



Australian Human
Rights Commission

Advancing human rights in Australia - Australia's Fourth Universal Periodic Review

July 2025



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Acknowledgement of Country

The Australian Human Rights Commission acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Australia, and recognise their continuing connection to land, waters and culture. We pay our respects to their Elders – past and present.

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About the Commission

The Australian Human Rights Commission is established and operates under the *Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986* (Cth). The Commission exercises functions under the following legislation: *Racial Discrimination Act 1975* (Cth); *Sex Discrimination Act 1984* (Cth); *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* (Cth); *Age Discrimination Act 2004* (Cth); *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth) and *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth).

The Commission is an 'A status' national human rights institution, operating in conformity with the 'Principles Relating to the Status and Functions of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights' in General Assembly Resolution 48/134, 1993.

Information about the Commission's activities can be found on our website: www.humanrights.gov.au



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1. A new National Human Rights Framework

1. This report is by the Australian Human Rights Commission with input from the Australian Council of Human Rights Authorities.¹ Recommendations are in text boxes.
2. The Commission acknowledges throughout this report, the positive steps taken by the Australian Government since its 3rd UPR.²
3. The Commission's 2023 Free and Equal report identifies actions Australia should take to better protect human rights.³ It recommends a National Human Rights Framework that will significantly improve the protection of rights for all people in Australia.

Every Nation State should recommend the introduction of a National Human Rights Framework, including:

- **National Human Rights Act**
- **modernised federal discrimination laws**
- **rights measurement framework**
- **national human rights education plan.**

2. Background and framework

2.1 Implementation of UPR recommendations

4. Of the 177 supported recommendations made to Australia in UPR3:
 - 6% of those supported have been fully implemented,
 - 86% have been partly implemented, and
 - 7% not implemented.⁴
5. Australia does not publicly track UPR recommendations and lacks accountability for actions agreed through the UPR process.

Establish and maintain a publicly accessible tracking tool for accepted UPR recommendations, including measurable targets.

2.2 International obligations

6. The Commission commends Australia's ratification of OPCAT. Some Australian jurisdictions still do not have national preventive mechanisms (NPMs) operating.

Ensure all Australian jurisdictions have NPMs fully operating and funded without delay.

7. Reservations continue under ICERD, ICCPR, CEDAW and CRC, and interpretative declarations under the CRPD, despite calls for their removal.⁵ The Migrant Workers Convention⁶ and the communications optional protocols under ICESCR and the CRC have not been ratified.

Ratify the Optional Protocols to ICESCR and CRC and remove reservations and interpretive declarations to human rights treaties.

2.3 Constitutional, legislative and policy framework

8. Australia has an incomplete legal framework for protecting human rights. The Commission and the Australian Parliament's human rights committee have both recommended introducing a Human Rights Act which requires government to comply with human rights standards.

Introduce a national Human Rights Act.

9. Statements of Human Rights Compatibility that accompany bills in Parliament are often of poor quality and there is limited consideration of the views of the Parliament's human rights committee prior to legislation passing.⁷

Ensure the Parliament considers its human rights committee's views before passing legislation.

10. Australia's discrimination laws are complex, do not provide comprehensive protection and lack adequate preventative and regulatory mechanisms.⁸ The Commission welcomes reforms to the Sex Discrimination Act 1984 (Cth)⁹ to create a positive duty to prevent sexual harassment and sex discrimination. A similar duty should be introduced to address age, disability and race discrimination.^{10 11}

Reform discrimination laws to ensure comprehensive protection and improved effectiveness.¹²

11. Australia has a Standing National Mechanism on Human Rights (SNMHR) that has improved government coordination in treaty body engagement.¹³ There remain inadequate responses to treaty body recommendations and implementation.

Reform the SNMHR so it publicly tracks progress in implementing treaty body concluding observations.

12. Human rights education is piecemeal and under-resourced with limited references to human rights in the school curriculum, civics education and in training public servants across all levels of government.

Develop a National Human Rights Education Action Plan for public servants, schools, workplaces, law enforcement and the general community.

13. The GANHRI¹⁴ accreditation committee, to improve compliance with the Paris Principles, has recommended that the Commission's mandate should cover all relevant human rights instruments and the Commission should be appropriately resourced to fulfil all its functions.

Implement the GANHRI recommendations to strengthen the Commission.

3. Cross-cutting issues

3.1 Climate change

- 14.** Changes to Australia's physical environment and increasing natural disasters due to climate change will severely impact people's rights.

Take action to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees including by urgently phasing out fossil fuels and fossil fuel subsidies.

3.2 National Emergencies

- 15.** Human rights are not always considered in national emergencies, including the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁵

Embed human rights in decision-making during emergencies.

3.3 Counter-terrorism and national security laws

- 16.** Australia's counter-terrorism laws disproportionately and unnecessarily limit rights.¹⁶ National security laws on metadata retention and encryption¹⁷ unjustifiably limit freedom of expression and privacy, especially for journalists and whistleblowers.¹⁸

Amend counter-terrorism and national security laws that unduly limit human rights, restrict freedom of expression and the right to privacy.

4. Rights of Specific Groups

4.1 First Nations Peoples

17. First Nations Peoples experience unacceptable disadvantage, with limited progress to realise their rights.
18. In 2017, First Nations leaders agreed the *Uluru Statement from the Heart*¹⁹ calling for an advisory body to parliament, treaties with First Nations and truth telling.
19. A 2023 referendum to constitutionally enshrine a Voice to Parliament failed. The Constitution permits racial discrimination²⁰ and First Nations Peoples are still not recognised.^{21 22}
20. There has been some progress on representation, truth telling and treaty negotiations at the state level and some regression.

Establish national truth-telling and treaty processes and ensure the participation of First Nations Peoples in decisions that affect them.

21. The Commission's Wiyi Yani U Thangani project identified actions to improve the human rights of First Nations women and girls.²³

Develop a national action plan to ensure equality for First Nations women and girls.

22. Australia has no program to implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).²⁴

Develop a national program to implement UNDRIP and include it in the definition of human rights in the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011* (Cth) and the AHRC Act.

23. Australian governments have committed to 19 Closing the Gap targets to reduce inequality for First Nations Peoples. 4 targets are on track, 7 are improving and 4 are worsening. Progress on other priority reforms is minimal.²⁵ Independent accountability mechanisms to monitor progress are not operating in most jurisdictions.

Ensure that robust and independent accountability mechanisms are in place to meet Closing the Gap targets for all governments.

- 24.** A new National Commission has been co-designed with First Nations Peoples to promote better outcomes for First Nations Children.²⁶

Legislate the new National Commission for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People to ensure its operational and functional Independence and it can operate sustainably.²⁷

- 25.** The *Native Title Act 1993* does not comply with Australia's human rights obligations,²⁸ particularly regarding evidentiary requirements for connection to country and support for prescribed bodies corporate to maintain native title. Legislative protections for First Nations cultural heritage are inadequate.

Reform the Native Title Act and heritage legislation to protect sacred sites, traditional lands and the cultural estate of First Nation's Peoples.

4.2 Gender equality

- 26.** Gendered violence remains endemic in Australia,²⁹ especially for First Nations, culturally and racially marginalised women and girls, those with disability and LGBTIQ+ people.³⁰

Adequately fund evidence-based, community-led efforts to prevent gendered violence for all communities and identify the role of men in prevention. Efforts must promote cultural safety, adopt place-based approaches and respect First Nations women's self-determination.

- 27.** Workplace sexual harassment occurs at unacceptably high levels. Women, people with disability, young people, First Nations Peoples, and LGBTIQ+ people face higher risks.³¹

Undertake awareness raising and education measures to address sexual harassment that are accessible for people from marginalised backgrounds.

- 28.** Barriers to gender equality include lack of intersectional data, inadequate access to reproductive and consent education and the perpetuation of harmful gender attitudes, stereotypes and norms.³²

Collect intersectional data on gender inequality for people from marginalised backgrounds. Ensure inclusive and accessible consent and reproductive health education in schools, as well as education on harmful gender attitudes, stereotypes and norms.

- 29.** Australia's national gender pay gap is 21.8%.³³ Women still undertake most unpaid work in homes and families, while paid care, often performed in feminised sectors and by migrant and refugee workers, is undervalued.³⁴ Rates of insecure work are higher for women, young people, First Nations Peoples, culturally and racially marginalised people, and people with disability.³⁵

Address the undervaluing of work in feminised industries, such as care, particularly for racially marginalised women.

4.3 Older persons

- 30.** Ageism and age discrimination remain significant barriers to older people's employment and to achieving quality outcomes in aged care, health and other contexts.³⁶

Address barriers to employment for older persons;³⁷ invest in updated national prevalence data on age discrimination in employment; and adopt a national strategy to promote age diverse workforces.

- 31.** There is no binding international instrument on the human rights of older persons providing clear guidance to Australian law and policy.

Support the creation of a UN Convention on the Rights of Older Persons.

- 32.** With an ageing population, the risk and incidence of elder abuse is increasing.³⁸ Inconsistencies in enduring power of attorney laws across jurisdictions, lack of community awareness and critical gaps in the adult safeguarding and reporting frameworks contribute to this.³⁹

Introduce adult safeguarding laws and independent statutory bodies to administer safeguarding functions in all states and territories.⁴⁰

4.4 People with disability

- 33.** The Australia's Disability Strategy⁴¹ does not align with the CRPD⁴² or take a rights-based approach⁴³ and has been ineffective.⁴⁴

Introduce stronger accountability and governance mechanisms into Australia's Disability Strategy, including a designated Independent Monitoring Mechanism under the CRPD.⁴⁵

- 34.** There are high rates of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation against people with disability, in particular women and girls.⁴⁶

Implement the recommendations of the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability.

