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Title: Australia's Third Universal Periodic Review – Submission by the Australian Human Rights Commission • 2020 

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Australia’s Third Universal Periodic Review • 2020

ISBN 978-1-925917-25-3

Acknowledgements

The Australian Human Rights Commission thanks Darren Dick, Olivia Aitken and Anna Lochhead-Sperling for their role in the preparation of this submission.

This publication can be found in electronic format on the Australian Human Rights Commission’s website at <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/publications>.

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Cover photography iStock, Shutterstock, June Oscar and Olivia Aitken

Australia’s Third  
Universal Periodic Review

July 2020

**Australian Human Rights Commission 2020**

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# Foreword

In early 2021, Australia’s human rights record will be the focus of discussion in the third cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

The UPR is a peer review dialogue that involves all member states of the United Nations and considers progress in the realisation of all human rights in each country. The UPR helps identify human rights achievements, challenges and solutions by inviting all nations to ask questions of and make recommendations on human rights to the country undergoing review. Each country engages in such a review approximately every four years.

Her Excellency Dr Michelle Bachelet, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, considers that the UPR ‘ensures ground-breaking scrutiny of the human rights record of every State in the world’.

National Human Rights Institutions are encouraged to be part of the process and provide an independent assessment of the country under review. The Australian Human Rights Commission has been actively engaged in the UPR process since Australia’s appearance at the first cycle in 2011.

This Submission is the next step in our engagement.

The UPR is based on three main reports: a national report by the Australian Government; a summary of UN engagement since the previous UPR appearance; and a ‘stakeholder report’ for Australia bringing together input from the Commission and NGOs.

The Commission’s submission describes the current status of human rights in Australia and makes 48 recommendations about ongoing challenges.

It welcomes positive developments since the last cycle, including the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the passage of Marriage Equality legislation.

It also highlights the substantial weaknesses in Australia’s human rights protections and the challenges that the COVID-19 pandemic presents for ensuring the realisation of rights for all.

The document reflects on the 290 recommendations made by 110 countries at Australia’s second cycle review. At this time, approximately 11% of those supported by the government have been fully implemented, approximately 80% have been partly implemented and approximately 9% not implemented.

The UPR is a positive process aimed at encouraging reflection and debate and generating movement towards better human rights protections in Australia and around the world. I look forward to engaging with government, NGOs and the community as we strive together to realise human rights.

**Emeritus Professor Rosalind Croucher**

President

Australian Human Rights Commission

July 2020

# Introduction

1. This submission is made by the Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC). Recommendations are in **bold**.
2. The Commission acknowledges the positive steps taken by the Australian Government since its 2nd UPR.[[1]](#endnote-2)
3. Australia does not take a proactive approach to human rights. There are limited national targets and commitments to address known human rights challenges, and limited accountability for outcomes.
4. Throughout 2019–20 the AHRC conducted a national conversation on human rights to develop a national reform agenda to comprehensively respect, protect and fulfil rights.[[2]](#endnote-3) This submission makes recommendations to implement this reform agenda, and to address the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Australia.

# Background and framework

## Implementation of UPR recommendations

1. Of the 290 recommendations made to Australia in 2015, approximately 11% of those supported have been **fully** implemented over the past four years,[[3]](#endnote-4) approximately 80%have been **partly** implemented and approximately9% **not** implemented.[[4]](#endnote-5)

## Scope of international obligations

1. The Commission commends Australia’s ratification of OPCAT and the withdrawal of its CEDAW reservation on women in combat roles. Reservations continue under ICERD, ICCPR, CEDAW and CRC, and interpretative declarations under the CRPD, despite calls for their removal.[[5]](#endnote-6) The Migrant Workers Convention[[6]](#endnote-7) and the communications optional protocols under ICESCR and the CRC have not been ratified. **Parliamentary Joint Standing Committee on Treaties conduct a National Interest Analysis on ratification of the Migrant Workers Convention and Optional Protocols to ICESCR and CRC. Government remove existing reservations to human rights treaties and withdraw its interpretative declarations to the CRPD.**
2. Since ratifying OPCAT in 2017, implementation has been slow. Australia has delayed implementation of the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) for 3 years, which concludes in late 2021. **Australian governments apply recommendations from *Implementing OPCAT in Australia* and commence operation of all NPM bodies without delay.**[[7]](#endnote-8)

## Constitutional and legislative framework

1. The Commission is concerned at the quality of ‘Statements of Compatibility with Human Rights’ that accompany bills, and limited consideration of the views of the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights (PJCHR) prior to the passage of legislation.[[8]](#endnote-9) **Government train public servants to ensure that Statements of Compatibility are of a consistently high standard and ensure that the views of the PJCHR are considered prior to enacting legislation.**
2. Many restrictions on movement and penalties were introduced to combat the COVID-19 pandemic without legislative oversight or review.[[9]](#endnote-10) **All Australian Governments ensure that restrictions enacted to combat the COVID-19 pandemic are proportionate, the minimum necessary intrusion on rights at all times and are removed fully as soon as the public emergency is over.**
3. Australia has an inadequate legal framework for implementing its human rights obligations and providing remedies. **Government ensure that Australia’s international human rights obligations are comprehensively incorporated into law.**
4. Australia’s discrimination laws are complex, do not provide comprehensive protection and lack regulatory mechanisms to assist compliance and promote equality.[[10]](#endnote-11) **Government reform federal discrimination laws to ensure comprehensive protection and improve effectiveness.**[[11]](#endnote-12)
5. The Standing National Mechanism on Human Rights has improved governmental coordination.[[12]](#endnote-13) Concerns remain about inadequate responses to treaty body recommendations and a lack of accountability for implementation. **Government commits to formally replying to all treaty body recommendations within 12 months with civil society engagement, targets and identifying responsible government agencies for implementation.**

### Human rights education

1. References to human rights in the national school curriculum are limited.[[13]](#endnote-14) **Government expand human rights education in all areas of the public sector, particularly for those working with children and in the administration of justice and places of detention;**[[14]](#endnote-15) **and incorporate human rights more fully in the national school curriculum.**

# Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground

## Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

1. There is no program to implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)in Australia, nor consultation with Indigenous peoples about priorities.[[15]](#endnote-16) **Government develop a national program to implement UNDRIP and schedule it to the definition of human rights in the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011* (Cth).**
2. The Australian Constitution permits racial discrimination.[[16]](#endnote-17) A referendum has not yet taken place to address this or recognise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples[[17]](#endnote-18) despite multiple processes since 2011.[[18]](#endnote-19) Constitutional reform, truth telling and agreement making are critical to addressing the concerns experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. A Voice to Parliament as set out in the Uluru Statement is a vital component of the necessary reforms.[[19]](#endnote-20) **Government support a national voice to Parliament for Indigenous peoples, and ensure the informed consent of Indigenous peoples in all decision making that affects them. Government sets timetable for achieving reform of the Constitution to remove capacity for racial discrimination.**
3. The Closing the Gap strategy aims to ‘close the gap’ between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians across a range of life outcomes.[[20]](#endnote-21) In 2020, two of the seven targets—early childhood education and Year 12 attainment—are on track to be met by 2031.[[21]](#endnote-22) Other areas such as employment and school attendance have not seen improvements,[[22]](#endnote-23) and the life expectancy gap has persisted.[[23]](#endnote-24) The Commission welcomes the Partnership Agreement in 2019 between the Coalition of Peaks and NFRC—the peak intergovernmental forum in Australia.[[24]](#endnote-25) **Government implements shared decision making and partnerships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples through the Closing the Gap strategy, and commit to funding and actions to achieve targets by 2031.**
4. The AHRC’s *Wiyi Yani U Thangani* project identifies actions to improve the human rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and girls. This includes an urgent focus on reducing over-representation of Indigenous people in care and protection systems,[[25]](#endnote-26) criminal justice,[[26]](#endnote-27) and as victims of family violence,[[27]](#endnote-28) with a focus on trauma recovery. **Government implement the recommendations of the *Wiyi Yani U Thangani* report,**[[28]](#endnote-29) **including by developing a National Action Plan for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and girls.**
5. Significant concerns have been expressed about the evidentiary requirements required under the *Native Title Act 1993* for proving Indigenous peoples’ connection to country. **The Government implement the recommendations of the ALRC’s *Connection to Country* report.**[[29]](#endnote-30)

