

Recommendations made to New Zealand during its second Universal Periodic Review

1. Consider becoming a party to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED) (Montenegro)
2. Sign and ratify the CPED and recognize the competence of its Committee (France)
3. Accelerate the domestic legislative process for preventing and combating enforced disappearances, in order to enable accession to CPED and recognize the competence of the its Committee (Uruguay)
4. Continue efforts towards ratifying the CPED and accept the competence of its Committee (Argentina)
5. Ratify the CPED (Burkina Faso)
6. Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (OP-CRPD) (Spain)
7. Ratify the OP-CRPD (Hungary)
8. Consider becoming a party to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR) (Montenegro)
9. Consider ratifying the OP-ICESCR (Spain)
10. Supplement its legislation in matters of human rights protection and promotion by ratifying other international instruments, in particular the CPED and the OP-ICESCR (Tunisia)
11. Ratify OP-ICESCR and the Optional Protocol to CRC on a Communications Procedure (OP-CRC-IC) (Portugal)
12. Ratify the OP-CPRD and the OP-CRC-IC (Morocco)
13. Ratify International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No.169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (Nicaragua)
14. Ratify and implement ILO C. No.169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (Norway)
15. Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure (OP-CRC-IC) (Slovakia)
16. Become a party to the remaining Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure (Thailand)
17. Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICRMW) (Egypt)
18. Sign and ratify the United Nations ICRMW (Turkey)
19. Ratify the ICRMW, signed in 2007 (Algeria)
20. Ratify the ICRMW (Burkina Faso)
21. Ratify the ICRMW (Chad)

22. Ratify the ICRMW, the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Iran (Islamic Republic of))
23. Ratify the ICRMW; the CPED; the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and ILO C. No.169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (Ecuador)
24. Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and consider the possibility of establishing a procedure for the determination of statelessness in its national legislation (Argentina)
25. Increase efforts for the ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty with the aim of consolidating common international norms to regulate international trade in conventional arms, ammunition and parts and components, contributing to peace and security, reducing human suffering and promoting cooperation and transparency (Uruguay)
26. Endeavour to ratify without delay all international human rights statutes that it has yet to sign (Nigeria)
27. Continue efforts in strengthening its national framework to ensure that the principles of inclusivity and non-discrimination are incorporated fully, including through, inter alia, the ratification of the ICRMW and the possibility of the inclusion of the ECOSOC rights in the national human rights norms (Indonesia)
28. Continue the efforts in favour of the promotion of the rights of certain populations with a view to further improving their situation, and accelerate the process of adaptation of domestic legislation to envisage the ratification, then the incorporation in its domestic legal order, of several relevant international instruments in the area (Niger)
29. Further enhance the legislation and legal system, with more considerations to the harmonization of domestic developments and the international stipulations on human rights, including those of the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights (Viet Nam)
30. Continue its reflections and work with a view to having a written Constitution (Benin)
31. Within the context of its legislative review process, fully incorporate international human rights instruments, to which it is party, in its domestic legal framework (Nicaragua)
32. Incorporate economic and social rights in its Human Rights charter (Togo)
33. Incorporate economic, social and cultural rights in the Bill of Rights Act (Ukraine)
34. Incorporate economic, social and cultural rights in the Bill of Rights of 1990, while taking measures to ensure that the competent authorities review the bills, regulations and policies so that these are compatible with the provisions of ICESCR (Uruguay)
35. Proceed to the review of the Bill of Rights Act of 1990, in order to incorporate ratified international agreements on economic, social and cultural rights (Spain)
36. Enshrine, in the framework of the current constitutional review, the principle of equality between men and women, and redouble efforts to improve the situation of the Māori and the Pacifica in the areas of health and employment on one hand, and strengthen the specific measures taken in their favour to raise the level of education of their children on the other hand (Congo)