- 35.** People with disability continue to be segregated from mainstream education,⁴⁷ housing⁴⁸ and employment.⁴⁹ Below-minimum wages on the basis of impairment and productivity is permitted.⁵⁰

Eliminate segregation of people with disability in education, housing and employment. Abolish below-minimum disability wages and redirect resources to removing barriers that perpetuate segregation.

- 36.** There is no nationally consistent approach to eliminating the use of restrictive practices across all settings.⁵¹

Introduce a national framework on the use of restrictive practices on people with disability across all service systems.

- 37.** People with cognitive disability continue to face restrictions on their right to equal recognition before the law.

Implement a nationally consistent supported decision-making framework.

- 38.** People with disability, particularly First Nations, deemed unfit to stand trial / not guilty by way of mental impairment continue to face arbitrary and indefinite detention.⁵² Compulsory treatment, administration of forced interventions and involuntary hospitalisation are permitted on the basis of impairment.

Repeal laws and cease practices that enable the deprivation of liberty on the basis of impairment, including indefinite detention and compulsory mental health treatment. Implement uniform legislation to prohibit involuntary sterilisation and forced medical interventions of people with disability.

4.5 People with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics

- 39.** Legislation prohibiting discrimination and vilification based on sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics remains inconsistent nationally.⁵³ Children with sex characteristic variations lack protection from unnecessary medical intervention in most jurisdictions.⁵⁴
- 40.** Anti-LGBTIQA+ rhetoric and violence is increasing. Education and public awareness in this area are insufficient.

Ensure comprehensive legislative protection for LGBTIQA+ individuals from discrimination, violence and vilification in all settings, including access to appropriate, affirming healthcare; protection from conversion and suppression practises; and increase education and awareness raising activities to counter discrimination.

- 41.** The federal Sex Discrimination Act allows religious bodies including schools to discriminate against LGBTIQA+ people despite Government's reform commitments.⁵⁵

Revise exemptions for religious bodies in the Sex Discrimination Act.

4.6 Children's Rights

- 42.** Legal protections for children's rights in Australia are inadequate, with significant gaps across data collection, policy and programs.⁵⁶

Fully incorporate the CRC into Australian law; develop a National Plan for Child Wellbeing; national children's data framework; and Minister for Children.

- 43.** Most jurisdictions hold 10 year old children criminally responsible, with limited progress to raise the age.⁵⁷

Raise the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years in all Australian jurisdictions.

- 44.** In two states, detention is no longer a 'last resort' for children. Many Australian states and territories have reduced access to bail, likely to significantly increase child incarceration, and no jurisdiction prohibits solitary confinement of children. Only South Australia and NSW ban the use of spit hoods.⁵⁸

Set national standards for treatment in child justice and detention systems. Legislate that children shall be detained only as a last resort.⁵⁹

- 45.** A 2023 study revealed high rates of maltreatment in childhood including physical, sexual and emotional abuse, neglect and family violence.⁶⁰

Urgently prioritise prevention and early intervention programs to stop child maltreatment.

- 46.** Rates of children in out-of-home care have steadily increased.⁶¹ First Nations children are significantly over-represented.⁶²

Prioritise early intervention to prevent children entering child protection systems and fully implement the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Placement Principle.⁶³

4.7 Refugees, asylum seekers and migrants

- 47.** While Australia granted permanent protection to approximately 19,000 people from the ‘Legacy Caseload’, around 2,000 people are still waiting for decisions.⁶⁴
- 48.** Immigration detention remains mandatory for people without a valid visa, including children, regardless of individual risk.⁶⁵ People have been detained for prolonged, indefinite periods,⁶⁶ with the average time in detention remaining high at 457 days.⁶⁷
- 49.** The High Court in 2023 ruled that indefinite immigration detention is unlawful if the person cannot be removed to another country.⁶⁸ In response, the Government introduced new laws that:
- allow Australia to pay other countries to accept non-citizens, including refugees whose protection status has been reversed under new powers;⁶⁹
 - criminalise non-cooperation with removal with up to 5 years in prison.⁷⁰
- 50.** Migration laws do not fully meet Australia’s non-refoulement obligations.⁷¹ They also allow visas to be cancelled or refused leading to possible *refoulement*, prolonged detention and family separation.

- 51.** Legislative changes allow Australia to deport people whose refugee claims were rejected under the flawed former 'fast track' process. This raises risks of refoulement and family separation.⁷²
- 52.** Asylum seekers who arrive by boat without a visa, or by plane with their visa cancelled before clearing immigration, can only apply for temporary protection.⁷³ A statutory bar blocks boat arrivals from applying unless the Minister for Home Affairs personally agrees.⁷⁴
- 53.** Many asylum seekers and migrants do not have sufficient support to maintain a basic standard of living.⁷⁵
- 54.** Since December 2013, Australia has intercepted boats carrying asylum seekers and turned them back.⁷⁶ Asylum claims are assessed in a flawed onboard screening process without safeguards or access to legal advice.⁷⁷
- 55.** Australia no longer sends asylum seekers intercepted at sea to PNG, but continues to send people to an Australian-funded centre on Nauru.⁷⁸ Serious concerns over their treatment remain.⁷⁹

- **Ensure immigration detention is strictly limited, time-bound and prohibited for children**
- **Provide pathways for the assessment of protection claims for all asylum seekers and refugees, including those previously rejected under the fast-track process**
- **Abolish temporary protection visas and ensure pathways to permanent protection and family reunification**
- **Ensure refugee status determination and assessment of refoulement risk, including during interceptions at sea, meets Australia's international obligations**
- **Provide viable, long-term protection for all asylum seekers and refugees subject to offshore processing.**

4.8 People from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds

- 56.** Systemic racism in Australia requires an urgent, national response, particularly for First Nations Peoples.⁸⁰ Antisemitism⁸¹ and Islamophobia and other racism has increased since the Israel- Gaza war.⁸² Extremist racism is a grave concern.⁸³ Racism is experienced by people of African and Asian background.⁸⁴
- 57.** In 2024, the Commission released a proposed National Anti-Racism Strategy, providing a roadmap for governments and civil society to take action to eliminate racism.⁸⁵

Implement the Commission's National Anti-Racism Framework.

4.9 Religious discrimination

- 58.** There are inadequate prohibitions of discrimination on the grounds of religious belief or activity.⁸⁶

Introduce laws prohibiting religious discrimination



5. Economic, social and cultural rights

5.1 Social security

- 59.** The main income support payments for unemployed people⁸⁷ are inadequate.⁸⁸ Punitive welfare programs,⁸⁹ disproportionately affect First Nations Peoples.⁹⁰

Ensure welfare payments provide an adequate standard of living. Welfare support programs be reformed so they are not punitive.

5.2 Housing and Homelessness

- 60.** Australia is facing a national housing crisis,⁹¹ with increased homelessness,⁹² inadequate public and affordable housing and rising cost of living. Older women,⁹³ women and children who have experienced domestic violence, First Nations Peoples and people with disability are disproportionately affected.⁹⁴

Adopt a human-rights based National Housing Strategy.

6. Civil and political rights

6.1 Freedom of assembly and expression

- 61.** Australian governments have enacted laws that limit the right to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression with overly broad offences and disproportionately harsh penalties.⁹⁵ Environmental activists are particularly impacted by these measures.

Ensure that all laws that regulate protests are consistent with the right of peaceful assembly.

6.2 Business and Human Rights

- 62.** Businesses should be required to conduct mandatory human rights due diligence to comply with the *United Nations Guiding Principles on Businesses and Human Rights*.⁹⁶

Legislate due diligence requirements for business and human rights.

6.3 Slavery and Trafficking

- 63.** While reforms like the Anti-Slavery Commissioner and *National Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery 2020 – 25*⁹⁷ are welcome, the McMillan review highlights the need for further reforms.

Fully implement the recommendations of the McMillan modern slavery review.⁹⁸ Including a national compensation scheme for victim survivors.

6.4 Technology

- 64.** The Commission welcomes measures to ensure Artificial Intelligence (AI) is adopted in responsible and ethical ways. There is a similar need for regulatory measures regarding neurotechnology.

Implement the recommendations of the Commission's reports on Human Rights and Technology⁹⁹ and neurotechnology.¹⁰⁰

6.5 Criminal justice

- 65.** First Nations Peoples and people with disability¹⁰¹ continue to be significantly overrepresented in prisons¹⁰² and youth justice.¹⁰³ First Nations women are the fastest growing prisoner population.¹⁰⁴
- 66.** Mandatory sentencing laws¹⁰⁵ continue in most Australian jurisdictions.¹⁰⁶
- 67.** Racism remains prevalent in police services, with a lack of cultural diversity. Mechanisms for investigating police misconduct are not independent.¹⁰⁷

Abolish mandatory sentencing laws and expand the use of appropriate non-custodial measures. Expand justice reinvestment trials. Adequately fund Indigenous legal assistance programs. Introduce independent monitoring and complaint mechanisms for police.