## Gender equality

1. Australia’s national gender pay gap is currently 14%,[[30]](#endnote-31) contributing to the significant gap in retirement savings for women.[[31]](#endnote-32) **Government implement targeted strategies to close the gender pay gap and ensure women’s economic security later in life.**[[32]](#endnote-33)
2. Women and girls face particular challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic, including economic impacts, increased violence at home and the compounding effects of intersectional disadvantage.[[33]](#endnote-34) **Government implement evidence-based gender sensitive policies, including affordable access to childcare, equal investment in job creation efforts for men and women, and ensuring that women contribute to decisions affecting Australia’s COVID-19 recovery**.
3. The Commission’s *Rights@Work* report identifies drivers and impacts of workplace sexual harassment, the adequacy of the current legal framework and measures to address this.[[34]](#endnote-35) **Government, in partnership with the business and community sectors, implement the recommendations of the National Inquiry into Sexual Harassment in Australian Workplaces.**
4. The Commission welcomes the Fourth Action Plan of the National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and Their Children 2010–2022.[[35]](#endnote-36) Domestic and Family violence (DFV) against women remains endemic.[[36]](#endnote-37) The intersection of gender with other forms of inequality results in women with disability and from Indigenous, LGBTQI, and culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds experiencing higher rates of violence, and additional barriers to support.[[37]](#endnote-38) **Government increase prevention and early intervention initiatives on DFV; tailored measures to address the needs of women experiencing intersectional discrimination; and commit to a further National Plan from 2022.**

## Older persons

1. Older Australians continue to face challenges relating to stereotyping and various forms of abuse.[[38]](#endnote-39) The Commission welcomes the launch of the National Plan to Respond to the Abuse of Older Australians (2019–2023).[[39]](#endnote-40) Age discrimination is a major barrier to the participation of older Australians in the labour force, which is likely to be exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic and likely recession.[[40]](#endnote-41) **Government reduce workplace discrimination against older Australians, and implement recommendations from the ALRC’s report *Elder Abuse—A National Legal Response***[[41]](#endnote-42) **and the AHRC’s *Willing to Work* report.**[[42]](#endnote-43)
2. Older women were the fastest growing cohort of homeless Australians 2011-2016, increasing by 31%.[[43]](#endnote-44) **Government develop solutions to reduce women’s risk of homelessness.**[[44]](#endnote-45)

## People with disability

1. The National Disability Strategy 2010–2020 remains underfunded, with key commitments not achieved. There has been limited progress in addressing the sterilisation of people with disability without consent,[[45]](#endnote-46) and implementing a nationally consistent supported decision-making framework.[[46]](#endnote-47) **Government address the UNCRPD Committee’s recommendations in the new National Disability Strategy; adopt uniform legislation prohibiting sterilisation of people with disability without their consent; and implement a nationally consistent supported decision-making framework.**[[47]](#endnote-48)
2. Rates of labour force participation of people with disability have not improved.[[48]](#endnote-49) **Government implement the *Willing to Work* report recommendations**[[49]](#endnote-50) **and provide services to transition people with disability into open forms of employment.**
3. There remain high rates of violence against people with disability,[[50]](#endnote-51) in particular women and girls.[[51]](#endnote-52) The Commission is also concerned about the lack of a nationally consistent approach to eliminating the use of restrictive practices.[[52]](#endnote-53) The Commission welcomes the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability. **Government ensure that national policies to reduce violence against women and children prioritise disability. Government implement the interim and final reports of the Royal Commission.**[[53]](#endnote-54) **Governments develop a national framework towards eliminating the use of restrictive practices.**
4. Little progress has been made in addressing the indefinite detention of people with disability who are assessed as unfit to stand trial or not guilty by reason of mental impairment.[[54]](#endnote-55) The Commission is also concerned about the imposition of compulsory treatment and involuntary hospitalisation.[[55]](#endnote-56) **Government implement the recommendations of the *Inquiry into indefinite detention of people with cognitive and psychiatric impairment in Australia*.**[[56]](#endnote-57) **Governments adopt a human rights-based approach to mental health laws and ensure that mental health services do not violate the human rights of people with disability.**

## Lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, gender diverse and intersex people

1. The Commission welcomes marriage equality legislation[[57]](#endnote-58) and legislation expunging historic criminal convictions for consensual homosexual sex.[[58]](#endnote-59)
2. The Commission is concerned about involuntary surgery on people born with variations in sex characteristics, especially infants.[[59]](#endnote-60) **Government ensure a nationally consistent human rights-based approach to medical interventions on people with variations in sex characteristics.**

## Rights of the child

1. There are inadequate legal protections for children’s rights in Australia, including remedies.[[60]](#endnote-61) Significant gaps in the implementation of children’s rights exist across all areas of data collection, policy, programs and service delivery. **Government fully incorporate the CRC into Australian law; develop a National Plan for Child Wellbeing and a national children’s data framework; and create a Cabinet-level Minister for children’s rights.**
2. Rates of children in out-of-home care have steadily increased,[[61]](#endnote-62) with Indigenous children significantly over-represented.[[62]](#endnote-63) **Governments urgently prioritise early intervention programs to prevent children entering child protection systems. Governments fully implement the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Placement Principle.**[[63]](#endnote-64)

## Refugees, asylum seekers and migrants

1. Immigration detention remains mandatory for all unlawful non-citizens,[[64]](#endnote-65) which can result in prolonged and/or indefinite detention that may be arbitrary and risks mental ill-health.[[65]](#endnote-66) The average period of immigration detention is currently 545 days.[[66]](#endnote-67) Immigration detention facilities are approaching capacity, making physical distancing for COVID-19 difficult.[[67]](#endnote-68) **Government ensure immigration detention is justified, time limited, and subject to prompt and regular judicial oversight. Government reduces numbers of people held in immigration detention to maintain safety during COVID-19 pandemic. Government amends the *Migration Act 1958* (Cth) to prohibit placing children in immigration detention.**
2. The Commission is concerned about possible refoulement, arbitrary, prolonged and/or indefinite detention and separation from family resulting from decisions to cancel visas of non-citizens under sections 501 and 116 of the Migration Act.[[68]](#endnote-69) **Government repeals mandatory visa cancellation provisions in sections 501(3A) and 501CA and removes a criminal charge as a prescribed ground for cancellation of a Bridging Visa E under section 116(1)(g) of the *Migration Act*.**
3. The Commission is concerned about human rights protections for refugees and asylum seekers in the ‘Legacy Caseload’[[69]](#endnote-70)—especially inadequate safeguards against refoulement,[[70]](#endnote-71) insufficient support to ensure an adequate standard of living,[[71]](#endnote-72) and restrictions on family reunion that create a risk of constructive refoulement.[[72]](#endnote-73) Asylum seekers arriving by boat may only apply for temporary protection visas, discrimination based on mode of arrival.[[73]](#endnote-74) **Government repeal the *Migration and Maritime Powers Legislation Amendment (Resolving the Asylum Legacy Caseload) Act 2014* (Cth). Government conduct refugee status determination consistently with international obligations, and provide permanent protection for refugees and family sponsorship. Government provide sufficient support to asylum seekers to ensure an adequate standard of living.**
4. Australia’s current regime of third country processing in Papua New Guinea and Nauru for asylum seekers who arrive by sea is inconsistent with international human rights law.[[74]](#endnote-75) **Government immediately cease the current regime of third country processing, and offer viable long-term protection for all refugees subject to third country processing, including those transferred to Australia, and confirm they will not be sent back to PNG or Nauru.**
5. The Commission is concerned that refugees and asylum seekers in regional processing countries are receiving inadequate physical or mental health care. The Commission considers the repeal of ‘Medevac legislation’,[[75]](#endnote-76) which established a framework for transferring refugees and asylum seekers from regional processing countries to Australia for medical treatment, is retrogressive in ensuring the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.[[76]](#endnote-77) **Government ensure refugees and asylum seekers access timely and appropriate healthcare in Australia, unless there is a medical reason why another destination is more appropriate.**

## People from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds

1. Racial discrimination is present in Australian society, particularly for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.[[77]](#endnote-78) The Commission is concerned about the increase in severe Islamophobic attacks,[[78]](#endnote-79) far-right extremism,[[79]](#endnote-80) increased racism experienced by people of Asian background during the COVID-19 pandemic[[80]](#endnote-81) and cyber racism, and calls for renewed funding of national anti-racism efforts.[[81]](#endnote-82) **Government support social cohesion, community harmony and national unity initiatives underpinned by accurate data. Government fund a new national anti-racism strategy.**
2. There is limited cultural diversity in leadership of Australian organisations.[[82]](#endnote-83) **Government support pathways to improve the representation of cultural diversity within Australian leadership.[[83]](#endnote-84)**

