommendations</b> <i>Cabinet Minute</i> Cabinet Office Meeting date: 27 May 2019	Released in full.

In Confidence

Office of the Minister of Justice

Chair, Cabinet Social Wellbeing Committee

## **Response to the third Universal Periodic Review recommendations**

### **Purpose**

1. This paper seeks approval to submit New Zealand's formal response to the United Nations following our third Universal Periodic Review. The response is due by 10 June 2019.

### **Executive summary**

2. New Zealand attended its third Universal Periodic Review (UPR) on 21 January 2019 at the Human Rights Council. The UPR is a five-yearly review of a United Nations (UN) member state's human rights record by its peers.
3. At the review, other UN member states made 194 recommendations to which New Zealand must formally respond by 10 June 2019. We must either accept or reject ('note') the recommendations.
4. I propose we accept 160 recommendations and reject 34 as set out in the attached proposed response (attachment 1). For ease of reference a table (attachment 2) lists the recommendations under themes, with responsible agencies and the proposed response.

### **Background**

#### *The Universal Periodic Review*

5. The UPR is a five-yearly review of the human rights record of every UN member state by all other countries. This is our third UPR. As part of the review, the state under review receives recommendations from other countries on steps to take to further strengthen human rights protections and address emerging issues.
6. In October 2018, following Cabinet approval, New Zealand submitted to the UN its national report on the progress made since the last UPR in 2014. In January 2019, I led New Zealand's delegation to the Human Rights Council's UPR session. Our delegation included senior officials from the Ministry of Justice, Te Puni Kōkiri, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

7. The feedback received from other countries was overwhelmingly positive and praised New Zealand's commitment to promoting human rights. For example, the Government received positive comments for our family violence work, child poverty action, promotion of women's rights and our commitment to the Treaty of Waitangi. Countries also appreciated the honesty with which we acknowledged issues that require further work.
8. We should be proud of this feedback which reflects our international reputation in the field of human rights among our peers. Nevertheless, there is always room for improvement and UN member states made 194 recommendations, highlighting areas where more work could be done.

### **Process for New Zealand's response**

9. New Zealand is required to submit a written response to the UN Human Rights Council by 10 June 2019 and either accept or reject ('note') each recommendation. Accepted recommendations are expected to be implemented prior to the next UPR in 2024. New Zealand's next national report will address progress on the accepted recommendations.
10. There was an opportunity for stakeholders to make an online submission on the recommendations received by New Zealand. The Ministry of Justice received nearly 600 submissions. A summary was provided to agencies to take into consideration. The number of submissions highlights civil society's interest in the UPR process and human rights issues. Focus areas in the submissions were gender-identity, equality and non-discrimination, children, women, health, indigenous rights, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, our human rights framework and the criminal justice system. Submissions closed before the terrorist attacks in Christchurch.
11. The Government's collective response is based on contents provided by 23 agencies. The UN imposes a strict word limit of 2,765 words on the response (approximately 8 pages) which significantly limits the detail we can include. The proposed response is attached (attachment 1).
12. Although our responses to the recommendations are not legally binding, acceptance carries a significant moral and political force. Accepting and implementing a large number of the recommendations will improve our domestic human rights protections and support our reputation as an international leader in the field of human rights. It will also demonstrate New Zealand's support for the multilateral rules-based system and the importance of open and transparent engagement by all states.
13. I expect that other countries will pay close attention to our response in light of the terrorist attacks in Christchurch. This will be particularly relevant for the recommendations relating to discrimination, counter-terrorism, indigenous rights, ethnic minorities, and migrants (themes 3, 5, 15, 16). The implications of the Christchurch attacks have been considered by agencies in preparing New Zealand's response.

## Proposed response

14. I propose that 160 recommendations be accepted and 34 be rejected ('noted'). This constitutes a high acceptance rate of 82 percent.
15. The recommendations I propose that New Zealand accept are those where Government work is ongoing or is planned. For some recommendations, while we accept the spirit behind them, we cannot commit to the specifics of the proposal and, therefore, they must be rejected. Accepting further recommendations would require responsible Ministers to agree to progress further work.
16. The recommendations fall under 16 themes listed on page one of attachment 2.

### Recommendations I propose to accept

17. I propose to accept all recommendations relating to:
  - human trafficking, forced labour (theme 7)
  - employment/gender equality in employment (theme 8)
  - right to an adequate standard of living (theme 9)
  - right to education (theme 11)
  - women's rights, including freedom from violence (theme 12)
  - children's rights (theme 13)
  - rights of persons with disabilities (theme 14)
  - indigenous and ethnic minority rights (theme 15).

### *Human rights and counterterrorism (recommendation 59)*

18. s9(2)(f)(iv)

19. s9(2)(f)(iv)

### Recommendations I propose to reject

#### *International instruments (1-27)*

20. The largest number of rejections is under the theme of international instruments, which is not uncommon. These recommendations suggest signing or ratifying

certain international treaties New Zealand is not yet party to and withdrawing our existing reservations to other treaties. We cannot signal New Zealand's agreement to ratify or sign treaties since this would bypass the domestic process of consideration. The same reasoning applies to withdrawing certain reservations. I, therefore, propose that New Zealand reject recommendations 2-4, 6-9, 11-17, 20-25 and 27.

21. However, I propose to accept all recommendations asking us to *consider* acceding to treaties or withdrawing reservations. This means that, within the next five years, the Government should look at the implications of accession and reassess its reasons for not signing certain treaties and for maintaining reservations. Affirming periodically whether previous rationales remain valid is good practice.

*National human rights framework (28-40)*

22. Several countries encouraged us to adopt a written constitution, give human rights the status of supreme law, and to include further rights, such as the right to adequate housing, in the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. As we are not currently intending to progress work in this area, I propose to reject recommendations 29, 31-34.
23. However, I propose to accept the remaining recommendations to enhance our domestic human rights framework, for example through strengthening the Human Rights Commission.

*Equality and non-discrimination (41-52)*

24. Several recommendations focus on discrimination, especially on the basis of race, ethnic origin, religion and gender identity. New Zealand is committed to tackling discrimination and racism and I propose to accept most of these recommendations.
25. I propose, however, to reject two recommendations (51, 52) to include gender identity as a prohibited ground of discrimination in the Human Rights Act 1993. We are committed to strengthening gender identity rights and intend to review the Human Rights Act. While this review would consider gender identity rights, a Government position to include gender identity as a prohibited ground of discrimination has not yet been formed.
26. I propose to accept recommendation 50 (to 'take strong measures against gender identity discrimination').

27. s9(2)(f)(iv)

*International cooperation, environment, and business and human rights (53-58)*

28. I propose to accept the recommendations relating to international cooperation and the environment. We are working towards an action plan on businesses and human rights. However, I propose to reject recommendation 58 which suggests regulating the private sector companies (e.g. insurance) to ensure their response to disasters is respectful of human rights. I am advised that current systems are deemed sufficient in this regard.

*Criminal justice system and access to justice for women (60-70)*

29. The recommendations relating to criminal justice and access to justice include the topics of overcrowding of prisons and discrimination in the criminal justice system. We are seeking to tackle these issues with our Hāpaitia work. I also propose to accept recommendations to facilitate women's access to legal aid and to reconsider the minimum age of criminal responsibility which is currently out of step with international guidelines. However, I propose to reject the recommendation which would commit us to raising the age of criminal responsibility.

*Right to Health (93-102)*

30. Four recommendations relate to abortion law reform. We are currently considering how to progress reforms in this area. However, we are not able to commit to a specific model as proposed in three recommendations as this may constrain further decisions in the reform process. I, therefore, propose to accept only one recommendation which suggests decriminalising abortion while not committing us to a specific model or method of implementation.

*Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers (184-194)*

31. I propose to reject the recommendation to 'review immigration policies resulting in mass detention' (192). I am advised that there have been no mass detentions in New Zealand.