Endnotes

- 1 ACHRA is comprised of human rights commissions and anti-discrimination commissions from every state and territory in Australia.
- 2 The Commission acknowledges:
 - The Establishment of The National Anti-Corruption commission
 - The Establishment of the National Administrative review tribunal
 - The introduction of Gender Equality reporting and budgeting processes
 - The amendment of the Sex Discrimination act to implement the Respect@Work and Set the Standard reports
 - Progress on some Closing the Gap closing targets
 - Providing seed funding for the development of the National Anti-Racism Framework
 - For commissioning and commencing to implement the findings of The Royal Commissions into: Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability, Aged Care Quality and Safety, Robodebt Scheme, Defence and Veteran Suicide, and the Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse
 - National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022 -2032 (National Plan)
 - The establishment of: National Commissioner for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People, Australian Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commissioner, Anti-Slavery Commissioner.
 - Among others.
- 3 Australian Human Rights Commission, *Free & Equal Revitalising Australia's Commitment to Human Rights* (Final Report, November 2023) <https://humanrights.gov.au/sites/default/files/2311_freeequal_finalreport_1_1.pdf>.
- 4 The Implementation Matrix, listing the implementation status of the 344 recommendations made to Australia in the Third UPR is attached to this submission. The table indicates which recommendations have been implemented, partly implemented, or not implemented. Of the 344 recommendations made to Australia in 2021, approximately 4% of all recommendations (including those supported and noted) have been fully implemented over the past four years, approximately 61% have been partly implemented and approximately 35% have not been implemented.
- 5 See for example: United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, *Concluding observations on the eighth periodic report of Australia*, UN Doc CEDAW/C/AUS/CO/8 (25 July 2018) <https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fAUS%2fCO%2f8&Lang=en>; Australian Human Rights Commission, *Report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child* (Report, 2018) <<https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/childrens-rights/publications/report-un-committee-rights-child-2018>>; Australian NGO Coalition, *Australia's Compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: Australian NGO Coalition Submission to the Human Rights Committee* (September 2017) <<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/580025f66b8f5b2dabbe4291/t/59c364bb64b05fb1d2438e2f1505977580713/18623-PUB+ICPR+Report+for+HRLC+2017+%28WEB%29.pdf>>.
- 6 Recommendations 136.36–136.49.
- 7 The *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011* (Cth) establishes the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights and requires the preparation of Statements of Compatibility with Human Rights with all bills and most legislative instruments introduced to Parliament for consideration. The Act defines human rights as the rights and freedoms recognised or declared by the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. See also: Parliament of Australia, *Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights* (Web Page) <http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Human_Rights>.
- 8 Australian Human Rights Commission, *Free & Equal: a reform agenda for federal discrimination laws* (Position Paper, December 2021) <<https://humanrights.gov.au/our-work/rights-and-freedoms/publications/free-and-equal-reform-agenda-federal-discrimination-laws>>.
- 9 Australian Human Rights Commission, *Factsheet Series: Positive Duty under the Sex Discrimination Act 1984* (Cth) (September 2023) <https://humanrights.gov.au/sites/default/files/what_is_the_positive_duty_0.pdf>.
- 10 Rosemary Kayess, 'It's time disability reform became an election priority', *The Mandarin* (5 December 2024) <<https://www.themandarin.com.au/282994-its-time-disability-reform-became-an-election-priority/>>.
- 11 Australian Human Rights Commission, *National Anti-Racism Framework: A road map to elimination racism in Australia* (2024) 16-17 <https://humanrights.gov.au/sites/default/files/2024-11/NARF_Full_Report_FINAL_DIGITAL_ACCESSIBLE.pdf>.
- 12 Australian Human Rights Commission, *Free & Equal: a reform agenda for federal discrimination laws* (Position Paper, December 2021) <<https://humanrights.gov.au/our-work/rights-and-freedoms/publications/free-and-equal-reform-agenda-federal-discrimination-laws>>. The Commission has identified reforms for discrimination laws focused on building a preventative culture; modernising the regulatory framework; enhancing access to justice; and improving the practical operation of these laws. While the Commission is primarily concerned about the effectiveness of discrimination laws at the national level, it notes that there is a need for complementary reforms to be made to state and territory discrimination laws.
- 13 This was established following Australia's 2nd UPR.
- 14 Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions.
- 15 The Commission's report *Collateral Damage: What the untold stories from the COVID-19 pandemic reveal about human rights in Australia* found that human rights were not always considered or protected during the pandemic response. Measures such as international and interstate border closures, hotel quarantine, lockdowns, school closures, restrictions in aged care homes,

vaccine mandates and mask mandates had a substantial human impact, and it was often already marginalised and disadvantaged communities who bore a disproportionate burden. See Australian Human Rights Commission, *Collateral Damage: What the untold stories from the COVID-19 pandemic reveal about human rights in Australia*, (Final Report, March 2025) <<https://humanrights.gov.au/our-work/rights-and-freedoms/publications/collateral-damage-report-australias-covid-19-pandemic>>.

16 Especially relating to:

- ‘declared areas’ offences: See Australian Human Rights Commission, Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security, *Review of the Counter-Terrorism Legislation Amendment (Declared Areas) Bill 2024* including: Attachment 1 (Submission to PJCIS in 2020); Attachment 2 (Submission to PJCIS in 2017), Attachment 3 (Submission to INSLM in 2017); supplementary submission 2024;
- presumptions against bail and parole: See Australian Human Rights Commission, Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security, *Review of the Counter-Terrorism Legislation Amendment (2019 Measures No. 1) Bill 2019* (22 August 2019);
- control orders and preventive detention orders: See Australian Human Rights Commission, Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security, *Review of Australian Federal Police Powers* (10 September 2020);
- continuing detention and other post-sentence orders: See Australian Human Rights Commission, Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security, *Australian Human Rights Commission, Review into Division 105A of the Criminal Code (post sentence orders)* (23 June 2023); Australian Human Rights Commission, Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security, *Counter-Terrorism Legislation Amendment (High Risk Terrorist Offenders) Bill 2020* (29 October 2020);
- ‘stop, search and seize’ powers: See Australian Human Rights Commission, Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security, *Review of Australian Federal Police Powers* (10 September 2020);
- revocation of citizenship: See Australian Human Rights Commission, Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security, *Review of the citizenship repudiation provisions of the Australian Citizenship Act 2007 (Cth)* (7 February 2024); Australian Human Rights Commission, Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security, *Review of the Australian Citizenship Amendment (Citizenship Cessation) Bill 2019* (14 October 2019) and supplementary submission;
- temporary exclusion orders: See Australian Human Rights Commission, Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security, *Review of the Counter-Terrorism (Temporary Exclusion Orders) Act 2019* (3 December 2021);
- restrictions on fair trial rights: See Australian Human Rights Commission, Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security, *Inquiry into the Counter-Terrorism Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 1) 2015* (9 December 2015); Australian Human Rights Commission, Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security, *Review of the Counter-Terrorism Legislation Amendment (2019 Measures No. 1) Bill 2019* (22 August 2019); and
- measures limiting children’s rights such as in the prosecution and sentencing of children for terrorism offences: See Australian Human Rights Commission, Submission to the Independent National Security Legislation Monitor, *Review of Prosecution and Sentencing of Children for Commonwealth Terrorist Offences* (15 June 2018); Australian Human Rights Commission, Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security, *Review of the Counter Terrorism Legislation Amendment (2019 Measures No. 1) Bill 2019* (22 August 2019). See also: Australian Human Rights Commission, Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security, *Review of the Counter-Terrorism (Temporary Exclusion Orders) Act 2019* (3 December 2021); Australian Human Rights Commission, Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security, *Review of the Australian Citizenship Amendment (Citizenship Cessation) Bill 2019* (14 October 2019); Australian Human Rights Commission, Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security, *Review of ASIO’s Questioning and Detention Powers* (22 January 2018).

17 Including new powers to law enforcement agencies under the *Surveillance Legislation Amendment (Identify and Disrupt) Act 2021*: See Australian Human Rights Commission, Submission No 21 to the Independent National Security Legislation Monitor, *Review of Surveillance Legislation Amendment (Identify and Disrupt) Act 2021* (17 January 2025) <<https://www.inslm.gov.au/system/files/2025-01/submission-21-australian-human-rights-commission.pdf>>.

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- 43 At present only a small minority of Australia's *Disability Strategy 2021-2031* policy priorities are framed using a rights-based approach. As it stands the ADS is maintaining the status quo rather than acting as the vehicle for formal, substantive, and transformative equality envisioned by the CRPD.
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- 46 *Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability* (Final Report, September 2023), vol 3.
- 47 The number of 'special'/segregated schools across Australia has increased by 26% (106 schools) between 2010 and 2022: *Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability* (Final Report, September 2023), vol 7 105-7; See also *Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability* (Final Report, September 2023), vol 7 (summary and recommendations) 11; *Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability* (Final Report, September 2023), vol 7(a); Children and Young People with Disability Australia, *Disappointment and discrimination: CYDA's surveys of the learning experiences of children and young people with disability in 2022 and 2023* (Report, 17 August 2023) <<https://cyda.org.au/disappointment-and-discrimination-cydas-surveys-of-the-learning-experiences-of-children-and-young-people-with-disability-in-2022-and-2023/>>.
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- 50 People with disability in Australia can be paid as little as \$3.01 per hour of work under the Supported Wage System: See *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth) ss 294(1)(b)(iii), 294(4)(c); *Supported Employment Services Award 2020* (Cth) (MA000103) sch D <https://awards.fairwork.gov.au/MA000103.html#_Toc175834423>; 'Employees with disability pay rates' (Web Page) <<https://www.fairwork.gov.au/pay-and-wages/minimum-wages/employees-with-disability-pay-rates>>.
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- The Victorian Government passed legislation in 2024 that will raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 12 by 30 September 2025, see *Youth Justice Act 2024* (Vic), s 10 (however, while certain sections of the Act are in force, s 10 has not yet commenced), but this was accompanied by new police powers to detain children aged 10 and 11. These include powers to transport children in a police vehicle; detain them, including at police stations, without any express time limits; use force on them and subject them to searches: See *Youth Justice Act 2024* (Vic), ss 66-79;
- The previous Victorian commitment to raise age to 14 years by 2027 has been dropped. See Senate of Australia Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs. (2025): See Australia's youth justice and incarceration system, 103 [Table 4.1];
- In October 2024, the newly elected Northern Territory government lowered the age of criminal responsibility from 12 to 10, reversing the previous government's move to raise the age to 12: Senate of Australia Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs (2025); Australia's youth justice and incarceration system, 103 [Table 4.1];
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- 75 Refugee Council of Australia, *2025-26 Federal Budget: What is means for Refugees and People seeking Humanitarian Protection* <<https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/2025-26-Budget-Summary-RCOA-FINAL3.pdf>>. People on temporary visas do not have access to the same services as permanent visa holders: they cannot apply for family reunion, access many settlement services, and face barriers to higher education.
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- 104 Australian Human Rights Commission, *Imprisonment rates of Indigenous women a national shame* (Media Release, 2 May 2018).
- 105 See, for example: *Criminal Law (Two Strike Child Sex Offenders) Amendment Act 2012* (Qld); *Criminal Law (Criminal Organisations Disruption) Amendment Act 2013* (Qld); *Criminal Code Act Compilation Act 1913* (WA) s 297, 318; *Crimes Amendment (Murder of Police Officers) Act 2011* (NSW); *Sentencing Amendment (Violent Offences) Act 2008* (NT); *Sentencing Amendment (Mandatory Minimum Sentence) Act 2013* (NT); *Criminal Code Amendment Act (No 2) 1996* (WA); *Criminal Code Amendment Act 2009* (WA); *Sentencing Legislation Amendment Act 2014 No. 6* (WA); *Criminal Organisations Control Act 2012* (WA); *Crimes Amendment (Gross Violence Offences) Act 2013* (VIC).
- 106 These laws undermine rule of law principles, may lead to arbitrary detention, and disproportionality affect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people: Australian Human Rights Commission, submission to Court as Intervener and Amicus Curiae, *Amicus Curiae: Magaming v The Queen [2013] HCA 40* (11 October 2013) <<https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/legal/submissions/submission-court-intervener-and-amicus-curiae>>; Law Council of Australia, *The Justice Project Final Report – Part 1 – People with Disability* (Final report, August 2018) <<https://www.lawcouncil.asn.au/justice-project/final-report>>; Australian Law Reform Commission, *Pathways to Justice—An Inquiry into the Incarceration Rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples* (Report 133, March 2018) <<https://www.alrc.gov.au/publication/pathways-to-justice-inquiry-into-the-incarceration-rate-of-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-peoples-alrc-report-133/>>. See: *Sentencing Act* (NT) s 78DH; *Criminal Code 1913* (WA) ss 297, 318, 401 (4). See also: recommendations 136.174 and 136.176.
- 107 See Queensland Human Rights Commission Strengthening the Service, Independent review of workplace equality in the Queensland Police Service (Report, December 2024) <https://www.qhrc.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0014/51431/QHRC-Strengthening-the-Service-report-full.pdf>; *Inquest into the death of Kumanjayi Walker* (Coroners Court of the Northern Territory, Coroner Armitage, 7 July 2025); Australian Human Rights Commission, *The National Anti-Racism Framework: A roadmap to eliminating racism in Australia* (Final report, November 2024) 29 <https://humanrights.gov.au/sites/default/files/2024-11/NARF_Full_Report_FINAL_DIGITAL_ACCESSIBLE.pdf>.