# Economic, social and cultural rights

### Right to social security

1. The main income support payment for unemployed Australians, ‘JobSeeker Allowance’,[[84]](#endnote-85) is inadequate.[[85]](#endnote-86) This has been acknowledged by the Government which increased payments during the COVID-19 pandemic.[[86]](#endnote-87) The Commission has expressed concerns at punitive welfare programs, notably the ‘ParentsNext’[[87]](#endnote-88) ‘pre-employment’ program[[88]](#endnote-89) and compulsory income management schemes that disproportionately affect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.[[89]](#endnote-90) **Government ensure JobSeeker Allowance payments provide recipients with an adequate standard of living. Welfare support programs be reformed so they are not punitive, and current models of income management be discontinued or redesigned as voluntary, opt-in schemes that are used as a ‘last resort’*.***

### Children: health and education[[90]](#endnote-91)

1. The Commission is concerned about the availability of mental health services for children.[[91]](#endnote-92) **Government expands and funds the delivery of child targeted mental health and support services.**
2. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children consistently identified the need for support for culture and language in primary and secondary education.[[92]](#endnote-93) **Government fully implement the cross-curriculum priority on ‘Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures’ and ensure availability of bilingual education.**

### Human rights and the environment

1. Ongoing changes to Australia’s physical environment and increasing instances of natural disaster are impacting Australians’ rights to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical health and to safe and healthy working conditions. **Government take urgent steps to implement the Paris Agreement and integrate a human rights-based approach into all disaster recovery policies.**

# Civil and political rights

### Business and Human Rights

1. The Commission commends Australia for reforms to its OECD National Contact Point.[[93]](#endnote-94) The Government consulted on a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights in 2017 but did not proceed. **Government develop a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights; and legislate for large Australian companies and those operating in high risk sectors, including extraterritorially, to conduct human rights and environmental due diligence.**

### Slavery and Trafficking

1. The Commission commends Australia for the *Modern Slavery Act 2018* (Cth), which includes the Government as a reporting entity. The Commission welcomes the 12 proposed goals for thedevelopment of theNational Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery 2020–2024.[[94]](#endnote-95) **Government establish an Anti-Slavery Commissioner with oversight of modern slavery statements; introduce financial penalties for non-compliance with reporting requirements; and fully implement the National Action Plan.**

### Counter-terrorism and national security laws

1. Australia’s counter-terrorism laws disproportionately and unnecessarily limit ICCPR rights, especially relating to: ‘declared areas’ offences,[[95]](#endnote-96) presumptions against bail and parole,[[96]](#endnote-97) control orders and preventive detention orders,[[97]](#endnote-98) continuing detention orders,[[98]](#endnote-99) ‘stop, search and seize’ powers,[[99]](#endnote-100) revocation of citizenship,[[100]](#endnote-101) restrictions on fair trial rights,[[101]](#endnote-102) and measures limiting children’s rights such as in the prosecution and sentencing of children for terrorism offences.[[102]](#endnote-103) **Government amend existing counter-terrorism laws that unduly limit human rights.**
2. National security laws and law enforcement powers[[103]](#endnote-104) on metadata retention[[104]](#endnote-105) and encryption,[[105]](#endnote-106)unjustifiably limit freedom of expression and privacy, especially for journalists and whistleblowers.[[106]](#endnote-107) **Government amend national security laws so that they do not unduly limit human rights, particularly freedom of expression and the right to privacy.**

### Technology

1. The Commission is concerned at inadequate protections relating to decision making using artificial intelligence (AI).[[107]](#endnote-108) **Government adopt a national strategy on new technologies, promoting the development and use of AI in compliance with human rights.**

### Freedom of assembly

1. Some state and territory laws unduly restrict the right of peaceful assembly.[[108]](#endnote-109) **Governments ensure that all laws that regulate protest activity are consistent with the right of peaceful assembly.**

### Freedom of religion and belief

1. Protections from religious discrimination are not comprehensive. **Government introduce a religious discrimination law that protects all people in Australia consistently with international human rights law and other Commonwealth discrimination laws.[[109]](#endnote-110)**

### Criminal justice system

1. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people continue to be significantly overrepresented in prisons,[[110]](#endnote-111) especially children[[111]](#endnote-112) and those with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities.[[112]](#endnote-113) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are the fastest growing prisoner population.[[113]](#endnote-114) **Government ensure the availability of diversionary programs for Indigenous peoples and expand justice reinvestment trials. Government commit adequate, ongoing funding for Indigenous legal assistance programs.**
2. Mandatory sentencing laws[[114]](#endnote-115) continue to exist in most Australian jurisdictions.[[115]](#endnote-116) **Governments abolish mandatory sentencing laws and expand the use of non-custodial measures where appropriate.**
3. The minimum age of criminal responsibility in all Australian jurisdictions is 10 years of age.[[116]](#endnote-117) **Governments raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years.**
4. The Commission is concerned about conditions of detention for children, including excessive and punitive isolation practices.[[117]](#endnote-118) **Governments prohibit the use of isolation and force as punishment in juvenile justice facilities.**

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

## Scope of international obligations

1. The Commission recommends that the Parliamentary Joint Standing Committee on Treaties conduct a National Interest Analysis on ratification of the Migrant Workers Convention and Optional Protocols to ICESCR and CRC. Government remove existing reservations to human rights treaties and withdraw its interpretative declarations to the CRPD.
2. The Commission recommends that Australian governments apply recommendations from *Implementing OPCAT in Australia* and commence operation of all NPM bodies without delay.

## Constitutional and legislative framework

1. The Commission recommends that Government train public servants to ensure that Statements of Compatibility are of a consistently high standard and ensure that the views of the PJCHR are considered prior to enacting legislation.
2. The Commission recommends that all Australian Governments ensure that restrictions enacted to combat the COVID-19 pandemic are proportionate, the minimum necessary intrusion on rights at all times and are removed fully as soon as the public emergency is over.
3. The Commission recommends that Government ensure that Australia’s international human rights obligations are comprehensively incorporated into law.
4. The Commission recommends that Government reform federal discrimination laws to ensure comprehensive protection and improve effectiveness.
5. The Commission recommends that Government commits to formally replying to all treaty body recommendations within 12 months with civil society engagement, targets and identifying responsible government agencies for implementation.

### Human rights education

1. The Commission recommends that Government expand human rights education in all areas of the public sector, particularly for those working with children and in the administration of justice and places of detention; and incorporate human rights more fully in the national school curriculum.

# Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground

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

1. The Commission recommends that Government develop a national program to implement UNDRIP and schedule it to the definition of human rights in the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011* (Cth).
2. The Commission recommends that Government support a national voice to Parliament for Indigenous peoples, and ensure the informed consent of Indigenous peoples in all decision making that affects them. Government sets timetable for achieving reform of the Constitution to remove capacity for racial discrimination.
3. The Commission recommends that Government implements shared decision making and partnerships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples through the Closing the Gap strategy, and commit to funding and actions to achieve targets by 2031.
4. The Commission recommends that Government implement the recommendations of the *Wiyi Yani U Thangani* report, including by developing a National Action Plan for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and girls.
5. The Commission recommends that Government implement the recommendations of the ALRC’s *Connection to Country* report.

### **Gender equality**

1. The Commission recommends that Government implement targeted strategies to close the gender pay gap and ensure women’s economic security later in life.
2. The Commission recommends that Government implement evidence-based gender sensitive policies, including affordable access to childcare, equal investment in job creation efforts for men and women, and ensuring that women contribute to decisions affecting Australia’s COVID-19 recovery.
3. The Commission recommends that Government, in partnership with the business and community sectors, implement the recommendations of the National Inquiry into Sexual Harassment in Australian Workplaces.
4. The Commission recommends that Government increase prevention and early intervention initiatives on DFV; tailored measures to address the needs of women experiencing intersectional discrimination; and commit to a further National Plan from 2022.

### **Older persons**

1. The Commission recommends that Government reduce workplace discrimination against older Australians, and implement recommendations from the ALRC’s report *Elder Abuse—A National Legal Response* and the AHRC’s *Willing to Work* report.
2. The Commission recommends that Government develop solutions to reduce women’s risk of homelessness.