37. Continue its efforts in advancing its Constitutional Review process including constitutional issues affecting the Māori people (Trinidad and Tobago)
38. Continue to address all forms of political, economic and social discrimination against the Māori and Pacific population by meeting their various demands for constitutional and legal reforms and recognition (Somalia)
39. Given the current constitutional review, fully incorporate the principle of equality between men and women and adopt a legal definition of gender based discrimination, without overlooking to establish legislation which provides for the right to equal pay for work of equal value between men and women (Paraguay)
40. Explore and develop, in consultation with the Māori, means of addressing Māori concerns regarding the Treaty settlement negotiation process (Slovenia)
41. Continue strengthening the partnership between the Government and the Māori to reach a just, fair and sustainable settlement to historical claims made in the framework of the Treaty of Waitangi (Angola)
42. Develop a new human rights action plan under the auspices of the New Zealand Human Rights Commission (Burkina Faso)
43. Continue implementing the second national human rights action plan (Côte d'Ivoire)
44. Strengthen inter-ministerial coordination for a better implementation of the current Children's Action Plan (Spain)
45. Consider participation of the Parliament in a human rights commissioner's appointment process (Ukraine)
46. Sharing the recommendation by some treaty bodies, establish a parliamentary human rights select committee (Turkey)
47. Take further measures to ensure full and consistent protection of human rights in domestic law and policies, taking into account the recommendations made by UN human rights bodies and the New Zealand Human Rights Commission (Netherlands)
48. Increase its official development aid to reach the international norm of 0.7 per cent of GDP (Tunisia)
49. Increase the level of its contribution of official development assistance (ODA) to attain 0.7 per cent of gross national income (Bangladesh)
50. Maintain its contributions of Official Development Assistance (ODA) at the internationally agreed level of 0.7 per cent of its GNP (Egypt)
51. Speed up the rebuilding and compensation process in the aftermath of the Canterbury earthquakes (Germany)
52. Consider policies in relation to gender mainstreaming, adequacy of housing and access to buildings for persons with disabilities in the post-recovery efforts of the Canterbury earthquakes (Trinidad and Tobago)
53. Facilitate the realization of economic, social and cultural rights through the reconstruction of the areas affected by earthquakes in 2010 and 2011 (Algeria)
54. Ensure that all national legislation currently in force relating to children is in conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child guaranteeing that the principles and

provisions of that Convention and its protocols are applicable to every child in its territory (Uruguay)

55. Continue efforts aimed at promoting the rights of children, in particular in the spheres of education, elimination of child poverty, meeting needs of vulnerable and at-risk children (Ukraine)
56. Further strengthen its efforts in ensuring the protection of children's rights, including by fully implementing the 2013 Vulnerable Children Bill and by considering implementing the restorative justice principles to all children (Indonesia)
57. Continue its efforts to protect the rights of the child and reduce child poverty and violence (Australia)
58. Continue improving the situation of children in its multiple dimensions and taking into account the recommendations of the Advisory Group of Experts on solutions to child poverty (Cabo Verde)
59. Establish indicators to measure child poverty and consider adopting additional measures for reducing poverty amongst youth (Canada)
60. Further strengthen and expand national action plans to reduce child poverty and that of their families (Chile)
61. Take all necessary measures to provide appropriate support to allow disadvantaged families and their children to move out of poverty sustainably and continue to provide assistance to those who remain under the poverty line (Malaysia)
62. Take measures to reduce inequalities between social categories, in particular regarding the youth (Côte d'Ivoire)
63. Increase its efforts in fighting poverty, particularly of disadvantaged children in the country (Djibouti)
64. Promote employment, the right to health and judicial fairness for Māori and the Pacific Islanders and raise the level of education for their children (China)
65. Continue to prioritize policies aimed at further improving the socio-economic condition of the Māoris and the Pacific peoples (Mauritius)
66. Reduce the remaining socio-economic differences for Māoris as well as Pacific Islanders, and increase efforts in the fight against child poverty (Germany)
67. Combat child poverty, in particular that which affects Māori children, those who live in the Pacific islands and children with disabilities (Mexico)
68. Intensify the fight against inequalities (Gabon)
69. Step up the implementation of current national plans for addressing the challenges and disparities in health, education, employment and gender equality, especially for the vulnerable groups of women, children, migrants, ethnic and indigenous people in the country (Viet Nam)
70. Further strengthen actions to ensure that economic and social rights of vulnerable people are protected, and women's rights and gender equality, and especially take specific policy measures to prevent child poverty and child abuse (Netherlands)

71. Continue to pursue an integrated approach to cases of compounded vulnerability caused by multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (Jamaica)
72. Combat all forms of discrimination in the areas of employment, salary, health and education against, in particular, persons belonging to marginalized populations (France)
73. Continue on the constructive path of promoting equality and non-discrimination, including through advancing the rights of indigenous peoples (State of Palestine)
74. Continue efforts to address gaps in social service delivery and education programmes and to address societal discrimination against indigenous persons and individuals belonging to ethnic minority groups (United States of America)
75. Establish strategies across all sectors, in particular health, education and justice, to identify and remedy structural discrimination (Switzerland)
76. Take further steps fully to understand the causes of inequality faced by indigenous people and to minimize their effects (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
77. Enhance its efforts in fighting discrimination and institutional biases against Māori and Pacific people (Czech Republic)
78. Redouble its efforts to improve the socio-economic situation of the Māori by combating structural discrimination, in particular by increasing the level of education of Māori children (Djibouti)
79. Take further steps in advancing the human rights of its indigenous populations and intensify its efforts in combating discrimination against them, especially in education, healthcare and employment (Greece)
80. Continue to address inequalities affecting human rights in the areas of health, education, employment and income that disproportionately affect Māori and other minority groups (Australia)
81. Step up efforts, in consultation with Māori and Pasifika communities, to address and prevent discrimination against members of the Māori and Pasifika communities in the criminal justice system and, in particular, the high rate of incarceration (Ireland)
82. Continue its search for creative and integrated solutions to the root causes that lead to disproportionate incarceration rates of the Māori population (Cabo Verde)
83. Set targets for increasing Māori participation in policing, the judiciary and the penal system (Canada)
84. Continue its efforts to address the situation, of half the prison population in the country being Māori, through, among other things, its “Drivers of Crime” initiative and Youth Crime Action Plan recently launched (Thailand)
85. Expedite the development of a new Māori language strategy (Bangladesh)
86. Commit fully to protecting and promoting indigenous rights through appropriate measure in law, policy and practice (Iran (Islamic Republic of))
87. Continue to promote measures to find a positive solution to the Māori population’s land claims and promote public policies to reduce the social and economic gap between the Māori people and the rest of the population of New Zealand (Ecuador)