Annex 1: Recommendations for Australia's appearance at the third cycle of the UPR



1. Introduction

1. Every Nation State should recommend the introduction of a National Human Rights Framework, including:
 - National Human Rights Act
 - modernised federal discrimination laws
 - rights measurement framework
 - national human rights education plan.

2. Background and framework

2.1 Implementation of UPR recommendations

2. Establish and maintain a publicly accessible tracking tool for accepted UPR recommendations, including measurable targets.

2.2 Scope of international obligations

3. Ensure all Australian jurisdictions have NPMs fully operating and funded without delay.
4. Ratify the Optional Protocols to ICESCR and CRC and remove reservations and interpretive declarations to human rights treaties.

2.3 Constitutional, legislative and policy framework

5. Introduce a national Human Rights Act.
6. Ensure the Parliament considers its human rights committee's views before passing legislation.
7. Reform discrimination laws to ensure comprehensive protection and improved effectiveness.
8. Reform the SNMHR so it publicly tracks progress in implementing treaty body concluding observations.
9. Develop a National Human Rights Education Action Plan for public servants, schools, workplaces, law enforcement and the general community.
10. Implement the GANHRI recommendations to strengthen the Commission.

3. Cross-cutting issues



3.1 Human rights and the environment

11. Take action to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees including by urgently phasing out fossil fuels and fossil fuel subsidies.

3.2 Decision Making During Emergencies

12. Embed human rights in decision-making during emergencies.

3.3 Counterterrorism and national security laws

13. Amend counter-terrorism and national security laws that unduly limit human rights, restrict freedom of expression and the right to privacy.

4. Rights of Specific Groups



4.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

14. Establish national truth-telling and treaty processes and ensure the participation of First Nations Peoples in decisions that affect them.
15. Develop a national action plan to ensure equality for First Nations women and girls.
16. Develop a national program to implement UNDRIP and include it in the definition of human rights in the Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011 (Cth) and the AHRC Act.
17. Ensure that robust and independent accountability mechanisms are in place to meet Closing the Gap targets for all governments.
18. Legislate the new National Commission for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People to ensure its operational and functional Independence and it can operate sustainably.
19. Reform the Native Title Act and heritage legislation to protect sacred sites, traditional lands and the cultural estate of First Nation's Peoples.

4.2 Gender equality

- 20.** Adequately fund evidence-based, community-led efforts to prevent gendered violence for all communities and identify the role of men in prevention. Efforts must promote cultural safety, adopt place-based approaches and respect First Nations women's self-determination.
- 21.** Undertake awareness raising and education measures to address sexual harassment that are accessible for people from marginalised backgrounds.
- 22.** Collect intersectional data on gender inequality for people from marginalised backgrounds. Ensure inclusive and accessible consent and reproductive health education in schools, as well as education on harmful gender attitudes, stereotypes and norms.
- 23.** Address the undervaluing of work in feminised industries, such as care, particularly for racially marginalised women.

4.3 Older person

- 24.** Address barriers to employment for older persons; invest in updated national prevalence data on age discrimination in employment; and adopt a national strategy to promote age diverse workforces.
- 25.** Support the creation of a UN Convention on the Rights of Older Persons.
- 26.** Introduce adult safeguarding laws and independent statutory bodies to administer safeguarding functions in all states and territories.

4.4 People with disability

- 27.** Introduce stronger accountability and governance mechanisms into Australia's Disability Strategy, including a designated Independent Monitoring Mechanism under the CRPD.
- 28.** Implement the recommendations of the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability.
- 29.** Eliminate segregation of people with disability in education, housing and employment. Abolish below-minimum disability wages and redirect resources to removing barriers that perpetuate segregation.
- 30.** Introduce a national framework on the use of restrictive practices on people with disability across all service systems.
- 31.** Implement a nationally consistent supported decision-making framework.
- 32.** Repeal laws and cease practices that enable the deprivation of liberty on the basis of impairment, including indefinite detention and compulsory mental health treatment. Implement uniform legislation to prohibit involuntary sterilisation and forced medical interventions of people with disability.

4.5 People with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics

- 33.** Ensure comprehensive legislative protection for LGBTIQ+ individuals from discrimination, violence and vilification in all settings, including access to appropriate, affirming healthcare; protection from conversion and suppression practises; and increase education and awareness raising activities to counter discrimination.
- 34.** Revise exemptions for religious bodies in the Sex Discrimination Act.

4.6 Rights of the child

- 35.** Fully incorporate the CRC into Australian law; develop a National Plan for Child Wellbeing; national children's data framework; and Minister for Children.
- 36.** Raise the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years in all Australian jurisdictions.
- 37.** Set national standards for treatment in child justice and detention systems. Legislate that children shall be detained only as a last resort.
- 38.** Urgently prioritise prevention and early intervention programs to stop child maltreatment.
- 39.** Prioritise early intervention to prevent children entering child protection systems and fully implement the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Placement Principle.

4.7 Refugees, asylum seekers and migrants

- 40.** Ensure immigration detention is strictly limited, time-bound and prohibited for children.
- 41.** Provide pathways for the assessment of protection claims for all asylum seekers and refugees, including those previously rejected under the fast-track process.
- 42.** Abolish temporary protection visas and ensure pathways to permanent protection and family reunification.
- 43.** Ensure refugee status determination and assessment of refoulement risk, including during interceptions at sea, meets Australia's international obligations.
- 44.** Provide viable, long-term protection for all asylum seekers and refugees subject to offshore processing.

4.8 People from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds

- 45.** Implement the Commission's National Anti-Racism Framework.

4.9 Religious discrimination

- 46.** Introduce laws prohibiting religious discrimination.

5. Economic, social and cultural rights



5.1 Social security

- 47.** Ensure welfare payments provide an adequate standard of living. Welfare support programs be reformed so they are not punitive.

5.2 Housing and Homelessness

- 48.** Adopt a human-rights based National Housing Strategy.

6. Civil and political rights



6.1 Freedom of assembly

- 49.** Ensure that all laws that regulate protests are consistent with the right of peaceful assembly.

6.2 Business and Human Rights

- 50.** Legislate due diligence requirements for business and human rights.

6.3 Slavery and Trafficking

- 51.** Fully implement the recommendations of the McMillan modern slavery review. Including a national compensation scheme for victim survivors.

6.4 Technology

- 52.** Implement the recommendations of the Commission's reports on Human Rights and Technology and neurotechnology.

6.5 Criminal justice

- 53.** Abolish mandatory sentencing laws and expand the use of appropriate non-custodial measures. Expand justice reinvestment trials. Adequately fund Indigenous legal assistance programs. Introduce independent monitoring and complaint mechanisms for police.