### **People with disability**

1. The Commission recommends that Government address the UNCRPD Committee’s recommendations in the new National Disability Strategy; adopt uniform legislation prohibiting sterilisation of people with disability without their consent; and implement a nationally consistent supported decision-making framework.
2. The Commission recommends that Government implement the *Willing to Work* report recommendations and provide services to transition people with disability into open forms of employment.
3. The Commission recommends that Government ensure that national policies to reduce violence against women and children prioritise disability. Government implement the interim and final reports of the Royal Commission. Governments develop a national framework towards eliminating the use of restrictive practices.
4. The Commission recommends that Government implement the recommendations of the *Inquiry into indefinite detention of people with cognitive and psychiatric impairment in Australia*. Governments adopt a human rights-based approach to mental health laws and ensure that mental health services do not violate the human rights of people with disability.

### **Lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, gender diverse and intersex people**

1. The Commission recommends that Government ensure a nationally consistent human rights-based approach to medical interventions on people with variations in sex characteristics.

### **Rights of the child**

1. The Commission recommends that Government fully incorporate the CRC into Australian law; develop a National Plan for Child Wellbeing and a national children’s data framework; and create a Cabinet-level Minister for children’s rights.
2. The Commission recommends that Governments urgently prioritise early intervention programs to prevent children entering child protection systems. Governments fully implement the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Placement Principle.

### **Refugees, asylum seekers and migrants**

1. The Commission recommends that Government ensure immigration detention is justified, time limited, and subject to prompt and regular judicial oversight. Government reduces numbers of people held in immigration detention to maintain safety during COVID-19 pandemic. Government amends the *Migration Act 1958* (Cth) to prohibit placing children in immigration detention.
2. The Commission recommends that Government repeals mandatory visa cancellation provisions in sections 501(3A) and 501CA and removes a criminal charge as a prescribed ground for cancellation of a Bridging Visa E under section 116(1)(g) of the *Migration Act*.
3. The Commission recommends that Government repeal the *Migration and Maritime Powers Legislation Amendment (Resolving the Asylum Legacy Caseload) Act 2014* (Cth). Government conduct refugee status determination consistently with international obligations, and provide permanent protection for refugees and family sponsorship. Government provide sufficient support to asylum seekers to ensure an adequate standard of living.
4. The Commission recommends that Government immediately cease the current regime of third country processing, and offer viable long-term protection for all refugees subject to third country processing, including those transferred to Australia, and confirm they will not be sent back to PNG or Nauru.
5. The Commission recommends that Government ensure refugees and asylum seekers access timely and appropriate healthcare in Australia, unless there is a medical reason why another destination is more appropriate.

### **3.8 People from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds**

1. The Commission recommends that Government support social cohesion, community harmony and national unity initiatives underpinned by accurate data. Government fund a new national anti-racism strategy.
2. The Commission recommends that Government support pathways to improve the representation of cultural diversity within Australian leadership.

# Economic, social and cultural rights

### Right to social security

1. The Commission recommends that Government ensure JobSeeker Allowance payments provide recipients with an adequate standard of living. Welfare support programs be reformed so they are not punitive, and current models of income management be discontinued or redesigned as voluntary, opt-in schemes that are used as a ‘last resort’*.*

### Children: health and education

1. The Commission recommends that Government expands and funds the delivery of child targeted mental health and support services.
2. The Commission recommends that Government fully implement the cross-curriculum priority on ‘Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures’ and ensure availability of bilingual education.

### (c) Human rights and the environment

1. The Commission recommends that Government take urgent steps to implement the Paris Agreement and integrate a human rights-based approach into all disaster recovery policies.

# Civil and political rights

### Business and Human Rights

1. The Commission recommends that Government develop a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights; and legislate for large Australian companies and those operating in high risk sectors, including extraterritorially, to conduct human rights and environmental due diligence.

### Slavery and Trafficking

1. The Commission recommends that Government establish an Anti-Slavery Commissioner with oversight of modern slavery statements; introduce financial penalties for non-compliance with reporting requirements; and fully implement the National Action Plan.

### Counter-terrorism and national security laws

1. The Commission recommends that Government amend existing counter-terrorism laws that unduly limit human rights.
2. The Commission recommends that Government amend national security laws so that they do not unduly limit human rights, particularly freedom of expression and the right to privacy.

### Technology

1. The Commission recommends that Government adopt a national strategy on new technologies, promoting the development and use of AI in compliance with human rights.

### Freedom of assembly

1. The Commission recommends that Governments ensure that all laws that regulate protest activity are consistent with the right of peaceful assembly.

### Freedom of religion and belief

1. The Commission recommends that Government introduce a religious discrimination law that protects all people in Australia consistently with international human rights law and other Commonwealth discrimination laws.

### Criminal justice system

1. The Commission recommends that Government ensure the availability of diversionary programs for Indigenous peoples and expand justice reinvestment trials. Government commit adequate, ongoing funding for Indigenous legal assistance programs.
2. The Commission recommends that Governments abolish mandatory sentencing laws and expand the use of non-custodial measures where appropriate.
3. The Commission recommends that Governments raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years.
4. The Commission recommends that Governments prohibit the use of isolation and force as punishment in juvenile justice facilities.