**Next steps**

32. Once approved, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade will submit the formal response to the United Nations in Geneva.
33. Our response will be formally adopted at the Human Rights Council's session in June or early July. Officials from the New Zealand Permanent Mission to the United Nations in Geneva will attend the session.
34. The UN expects states to provide a mid-term update, which is a short, written report, on the progress on accepted recommendations. New Zealand's mid-term report will be due in 2021. The suggested process is that the Minister of Justice approves this report in consultation with relevant colleagues, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
35. New Zealand's next UPR is likely to take place in 2024 at the UN in Geneva.

**Consultation**

36. Civil society has been extensively involved in the UPR process. Many of the proposals made by other countries stem from communications and submissions that non-governmental organisations and individuals made to the UN or to countries.
37. The Ministry of Justice also received nearly 600 submissions in March 2019 on how the Government should respond to the UPR recommendations.
38. The following agencies were consulted on the draft Cabinet paper and formal response: Child Wellbeing and Child Poverty Reduction Group at the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Social Development, Accident Compensation Corporation, Department of Corrections, Crown Law Office, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Department of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Ministry for Pacific Peoples, Oranga Tamariki-Ministry for Children, New Zealand Police, Te Puni Kōkiri, Treasury, Ministry for the Environment, Ministry for Women, Te Arawhiti, Office of Disability Issues, Office of Ethnic Communities, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, State Services Commission, and the Office for Seniors.

#### **Financial implications**

39. There are no financial implications arising directly out of the recommendations in this paper. Funding for any of the work mentioned in the formal response is for the lead agency to consider and funding decisions will be made through the usual budget processes.

#### **Legislative Implications**

40. There are no legislative implications arising from this paper.

#### **Regulatory Impact Analysis**

41. A regulatory impact statement is not required.

#### **Human Rights**

42. The UPR process ultimately helps to protect and promote human rights. Providing a formal response to the recommendations demonstrates our commitment to international human rights mechanisms and complies with our obligations as a UN member state.

#### **Te Tiriti o Waitangi**

43. Many recommendations addressed in the response have Te Tiriti o Waitangi implications, such as Māori participation rights. Accepting all relevant UPR recommendations reflects the priority the Government places on its Te Tiriti obligations.

#### **Gender Implications**

44. Many recommendations addressed in the response have gender implications. This includes freedom from gender-based violence and discrimination, and pay

equity. I propose to accept all relevant UPR recommendations except for those committing New Zealand to a specific model for abortion law reform.

### **Disability Perspective**

45. Some of the recommendations addressed in the response have disability implications as they relate to rights of persons with disabilities, particularly children with disabilities. Accepting all relevant recommendations reflects New Zealand's commitment to protect the rights of persons with disabilities.

### **Publicity and proactive release**

46. The UPR in January 2019 received media attention and New Zealand's formal response will likely generate additional coverage. Civil society will have an interest in our response. I expect that, particularly given the terrorist attacks in Christchurch, other countries will pay close attention to our response as well.
47. I propose that the formal response be posted on the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade websites once it has been formally adopted at the Human Rights Council session (late June or early July 2019). I propose that the Cabinet paper be proactively released in full at the same time as it provides useful background information and context. The Ministry of Justice will prepare communications materials to assist agencies with any queries.

### **Recommendations**

48. I recommend that the Cabinet Social Wellbeing Committee:
1. **approve** the submission to the Human Rights Council of the attached formal response to the third Universal Periodic Review recommendations which accepts 160 and rejects 34 out of the 194 recommendations made to New Zealand (attachment 1)
  2. **authorise** the Minister of Justice, in consultation with relevant Ministers, to make minor amendments to the response to the third Universal Periodic Review recommendations prior to submission to the Human Rights Council
  3. **note** that New Zealand is expected to submit, in 2021, a mid-term Universal Periodic Review report to the Human Rights Council to outline progress made on accepted recommendations.

Hon Andrew Little  
**Minister of Justice**



**Attachments**

1. Proposed formal response to the third UPR recommendations
2. Table listing the UPR recommendations, responsible agencies and the proposed response

## Attachment 1

### Formal response

1. New Zealand welcomes the recommendations made during the third UPR on 21 January 2019. Following the review, New Zealand received nearly 600 written submissions from civil society in response to the recommendations.
2. While considering the response to the recommendations, New Zealand experienced a deplorable and unprecedented act of terrorism against our Muslim community in Christchurch on 15 March 2019. New Zealand is one of the most multicultural nations in the world and values diversity highly. This attack struck against our core values. It reinforced our commitment to protecting human rights of all people in New Zealand. The Government has no tolerance for violence and extremism of any kind.
3. New Zealand accepts 160 and notes 34 recommendations. We do not reject the intention of any recommendation, but cannot accept certain recommendations because they depend on future decision-making according to our constitutional processes.
4. New Zealand intends to submit a mid-term report in 2021.

### **International instruments**

5. New Zealand values the role of international human rights treaties in our constitutional arrangements. New Zealand agrees to consider acceding to additional international treaties, including the Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocols to both the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Communications) and the International Covenant for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Furthermore, New Zealand will consider removing existing reservations.
6. New Zealand cannot bypass its domestic process of considering the implications of international conventions. We are therefore unable to accept recommendations 'to ratify/sign' or to withdraw reservations.

Accepted: 1, 5, 10, 18, 19, 26

Noted: 2-4, 6-9, 11-17, 20-25, 27.

### **National human rights framework**

7. Within New Zealand's constitutional arrangements, human rights are protected through a variety of measures. For example, all draft legislation is assessed against the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 (BORA) before introduction into Parliament. BORA codifies civil and political rights, including, freedom from discrimination. Agencies must also report on compliance of proposals with international obligations.
8. Courts can assess compliance with BORA and award remedies for breaches. Parliament will soon be required to respond to judicial declarations that legislation is inconsistent with BORA.
9. New Zealand is open to continuing the dialogue about constitutional arrangements, including the status of economic, social and cultural rights. There are, however, no plans at this stage to adopt a written constitution holding supreme legal status or include further rights in the BORA.
10. Our national human rights institution, the New Zealand Human Rights Commission plays an important role in protecting human rights. The Government will work with the Commission on identifying work priorities and on resourcing. The Government is in the process of appointing a new Race Relations Commissioner and plans to consider improvements to the Commission's governance structure. We are developing a long-term

international candidatures plan that might include reviewing the domestic process for nominating appointments to treaty bodies.

11. The Government is also strengthening domestic processes to implement international human rights standards and improve inter-agency coordination.

12. The Human Rights Review Tribunal will have additional judicial resource to deal with case backlog.

Accepted: 28, 35-40

Noted: 29, 31-34

## **Equality and non-discrimination**

13. New Zealand is proud to be a multicultural, diverse and tolerant society committed to eliminating any discrimination practices.

14. The Christchurch attacks highlighted the importance of inclusivity. The Government will develop a national strategy to address racial discrimination and racism. Options to tackle racism may include additional measures to address hate speech.

15. New Zealand has a solid legal framework against discrimination. Discrimination is unlawful under the Human Rights Act 1993 (HRA). Avenues for redress to the Human Rights Commission, Human Rights Review Tribunal and courts are available. The HRA prohibits incitement of racial disharmony and distribution of certain racist material. The Human Rights Commission and the role of the Race Relations Commissioner are important in addressing racism and discrimination.

16. Te Arawhiti (the new Māori-Crown agency), our proposed Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy and the pay equity work are examples of current work addressing discrimination.

17. New Zealand will do more to protect the rights of rainbow communities. New Zealand will consider amending the HRA to include gender identity as a prohibited ground of discrimination. We have noted these recommendations because a decision has not yet formally been made in relation to making specific law changes.

Accepted: 41-50

Noted: 51-52

## **International cooperation**

18. New Zealand values cooperation with other UN member states on a broad range of international issues, including human rights.