88. Ensure that the legislation includes a consultation process with indigenous peoples in all actions concerning them (Mexico)
89. Take concrete measures to ensure the implementation and promotion of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) (Norway)
90. Strengthen efforts to secure Māori political participation at the national level aiming on increasing Māori participation in local governance (Slovenia)
91. Continue to work towards full equality between men and women, building on its historical credits, as the first country in the world to give women the right to vote in national elections (Portugal)
92. Implement effective measures to achieve the aim of increasing the participation of women in governance to 45 per cent in the public sector and over ten per cent in the private sector by 2014 (Australia)
93. Put in place effective legislation that ensures that all men and women are equal before the law (Namibia)
94. Consider further improving existing legislation in order to close the gaps in the protection of women against discrimination (Cyprus)
95. Develop, in partnership with civil society, a national action plan for women with defined targets, to address issue such as violence against women, pay inequality, the situation of Māori and Pacific women, and women with disabilities (Ireland)
96. Ensure equality in law between men and women and take necessary measures in combating discrimination in order to reduce particularly pay gaps (France)
97. Eliminate the gender pay gap across all groups and ethnicities using demonstrated effective mechanisms, including intensive monitoring processes and legislative levers (Malaysia)
98. Tighten the gap in salaries between men and women to achieve equality (Iraq)
99. Take steps to eliminate the gender pay gap across all groups and ethnicities (Sri Lanka)
100. Continue combating and condemning racism and hate speech used by politicians as well as the expression of racism in the media, in particular discriminatory language and hate speech and the dissemination of racist ideas and languages (Tunisia)
101. Ensure protection of migrants and minority groups, in particular of those of Asian origin, from all forms of racial stereotyping and derogatory treatment, including in line with CERD's recommendation to develop a comprehensive legislative framework for addressing the problem of incitement to racial hatred on the Internet (Bangladesh)
102. Develop a comprehensive legislative framework for addressing the problem of racial discrimination, and incitement to racial hatred as recommended by CERD (Botswana)
103. Strengthen the measures aimed at combating racially motivated crimes and violence (Côte d'Ivoire)
104. Give full effect to recommendations 38 and 39 of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination regarding racially motivated offences (Togo)

105. Continue its efforts to effectively implement the New Zealand Disability Strategy with a view to ensuring the full realization of human rights for persons with disabilities (Cambodia)
106. Continue its efforts to combat domestic violence, paying special attention to the situation of women and children (Romania)
107. Put in place a national strategy to combat domestic violence and child abuse (France)
108. That the measures taken to reduce domestic violence be followed up, adapted and extended on solid empirical bases (Switzerland)
109. Improve the monitoring and evaluation of domestic violence prevention programmes and agencies (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
110. Continue to strengthen measures and plans to address and effectively eradicate the causes of domestic violence against women, including training and capacity building programmes on human rights for civil servants of the State that address this issue (Chile)
111. Put in place a comprehensive policy against violence to slightly reduce domestic/family violence and protect vulnerable populations (Congo)
112. Further improve programmes that address violence against women and children (Germany)
113. Enlarge the scope of the White paper for Vulnerable Children and its Children's Action Plan by taking into account the relationship between child abuse and contributing factors such as domestic violence and poverty (Slovenia)
114. Allocate adequate resources to implement the legislative and administrative measures taken in order to prevent violence against women and children, including domestic violence, and provide victims with prompt and full support (Italy)
115. Strengthen measures to combat violence against women, and abuse and neglect of children (Namibia)
116. Enhance its efforts in combating violence against women (Greece)
117. Continue and increase its efforts to combat all forms of violence against women (Cyprus)
118. Pursue initiatives aimed at reducing violence against women, with focus on awareness-raising activities in this area (Slovakia)
119. Continue enhancing legislation and policies to fight the scourge of gender-based violence at its roots, and in particular strengthen awareness-raising campaigns both in the media and in educational establishments (Spain)
120. Set up a system collecting and analysing data on violence against women, and ensure that the implementation of legislation and policy concerning all forms of violence against women is effective and appropriately tailored to respond to real-life challenges on the ground (Czech Republic)
121. Continue to develop government-sponsored initiatives which focus solely on ending domestic violence and sexual and gender-based violence, particularly through implementing the recommendations of the Taskforce for Action on Sexual Violence and the National Sexual Violence Prevention Plan (Australia)