# Annex 2: Implementation assessment of recommendations made during the 2nd cycle of the UPR: listed by country

| **Country** | **No.** | **Recommendation** | **Position** | **Assessment on level of implementation** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Albania | 17 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Albania | 33 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Albania | 238 | Undertake relevant safe measures on migrants trying to reach Australian borders according to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Algeria | 37 | Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Algeria | 148 | Implement measures to bridge the gender pay gap | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Angola | 106 | Take legislative measures to continue to guarantee rights and equal treatment for the indigenous people in order to ensure national cohesion and social harmony | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Angola | 209 | Protect the rights of older persons and persons with disability to ensure their access to the labour market | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Argentina | 124 | Reinforce the measures to combat discrimination against minority groups, particularly towards persons with disabilities, older persons and religious minorities | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Argentina | 284 | Adopt the necessary measures to put an end to the practice of interception and return of asylum seekers, in conformity with international refugee law and international human rights law | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Armenia | 58 | Continue its efforts at the international level towards the prevention of crimes against humanity | Supported | **Implemented** |
| Azerbaijan | 18 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Azerbaijan | 139 | Prevent religiously motivated incidents against Muslims and promote multiculturalism and tolerance | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Azerbaijan | 156 | Redouble its efforts to reduce violence against women and domestic violence | Supported | **Implemented** |
| Azerbaijan | 199 | Prevent the excessive use of force by the police and investigate all complaints thoroughly | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Bahrain | 47 | Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Bahrain | 80 | Work towards ensuring full respect for the human rights of indigenous people, and continue the ongoing consultations and with a serious pace with the indigenous peoples, regarding the implementation of legislation entitled “Towards a better future” | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Bahrain | 289 | Proceed with the adoption and implementation of a code of conduct for the treatment of asylum seekers, and stop the practice of intercepting and pushing back the boats of the asylum-seekers into international waters, with the implementation of measures consistent with the provisions of international law and international standards | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Bangladesh | 217 | Adopt a clear road map to reach ODA target of 0.7 per cent of GNI | Noted | **Not Implemented** |
| Bangladesh | 262 | Repeal the provisions establishing the mandatory detention of persons entering its territory irregularly | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Bangladesh | 288 | Cease its practice of interceptions and “push-backs” in its borders | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Belarus | 62 | Take urgent measures for the implementation of the recommendations of the UNHCR, the United Nations Human Rights Treaty Bodies and Special Procedures as regards asylum seekers and illegal migrants | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Belarus | 68 | Carry out an assessment of plans of action on human rights and ensure that these instruments are effective in practice | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Belarus | 157 | Step up efforts to combat domestic violence | Supported | **Implemented** |
| Benin | 19 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Benin | 48 | Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Bhutan | 170 | Continue with its efforts to protect all children, protect the rights and interests of children and provide vulnerable children with better access to childhood services | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Botswana | 138 | Strengthen measures to combat racial discrimination, including against incitement of discrimination or violence on racial, ethnic or religious grounds | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Botswana | 201 | Ensure access to justice by all, including by repealing laws on mandatory sentencing | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Brazil | 227 | Take concrete measures in order to ensure that any interference with the right to privacy comply with the principles of legality, proportionality and necessity, regardless of the nationality or location of the individuals affected | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Brazil | 278 | In line with its tradition as a resettlement country, reverse its policies of mandatory detention and offshore processing | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Canada | 73 | Consider establishing a comprehensive human rights act as recommended by the National Human Rights Consultative Committee | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Canada | 95 | Implement the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action, to close the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians in health, education, housing and employment | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Canada | 184 | Prohibit the non-therapeutic sterilization of any individual who is not mentally competent to consent | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Chile | 25 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and promptly implement it | Noted | **Partly Implemented** |
| Chile | 49 | Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and promptly implement it | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Chile | 57 | Ratify the ILO Convention No. 169 | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Chile | 149 | Establish mechanisms that would allow the reduction of the gender gap in relation to wages and representation in the labour market | Supported | **Implemented** |
| Chile | 155 | Penalize the ill-treatment of children, and adopt measures to investigate and punish the situations of vulnerability with regard to women and girls with disabilities | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| China | 233 | Continue to take comprehensive measures to effectively fight against human trafficking and stamp out the associated phenomenon of contemporary forms of slavery | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| China | 244 | Treat appropriately all the refugees, migrants and asylum seekers who have reached the Australian shores, to effectively safeguard their human rights | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Colombia | 97 | Continue making progress in the implementation of the Indigenous Advancement Strategy to promote better opportunities in the areas of education, health and employment for indigenous communities | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Colombia | 191 | Strengthen measures to prevent all forms of discrimination, ill-treatment or violence against persons with disabilities | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Costa Rica | 77 | Implement the recommendations from the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Costa Rica | 192 | Address on a priority basis to, at the administrative and legislative level, the issue of the detention of persons with disabilities who have not been convicted | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Croatia | 96 | Continue efforts to close the gap in opportunities and life outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, according to the Close the Gap Campaign and its Progress and Priorities report 2015 | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Croatia | 161 | Continue with implementation of the National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children with a particular focus on support services and resources available to women living in more remote areas, and women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds | Supported | **Implemented** |
| Cuba | 54 | Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Cuba | 83 | Revise laws and national, regional and local policies to fully recognize and protect the rights of indigenous peoples in domestic law uniformly throughout the nation | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Czech Republic | 23 | Ratify and effectively implement, before its next UPR cycle, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Czech Republic | 162 | Effectively implement the National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and Their Children and strengthen its actions to reduce violence and sexual abuse of women with disabilities and indigenous women | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Czech Republic | 174 | Abolish the mandatory minimum sentencing of juvenile offenders | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Czech Republic | 175 | Improve conditions in youth detention facilities, including through ensuring independent and effective investigation of all allegations of human rights violations therein | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Czech Republic | 206 | Amend its electoral legislation so that any deprivation of the right to vote of citizens serving a prison sentence is reasonable and proportionate and applied only for the committing of the most serious crimes | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Democratic People’s Republic of Korea | 122 | Put an end to racism and racial discrimination, in particular, against the indigenous people, including demolition of buildings and discontinuation of funding to essential and municipal services in indigenous communities pursued by both federal and local governments, as well as the enforced sterilization and adoption of indigenous women and children | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Democratic People’s Republic of Korea | 266 | Take practical measures to cease the maltreatment of and violence against the refugees, including sexual violence by the officials in detention centres | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Denmark | 22 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture without further delay, as previously recommended | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Denmark | 176 | Develop alternatives to the mandatory sentencing laws placing children as young as 10 years of age in juvenile detention centres | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Djibouti | 78 | Continue to promote and strengthen the rights of Indigenous peoples | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Djibouti | 249 | Continue to respect the rights of asylum-seekers and refugees despite the difficulties | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Ecuador | 108 | Continue strengthening measures to address disparities in the access to education and health services for aboriginal and islander children and their families | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Ecuador | 214 | Strengthen the normative framework for the protection of human rights, including the monitoring, investigation and reparation for human rights violations committed by Australian enterprises in their territories and in third States | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Egypt | 42 | Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Egypt | 215 | Further contribute to the global realization of the right to development including through ensuring that its annual ODAs (Official Development Assistance) matches the internationally agreed level of 0.7% of the GDP | Noted | **Not Implemented** |
| Egypt | 225 | Provide protection to the family as the natural and the fundamental unit of the society | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Estonia | 7 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Estonia | 85 | Develop in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples a National Strategy to give effect to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and to facilitate the constitutional recognition of Aboriginal Australians | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Estonia | 165 | Remove the reservation to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and prohibit corporal punishment of children in the home and all other settings | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Fiji | 219 | Revise its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to be in line with a fair approach taken by other industrialised countries, so as to be consistent with the full enjoyment of human rights by its people and those in neighbouring countries | Noted | **Not Implemented** |
| Fiji | 245 | Review its immigration laws and policies and ensure compliance with its international obligations, especially regarding the rights of children | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| France | 20 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture in keeping with the commitment undertaken by Australia during its previous UPR | Noted | **Implemented** |
| France | 81 | Strengthen measures to eliminate discrimination against persons belonging to indigenous populations | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| France | 181 | End the practice of enforced sterilization of persons with disabilities for non-therapeutic reasons | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| France | 228 | Ensure that an Australian cannot be deprived of citizenship other than in exceptional circumstances and within the framework of a specific legal procedure | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| France | 259 | Develop alternative solutions to mandatory detention of asylum seekers, particularly in the case of children | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Georgia | 8 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Georgia | 74 | Advance efforts towards the recognition of Indigenous Australians as Australia’s First People in Australia’s Constitution | Supported | **Not implemented** |
| Germany | 180 | Adopt national legislation prohibiting the use of sterilization of adults without their consent, and of children | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Germany | 256 | Remove children and their families and other individuals at risk, in particular survivors of torture and trauma, from immigration detention centres | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Germany | 281 | Review the policy of offshore processing of asylum seekers on Nauru and Manus Island and review the implementation of the Migration and Maritime Power Legislation Amendment Bill, making sure that the international obligation of non refoulement is strictly upheld | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Ghana | 3 | Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Ghana | 38 | Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Ghana | 50 | Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Ghana | 55 | Consider ratifying the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court adopted in Kampala, Uganda in 2010 | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Ghana | 269 | Ensure full compliance with its international obligations regarding the right of asylum seekers and refugees by expediting the processing of applications by asylum seekers at the various processing centres | Supported | **Not implemented** |
| Greece | 114 | Continue concerted efforts for the preservation of the cultural and linguistic identity of Indigenous peoples | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Greece | 166 | Further promote protection of the rights of the child, giving emphasis to Indigenous Children | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Greece | 240 | Further promote the safety and living conditions of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers arriving in Australia | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Guatemala | 260 | Repeal provisions which establish compulsory detention for those who enter the country in an irregular manner | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Guatemala | 286 | Respect its obligation not to return intercepted migrants in international waters in conformity with international law and norms | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Holy See | 79 | Continue its efforts to guarantee the human rights of Indigenous peoples | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Holy See | 185 | Provide comprehensive disability protection, with particular attention to the rights of children, while avoiding medical and political practices that affect the freedom and dignity of persons with disabilities | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Holy See | 193 | Reinforce the measures to improve conditions of detention, especially for persons with disabilities and the young, as well as to eliminate corporal punishment | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Holy See | 251 | Make every effort to guarantee the human rights of asylum seekers, bearing in mind international obligations | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Honduras | 43 | Ratify on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Honduras | 82 | Harmonize legislation relating to the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples, at all levels, with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Honduras | 264 | Review its national migration and asylum policies with a view to bring them in line with the Convention against Torture as well as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, particularly with regard to conditions of detention | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Hungary | 26 | Expedite the ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture in order to allow for the early establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Hungary | 67 | Revise the decision to reduce the AHRC’s funds in order to guarantee its independent and effective functioning | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Hungary | 86 | Develop, in partnership with indigenous communities, a national strategy to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Iceland | 71 | Fully incorporate its international human-rights obligations into domestic law by introducing a comprehensive judicially enforceable federal Human Rights Act | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Iceland | 178 | Raise the age of criminal responsibility to 18 years as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Iceland | 220 | Open legal partnership models to all, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity | Noted | **Implemented** |