Accepted: 53

## **Environment**

19. New Zealand is committed to becoming a leader in climate change action. In May, the Government announced the introduction of the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill into Parliament. It sets emissions reduction targets for 2050 and establishes an independent Climate Change Commission. The public now have a chance to have their say on the Bill while it's being considered by Parliament. New Zealand also intends to complete its first national climate change risk assessment in 2020 and is developing an Environmental Health Action Plan.

Accepted: 54-56

## **Businesses and human rights**

20. New Zealand will adopt a national action plan to implement the UN Guiding Principles. We engage with businesses domestically and internationally to raise awareness and promote responses to modern slavery, and are amending the Government procurement framework to better incorporate human rights.

21. New Zealand's view is that current mechanisms for private sector responses to disasters, are sufficient.

Accepted: 57

Noted: 58

## **Counter-terrorism**

22. New Zealand condemns all acts of terrorism. The definition of 'terrorism act' complies with international standards. However, New Zealand is assessing whether current counter-terrorism regulatory frameworks are adequate. It will do so considering all persons' human rights.

Accepted: 59

## **Criminal justice system, access to justice**

23. New Zealand acknowledges that there are serious issues with the criminal justice system, including high incarceration rates and overrepresentation of Māori. New Zealand is committed to creating a more effective system that keeps communities safe. In 2018 Hāpaitia, the Safe and Effective Justice Programme, was launched. Its work includes improving the quality of the prison system, reassessing the balance between rehabilitation and punishment, early prevention and strong partnerships with Māori and communities.

24. An independent Advisory Group is leading engagement with the New Zealand public and will prepare recommendations for future work.

25. New Zealand is committed to improving outcomes for Māori, including in the youth justice sector, and ensuring equal and humane treatment for all, based on the Mandela Rules. A Māori Corrections strategy is being developed with Māori. A Corrections women's strategy and transgender policies are being implemented. Work on a Corrections staff strategy on inclusion and diversity is in progress.

26. Health care for prisoners must be reasonably equivalent to services for the public. New Zealand will continue to invest in improving mental health services in prisons, including new facilities.

27. New Zealand will consider whether the current minimum age of criminal responsibility (10 years) should be increased to align with international standards.

28. Legal aid settings are under review, including income thresholds and repayment of debts.

Accepted: 60-69.

Noted: 70

## **Human trafficking, forced labour**

29. New Zealand is combatting human trafficking and forced labour. The National Plan of Action to Prevent People Trafficking will be updated and include specific objectives around prevention, prosecution, protection and partnership. New Zealand is monitoring how legislation relating to supply chains is operating overseas. A review of exploitation of temporary migrant workers and international students is underway.

Accepted: 71-79

## **Employment and gender equality**

30. All population groups should have equal employment opportunities. New Zealand has a range of programmes to improve equality in employment for minority groups, such as ethnic communities or persons with disabilities.

### *Women*

31. New Zealand has committed to closing the public service gender pay gap, with substantial progress within this parliamentary term, and to ensuring the wider public and private sectors are on similar pathways. The Government set a 50 percent target for women on state sector boards by 2021. The Ministry for Women works with private sector organisations to progress change in this sector. The Government is also implementing the Equal Pay Amendment Bill which establishes a process that aligns with the existing bargaining framework, to address systemic sex-based pay discrimination in female-dominated occupations.

32. New Zealand has an excellent participation rate in Government-funded or subsidised childcare services. Low-income families can receive further funding to enter employment or training. New funding of \$590 million (2018-22) is provided. A strategic plan (2019-29) is in development which proposes improvements to the quality of childcare such as higher adult-to-child ratios.

Accepted: 80-88, 105-108.

## **Adequate living standard**

33. One of the Government's priorities is to improve all New Zealanders' wellbeing, including through the Living Standards Framework, a tool to measure, and report on, inter-generational wellbeing. A substantial work programme is in place to reduce child poverty. This includes the \$5.5 billion Families Package announced in Budget 2018. Welfare settings are also being reviewed.

34. Ensuring that everybody has somewhere warm, dry and safe to live is a priority. A comprehensive programme to address housing issues is underway.

Accepted: 89-92

## **Right to Health**

### *Reproductive health*

35. The Government intends to decriminalise abortion but cannot yet commit to specific models recommended.

36. Protecting sexual and reproductive health and rights is a human rights priority for New Zealand. A multi-sector Sexual and Reproductive Health Action Plan 2019–2025 is being

developed with key stakeholders. It will set out actions and include improved education and services for young and low-income women.

### *Mental health*

37. The Inquiry into Mental Health and Addiction report 'He Ara Oranga' calls for change, with an emphasis on wellbeing, prevention, early intervention, expanded access to services, more treatment options, community-based responses and cross-government action. In 2019, the Government will formally respond to the report's recommendations, and decide on actions for improvement.
38. The Government is committed to reducing and eliminating the use of seclusion. In 2018, the national health project "Zero seclusion: towards the elimination of seclusion by 2020" was launched. It includes a focus on Māori and their families.
39. A new model of care is being piloted in prisons. It allows more flexibility in supporting prisoners vulnerable to self-harm and increases therapeutic options.
40. Guidelines to better administer mental health legislation in line with human rights obligations are being developed.

### *Sexual orientation and gender-identity*

41. As an inclusive society, New Zealand is committed to improving health care for rainbow communities. Important first steps have been taken, including an increase in the number of transgender genital reconstruction surgeries.
42. An Intersex Clinical Network will develop best practice guidelines for intersex children. The Government is unaware of cases of sex assignment surgery on intersex children. Since 2014, a small number of children underwent surgeries to resolve functional issues without gender-assignment.

Accepted: 93-94, 96, 99-102

Noted: 95, 97-98

## **Women's rights**

43. New Zealand is a leader in women's rights, yet inequalities still exist. Actions to address disparities include a gender analysis tool to help the Government consider inequities when formulating policies.

### *Sexual and gender-based violence*

44. We are committed to eradicating family and sexual violence, and creating a system delivering an integrated, consistent and effective response to victims, perpetrators and their families.
45. A Joint Venture of government agencies was established in 2018 to provide support through an effective, whole-of-government response. A national strategy and action plan are being developed to enable a strategic overview of prevention, early intervention, crisis response and support for long-term recovery.

46. The new Family Violence Act 2018 provides a modern framework to better prevent, identify and respond to family violence. Legislation will support collaboration across the sector, for example through information sharing and codes of practice.
47. Legislation will make important improvements to victims' experience of court processes, helping to bring more perpetrators to justice. Programmes and services will focus on vulnerable groups more likely to become victims.

Accepted: 109-143

## **Children**

48. The wellbeing of children is a priority for New Zealand. The first Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy will be published in 2019. It will help protect children's rights, including those under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). A core objective is that all children live free from racism and discrimination.
49. Violence against children will be addressed through work to combat family and sexual violence. The Government is undertaking a five-year transformation programme to build a more child-centred state care system. The Royal Commission of Inquiry into Historical Abuse in State Care and in Care in Faith-based Institutions is investigating abuse of children and vulnerable adults.
50. Reducing child poverty is a priority. Under new legislation, ambitious child poverty reduction targets have been announced and annual reporting is required.
51. Education must be accessible and inclusive. Education strategies for Māori and Pacific people are being updated to enable all learners to succeed.

Accepted: 103-104, 144 -155.

## **Persons with disabilities**

52. New Zealand is working towards a society where persons with disabilities have equal opportunities to achieve their goals.
53. The Disability Strategy 2016–2026 guides the Government's work and the implementation of CRPD. New legislation aims to strengthen the rights of children, particularly those in state care.
54. The Government is transforming the disability support system and is committed to an inclusive and accessible education system, including through the Disability and Learning Support Action Plan.
55. The Government is committed to improving the welfare system and also funds programmes to reduce stigma and discrimination associated with mental health issues.