Annex 2: UPR Implementation Matrix



Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Afghanistan	316	Ensure that the non-refoulement principle is secured in law and adhered to in practice, and that all asylum seekers, regardless of their mode of arrival, have access to efficient refugee status determination procedures.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Afghanistan	319	Ensure that all refugees' and asylum seekers' children enjoy the right to education, without any discrimination.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Albania	29	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.	Noted	Not Implemented
Albania	322	Ensure that measures taken with regard to refugees and asylum seekers are in full compliance with obligations under international law and human rights.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Algeria	20	Consider ratifying the Convention on Migrant Workers.	Noted	Not Implemented
Algeria	205	Continue to carry out awareness-raising activities on human rights, especially the rights of persons with disabilities, refugees and migrants, for law enforcement officers.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Algeria	206	Increase support for human rights education and training initiatives, particularly for law enforcement officials who deal with migration issues.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Algeria	327	Improve the conditions of reception and detention of refugees and migrants in accordance with international standards.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Angola	250	Take further action to combat acts of violence and mistreatment committed against disabled persons, particularly those placed in institutions.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Angola	300	Take new measures to strengthen the protection of vulnerable migrants and to prevent their forced eviction.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Angola	82	Take specific actions to intensify the fight against racial discrimination towards minority communities and increase social inclusivity.	Supported	Partly Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Argentina	211	Analyse possible legal and institutional changes to favour greater political participation by women and gradually reverse inequality between men and women, especially among indigenous, migrant and poor women.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Argentina	318	Take the necessary measures to ensure that the principle of non-refoulement is incorporated into legislation and that all asylum seekers, regardless of how they arrived in the country, have access to efficient refugee status determination procedures and determination of non-return.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Argentina	7	Consider the possibility of signing and ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.	Noted	Not Implemented
Argentina	99	Strengthen the protection of the human rights of older persons, particularly in the current context of the COVID-19 pandemic.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Armenia	134	Continue its international efforts to prevent crimes against humanity.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Azerbaijan	68	Take resolute measures to combat discrimination and violence on racial, ethnic or religious grounds.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Bahamas	136	Take concrete steps to address the overrepresentation of indigenous peoples in the criminal justice system and the high rate of incarceration among them.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Bahamas	199	Ensure that cashless debit and income management schemes are non-discriminatory in design and implementation, particularly for indigenous populations.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Bahamas	213	Adequately fund the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children and ensure that the Plan is inclusive of all forms of gender-based violence.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Bahrain	185	Maintain its commitment in fighting human trafficking and reducing violence against women.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Bahrain	96	Take more effective measures to reduce inequalities and discrimination against minorities, migrants and refugees, and protect vulnerable groups from hate speech and other hate crimes.	Supported	Partly Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Bangladesh	178	Repeal laws criminalizing public interest reporting and provide civil society members, human rights defenders and journalists with a safe and secure environment to carry out their work.	Noted	Not Implemented
Bangladesh	272	Develop, in consultation with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peak organizations, a national action plan in order to implement the relevant Declaration.	Noted	Not Implemented
Bangladesh	296	Step up efforts to ensure the rights of migrant workers while protecting them from discrimination, exploitation and intimidation.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Bangladesh	72	Take effective measures to combat racial discrimination, racism and xenophobia and promote tolerance and harmonious co-existence in society.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Barbados	208	Develop policies to strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of women, especially women from indigenous communities.	Supported	Implemented
Barbados	234	Further promote efforts to protect all children and provide them with better access to childhood services.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Barbados	73	Continue to promote measures in combating racial discrimination, xenophobia and prejudice, particularly against members of the indigenous community and religious and ethnic minorities.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Belarus	123	Abolish policies, legislation and practices that allow the arbitrary and indefinite detention of persons with disabilities.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Belarus	342	Take all measures necessary to ensure that the national counter-terrorism legislation is in line with Australia's international human rights obligations.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Belarus	60	Adopt a comprehensive federal law to provide effective protection against all forms of discrimination.	Noted	Not Implemented
Bhutan	186	Continue working with regional partners and support countries in addressing the growing challenges of trafficking in persons.	Supported	Implemented
Bolivarian	175	Repeal national security laws that violate the right to freedom of expression and the privacy of journalists and whistle-blowers.	Noted	Not Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	195	Eliminate gender pay inequality.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	15	Ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers.	Noted	Not Implemented
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	140	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 18 years, and prohibit isolation and the use of force as forms of punishment in juvenile justice centres.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	181	Put an end to the violation of freedom of peaceful assembly and the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	34	Ratify ILO Convention No. 169 and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189)	Noted	Not Implemented
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	258	Put an end to the violation of the human rights of indigenous people and ethnic and vulnerable groups, eradicating racist and discriminatory practices in public bodies.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Bosnia and Herzegovina	128	Continue to combat family, domestic and sexual violence.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Bosnia and Herzegovina	214	Continue to implement the Fourth Action Plan.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Bosnia and Herzegovina	174	Continue to protect civil and political rights for all persons in Australia as well as freedom of expression and freedom of religion.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Botswana	114	Ensure the full and meaningful participation of affected communities in the preparation of environmental impact assessments prior to the approval of major projects.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Botswana	74	Take further steps to denounce and enact federal laws against racism and racial discrimination.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Brazil	256	Take steps to recognize indigenous people 's legal status in the Constitution.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Brazil	335	Ensure that asylum seekers have access to a refugee status determination procedure in line with international law.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Brazil	336	Review the policy about offshore processing of asylum claims, as previously recommended.	Noted	Not Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Bulgaria	237	Include a focus on the rights of children with disabilities in any national plan of action for the realization of the rights of the child.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Bulgaria	238	Conduct consultations with organizations of persons with disabilities with a view to developing a national action plan for inclusive education.	Noted	Not Implemented
Burkina Faso	215	Develop a national action plan to combat violence against indigenous women and girls.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Burkina Faso	75	Strengthen measures to combat racial, ethnic and religious discrimination and violence.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Cambodia	108	Consider increasing its official development assistance to realize the international commitment of 0.7 per cent of its gross national income.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Cambodia	293	Encourage implementation of a human rights-based approach to migration and border management.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Canada	147	Increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility and adopt measures to ensure children receive appropriate community support directed at addressing risk factors.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Canada	273	Take steps in consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and the representative bodies to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in law, policy and practice.	Supported	Not Implemented
Canada	48	Ensure that Australia's international human rights obligations are enshrined in domestic law.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Chile	14	Ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers.	Noted	Not Implemented
Chile	148	Raise the current minimum age of criminal responsibility from 10 to 14 years, in line with international standards on the matter, and promote non-custodial measures.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Chile	33	Ratify ILO Convention No. 169.	Noted	Not Implemented
Chile	242	Guarantee effective access to justice for persons with disabilities, ensuring due process safeguards to enable them to effectively exercise their legal capacity in courts.	Noted	Not Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
China	172	Investigate comprehensively and thoroughly the war crimes committed by Australian military personnel in overseas military operations, and hold perpetrators accountable, in order to prevent impunity and the recurrence of similar crimes.	Noted	Partly Implemented
China	305	Protect the rights of migrants and close offshore detention centres for migrants.	Noted	Not Implemented
China	53	Stop using false information to make baseless accusations against other countries for political purposes.	Noted	Implemented
China	76	Take actions to combat racial discrimination, hate speech and violence, and protect the rights of ethnic minorities.	Supported	Partly Implemented
China	88	Eliminate systematic discrimination against Aboriginals and combat violence against them.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Costa Rica	6	Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.	Noted	Not Implemented
Costa Rica	13	Ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers.	Noted	Not Implemented
Costa Rica	31	Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (ILO).	Noted	Not Implemented
Costa Rica	312	Consider amending the Migration Act in order to prohibit the detention of minors and prioritize family reunification.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Costa Rica	274	Implement the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples through programmes which make the rights of indigenous peoples effective, in close consultation with them.	Supported	Not Implemented
Costa Rica	315	Ensure effective refugee status determination procedures and the principle of non-refoulement, and put an end to the policy for processing asylum applications offshore.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Croatia	149	Increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility across all states and territories.	Noted	Not Implemented
Croatia	243	Prevent and provide remedies for acts of violence against persons with disabilities placed in institutions or residences.	Supported	Not Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Cuba	245	Eliminate discriminatory practices against persons with disabilities, including involuntary treatments, forced sterilizations and unjustified medical procedures.	Noted	Not Implemented
Cuba	275	Abolish laws and policies with a discriminatory impact on the human rights of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and ensure the effective access of said communities to decision-making in all areas that affect them, including in land and water management and tackling climate change, among others.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Cuba	298	Eliminate cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of undocumented migrants and asylum seekers.	Noted	Not Implemented
Cuba	86	Strengthen measures to eliminate ethnic, racial or religious discrimination and violence.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Cyprus	24	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.	Noted	Not Implemented
Cyprus	26	Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.	Noted	Not Implemented
Cyprus	150	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years.	Noted	Not Implemented
Czechia	152	Promote non-judicial measures for children accused of criminal offences and raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Czechia	182	Further strengthen efforts aimed at full, effective and meaningful participation in political and public life for all persons, especially for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, including amending electoral legislation depriving the right to vote of citizens serving a prison sentence.	Noted	Not Implemented
Czechia	216	Take further steps to reduce violence against women and girls.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Democratic People ' s Republic of Korea	252	Ensure the rights of persons with disabilities, including participation in elections on an equal basis with others, and revoke legislation, policies and practices that result in the arbitrary and indefinite detention of persons with disabilities.	Noted	Partly Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	77	End deep-rooted racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia on the basis of ethnic, racial, cultural or religious background in the public sphere.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	121	Cease cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in public places of detention, including sexual violence, routine strip searches and inadequate mental health care facilities.	Supported	Not Implemented
Denmark	153	Significantly raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility.	Noted	Not Implemented
Denmark	276	Improve the socioeconomic situation of indigenous peoples by ensuring their meaningful and effective political participation.	Supported	Not Implemented
Ecuador	32	Consider ratifying the Convention on Migrant Workers and the ILO Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97), Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143) and Convention No. 169	Noted	Not Implemented