| India | 89 | Ensure adequate consultations with indigenous peoples in the formulation of policies affecting them | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| India | 144 | Implement measures to reduce the gender pay gap and strengthen women’s roles in leadership and managerial positions | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| India | 226 | Review the extent and scope of laws governing secret surveillance and moderate the powers and discretion conferred on authorities in this regard | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| India | 239 | Take adequate steps to promote and protect the rights of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Indonesia | 44 | Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Indonesia | 70 | Consolidate national human rights efforts through a federal human rights act and reinvigorating the National Human Rights Plan of Action | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Indonesia | 130 | Further promote multiculturalism including by taking measures against incitement of discrimination or violence, based on race or religions, and strengthening interfaith dialogue among communities | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Indonesia | 252 | Ensure that the issues of asylum seekers and refugees are addressed in line with the principles of the Bali Process, and Australia’s other human rights and humanitarian obligations | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Iraq | 115 | Take further efforts to protect the special cultures of the indigenous people and enhance protection to the cultural archaeology | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Ireland | 63 | Cooperate fully with the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council and ensure everyone enjoys the right to unhindered access to and communication with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms, including by preventing and ensuring adequate protection against reprisals | Supported | **Implemented** |
| Ireland | 204 | Continue to work, in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, to reduce indigenous incarceration rates | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Islamic Republic of Iran | 126 | Revise laws and policies to recognize and protect the rights of the minorities, including Indigenous People | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Islamic Republic of Iran | 196 | Guarantee the end of the unwarranted use of prisons for the management of persons with disabilities | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Islamic Republic of Iran | 197 | Set up a commission of National Independent Inquiry on Violence and Abuse against People with Disability | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Israel | 145 | Continue introducing measures needed to close the gender pay gap | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Israel | 186 | Continue its efforts for a full implementation, in all levels, of the National Disability Strategy | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Israel | 187 | Establish a supported decision-making framework in relation with people with disabilities | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Israel | 221 | Ensure that states’ legislation is consistent with the amended Sex Discrimination Act 1984 | Supported | **Implemented** |
| Italy | 9 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Italy | 30 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Italy | 34 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Italy | 94 | Continue ongoing efforts to close the gaps in opportunities between indigenous and non-indigenous Australians | Supported | **Partly implemente** |
| Italy | 246 | Review current immigration policies so to improve the rights of refugees and asylum seekers | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Italy | 273 | Review the new federal immigration laws so to take into consideration the humanitarian aspects of a possible expulsion of foreign citizens with permanent resident visas, especially if they do not speak the language of their citizenship or have no longer connections with the country of origin of their family | Supported | **Not implemented** |
| Japan | 51 | Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Japan | 99 | Make further efforts to protect and promote the human rights of indigenous people, including the taking of measures to address the issue of poverty among them | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Japan | 254 | Continue to ensure transparency and accountability in all procedures related to its treatment of refugees and asylum seekers | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Kenya | 112 | Intensify efforts in enhancing the rights of Indigenous Australians: by addressing the underlying causes of their plight, by providing opportunities in health, education, housing and employment; and addressing the high rate of their incarceration in prison | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Kenya | 277 | Review the current regional offshore processing arrangement, and policy of mandatory detention of refugees, stateless persons and migrants, and uphold all human rights obligations towards refugees, stateless persons and migrants, including the principle of non-refoulement | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Lao People’s Democratic Republic | 109 | Continue to implement the necessary measures to ensure indigenous children access to quality education | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Lao People’s Democratic Republic | 143 | Continue to promote gender equality and increase representation of women in public services | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Libya | 158 | Continue strengthening the measures taken to reduce violence against women and their children | Supported | **Implemented** |
| Libya | 188 | Strengthen measures concerning people with disabilities | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Lithuania | 10 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Lithuania | 159 | Further effectively fulfil the National plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010-2022 by means of sustained funding, independent monitoring and evaluation | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Lithuania | 172 | Bring the Australian juvenile justice system in conformity with international standards, including removing minors from the adult justice system and ensuring their rehabilitation | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Lithuania | 177 | Abolish the sentencing of children to life in prison | Noted | **Not Implemented** |
| Lithuania | 230 | Improve coordination on trafficking, the monitoring of the implementation of anti-trafficking legislation, ensure the rights of victims are protected, including the right to redress and economic and social support | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Luxembourg | 11 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Luxembourg | 103 | Step up efforts to address the economic and social inequalities affecting the indigenous peoples | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Luxembourg | 255 | Ensure that no child is detained on the basis of his/her immigration status | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Luxembourg | 279 | Stop the offshore processing of asylum requests | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Malaysia | 98 | Continue its efforts in closing the gap between indigenous and non-indigenous Australians in health, education, employment opportunities and access to justice | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Malaysia | 132 | Take more resolute measures in combating racial discrimination, xenophobia and prejudices against members of religious and ethnic minorities, including by actively promoting inter-cultural, inter-ethnic and inter-faith understanding and tolerance | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Maldives | 107 | Take immediate measures to ensure that the indigenous people of Australia have access to health services, education, and to full employment opportunities | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Maldives | 167 | Take immediate measures to ensure that all children have access to all levels of education and quality health services | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Maldives | 248 | Ensure all children of asylum seekers are protected | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Maldives | 257 | Cease the detention of children in immigration detention centres | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Maldives | 261 | Immediately halt mandatory detention of asylum seeker children | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Maldives | 267 | Allow human rights organisations full access to detention centres | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Maldives | 276 | Immediately close the Nauru and Manus Island detention centres | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Mauritius | 129 | Continue further with its initiative to promote community cohesion and social harmony | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Mexico | 36 | Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Mexico | 92 | Implement policies oriented to the development of remote communities and ensure the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights of indigenous peoples interested in remaining in their land of origin | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Mexico | 203 | Continue efforts to train authorities involved in the administration and handling of justice in cases that affect indigenous peoples on the human rights of this group of society and review the cases of indigenous detainees, in particular children and women, with a view to providing them adequate assistance | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Mexico | 250 | Review legislation on migration and refugee status | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Montenegro | 12 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Montenegro | 35 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Morocco | 118 | Strengthen further already existing anti-discriminatory measures and laws | Supported | **Not implemented** |
| Morocco | 168 | Build on the achievements of the National Framework for Protection of Australian children (2009-2020) | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Mozambique | 28 | Speed up the process of the on-going consultations on the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture in the hope that the country ratifies this important instrument for the protection and promotion of human rights | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Myanmar | 151 | Continue efforts to achieve further economic empowerment of women | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Namibia | 90 | Take all necessary measures to ensure Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples give their consent to the development and implementation of policies and programmes that impact upon their communities and futures | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Namibia | 128 | Affirm their commitment to an inclusive society by continuing to support National Anti-Racism Strategies and programmes aimed at building social cohesion and community harmony | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Netherlands | 212 | Adopt a National Action Plan to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Netherlands | 222 | Revise the Marriage Act of 1961 in a way that ensures full equality with respect to the civil institution of marriage | Noted | **Implemented** |
| New Zealand | 24 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and implement a National Preventative Mechanism | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| New Zealand | 127 | Continue to address inequalities affecting human rights in the areas of health, education, employment and income that disproportionately affect indigenous peoples and other minority groups | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| New Zealand | 195 | Introduce measures to address issues related to the treatment of persons with disabilities, including considering the implementation of recommendations from both the Australian Law Reform Commission’s report on Equality, Capacity and Disability in Commonwealth Laws, and the Senate inquiry into high levels of violence and abuse of persons with disabilities in institutional and residential settings | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Nicaragua | 123 | Continue paying special attention to the implementation of national policies for marginalized or vulnerable social groups, including migrant children, aboriginals and disabled persons | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Nicaragua | 135 | Continue to promote among Australians a comprehensive campaign of tolerance and non-discrimination | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Nigeria | 125 | Continue to address the problem associated with racial discrimination and policy disparities against indigenous persons | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Nigeria | 140 | Protect the right to religious belief of all persons in Australia | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Nigeria | 287 | Give full protection to asylum seekers in accordance with international law, and abolish the practice of pushing the boats of asylum seekers back at sea | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Norway | 202 | Adopt the recommendation by the Committee against Torture to review mandatory sentencing laws with a view to abolishing them | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Norway | 213 | Begin a consultative process towards adoption of a National Action Plan on business and human rights | Supported | **Implemented** |
| Norway | 270 | Ensure that asylum seekers claims are processed in accordance with the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and that detention occurs only when necessary, for a minimal period, and that access to judicial oversight of detention is ensured | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Pakistan | 152 | Implement the Workplace Gender Equality Act 2013, in letter and spirit, to create socio-economic gender parity | Supported | **Implemented** |
| Pakistan | 163 | Ensure that incidents of violence against women and children are thoroughly investigated and perpetrators of violence are brought to justice | Supported | **Implemented** |
| Pakistan | 236 | Protect the rights of Migrants and eliminate unfair treatment of migrant workers, and ensure their integration in to society | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Pakistan | 247 | Ensure refugee/asylum-seekers get their rights | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Panama | 69 | Prepare a comprehensive national action plan defining responsibilities, benchmarks and indicators to measure progress achieved | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Panama | 189 | Continue implementing legislation to address the multiple forms of discrimination on the basis of disability | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Paraguay | 13 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Paraguay | 64 | Analyse the possibility of creating a follow-up system to the international recommendations | Supported | **Implemented** |
| Paraguay | 88 | Take necessary measures to ensure consultation and participation of indigenous peoples in the processes of the elaboration of public policies that is of interest to them | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Paraguay | 113 | Reduce the rate of family separation of indigenous peoples caused, among others, by the removal of babies and children from their families and the imprisonment of juveniles and adults | Supported | **Not implemented** |
| Peru | 4 | Consider favourably the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Peru | 87 | Continue to support indigenous institutions that bring cohesion to communities, such as the National Congress of the First Peoples of Australia | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Peru | 242 | Take under consideration making its migration and humanitarian policies more flexible with a view to a larger reception of migrants and refugees | Supported | **Implemented** |