Accepted: 30, 156 - 162

## **Indigenous rights and ethnic minorities**

56. New Zealand is a multicultural nation. We continue to focus on reducing disparities for Māori and other ethnicities. Three specific government agencies promote the interests of Māori, Pacific peoples and other ethnic communities by providing programmes and frameworks for inclusion, wellbeing and engagement.

57. The 1840 Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Treaty of Waitangi) is a founding constitutional document. It is the agreement between New Zealand's indigenous people, the Māori, and the Crown. The Government takes its obligations under Te Tiriti seriously.
58. The Government established a new agency – the Office for Māori Crown Relations - Te Arawhiti, operational since January 2019. It is tasked with completing historical settlements and ensuring their durability. It will also enable stronger partnerships with Māori across Government to improve outcomes for Māori.
59. Work is underway towards a comprehensive national plan setting out how New Zealand regulations align with the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ('Declaration Plan'). It will take into account Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles and highlight areas for improvement.
60. Improving Māori health outcomes is a Government priority. A dedicated Māori Housing Unit works with Māori to improve housing opportunities. The refreshment of the Māori Language in Education Strategy will strengthen the protection of Te Reo (Māori language).
61. Amended legislation sets specific duties for Oranga Tamariki-Ministry for Children in relation to Te Tiriti. These duties include reducing disparities for Māori children in care, developing strategic partnerships with iwi (tribal) and Māori organisations, and reporting annually on the impact of measures to improve outcomes for Māori.
62. Further work to address disparities of ethnic minorities includes a Pacific health plan being developed with a broad focus (e.g. including housing), and the Tertiary Education Strategy which will emphasise equity and better support the aspirations of Māori and Pacific peoples.
63. Māori, Pacific and Asian population groups are represented in Parliament. National and local electoral laws establish, and provide options respectively, for particular electoral arrangements for Māori. Local governments must also enable Māori participation in decision-making. The Ministry of Māori Development provides advice on candidates for government boards and advisory groups to enhance Māori participation.

Accepted: 103, 163-183

## **Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers**

64. New Zealand is a country of immigrants with thousands making it their home every month. New Zealand decided to double its refugee quota to 1,500 per year (as of 2020).
65. The Government supports migrants and refugees in their settlement as set out in the Refugee Resettlement and Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategies.
66. A review of exploitation of temporary migrant workers and international students is underway with proposals expected in 2019.
67. Any immigration detention after initial entry processing is: approved by courts, proportionate, and subject to regular reviews and appeals mechanisms. Asylum seekers have access to legal representation, interpreters and legal aid. Compliance with detention standards is also ensured through monitoring under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. There have not been any instances of mass detention.

Accepted: 184-191, 193

Noted: 192



## Contents

	Theme	Pages	Recommendations	Accepted
1	International instruments	2-4	1-27	6/27
2	National human rights framework	5-6	28-40	8/13
3	Equality and non-discrimination	7	41-52	10/12
4	International cooperation, the environment, and business and human rights	8	53-58	5/6
5	Human rights and counter-terrorism	9	59	1/1
6	Criminal justice system and access to justice	10	60-70	10/11
7	Human trafficking and forced labour	11	71-79	9/9
8	Employment and gender equality in employment	12	80-88, (and 105-108)	9/9
9	Adequate standard of living	13	89-92	4/4
10	Right to health	14	93-102	7/10
11	Right to education	15	103-104	2/2
12	Women	16-18	105-143	39/39
13	Children	19	144-155	12/12
14	Persons with disabilities	20	156-162	7/7
15	Indigenous rights and ethnic minorities	21-22	163-183	21/21
16	Migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers	23	184-194	10/11

overall accept **160/194 (82%)**

New Zealand's third Universal Periodic Review – Table of Recommendations and proposed response

#	Recommendation	Topic	Recommending Country	Lead Agency	Proposed Response
<b>International instruments</b> (accept 6/27)					
1	Consider acceding to the international instruments to which it is not yet party, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization, the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICRMW</li> <li>• ILO 169</li> <li>• Statelessness Convention</li> <li>• CED</li> <li>• OP-ICESCR</li> </ul>	Honduras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• MFAT</li> <li>• TPK</li> </ul>	accept
2	Ratify the broad range of international human rights instruments such as, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OP-ICESCR</li> <li>• ILO 169</li> <li>• CED</li> </ul>	Russian Federation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• MSD</li> <li>• MFAT</li> <li>• TPK</li> </ul>	note
3	Hold national consultations with relevant stakeholders in the consideration of becoming a party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	ICRMW	Seychelles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> </ul>	note
4	Redouble its effort in disseminating to its public on the importance of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	ICRMW	Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> </ul>	note
5	Consider joining the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; Consider ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	ICRMW	Islamic Republic of Iran, Afghanistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> </ul>	accept
6	Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	ICRMW	Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> </ul>	note
7	Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	ICRMW	Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> </ul>	note

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8	Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	ICRMW	Kyrgyzstan, Benin, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> </ul>	note
9	Adopt, in view of the large number of refugees received by the country, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	ICRMW	Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> </ul>	note
10	Consider ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	CED	Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	accept
11	Take all necessary steps to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	CED	Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	note
12	Finalize the accession of the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance	CED	Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	note
13	Accelerate the process of acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	CED	Iraq	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	note
14	Accelerate steps towards acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	CED	Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	note
15	Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	CED	Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	note
16	Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	CED	Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	note
17	Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	CED	France, Belgium, Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	note
18	Expedite consideration of acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as well as of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure	CED OP-CRC	Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• MSD</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	accept
19	Continue the consideration of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure	OP-CRC	Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MSD</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	accept
20	Become a party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure	OP-CRC	Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MSD</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	note
21	Accelerate the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure	OP-CRC	Paraguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MSD</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	note
22	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure	OP-CRC	Montenegro) (El Salvador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MSD</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	note

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23	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	OP-ICESCR	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• MFAT</li> <li>• MSD</li> </ul>	note
24	Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization	ILO 169	Madagascar, Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TPK</li> </ul>	note
25	Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization	ILO 189	Benin, Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> </ul>	note
26	Consider withdrawing existing reservations to the international human rights treaties	Reservations (CRC, CAT, ICCPR, ICESCR)	Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• MSD</li> <li>• Corrections</li> <li>• Police</li> <li>• MFAT</li> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• OT</li> </ul>	accept
27	Withdraw its reservations to the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	CAT reservation	Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	note

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National human rights framework (accept 8/13)					
28	Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations Treaty Body elections	Treaty body elections	United Kingdom	• MFAT	accept
29	Take the necessary steps so as to render economic, social and cultural rights justiciable in the domestic courts in line with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	ESC rights	Portugal	• MOJ	note
30	Continue to work to fully harmonize national law with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	CRPD	Chile	• ODI	accept
31	Carry out the necessary legislative reforms to ensure the respect in fact and in law of the principle of the equality of all human rights and guarantee its protection	Equality	Spain	• MOJ	note
32	Consider the possibility of developing and adopting a written Constitution, as well as adequately ensure constitutional or legislative recognition of the Treaty of Waitangi	Constitutional reform	Russian Federation	• MOJ	note
33	Give constitutional rank to the Bill of Rights Act and incorporate therein the right to privacy and economic, social and cultural rights	BORA-supreme laws ESC rights	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	• MOJ	note
34	Strengthen the human rights obligations of the Bill of Rights Act of 1990 by defining them as supreme law	BORA supreme law	Germany	• MOJ	note
35	Adopt an appropriate procedure so that, in the future, any law or legislative reform is subject to a prior analysis of its impact on human rights	Human rights analysis on bills	Spain	• MOJ	accept
36	Adopt the necessary measures to provide the Human Rights Review Tribunal with the necessary resources for its proper functioning	HRRT funding	Mexico	• MOJ	accept
37	Continue to strengthen national human rights institutions	Strengthen NHRI	Nepal	• MOJ	accept
38	Provide to the New Zealand Human Rights Commission with sufficient financial and human resources to carry out its work	HRC resourcing	Spain	• MOJ	accept
39	Establish a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up of the implementation of international human rights recommendations received by the State, through effective inter-institutional coordination systems to link progress with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda	NMRF SDGs	Paraguay	• MOJ • MFAT	accept
40	Continue to strengthen its coordination mechanisms; deepen efforts to ensure the protection of vulnerable persons and groups and continue efforts to further improve their situation	IHRGG Vulnerable persons	Barbados	• MOJ • MFAT • Health • OT	accept