Ecuador	49	Consider adopting a human rights act with a clause on precedence over all other legislation.	Noted	Not Implemented
Ecuador	61	Consider adopting a federal act that ensures effective protection against all forms of discrimination and ensures access to effective resources for victims.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Egypt	11	Ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers.	Noted	Not Implemented
Egypt	202	Overcome shortcomings in health care for children with disabilities and for those living in rural or remote areas or in special care centres, and adopt effective measures to combat the isolation of children from their families and their placement in unqualified care centres.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Egypt	297	Provide appropriate conditions for migrant workers and safeguard their rights and end all measures of arbitrary detention against them.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Egypt	78	Put an end to all types of racism and racial discrimination and hate speech against foreigners.	Supported	Partly Implemented
El Salvador	18	Undertake concrete actions towards the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers.	Noted	Not Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
El Salvador	27	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.	Noted	Not Implemented
El Salvador	28	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.	Noted	Not Implemented
El Salvador	54	Strengthen actions in favour of the human rights of indigenous peoples and refugees.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Estonia	154	Raise the age of criminal responsibility.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Estonia	268	Continue to improve the situation of indigenous peoples and reduce their social gaps with the rest of population.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Estonia	39	Remove its reservation to article 37 (c) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which requires children to be detained separately from adults, as previously recommended.	Noted	Not Implemented
Ethiopia	239	Continue its efforts in the implementation of the National Disability Strategy.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Ethiopia	306	Scale up the achievements of the Migrant Workers ' Taskforce, which plays a critical role in addressing the potential exploitation of migrant workers.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Fiji	115	Intensify efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary legislative frameworks that address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks, and ensure the full and meaningful participation of wide diverse groups, including but not limited to women, children, persons with disabilities, elderly persons and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, in their implementation.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Fiji	337	Strengthen asylum processes and border management policies to ensure that they fully comply with Australia's international obligations, including the principle of non-refoulement.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Finland	155	Bring the child justice system fully into line with international standards, including by raising the minimum age of criminal liability to 14 years.	Noted	Not Implemented
Finland	277	Supply funding to the Indigenous Peoples ' Organisation to enable independent indigenous participation with relevant United Nations mechanisms.	Noted	Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Finland	313	Review its immigration detention regime to end the indefinite detention of people seeking asylum in Australia and to stop offshore processing of refugees and provide pathways to resettlement.	Noted	Partly Implemented
France	116	Implement concrete and immediate measures to fight against the effects of climate change on human rights and fundamental freedoms.	Supported	Partly Implemented
France	3	Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.	Noted	Not Implemented
France	187	Guarantee access to federal support services for victims of human trafficking and take all necessary measures to eradicate this practice.	Supported	Partly Implemented
France	156	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 13 years and improve the conditions of detention of minors under the age of 15.	Noted	Not Implemented
France	89	Implement all measures to eliminate discrimination against members of Aboriginal communities.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Georgia	129	Continue national efforts to address the issue of domestic violence.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Georgia	278	Continue steps to ensure that the housing needs of indigenous Australians are met.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Germany	157	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years.	Noted	Not Implemented
Germany	248	Adopt uniform legislation prohibiting the sterilization of people with disabilities without their consent.	Noted	Not Implemented
Germany	311	Ensure immigration detention is justified, time limited, and subject to prompt and regular judicial oversight.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Ghana	106	Continue to reinforce relevant measures to ensure the protection of vulnerable members of the population, including women and girls with disabilities and the indigenous population.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Ghana	320	Continue to ensure improvement in the conditions of refugees to meet human rights standards and comply with international treaties.	Supported	Partly Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Ghana	62	Continue to ensure the full implementation of domestic and international laws to end all forms of discrimination, including discrimination against race, culture and religion.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Greece	50	Complete the incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic legislation and policy.	Supported	Not Implemented
Greece	188	Complete and implement the National Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Greece	158	Consider raising the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years of age.	Noted	Not Implemented
Guyana	47	Develop a human rights agenda covering 5 to 10 years, in collaboration with national stakeholders and civil society.	Noted	Not Implemented
Guyana	63	Consolidate existing non-discrimination provisions in a comprehensive federal law to ensure effective protection against all forms of discrimination on all the prohibited grounds .	Noted	Not Implemented
Haiti	109	Take measures to increase its contribution to official development assistance to reach the international target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Haiti	117	Take tangible and sustainable steps to tackle the adverse effects of climate change, drawing on Australia ' s potential to produce and export renewable energy.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Haiti	67	Create a mechanism to study, promote and combat the issues facing men and boys in Australian society, in order to advance towards gender equality in law and in practice.	Supported	Not Implemented
Haiti	200	Study, in close consultation with the stakeholders, the possibility of a universal basic income.	Noted	Not Implemented
Holy See	249	Put an end to the violence and discrimination against persons with disabilities, especially in the justice system.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Holy See	279	Redouble the efforts to guarantee the fundamental human rights of indigenous peoples, paying particular attention to indigenous children by ensuring access to quality education, as well as to indigenous peoples in the workplace, since they remain disproportionately vulnerable to unemployment.	Supported	Partly Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Holy See	321	Ensure adequate protection for refugees and asylum seekers, as well as migrant workers with temporary visas.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Honduras	19	Sign and ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers.	Noted	Not Implemented
Honduras	25	Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.	Noted	Not Implemented
Honduras	38	Sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.	Noted	Not Implemented
Iceland	101	End harmful practices, including forced and coercive medical interventions, to ensure the bodily integrity of children with intersex variations .	Noted	Partly Implemented
Iceland	102	Ensure free and timely access to appropriate health care for all, including LGBTI+ persons, children and adolescents where the young person has sufficient maturity to provide informed consent.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Iceland	159	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility nationwide and fund and support community-led prevention and diversion programmes that keep children and youth out of prison.	Noted	Not Implemented
India	197	Continue to implement measures to bridge the gender pay gap and discrimination at work .	Supported	Partly Implemented
India	209	Continue taking necessary measures to combat discriminatory practices against women and girls.	Supported	Partly Implemented
India	257	Continue to take steps to revise national laws and policies to fully recognize and protect the rights of indigenous peoples.	Supported	Not Implemented
Indonesia	323	Ensure that the issue of asylum seekers and refugees are addressed in line with international human rights and humanitarian law and Australia ' s other commitments on this issue in other forums, including within the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Indonesia	91	Take further measures in promoting multiculturalism, including by tackling racism, intolerance, xenophobia, and Islamophobia, and addressing racism experienced by people of Asian background during the COVID-19 pandemic.	Supported	Partly Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Iraq	130	Pursue efforts to put an end to domestic and family violence.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Iraq	244	Improve the conditions of persons with disabilities and put an end to their indefinite detention without a conviction.	Noted	Not Implemented
Ireland	280	Take further measures to implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in order to reduce social inequality experienced by indigenous peoples.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Ireland	310	Review legislation on the mandatory detention of irregular migrants and halt the use of offshore detention centres in Nauru and Papua New Guinea.	Noted	Not Implemented
Islamic Republic of Iran	122	Take necessary legal and administrative measures to end systemic police brutality against the indigenous population.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Islamic Republic of Iran	126	End the policy of arbitrary detention and forced extradition at the request of the United States of America on the basis of false legal grounds such as alleged violations of the unilateral coercive measures.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Islamic Republic of Iran	133	Address domestic violence, particularly against women and girls.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Islamic Republic of Iran	173	End impunity for perpetrators of war crimes by its military.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Islamic Republic of Iran	324	Reverse the high level of discretion held over asylum seekers by the Department of Home Affairs.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Islamic Republic of Iran	325	End mandatory detention of refugees and prohibit offshore processing of asylum seekers .	Noted	Not Implemented
Israel	103	Continue to work on ending discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, including through the launching of awareness-raising campaigns and training of public officials.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Israel	98	Adopt measures to continue addressing age discrimination at all levels to increase the participation of older persons.	Supported	Not Implemented
Italy	265	Continue ongoing efforts to close the gaps in opportunities between indigenous and non-indigenous Australians.	Supported	Partly Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Italy	326	Review the immigration policies so as to improve the rights of refugees and asylum seekers, including by transferring to onshore centres asylum seekers waiting for a decision and taking into consideration the humanitarian aspects of the expulsion of foreign citizens with permanent resident visas.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Italy	40	Withdraw reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratify the Optional Protocol thereto on a communications procedure, and raise the age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years.	Noted	Not Implemented
Japan	299	Continue to strengthen efforts to improve the working conditions of temporary migrant workers, including working holiday makers.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Japan	4	Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.	Noted	Not Implemented
Japan	79	Build on current progress towards the elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially COVID-19-related discrimination against people of Asian background.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Jordan	217	Ensure that security forces and the judiciary are able to better respond to violence against women and children.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Jordan	80	Take necessary measures to tackle an increase in cases of racism, Islamophobia and discrimination against minorities whether it occurs in reality or through the media or the Internet.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Kazakhstan	218	Strengthen efforts to combat violence against women and children, including domestic and gender-based violence.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Kazakhstan	228	Take measures to harmonize state and territory legislation with respect to the reproductive health of women.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Lao People's Democratic Republic	189	Further enhance cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) through the ASEAN-Australia human rights trafficking framework, in the fight against human trafficking and slavery in the region.	Supported	Implemented
Lao People ' s Democratic Republic	219	Continue its efforts to reduce violence against women and children and the disparity in economic, health and education outcomes between indigenous and non-indigenous Australians.	Supported	Partly Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Lebanon	190	Continue efforts made to combat human trafficking, especially with the adoption of the Modern Slavery Act of 2018.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Lebanon	43	Consider the possibility of ratifying those human rights instruments that have not been ratified.	Noted	Not implemented
Lesotho	210	Beef up measures to promote gender equality and pay equity by addressing the gender pay gap, which continues to negatively affect women.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Lesotho	220	Continue efforts to curb domestic and sexual violence, particularly for women with disabilities and indigenous women.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Libya	203	Continue its efforts to provide health services in the rural and remote areas, especially in light of the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Libya	55	Redouble its efforts in providing the necessary care for older persons and persons with disabilities.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Lithuania	160	Enact laws that raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 years.	Noted	Not Implemented
Lithuania	161	Bring elements of the child justice system specified by the Committee on the Rights of the Child into line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.	Noted	Not Implemented
Luxembourg	162	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Luxembourg	207	Extend human rights training in the public sector, especially for those working with children in the administration of justice.	Noted	Not Implemented