| Philippines | 29 | Step up efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Philippines | 234 | Expand support to human rights education and training initiatives, particularly for law enforcement officials handling migration issues | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Philippines | 237 | Consider reviewing existing migration policies to address concerns that hinder accession to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Plurinational State of Bolivia | 2 | Consider the ratification of human rights conventions to which it is not yet a State party | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Plurinational State of Bolivia | 39 | Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Plurinational State of Bolivia | 136 | Protect the rights of indigenous peoples, peasants and other people working in rural areas | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Plurinational State of Bolivia | 137 | Reinforce measures against acts of racism, discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Poland | 101 | Eliminate the disparities in access to services by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and their families, especially by reviewing the Australian birth registration process in order to ensure that all children are registered at birth | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Poland | 173 | Reform the juvenile justice system in conformity with the international standards and increase the protection of children involved in penal proceedings | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Portugal | 31 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Portugal | 154 | Make provision in its national legislation for the crime of domestic violence and take all adequate measures to eliminate it | Noted | **Partly Implemented** |
| Portugal | 207 | Put equal emphasis and commitment on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Portugal | 210 | Take measures to ensure the universal access to healthcare services, paying particular attention to the needs of persons living in rural and remote areas | Supported | **Implemented** |
| Portugal | 235 | Ensure that all migrant children, irrespective of their migration status, have access to education and healthcare services in the exact same terms as Australian children do | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Republic of Korea | 76 | Implement Constitutional recognition of Indigenous Australians and continue to exert efforts to fully implement the Indigenous Advancement Strategy in order to ensure the indigenous people have sufficient access to health services, education and employment opportunities | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Republic of Korea | 164 | Make utmost efforts to protect women with disabilities and indigenous women from all forms of violence and discrimination | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Republic of Korea | 241 | Closely cooperate with the UNHCR and other relevant organizations to provide more adequate protection and proper treatment of asylum seekers and refugees | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Republic of Moldova | 21 | Expedite the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and establish a National Preventive Mechanism for places of detention | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Republic of Moldova | 211 | Improve the quality and coverage of its early childhood care and education for indigenous children and children living in remote areas and ensure adequate resources for implementing bilingual models of education | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Russian Federation | 116 | Remove from the Constitution provisions allowing racial discrimination | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Russian Federation | 198 | Conduct a national independent investigation into cases of violence and degrading treatment of persons with disabilities and persons suffering from mental illness in institutions and homes for the disabled | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Russian Federation | 231 | Develop a National Plan to combat trafficking in human beings and protect its victims | Supported | **Implemented** |
| Rwanda | 104 | Ensure that Aboriginal and other indigenous communities are accorded equal access to services including to judicial remedies for discrimination and racism | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Rwanda | 253 | Ensure that Australia lives up to its international obligations regarding asylum seekers and refugees | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Rwanda | 265 | Ensure that conditions of detention are in line with international norms and standards in particular the detention of migrants and asylum seekers | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Senegal | 45 | Ratify International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Senegal | 84 | Adhere to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Serbia | 6 | Initiate the accession procedure to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Serbia | 120 | Enact comprehensive equality legislation that will provide effective remedies and address discrimination on all grounds | Supported | **Not implemented** |
| Serbia | 146 | Address the wage gender gaps and improve the status of women in the labour market | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Sierra Leone | 46 | Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families Convention on Migrant Workers | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Sierra Leone | 52 | Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Sierra Leone | 60 | Submit overdue reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women | Supported | **Implemented** |
| Sierra Leone | 147 | Implement further measures to close the gender pay gap | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Sierra Leone | 216 | Increase its ODA from the current 0.33% to 0.7% of the GDP | Noted | **Not Implemented** |
| Singapore | 160 | Ensure the effective implementation of the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children, in particular to protect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, culturally and linguistically diverse women, and women with disabilities | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Singapore | 190 | Continue to promote and support programmes such as the Jobs Access Gateway to equip persons with disabilities with the appropriate skills to secure gainful employment | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Slovakia | 110 | Continue to implement indigenous education reforms | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Slovakia | 232 | Consider the elaboration of a national and regional strategy for the prevention of trafficking in human beings and further promote human rights based approach to victims of trafficking | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Slovenia | 258 | Immediately end the mandatory detention of migrant children and ensure that the best interests of the children are respected | Supported | **Not implemented** |
| Slovenia | 263 | End the policy of mandatory detention for all unauthorized arrivals, ensure that detention is only applied as a last resort, establish statutory time limits for detention and ensure access to an effective judicial remedy to review the necessity of detention | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Slovenia | 280 | Ensure that all asylum seekers and refugees who arrive in Australia are processed there regardless of their mode of arrival and ensure that the conditions at the offshore processing centers comply with international law and standards | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Slovenia | 282 | Ensure the full respect of the non-refoulement obligations, with regard to all asylum seekers | Supported | **Not implemented** |
| South Africa | 59 | Withdraw its reservation on article 4 (a) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| South Africa | 117 | Enact comprehensive legislation that fully guarantees the application of the principle of non-discrimination and ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights by every member of society | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| South Africa | 142 | Develop and implement policies to ensure gender equality throughout society and strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of women, especially women from indigenous communities | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| South Africa | 208 | Consider treating economic, social and cultural rights on the same footing, and with the same emphasis as civil and political rights | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Spain | 182 | Prohibit the sterilization of persons with disabilities, unless they provide their free and informed consent | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Spain | 194 | Prevent the indefinite detention of persons with mental disabilities | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Spain | 223 | Legally recognize same-sex marriage | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Spain | 268 | Allow access to independent observers to centres of detention of migrants which are outside of the Australian territory | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Spain | 285 | Put an end to the practice of pushing-back boats transporting migrants to the high seas | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Sri Lanka | 41 | Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Sri Lanka | 75 | Continue its ongoing efforts towards the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous persons, through law and practice, including by giving constitutional recognition | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Sweden | 27 | Expedite the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and establish a National Preventative Mechanism | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Sweden | 224 | Amend the federal Marriage Act to allow same-sex couples to marry by changing the definition of marriage, and provide full recognition of same-sex marriages from overseas | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Sweden | 271 | Ensure that measures taken with regard to asylum-seekers are in full compliance with obligations under international law and human rights, including the principle of non-refoulement and that the detention of asylum-seekers is only done when absolutely necessary and for a minimal period of time | Supported | **Not implemented** |
| Switzerland | 14 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Switzerland | 272 | Do not detain migrants other than in exceptional cases, limit this detention to six months and bring detention conditions into line with international standards in the field of human rights, as previously recommended | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Switzerland | 283 | Respect fully the principle of non-refoulement enshrined in the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees | Supported | **Not implemented** |
| Tajikistan | 141 | Continue to build on progress made in gender equality | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Tajikistan | 169 | Comprehensively improve the effectiveness of measures to protect the rights of the child | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Tajikistan | 229 | Continue increasing efforts to combat terrorism | Supported | **Implemented** |
| Thailand | 93 | Continue to work towards closing the existing gaps in the protection of human rights and the promotion of welfare for indigenous peoples in order to achieve sustainable economic and social development | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Thailand | 133 | Continue raising public awareness to combat discrimination, particularly those stemming from Islamophobia and fears of terrorism | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 15 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Timor-Leste | 61 | Implement recommendations from the Committee against Torture | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Timor-Leste | 102 | Continue strengthening the efforts in promoting and protecting non-racial discriminatory policy and specifically also ensure that Aboriginal children have access to birth registration | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Timor-Leste | 105 | Continue strengthening the access mechanisms to social services for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1 | Ratify the international human rights instruments to which it is not a party and bring its internal legal framework into line with international obligations | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 66 | Engage closely with civil society in the follow-up on the recommendations of the Human Rights Council | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 119 | Scale up its efforts to ensure equal protection against all forms of discrimination | Supported | **Not implemented** |
| Turkey | 16 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Turkey | 40 | Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Turkey | 72 | Incorporate international human rights obligations into domestic law by adopting a comprehensive Human Rights Act at federal level | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Turkey | 171 | Further strengthen efforts towards birth registration for all, with a view to encouraging access to relevant procedures | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Turkey | 290 | Instil a transparent, human rights-based approach related to the treatment of asylum seekers following their arrival, including the cessation of transfers to third countries | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Ukraine | 5 | Take further steps towards ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture | Noted | **Implemented** |
| Ukraine | 113 | Continue supporting the Multicultural Policy and National Anti-Racism Partnership and Strategy including by enacting comprehensive equality legislation | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| United Arab Emirates | 111 | Ensure access to good-quality education, including postgraduate education and vocational training, for indigenous women | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| United Arab Emirates | 134 | Implement public awareness campaigns to promote tolerance and respect for cultural diversity and to counter prejudice, stereotypes, discrimination, racism, and Islamophobia | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 65 | Extend the mandate of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights to include the domestic consideration and oversight of implementation of recommendations from United Nations human rights mechanisms | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 183 | Adopt national uniform legislation prohibiting, except where there is a serious threat to life or health, the sterilisation of children and of adults with disability, in the absence of prior, fully informed and free consent | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| United States of America | 91 | Ensure that indigenous peoples are consulted when considering the viability of remote communities, and that those affected by closures of communities receive transitional support and unimpeded access to ancestral lands | Noted | **Partly implemented** |
| United States of America | 153 | Strengthen efforts to combat family violence against women and children, especially within indigenous communities | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| United States of America | 275 | Closely monitor the processing of refugees and asylum seekers in offshore centers to ensure that their human rights are respected | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Uruguay | 32 | Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Uruguay | 53 | Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and recognize the competence of the Committee | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Uruguay | 179 | Raise the age of the criminal responsibility in accordance with general comment No. 10 of the Committee on the Rights of Child | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Uruguay | 205 | Increase efforts to reduce the imprisonment of indigenous Australians | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Uruguay | 274 | Ensure that asylum seekers have access to legal assistance during the process and adopt measures, together with third countries, so that conditions in the processing centres in countries with which Australia has agreements, are in conformity with international laws and standards | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Uzbekistan | 56 | Ratify the ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for admission to employment | Noted | **Not implemented** |
| Uzbekistan | 100 | Take effective legislative and practical measures for the comprehensive protection and promotion of civil, social, economic and cultural rights of indigenous peoples | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Uzbekistan | 121 | Strengthen anti-discrimination legislation in order to prevent racial, religious and social discrimination | Supported | **Not implemented** |
| Uzbekistan | 200 | Intensify efforts to improve conditions in prisons, in particular to address the problem of overcrowding and the high mortality in prisons | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Uzbekistan | 243 | Improve conditions of reception and detention of refugees and migrants in accordance with international standards | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Viet Nam | 150 | Continue conducting awareness-raising activities on human rights, especially rights of women, children, minorities and migrants, to law enforcement officers | Supported | **Partly implemented** |
| Viet Nam | 218 | Enhance bilateral cooperation with other countries in the field of human rights especially through dialogue and technical assistance | Supported | **Implemented** |