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• MSD</li><li>• ODI</li><li>• Education</li><li>• MPP</li><li>• OEC</li><li>• Off for Seniors</li><li>• MfW</li><li>• HUD</li><li>• MBIE</li><li>• Tsy</li><li>• DPMC</li><li>• TPK</li></ul>	
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## New Zealand's third Universal Periodic Review – Table of Recommendations and proposed response

Equality and non-discrimination (accept 10/12)					
41	Strengthen measures aimed at combating discrimination against different groups in a situation of vulnerability, investigating and punishing the perpetrators of such acts	Discrimination against vulnerable groups	Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• MfW</li> <li>• Police</li> </ul>	accept
42	Improve anti-discrimination legislation for ensuring protection of the rights of the ethnic minorities, including Māori and Pasifika Communities	Discrimination against ethnic minorities	Islamic Republic of Iran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• TPK</li> <li>• MPP</li> <li>• Te Arawhiti</li> </ul>	accept
43	Strengthen its efforts to fight discrimination, including by enhancing institutional capacity to systematically document, investigate and prosecute any racially motivated crimes	Discrimination, Racially motivated crimes	Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• Police</li> <li>• CLO</li> </ul>	accept
44	Continue efforts to combat racial discrimination and hate speech and promote diversity and tolerance	Racial discrimination, Hate speech	Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• OEC</li> <li>• Police</li> </ul>	accept
45	Put in place a solid legislative framework to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, other forms of intolerance including racial and religious hatred	Racial and religious discrimination	Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
46	Adopt a comprehensive national strategy to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance, including racial and religious hatred	Racial and religious discrimination	Togo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• OEC</li> </ul>	accept
47	Investigate all acts of racial discrimination and ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted and sanctioned	Racial discrimination	Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Police</li> <li>• CLO</li> </ul>	accept
48	Develop and implement a national plan of action against racial discrimination, xenophobia and hate crime	Racial discrimination, Hate crime	Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• OEC</li> </ul>	accept
49	Continue to strengthen its legal and institutional architecture for human rights to level the ground for each ethnic and cultural group with effective economic, cultural and social measures	Racial discrimination ESC measures	Republic of Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
50	Take strong measures to eliminate discrimination against women and discrimination based on gender identity	Gender identity (discrimination)	Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MfW</li> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
51	Add gender identity, gender expression or sex characteristics as specifically prohibited grounds of discrimination in Article 21 of the Human Rights Act of 1993	Gender identity (discrimination)	Iceland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	note
52	Amend the Human Rights Act of 1993 to explicitly prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender identity and intersex status	Gender identity and intersex status (discrimination)	Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	note

## New Zealand's third Universal Periodic Review – Table of Recommendations and proposed response

International cooperation, the environment, and business and human rights (accept 5/6)					
53	Deepen its commitments to the global advancement of human rights by increasing its technical and other cooperation with other United Nations members, particularly Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries	International cooperation	Barbados	• MFAT	accept
54	Encourage adopting climate change related planning and management strategies including conducting nationwide assessment of climate change risks	Climate change	Maldives	• MfE	accept
55	Continue its efforts to address the ongoing challenges, including the impact of environment through the implementation of the Environmental Health Action Plan	Environmental Health Action Plan	Lao People's Democratic Republic	• Health	accept
56	Pursue and implement the Zero Carbon Bill and the Environmental Health Action Plan, having taken into account the special vulnerabilities, views and needs of women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, and local and marginalised communities ();	Zero Carbon Bill and Environmental Health Action Plan	Fiji	• MfE • Health	accept
57	Promote the role of its private sector by developing and adopting a national action plan to implement the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	Thailand	• MBIE	accept
58	Adopt appropriate regulations, including through a business and human rights plan, to ensure that the response of the private sector to eventual disasters, and especially that of insurance companies, is respectful of New Zealand's human rights commitments	Business and human rights plan  Private sector response to disasters	Spain	• MBIE • TSY	note



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Human rights and counter-terrorism (accept 1/1)					
59	Clarify the definition of "terrorist", and review the Terrorism Suppression Act so that to ensure those designated as "terrorists" could enjoy justice	Terrorist Suppression Act	Islamic Republic of Iran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MFAT</li> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept

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Criminal justice system and access to justice (accept 10/11)					
60	Conduct training programs aimed at raising awareness of those working in the criminal justice system on relevant human rights standards	Training of criminal justice staff	Qatar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corrections</li> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• Police</li> <li>• OT</li> </ul>	accept
61	Strengthen the availability of legal assistance for women, especially for Māori and migrant women	Legal assistance/aid for Māori and migrant women	Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
62	Facilitate women's access to legal aid, in particular for Māori women, migrant women and women from ethnic minorities, as well as women living in rural and remote areas	Legal aid for women	Togo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
63	Continue the efforts to prevent discrimination in New Zealand's criminal justice system	Discrimination in criminal justice system	Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• Corrections</li> <li>• Police</li> </ul>	accept
64	Step up efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination, especially in the criminal justice system	Discrimination, especially in criminal justice system	Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• Corrections</li> </ul>	accept
65	Put an end to discrimination against Māori, and ensure that all prisoners receive equal treatment in accordance with minimum standards for humane treatment and that conditions in prisons and detention centres comply with international human rights standards, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners	Discrimination against Māori, Equal treatment of prisoners, Mandela Rules	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corrections</li> </ul>	accept
66	Continue to work to enhance the rights of Māori and other indigenous minority groups in New Zealand, and provide increased rehabilitative support for Māori prisoners	Indigenous rights, Rehabilitation for Maori prisoners	Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corrections</li> </ul>	accept
67	Take action to ensure the provision of physical and mental health services for those in detention facilities, as well as to reduce overcrowding in prisons	Detention - Health services, Overcrowding of prisons	United States of America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corrections</li> <li>• Health</li> </ul>	accept
68	Carry out further work to reduce prison overcrowding and improve the access of convicted persons to quality medical services	Prisons: Health services and overcrowding	Belarus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corrections</li> <li>• Health</li> </ul>	accept
69	Reconsider the relevant legal acts in the part relating to the age of criminal responsibility, with a view to its possible increase	Age of criminal responsibility	Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
70	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in line with international human rights standards; Increase the age of criminal responsibility	Age of criminal responsibility	Iceland Montenegro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	note

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Human Trafficking, forced labour (accept 9/9)					
71	Redouble efforts in addressing human trafficking	Trafficking	Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	accept
72	Intensify efforts to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish acts of trafficking	Trafficking	Botswana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	accept
73	Take effective measures on prevention, investigation, prosecution and sanctioning of human trafficking	Trafficking	Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	accept
74	Adopt effective measures to combat human trafficking and to protect the rights of migrant workers	Trafficking Migrant Workers	China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	accept
75	Intensify further efforts in the area of the fight against trafficking in persons, including improving the practice of enforcing legislation with a view to bringing to justice and punishing those responsible for trafficking in persons under the articles on trafficking	Trafficking	Belarus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	accept
76	Consider introducing legislation requiring businesses to report publicly on transparency in supply chains, to eliminate practices of modern slavery in New Zealand and beyond its borders	Forced labour	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	accept
77	Continue to pursue convictions under domestic anti-trafficking laws, including stringent penalties for offenders, and to take steps to reduce demand for forced labour, including in supply chains	Forced labour and trafficking	United States of America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	accept
78	Strengthen control over employment agencies in order to prevent cases of human trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation and labour exploitation	Trafficking and exploitation	Belarus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	accept
79	Continue to strengthen the legal framework for combating trafficking of human beings within the framework of the Government's Action Plan for the Prevention of Human Trafficking	Trafficking	Oman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	accept