Luxembourg	266	Pursue efforts undertaken within the framework of the Closing the Gap strategy and implement other programmes focused on the respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights of indigenous peoples, in consultation with civil society.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Luxembourg	328	Halt the offshore detention of refugees or asylum seekers arriving by sea.	Noted	Not Implemented
Malaysia	221	Further strengthen its policies and allocate adequate resources to address sexual and gender-based violence.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Malaysia	81	Strengthen measures to address racial discrimination, xenophobia and prejudice against members of religious and ethnic minorities.	Supported	Partly Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Malaysia	92	Continue to address inequalities faced by minorities.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Maldives	198	Promote equal pay and reduce the gender wage gap by promoting equal opportunities.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Maldives	222	Strengthen the efforts to combat and prevent violence against women to ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Malta	104	Continue to advance reforms in the remaining states that impose hurdles, including requirements for surgery, on people seeking official identity documents reflecting their gender.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Malta	163	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility nationwide to at least 14 years.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Malta	231	Develop and implement a national plan for child well-being and a national children ' s data framework.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Malta	235	Continue to expand and provide resources for the delivery of child-targeted mental health and support services.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Marshall Islands	118	Work consistently towards its target in conformity with the Paris Agreement to keep global warming below 1.5°C, by phasing out the use of coal.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Marshall Islands	281	Take targeted action to protect indigenous women and children from family, domestic and sexual violence by increasing options for support.	Supported	Implemented
Mauritius	223	Enact federal laws to combat violence against women, the more so as Australia is well-known for being a champion on gender issues.	Noted	Not Implemented
Mauritius	282	Recognize the legal status of the indigenous peoples to ensure full protection of their rights.	Supported	Not Implemented
Mexico	164	Raise the age of criminal responsibility, and harmonize the juvenile justice system with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.	Noted	Not Implemented
Mexico	283	Develop, in consultation with representatives of indigenous peoples, measures to guarantee their access to education, health, employment and social security.	Supported	Partly Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Mexico	317	Ensure that refugee procedures are compatible with international standards, guaranteeing the principle of non-refoulement and prioritizing family reunification.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Montenegro	241	Ensure that all children with disabilities have access to inclusive education in mainstream schools.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Montenegro	338	Prioritize family reunification for all asylum seekers.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Morocco	21	Consider the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers.	Noted	Not Implemented
Myanmar	284	Ensure that education strategies for indigenous Australians include the preservation of their cultural heritages.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Myanmar	301	Ensure that human rights of migrants are protected, including with respect to the conditions of temporary migrant workers and detained irregular migrants.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Myanmar	83	Continue efforts to promote and raise awareness of multiculturalism and diversity in the country, especially to eliminate racism among school children.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Namibia	41	Withdraw the reservation to article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.	Noted	Not Implemented
Namibia	285	Develop a national action plan to implement the principles in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.	Noted	Not Implemented
Nepal	302	Continue to review and assess its immigration laws and policies to ensure that the rights of migrants are safeguarded, in accordance with international human rights standards.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Nepal	93	Continue efforts towards addressing discrimination against minorities and indigenous people to achieve equality for all in society.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Netherlands	179	Repeal laws criminalizing public interest reporting and strengthen journalist warrant obligations.	Noted	Partly Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Netherlands	286	Incorporate the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples into domestic law, establish an independent body to oversee its implementation in consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and include the Declaration in the Human Rights.	Noted	Not Implemented
New Zealand	51	Advance the necessary referendum pathway to reflect its commitment to recognizing indigenous Australians in the Constitution.	Supported	Implemented
New Zealand	56	Improve statutory protections at all levels of government for traditional owners seeking to protect their cultural sites.	Noted	Not Implemented
New Zealand	90	Continue its work to address the ongoing reports of entrenched inequalities and overrepresentation across all low socioeconomic indicators that disproportionately affect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, especially in the areas of health and well-being, education and justice.	Supported	Partly Implemented
New Zealand	287	Continue efforts to preserve the cultural and linguistic identity of indigenous peoples.	Supported	Implemented
Nicaragua	107	Give attention to the implementation of national policies for marginalized or vulnerable social groups, including migrant children, Aboriginals and persons with disabilities.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Nicaragua	339	Ensure that its asylum procedures and border management policies fully comply with international obligations.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Nicaragua	84	Strengthen measures to combat acts of racism, discrimination and xenophobia.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Nigeria	191	Sustain efforts in combating human trafficking and ensuring the protection of the rights of victims, as well as the rights of migrants.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Nigeria	64	Strengthen measures to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by all its population without discrimination.	Supported	Partly Implemented
North	165	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility of children to 14 years, in accordance with international standards.	Noted	Not Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
North Macedonia	30	Ratify the remaining human rights treaties, including those which facilitate complaints under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.	Noted	Not Implemented
Macedonia				
Norway	127	Review mandatory sentencing laws with a view to abolishing them, while expanding non-custodial measures where appropriate.	Noted	Not Implemented
Norway	166	Adopt recommendations by the Committee on the Rights of the Child to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years of age.	Noted	Not Implemented
Norway	340	Ensure that asylum seekers' claims are processed in accordance with the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and that detention only occurs when necessary and justified, for a minimum period of time, and is subject to timely judicial oversight.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Pakistan	303	End the exploitation of migrant communities and protect the rights of migrant workers, including through the provision of socioeconomic benefits.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Pakistan	329	Fulfil its international obligations related to refugee protection.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Pakistan	343	Review counter-terrorism laws and ensure that they are in line with Australia's human rights obligations.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Pakistan	45	Ensure accountability for incidents of intimidation against the Australian Human Rights Commission.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Pakistan	97	Take actions to end hate speech and profiling on the basis of race, ethnicity, colour or religion.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Panama	183	Ensure the right to vote for persons with disabilities and those convicted and given prison sentences, in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Human Rights Committee.	Noted	Not Implemented
Panama	344	Amend counter-terrorism and national security legislation so that it does not unduly limit human rights, in particular freedom of expression and the right to privacy.	Noted	Partly Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Panama	52	Ensure that the defence strategy fully complies with its obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Arms Trade Treaty and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Paraguay	201	Develop plans and policies for poverty reduction with a human rights perspective and focused on Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 10.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Paraguay	37	Ratify ILO Convention No. 169 and the Convention on Migrant Workers to advance Sustainable Development Goals 5.4, 8, 10 and 16.	Noted	Not Implemented
Paraguay	288	Establish regulations that incorporate the principle of free, prior and informed consent of indigenous communities, in relation to projects with potential impacts on their territories and ancestral ways of life, in accordance with Sustainable Development Goals 10 and 16 .	Noted	Not Implemented
Paraguay	46	Guarantee sufficient financial and budgetary support for the Australian Human Rights Commission, so that it can carry out its mission and meet its objectives within the framework of Sustainable Development Goal targets 1.4, 4.3 and 4.6 and Goal 5.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Peru	224	Continue efforts to eradicate domestic violence, particularly against women and girls in indigenous communities.	Supported	Implemented
Peru	289	Maintain programmes that promote the socioeconomic development of indigenous peoples.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Peru	330	Continue to ensure the security, living conditions and rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, regardless of how they entered the country.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Philippines	139	Strengthen implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture through the establishment of national preventive mechanisms.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Philippines	22	Ratify key international human rights instruments, such as the Convention on Migrant Workers.	Noted	Not Implemented
Philippines	290	Ensure adequate resources for programmes aimed at raising health and quality-of-life indicators for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.	Supported	Not Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Philippines	331	Continue its efforts to improve living conditions in immigration detention or processing centres.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Poland	167	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 years of age.	Noted	Not Implemented
Poland	251	Address violence against persons with disabilities, as well as ensure treatment by the justice system that will take into account potential cognitive disabilities and mental health impairments.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Poland	267	Undertake further efforts aimed at closing the gap in the socioeconomic situation between the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and non-indigenous Australians.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Portugal	168	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years old.	Noted	Not Implemented
Portugal	225	Take further measures to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Portugal	291	Strengthen the efforts to realize the economic, social and cultural rights of indigenous peoples, in close consultation with indigenous peoples' representative bodies and civil society.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Qatar	192	Exert more efforts to assist victims of human trafficking, protect them, and expand the support provided to them to include all victims of trafficking without discrimination.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Qatar	226	Continue efforts to eliminate violence against women and children and strengthen the measures taken within the framework of the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010-2022.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Qatar	232	Develop a national plan to comprehensively protect the rights of children, including by integrating the Convention on the Rights of the Child into national legislation and policies.	Noted	Not Implemented
Qatar	94	Take effective measures to eliminate discrimination on the basis of ethnic, racial or religious background, and put an end to all forms of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia, especially against migrants and refugees.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Republic of Korea	227	Prioritize violence prevention strategies when developing the next national plan to reduce violence against women.	Supported	Partly Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Republic of Korea	269	Continue to work towards narrowing the gap in life outcomes between indigenous and non-indigenous Australians, with a special focus on better access to health, education and employment opportunities.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Republic of Moldova	169	Adjust the national child justice system in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 10 to 14 years of age.	Noted	Not Implemented
Republic of Korea	332	Take concrete steps to improve its treatment of asylum seekers, refugees, and migrants, including reducing the detention period and improving detention conditions.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Republic of Moldova	131	Continue efforts in order to reduce family, domestic and sexual violence.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Romania	137	Continue to address the problem of overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the total prisoner population.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Romania	193	Continue to strengthen the implementation of measures aimed at combating human trafficking.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Romania	233	Continue efforts to fully incorporate the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic legislation, as well as steps for a more coherent strategy for protecting children ' s rights.	Noted	Not Implemented
Russian Federation	180	Carry out independent investigation at the national level in cases of pressure exercised by the authorities on journalists investigating the war crimes committed by Australian soldiers in Afghanistan and hold the perpetrators accountable.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Russian Federation	304	Ensure adequate access by migrants to medical and legal services.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Russian Federation	85	Exclude from the Constitution the provisions that allow racial discrimination.	Noted	Not Implemented
Rwanda	194	Continue efforts to eradicate labour trafficking, exploitation and slavery.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Rwanda	333	Reduce the number of people held in immigration detention to maintain safety during the COVID-19 pandemic.	Noted	Not Implemented
Rwanda	334	Amend the Migration Act 1958 to prohibit placing children in immigration detention.	Noted	Not Implemented