122. Take appropriate additional measures to address violence and abuse of women and children (Botswana)
123. Continue addressing the problem of child abuse, inter alia, through nationwide strategies aimed at improving the protection of children against abuse and neglect (State of Palestine)
124. Continue its efforts in addressing the challenges regarding the improvement of the protection of children against abuse and neglect (Timor-Leste)
125. Ensure full and consistent implementation of the Family Court Proceedings Reform Bill, in particular with regard to issuing immediate protection for victims of domestic abuse (Republic of Moldova)
126. Take immediate effective and legal measures to prevent and combat violence against women in particular those belonging to minority groups (Iran (Islamic Republic of))
127. Develop, in consultation with all relevant actors, including representatives of indigenous communities, a comprehensive action plan to target gender-based violence against women, with clear goals and timelines for their implementation (Hungary)
128. Take necessary measures in order to prevent and combat sexual exploitation and abuse of vulnerable people especially girl children (Iran (Islamic Republic of))
129. Take appropriate measures to collect data on and combat the emerging of forced underage marriage and female genital mutilation practices (Italy)
130. Take the necessary measures to prevent and sanction forced and early marriage and female genital mutilation and strengthen public policies in place to combat the high rates of violence against women, particularly against women belonging to minorities, migrant women and women with disabilities (Paraguay)
131. Increase efforts to investigate and prosecute alleged trafficking offenders, and adopt legislation that will expand New Zealand's current anti-trafficking legal framework to prohibit and adequately punish all forms of human trafficking (United States of America)
132. Consider relinquishing the use of electric taser weapons by the police (Namibia)
133. Establish appropriate national strategies with the aim to identify and address structural discrimination in the justice system (Iran (Islamic Republic of))
134. Provide, in accordance with its obligations under international human rights law instruments, effective protection for the family as the fundamental and natural unit of society (Egypt)
135. Exchange with other States its successful experience in the field of food security (Somalia)
136. Ensure primary health facilities are adequately equipped to provide care for persons with intellectual disabilities (Israel)
137. Step up efforts in providing equal access to health services to its people, particularly to the minority and indigenous peoples in the country (Malaysia)
138. Increase the number of childcare facilities and ensure that the most disadvantaged groups also have an access to childcare subsidies under the Working Families Scheme (Kyrgyzstan)

139. Take additional measures to increase access to free education for children from low-income families and families living in rural areas (Kyrgyzstan)
140. Take measures to address obstacles to accessing free education (Namibia)
141. Particularly address the question of access to education, as well as the situation of disadvantaged groups of women (Portugal)
142. Put in place further strategies and programmes focused on preventing violence against children in schools and families (Timor-Leste)
143. Intensify efforts to increase the levels of education for Māori and Pacific families while protecting and promoting their cultural heritage (Namibia)
144. Continue providing targeted support of cultural diversity in all schools (Morocco)
145. Continue the enhancement of dialogue between different religions and civilizations, based on the principle of peaceful coexistence and a culture of moderation and tolerance (Oman)
146. Go further and tackle the challenges which still persist concerning the rights of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and their families and consider an eventual withdrawal of New Zealand's reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and a declaration in support of article 14 of ICERD (Brazil)
147. Take measures to reduce discrimination against migrants especially those of Asian origin in the labour market (China)
148. Intensify efforts to combat discrimination against migrants and take measures to support their integration into the community (Sri Lanka)
149. Reduce to the minimum possible the administrative detention of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and only employ such measures in exceptional cases (Mexico)
150. Make sure the implementation of the new legislation (the Immigration Amendment Act) will not create unfair discrimination against genuine asylum seekers (Turkey)
151. Take effective action, so that the Immigration Amendment Bill is fully accorded to the International Standards in the treatment of person in need of international protection and so it does not unfairly and arbitrarily discriminate against asylum seekers (Afghanistan)
152. Ensure that immigration legislation is in accordance with its international human rights obligations (Czech Republic)
153. Do not concede asylum seekers' transfer to detention centres in third countries (Czech Republic)
154. Ensure that the new legislation on surveillance of communications by the intelligence service complies with international law, particularly with the principle of proportionality (Switzerland)
155. Ensure that its counter-terrorism legislation as well as the national designation for terrorist groups are in full compliance with the legal safeguards enshrined in the ICCPR (Iran (Islamic Republic of)).