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Employment/gender equality in employment (accept 9/9)					
80	Increase employment opportunities for marginalized groups, and notably Māori, Pasifika, women and disabled persons	Equal opportunities	Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• ODI</li> <li>• MfW</li> <li>• MPP</li> </ul>	accept
81	Address discrimination in employment against indigenous persons, individuals belonging to ethnic minority groups, and individuals with disabilities, including those with intellectual disabilities, and remove barriers to their participation in the labour market in addition to funding further community support services, to include post-learning opportunities	Anti-discrimination Equal opportunities	United States of America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• ODI</li> </ul>	accept
82	Continue its efforts to achieve equal wage between women and men in public service, and work towards eventual elimination of gender pay-gap	Gender pay gap (public sector)	Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSC</li> <li>• MfW</li> </ul>	accept
83	Take measures to eliminate gender wage gap	Gender pay gap	Syrian Arab Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MfW</li> <li>• SSC</li> </ul>	accept
84	Continue to work towards full equality between men and women, particularly in order to reduce the pay gap	Gender pay gap Equality	Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSC</li> <li>• MfW</li> <li>• MBIE</li> </ul>	accept
85	Continue to implement measures to increase the representation of women in leadership positions in the public and private sectors, and to eliminate the gender pay gap	Gender pay gap Women in leadership	Cuba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSC</li> <li>• MfW</li> </ul>	accept
86	Continue to strengthen policies and measures in the area of women's empowerment and the promotion of equal opportunities for employment and wages at the national level	Gender pay gap Equality	Oman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSC</li> <li>• MfW</li> <li>• MBIE</li> </ul>	accept
87	Collaborate closer with the private sector and other relevant organisations and associations to find ways to remove structural or policy barriers that can impede women from contributing more in the workplace and in all sectors	Equality	Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MfW</li> <li>• SSC</li> <li>• MBIE</li> </ul>	accept
88	Make efforts to extend childcare service for promoting women's social and economic participation	Childcare services	Republic of Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> <li>• MSD</li> </ul>	accept

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Adequate standard of living (accept 4/4)					
89	Continue its efforts in order to further the protection of Economic and Social Rights of vulnerable persons, including persons with disabilities	Protection of ESC rights of vulnerable persons	Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• OT</li> <li>• MSD</li> <li>• ODI</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• MPP</li> <li>• OEC</li> <li>• Office for Seniors</li> <li>• MfW</li> <li>• HUD</li> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• Tsy</li> <li>• DPMC</li> <li>• TPK</li> </ul>	accept
90	Formulate and implement effective policies geared towards the elimination of poverty	Poverty	Botswana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPMC</li> <li>• MSD</li> </ul>	accept
91	Continue efforts to increase the availability of adequate and affordable housing for all segments of society while paying particular attention to low-income families	Housing availability	Qatar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HUD</li> </ul>	accept
92	Continue its efforts in increasing the availability of quality affordable housing and to ensure equitable housing for the elderly, persons with disabilities, and all ethnic groups	Housing availability Vulnerable people	State of Palestine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HUD</li> </ul>	accept

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Right to health (accept 7/10)					
93	Initiate multi-sector, systems-level actions to address barriers to women and girls' access to equitable sexual and reproductive health outcomes	Female health	Australia	• Health	accept
94	Enhance mental health policies with a view to guaranteeing that persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities have access to appropriate mental health services, including community-based care, which respect their dignity and human rights	Mental health (policies and services)	Brazil	• Health	accept
95	Remove abortion from the Crimes Act of 1961 and amend the Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion Act of 1977 so abortion is decriminalized and implement recommendation "Model A" from the Law Commission's report on "alternative approaches to abortion law"	Abortion	Iceland	• MOJ	note
96	Remove abortion from the Crimes Act 1961 and review the Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion Act 1977 to ensure that abortion is decriminalized in all circumstances, and all women and girls can access safe and legal abortion as an integrated component of sexual and reproductive health services, in reference also to the adoption of SDG target 3.7 and 5.6	Abortion	Netherlands	• MOJ	accept
97	Eliminate, in accordance with the recommendation by CEDAW, abortion from the Crimes Act 1961 and amend the Law on Contraception, Sterilization and Abortion of 1977 in order to completely decriminalize abortion by amending legislation through the implementation of Recommendation A of the Legal Committee on "alternative approaches to the Law on Abortion"	Abortion	Uruguay	• MOJ	note
98	Reform the law on abortion and take a human rights-based approach by implementing Model 'A' from the Law Commission report of October 2018 on 'alternative approaches to abortion law'	Abortion	Canada	• MOJ	note
99	Take immediate steps to combat solitary and solitary confinement in medical facilities applied to juveniles, persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers in prison and in all health care institutions	Solitary confinement	Syrian Arab Republic	• Health • Corrections	accept
100	Progress with efforts in addressing disparities in mental health and improve services for vulnerable groups	Mental health	Sri Lanka	• Health	accept
101	Continue efforts for the adoption of additional measures to address the disparities registered by the SOGISC community with regard to access to services in the entire health system	Access to healthcare (SOGI)	Uruguay	• Health	accept
102	Consider putting an end to non-consensual medical procedures which affect intersex persons	Intersex surgery	Chile	• Health • MOJ	accept

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Right to education (accept 2/2)					
103	Continue its efforts, and ensure that all children from all ethnic groups are provided with quality education	Child education	State of Palestine	• Education	accept
104	Review all education legislative and policy settings to ensure that schools provide accessible inclusive education for all	Inclusive school education	Hungary	• Education	accept

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Women (accept 39/39)					
105	Continue efforts to reduce discrimination against women and, in particular take legislative measures to strengthen the representation of women in management posts, in the private and public sector	Discrimination Women in leadership	France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MfW</li> <li>• SSC</li> </ul>	accept
106	Continue efforts to ensure the representation of women in positions of leadership in all sectors	Women in leadership	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MfW</li> <li>• SSC</li> </ul>	accept
107	Further work towards achieving gender equality and higher women's representation in senior leadership positions	Women in leadership	Republic of Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MfW</li> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• SSC</li> </ul>	accept
108	Take concrete steps to ensure that gender parity in the public service is reached by 2020 in line with the current trajectory	Women in leadership (public sector)	Bahamas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSC</li> <li>• MfW</li> </ul>	accept
109	Redouble the efforts of the Government for the development and implementation of public policies aimed at the real and effective reduction of inequality gaps between men and women, including the fight to eliminate domestic and sexual violence against women	Gender equality Violence against women	Paraguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• MfW</li> </ul>	accept
110	Continue efforts for combating violence against women and increasing women's representation in leadership roles in the public sector	Violence against women Leadership (public sector)	Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• MfW</li> <li>• SSC</li> </ul>	accept
111	Continue its efforts to combat violence against women	Violence against women	Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
112	Ensure the protection of women and girls, and guarantee their right to physical and psychological integrity and a life free from violence	Violence against women	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
113	Review and strengthen its efforts to respond to and prevent domestic violence and sexual and gender-based violence	Domestic violence	Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
114	Continue strengthening measures to eradicate violence against women, specifically, domestic and sexual violence	Domestic violence	Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
115	Continue to combat sexual and gender-based violence especially among ethnic minorities and domestic violence against women and children	Domestic violence among ethnic minorities	Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
116	Continue efforts to ensure prevention of violence against women and domestic violence through the strengthening of women's programmes and national plans	Domestic violence	Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
117	Intensify measures to address domestic violence and sexual violence against women	Domestic violence	Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept



## New Zealand's third Universal Periodic Review – Table of Recommendations and proposed response

118	Take further efforts to combat gender-based violence, such as violence in family and partner relationships	Gender-based violence	Kyrgyzstan	• MOJ	accept
119	Continue its efforts to combat gender-based violence and extend technical assistance in promoting women's rights in accordance with international and regional frameworks	Gender-based violence Technical assistance	Viet Nam	• MOJ • MFAT	accept
120	Consider developing a unified national strategy on combatting violence and abuse against women	Violence against women	Republic of Moldova	• MOJ	accept
121	Prioritize the development of a comprehensive, multi-sectoral national strategy to combat sexual and family violence, including among the Māori people, which also addresses violence against men and boys	Domestic violence, including among Māori and against men and boys	Bahamas	• MOJ	accept
122	Develop a comprehensive strategy on combating gender-based violence against women	Violence against women	Belgium	• MOJ	accept
123	Develop and adopt a comprehensive national strategy to combat all kinds of violence against women	Violence against women	Islamic Republic of Iran	• MOJ	accept
124	Develop a national strategy to combat abuse and violence against women	Violence against women	Slovenia	• MOJ	accept
125	Implement and allocate sustainable resources for the long term to combat family and sexual violence aimed at developing a comprehensive and coherent prevention strategy for gender-based violence against women	Violence against women	Netherlands	• MOJ	accept
126	Continue its efforts to develop a comprehensive government strategy for tackling domestic violence	Domestic violence	Ireland	• MOJ	accept
127	Develop and implement a cross-party strategy on family and sexual violence and ensure its continuous effective implementation	Domestic violence	Pakistan	• MOJ	accept
128	Continue to fight against all forms of gender-based violence, including sexual and domestic violence by guaranteeing in particular that all victims benefited from protection and had access to medical and legal aid	Gender-based violence Medical and legal aid	Hungary	• MOJ	accept
129	Strengthen measures to investigate and punish gender-based violence, especially by guaranteeing the right to access to justice for women and girls	Gender-based violence Access to justice	Argentina	• MOJ	accept
130	Strengthen measures to protect victims of violence against women and girls, particularly among minority communities, including through ensuring access to quality multi-sectoral responses for survivors covering safety, shelter, health, justice and other essential services	Violence against women Victims services	Rwanda	• MOJ	accept

## New Zealand's third Universal Periodic Review – Table of Recommendations and proposed response

131	Continue to strengthen efforts to combat domestic and all forms of gender-based violence, including sexual violence, particularly in relation to Māori and Pasifika women and girls, as well as women and girls with disabilities	Gender-based violence against Māori/Pasifika and disabled women	Iceland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• ODI</li> </ul>	accept
132	Intensify efforts aimed at combating domestic violence and abuse against women, including Māori women and children	Domestic violence against women, including Maori women and children	Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
133	Continue to deploy adequate resources to strengthen responses to instances of family and sexual violence and to make improvements for victims, perpetrators and their families	Family and sexual violence	Barbados	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
134	Continue to ensure justice and social protection for domestic violence against vulnerable groups, particularly women from indigenous and Pacific peoples	Domestic violence against Māori and Pasifika women	Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
135	Take effective measures to reduce domestic violence, including the adequate support and assistance of victims	Domestic violence	Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
136	Strengthen efforts to combat domestic violence	Domestic violence	Iraq	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
137	Continue the policy for the prevention of domestic violence and all other forms of violence	Domestic violence	Algeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
138	Promptly enact the “Family and Whanau Violence Legislation Bill” and ensure that adequate resources are allocated for its effective implementation	Domestic violence Legislation and resourcing	Seychelles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
139	Take further steps to address the needs and rights of indigenous women and girls, while implementing the Family and Whanau Violence Legislation Bill	Domestic violence legislation	Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
140	Concentrate its efforts in addressing domestic violence particularly in communities and populations experiencing higher levels of family violence and investigate the discrepancy between the increased incidence of family violence problems and offenses reported, and the downward trending numbers of apprehensions and prosecutions	Domestic violence Reporting and prosecutions	Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
141	Set up the planned dedicated unit to formulate a whole-of-government response to family violence and sexual violence as soon as possible, and that it is sufficiently resourced with adequate funding and expertise to ensure its effectiveness	Domestic violence, Whole-of-govt response	Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
142	Effectively combat violence against women and to reduce child poverty	Domestic violence, Child poverty	China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• DPMC</li> </ul>	accept
143	Take further measures to reduce violence against women and children	Violence against women and children	Qatar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept

## New Zealand's third Universal Periodic Review – Table of Recommendations and proposed response

Children (accept 12/12)					
144	Further strengthen its efforts to combat domestic violence and child abuse in all settings;	Domestic violence Child abuse	Mongolia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• OT</li> </ul>	accept
145	Continue to develop legislation aimed at fighting against domestic violence, in particular child abuse;	Domestic violence Child abuse	France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• OT</li> </ul>	accept
146	Continue its efforts to combat child abuse in all settings;	Child abuse	Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• OT</li> </ul>	accept
147	Develop a national strategy for the promotion and protection of the rights of all children in implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child;	Rights of the child	Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MSD</li> </ul>	accept
148	Increase financial aid for children in difficulty in order to guarantee their right for further education;	Children's education	Algeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MSD</li> <li>• Education</li> </ul>	accept
149	Undertake further prioritized measures to substantially reduce the increased rate of child poverty;	Child poverty	Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPMC</li> <li>• MSD</li> </ul>	accept
150	Continue to move forward in the area of child poverty and take targeted measures to reduce child poverty, and also ensure that all children are free from violence abuse and neglect;	Child poverty Violence	Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPMC</li> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• MSD</li> </ul>	accept
151	Continue with affirmative action on children in vulnerable situations and child poverty reduction programmes and initiatives;	Vulnerable children Child poverty	Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPMC</li> <li>• MSD</li> </ul>	accept
152	Accelerate efforts for the adoption of the law to combat child poverty and prioritize the allocation of resources for its implementation;	Child poverty	Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPMC</li> <li>• MSD</li> </ul>	accept
153	Prioritise the enactment of legislation to reduce child poverty and advance child wellbeing, aligned with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Treaty of Waitangi;	Child poverty Child wellbeing	Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPMC</li> <li>• OT</li> <li>• MSD</li> </ul>	accept
154	Continue its ongoing efforts to reduce all forms of inequalities and discrimination among children, for Māori and Pasifika children in particular;	Discrimination	Maldives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OT</li> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
155	Work to combat discrimination against vulnerable children, including Māori and Pasifika children, children belonging to ethnic minorities, refugee and migrant children and children with disabilities;	Discrimination Vulnerable children	Syrian Arab Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• OT</li> </ul>	accept

## New Zealand's third Universal Periodic Review – Table of Recommendations and proposed response

Persons with disabilities (accept 7/7)					
156	Continue its efforts to extend welfare services and assistance to all persons with disabilities;	Welfare services	Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MSD</li> </ul>	accept
157	Continue its efforts in implementing legislation and strategies to promote and protect the rights of children and young people and persons with disabilities;	Children and young people People with disabilities	Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ODI</li> <li>• OT</li> <li>• Education</li> </ul>	accept
158	Harmonize its national legislation on the rights of persons with disabilities, especially in relation to inclusive education, with international standards;	Inclusive education	Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> </ul>	accept
159	Strengthen efforts to combat marginalization and discrimination of children with disabilities, especially in their access to health, education, care and protection services;	Discrimination - access to health, education, care and protection	Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• OT</li> </ul>	accept
160	Grant children with disabilities the right to quality inclusive education and to increase the provision of reasonable accommodation in primary and secondary education in line with international standards;	Inclusive education	Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> </ul>	accept
161	Continue the development of inclusive education programs for children with disabilities;	Inclusive education	France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> </ul>	accept
162	Respect the rights of persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including by combatting institutionalization, stigma, violence and overmedicalization, and by developing community-based and people-centred mental health services which promote inclusion in the community and respect their free and informed consent;	CRPD Mental health and psychosocial disabilities	Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health</li> <li>• MSD</li> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept