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Senegal	5	Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.	Noted	Not Implemented
Senegal	12	Ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers.	Noted	Not Implemented
Serbia	212	Take special measures aimed at increasing the participation of women in public and political life.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Serbia	65	Invest additional efforts so that anti-discrimination laws are applied in all parts of the country.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Singapore	132	Increase investments in prevention and support initiatives to combat and reduce the prevalence of family, domestic and sexual violence, especially among population groups that are disproportionately affected.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Singapore	270	Strengthen its efforts, in partnership and consultation with the communities concerned, to reduce inequalities faced by indigenous Australians in key areas, including access to health care, education and employment.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Slovakia	9	Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.	Noted	Not Implemented
Slovakia	259	Consider establishing an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander elected representative voice to Parliament.	Noted	Implemented
Slovakia	260	Continue to implement indigenous education reforms.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Slovakia	141	Consider raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years.	Noted	Not Implemented
Slovenia	229	Fully incorporate the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic legislation and develop a national action plan for children to comprehensively protect children's rights, including by bringing the child justice system fully into line with the Convention.	Noted	Not Implemented
Slovenia	253	Consider adopting a comprehensive strategy to improve the overall condition of indigenous peoples in close consultation with indigenous organizations.	Supported	Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Somalia	176	Adopt a new media freedom act, protecting the freedom of the press in line with the international standard.	Noted	Not Implemented
Somalia	307	Take all the necessary steps to provide special protection for asylum seekers, refugees and particularly children.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Somalia	87	Adopt a comprehensive law prohibiting all types of discrimination against minority and indigenous groups.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Spain	100	Eliminate the obligation imposed by some states to carry out compulsory surgical interventions to change the sex listed in identity documents.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Spain	35	Ratify ILO Convention No. 169.	Noted	Not Implemented
Spain	142	Amend Australia ' s legislation in order to increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years and withdraw the reservations to article 37 (c) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child regarding the separation of children, which requires detained children to be separated from adults.	Noted	Not Implemented
Sri Lanka	10	Ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers.	Noted	Not implemented
Sri Lanka	143	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to an internationally accepted level.	Noted	Not Implemented
Sri Lanka	230	Advance the right to education of all children, including through the equitable funding of schools.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Sri Lanka	261	Address persisting disparities faced by indigenous peoples and ensure equal rights and protection for both indigenous and non-indigenous Australians.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Sri Lanka	44	Strengthen the national human rights commission, including through the provision of adequate resources.	Supported	Partly Implemented
State of Palestine	110	Suspend the extractive and development projects that are carried out on lands owned by indigenous peoples without seeking their consent.	Noted	Partly Implemented
State of Palestine	119	Ensure that its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures effectively serve to prevent and address the heightened risk of business involvement in abuses in conflict situations, which includes situations of foreign occupation.	Noted	Partly Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
State of Palestine	204	Ensure that education curricula include components on indigenous peoples' history and the impact of colonization.	Supported	Partly Implemented
State of Palestine	292	Implement the human rights-based approach to migration and border management.	Noted	Partly Implemented
State of Palestine	58	Integrate existing non-discrimination provisions in a comprehensive law to ensure effective protection against all forms of discrimination and access to effective remedies for all victims of discrimination.	Noted	Not Implemented
Sudan	236	Address discrimination against people with disabilities in the criminal justice system.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Sudan	254	Continue to promote and strengthen the rights of indigenous people.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Sudan	295	Continue to enforce labour and immigration laws consistent with international standards.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Sudan	69	Give due attention to the issues of the rise in Islamophobia, racial discrimination and exploitation of migrant workers.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Sweden	144	Raise the age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years, in line with the international standard and as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child.	Noted	Not Implemented
Sweden	246	Adopt national legislation that prohibits the sterilization of persons with disabilities in the absence of their informed and free consent.	Noted	Not Implemented
Sweden	255	Advance measures towards the full realization of the rights of indigenous peoples, including through their recognition in the Constitution.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Switzerland	111	Step up its efforts to reach the emission reduction goal set by the Paris Agreement and to integrate a human rights-based approach in its efforts aimed at combating climate change.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Switzerland	145	Raise the minimum age of detention for minors to 14 years or above in conformity with the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.	Noted	Not Implemented
Switzerland	262	Follow up on the report on the 2017 visit of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples in consultation with the communities concerned.	Supported	Partly Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Syrian Arab Republic	184	Ensure effective implementation frameworks for combating forced labour and slavery related to the activities of Australian companies.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Syrian Arab Republic	70	Take all the necessary steps to effectively combat racial discrimination and eradicate all forms of violence related to it.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Syrian Arab Republic	170	Adopt a comprehensive and effective approach for investigation and accountability in relation to gross violations committed by the Australian military forces abroad.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Syrian Arab Republic	171	Adopt a programme with a set time frame to ensure justice and reparation for the victims of violations by the Australian military forces.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Syrian Arab Republic	341	Adopt a comprehensive strategy to deal with its nationals who were foreign terrorist fighters and their families, including their repatriation for prosecution or rehabilitation, and preventing a new wave of terrorism abroad.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Thailand	120	Finalize its national action plan on business and human rights.	Noted	Not Implemented
Thailand	294	Continue its efforts in adopting a human-rights based approach to migration and border management and consider utilizing alternatives to detention for migrant children.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Timor-Leste	240	Ensure that all children with disabilities have access to inclusive education.	Noted	Not Implemented
Timor-Leste	247	Strengthen the protection of persons with disabilities from abuse by fellow prisoners and prison staff.	Noted	Not Implemented
Togo	2	Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.	Noted	Not Implemented
Togo	16	Proceed towards the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers.	Noted	Not Implemented
Togo	23	Proceed towards the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.	Noted	Not Implemented
Tunisia	66	Continue ongoing efforts to combat discrimination against women, children and persons with disabilities.	Supported	Partly Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Tunisia	95	Continue ongoing efforts to fight against all forms of discrimination against foreigners, indigenous peoples and migrants and combat hate speech in the media through awareness-raising campaigns and a culture of dialogues and mutual acceptance.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Turkey	17	Become a party to the Convention on Migrant Workers.	Noted	Not Implemented
Uganda	263	Continue the good practice of consulting with indigenous peoples during policy formulation, in order to further protect their rights and build an inclusive society.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Uganda	309	Ensure implementation of a human rights approach in the offshore processing of migrants and asylum seekers.	Noted	Not Implemented
Ukraine	138	Expedite the process of the creation of the national preventive mechanism in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Ukraine	8	Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.	Noted	Not Implemented
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	264	Implement the Closing the Gap strategy, while ensuring shared decision-making and genuine partnerships with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.	Supported	Partly Implemented
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	36	Ratify the ILO Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930.	Supported	Implemented
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	42	Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections.	Supported	Implemented
United States of America	177	Protect freedom of expression for those speaking out against government policies, including by amending national security laws that inhibit the speech of journalists, whistle-blowers and lawyers.	Noted	Partly Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
United States of America	314	Increase support for refugees and asylum seekers by reducing barriers to labour markets and education and by providing access to health-care facilities, especially those aimed at improving mental health.	Supported	Partly Implemented
United States of America	271	Investigate the disadvantages that indigenous populations face in education, incarceration and life expectancy.	Supported	Implemented
Uruguay	112	Promote policies and measures to mitigate the impact of climate change on the human rights of persons belonging to vulnerable groups.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Uruguay	146	Consider revising the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.	Noted	Not Implemented
Uruguay	308	Amend legislation on migration in order to prohibit the detention of children in immigration centres and, in exceptional cases, ensure that such detention be for the shortest time possible .	Noted	Partly Implemented
Uzbekistan	1	Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.	Noted	Not Implemented
Uzbekistan	135	Eliminate prison overcrowding and inadequate mental health institutions as well as revoke those laws or policies allowing indefinite detention of persons with disabilities.	Noted	Not Implemented
Uzbekistan	59	Adopt a new legal act or amend relevant laws to ensure full protection from racial discrimination.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Vanuatu	113	Implement more effective climate change policies based on a long-term plan on lowering fossil fuel use, and reducing pollution, which are contributing to adverse effects on the right to life and the right to health of people due to global warming, as well as toxic emissions.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Vanuatu	71	Continue strengthening its mechanisms and policies to eradicate racial discrimination, in particular against indigenous peoples, by revising the Constitution and recognizing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders ' rights.	Supported	Not Implemented
Viet Nam	105	Continue to improve education and health outcomes for people with unique vulnerabilities.	Supported	Partly Implemented

Country	No.	Recommendation	Position	Assessment on level of implementation
Viet Nam	196	Ensure better pay equity and economic security for women.	Supported	Partly Implemented
Zambia	124	Ensure that prisoners with disabilities are not held in solitary confinement and have adequate access to support and mental health services.	Noted	Not Implemented
Zambia	125	Address the needs of women in prison and prosecute and punish all cases of sexual violence against women in detention.	Supported	Not Implemented
Zambia	151	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years and prohibit the use of isolation and force as punishment in juvenile justice facilities.	Noted	Partly Implemented
Zambia	57	Ensure that Australia's obligations are comprehensively incorporated into law.	Supported	Partly Implemented



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