## New Zealand's third Universal Periodic Review – Table of Recommendations and proposed response

Indigenous rights and ethnic minorities (accept 21/21)					
163	Promote assisting models for minorities;	Minority rights	Kyrgyzstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OEC</li> <li>• TPK</li> <li>• MPP</li> </ul>	accept
164	Continue with measures to promote the rights of ethnic minorities, in particular the Māori;	Indigenous Rights Ethnic Minority rights	Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OEC</li> <li>• TPK</li> <li>• MPP</li> </ul>	accept
165	Take all appropriate measures to enhance Māori and Pasifika representation in government positions at all levels, in particular at the local council level, including through the establishment of special electoral arrangements;	Government representation, including LG	Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DIA</li> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• TPK</li> </ul>	accept
166	Provide Māori and Pasifika with adequate access to education and the labour market;	Pasifika and Māori – Education and labour market	Russian Federation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• MPP</li> </ul>	accept
167	Continue efforts to protect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples through appropriate measures in law, policy and practice with conformity with international human rights obligations;	Indigenous rights	Mongolia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TPK</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	accept
168	Continue with efforts to promote human rights for indigenous people;	Indigenous rights	Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TPK</li> <li>• MFAT</li> </ul>	accept
169	Continue enhancing the relationship and cooperation between the government and the indigenous people;	Crown- Māori relationship	Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te Arawhiti</li> <li>• TPK</li> </ul>	accept
170	Continue to harmonize its national regulations with the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;	UNDRIP	Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TPK</li> </ul>	accept
171	Include in the National Plan of Action for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Treaty of Waitangi, and implement them;	Indigenous rights Te Tiriti UNDRIP NPA	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TPK</li> <li>• MOJ</li> </ul>	accept
172	Develop, in consultation with the indigenous peoples, and if necessary with the technical assistance of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, an action plan to harmonize the legislation and existing policies with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Mexico);	UNDRIP	Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TPK</li> </ul>	accept
173	Develop, in partnership with Māori, a national strategy or plan of action to align public policy and legislation with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;	UNDRIP	Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TPK</li> </ul>	accept

## New Zealand's third Universal Periodic Review – Table of Recommendations and proposed response

174	Strengthen joint work with the Māori people aimed at the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;	UNDRIP	El Salvador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TPK</li> <li>• Te Arawhiti</li> </ul>	accept
175	Continue to have more active and closer partnership with Māori for effective implementation of the commitment and sustainable settlement process;	Crown-Māori relationship	Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te Arawhiti</li> <li>• TPK</li> </ul>	accept
176	Continue to improve steps in addressing a number of human rights challenges affecting the Māori People such as family and sexual violence and the disparities in terms of health outcomes;	Māori - disparities such as violence and health outcomes	Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• Health</li> </ul>	accept
177	Continue to work to implement actions to improve the standard of living of the Māori communities, particularly to reduce disparities in health indicators and levels of schooling;	Māori - socio-economic inequalities	Cuba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• TPK</li> </ul>	accept
178	Address existing entrenched socio-economic inequalities, including in areas of health, employment and education, affecting indigenous people;	Māori - socio-economic inequalities	Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health</li> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• TPK</li> </ul>	accept
179	Adopt effective measures to protect in a concrete manner the rights to health, education, employment, and housing of the Māori and other indigenous peoples to eradicate discrimination against them;	Discrimination against Māori ESC rights	China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• HUD</li> </ul>	accept
180	Continue to focus on specific programmes and actions aimed at improving health and education outcomes for Māori and Pacific communities;	Māori/Pasifika - health and education	Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• MPP</li> </ul>	accept
181	Strengthen measures aimed at ensuring equality for all citizens, especially those of indigenous people of Māori and Pasifika, and ensuring their full rights within the legal system and in the labour, health and education sectors;	Māori/Pasifika - ESC rights	Syrian Arab Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• TPK</li> <li>• MPP</li> </ul>	accept
182	Design a strategy to tackle social inequalities experienced by Māori and Pasifika communities in health, housing, employment, education, social services and justice;	Māori/Pasifika people - ESC inequalities, justice	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TPK</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• MPP</li> <li>• MOJ</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• MBIE</li> <li>• MSD</li> </ul>	accept
183	Take concrete steps to improve education and participation rates for Māori and Pacific communities in New Zealand so that these are equal with other ethnic groups;	Māori/Pasifika people: Equal education	Bahamas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Health</li> </ul>	accept

## New Zealand's third Universal Periodic Review – Table of Recommendations and proposed response

Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers (accept 10/11)					
184	Continue its efforts in addressing all forms of discrimination against migrants;	Migrants discrimination	Nigeria	• MBIE	accept
185	Enhance its support to migrants by continuing to combat and deter the exploitation of migrant workers and promote their full participation in and contribution to society;	Migrants exploitation and discrimination	Thailand	• MBIE	accept
186	Further strengthen efforts to protect migrant workers and foreign students against exploitation;	Migrants exploitation	Philippines	• MBIE • Education	accept
187	Improve the conditions of migrant workers and asylum-seekers;	Migrant workers and asylum seekers	Iraq	• MBIE	accept
188	Continue to effectively implement its Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy;	Migrant settlement strategy	Vietnam	• MBIE	accept
189	Ensure the human rights of asylum seekers;	Asylum seekers	Afghanistan	• MBIE	accept
190	Harmonize the legal framework on migration and asylum with international standards, particularly in terms of detention and access to complaint procedures;	Migration and asylum seekers, detention and complaints	Mexico	• MBIE • MFAT	accept
191	Take the necessary measures, including the possible revision of the Immigration Amendment Act 2013, to ensure that detention of migrants and asylum seekers is applied only as a measure of last resort in a manner proportionate to each individual case and for as short a period as possible;	Detention of migrants and asylum seekers	Portugal	• MBIE	accept
192	Review immigration policies reportedly resulting in mass detention of migrants and asylum seekers;	Mass detention	Bangladesh	• MBIE	note
193	Ensure that asylum-seekers are only detained in strict accordance with New Zealand's international human rights obligations;	Detention of asylum seekers	Germany	• MBIE	accept
194	Ensure that asylum-seekers have the right to regular review of their detention status and have adequate access to lawyers, their families, health providers and support groups.	Access to justice Detention	Germany	• MBIE	accept



# Cabinet Social Wellbeing Committee

## Minute of Decision

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*This document contains information for the New Zealand Cabinet. It must be treated in confidence and handled in accordance with any security classification, or other endorsement. The information can only be released, including under the Official Information Act 1982, by persons with the appropriate authority.*

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### Response to the Third Universal Periodic Review Recommendations

**Portfolio**                      **Justice**

On 22 May 2019, the Cabinet Social Wellbeing Committee:

- 1        **approved** the submission to the Human Rights Council of the formal response to the third Universal Periodic Review recommendations, attached to the submission under SWC-19-SUB-0052, which accepts 160 and rejects 34 out of the 194 recommendations made to New Zealand;
- 2        **authorised** the Minister of Justice, in consultation with relevant Ministers, to make minor amendments to the response to the third Universal Periodic Review recommendations, prior to submission to the Human Rights Council;
- 3        **noted** that New Zealand is expected to submit a mid-term Universal Periodic Review report to the Human Rights Council in 2021 to outline the progress made on accepted recommendations.

Gerrard Carter  
Committee Secretary

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**Present:**

Hon Grant Robertson  
Hon Phil Twyford  
Hon Chris Hipkins  
Hon Andrew Little  
Hon Carmel Sepuloni (Chair)  
Hon Stuart Nash  
Hon Jenny Salesa  
Hon Tracey Martin  
Hon Peeni Henare  
Hon Aupito William Sio  
Michael Wood, MP (part of item)  
Jan Logie, MP

**Officials present from:**

Office of the Prime Minister  
Office of the Chair  
Officials Committee for SWC

**Hard-copy distribution:**

Minister of Justice