**Endnotes**

1. These are referred to during the submission and include ratification of OPCAT and marriage equality legislation. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
2. Australian Human Rights Commission, *Free and Equal: An Australian conversation on human rights* (February 2019) <<https://www.humanrights.gov.au/free-and-equal>>. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
3. A table listing the implementation status of the 290 recommendations made to Australia in the second UPR is included at Annex A**.** The table indicates which recommendations have been implemented, partly implemented, not implemented and not supported at the time of the UPR. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
4. The implementation matrix, with explanatory commentary on why the Commission has ranked each recommendation as either fully, partially or not implemented, is **ATTACHED** to this submission. Of the 290 recommendations made to Australia in 2015, approximately 16% of all recommendations (including those supported and noted) have been **fully** implemented over the past four years, approximately 50%have been **partly** implemented and approximately34% **not** implemented. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
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). At <https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fAUS%2fCO%2f8&Lang=en> (viewed 6 March 2020); Australian Human Rights Commission, *Report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child* (2018). At <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). At: <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/580025f66b8f5b2dabbe4291/t/59c364bb64b05fb1d2438e2f/1505977580713/18623-PUB+ICCPR+Report+for+HRLC+2017+%28WEB%29.pdf> (viewed 6 March 2020). [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
6. Recommendations 136.36–136.49. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
7. Australian Human Rights Commission, *Implementing OPCAT in Australia* (June 2020). At <https://humanrights.gov.au/our-work/rights-and-freedoms/publications/implementing-opcat-australia-2020>. [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
8. 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 further: Parliament of Australia, *Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights*, <<http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Human_Rights>> (viewed 1 July 2020). [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
9. Australia has implemented a number of restrictions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic including significant restrictions on freedom of assembly and freedom of movement, often accompanied by increased police enforcement powers. Many measures and restrictions have been introduced through delegated legislation which has not been subject to oversight of parliament. At the federal level, this has included changes to visa arrangements and restricting travel overseas. See, for example, *Migration (LIN 20/122: COVID-19 Pandemic event for Subclass 408 (Temporary Activity) visa and visa application charge for Temporary Activity (Class GG) visa) Instrument 2020* (Cth) and *Biosecurity (Human Biosecurity Emergency) (Human Coronavirus with Pandemic Potential) (Overseas Travel Ban Emergency Requirements) Determination 2020* (Cth). At a State and Territory level, delegated legislation has been used to implement measure including self-isolation orders, restrictions of visitors to aged care facilities and restrictions on the size and place of gatherings. See, for example, *Public Health (COVID-19 Gatherings) Order (No* *3) 2020* (NSW) and *COVID-19 Emergency Response (Schedule 1) Regulations 2020* (SA). Other legislated restrictions have often been passed quickly with minimal parliamentary scrutiny and have included increased powers for police. [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
10. Australian Human Rights Commission, *Discussion Paper: Priorities for federal discrimination law reform* (1 August 2019). At <https://humanrights.gov.au/sites/default/files/document/publication/ahrc_discrimination_law_reform_2019.pdf>. [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
11. Australian Human Rights Commission, *Free and Equal: An Australian conversation on human rights* (February 2019). At <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/free-and-equal>. [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
12. This was established following Australia’s 2nd UPR. [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
13. Australian Human Rights Commission, Children’s Rights Report 2019—In Their Own Right: Children’s Rights in Australia (2019) 49. At <https://humanrights.gov.au/our-work/childrens-rights/publications/childrens-rights-report-2019>. [↑](#endnote-ref-14)
14. Recommendation 136.203, 136.150 and 136.234. [↑](#endnote-ref-15)
15. United Nations General Assembly, *Outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples*, GA Res 69/2, UN Doc No A/69/L.1, [7]-[8]. At [https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/L.1](https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/L.1%20) (viewed 9 January 2020). Recommendations 136.75, 136.77, 136.84, 136.85. [↑](#endnote-ref-16)
16. This occurs through the operation of s51(xxvi) and s25. [↑](#endnote-ref-17)
17. Voluntary commitment by Australia: Human Rights Council, 31st session, Agenda Item 6. *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Australia* (13 January 2016), UN Doc A/HRC/31/14. At <https://undocs.org/A/HRC/31/14> (viewed 9 January 2020). [↑](#endnote-ref-18)
18. National Indigenous Australians Agency, *Indigenous Voice*, <<https://www.indigenous.gov.au/topics/indigenous-voice>> (viewed 10 January 2020). Processes since 2011 include the formation of the Expert Panel on Constitutional Recognition of Indigenous Australians, the Recognise Campaign established by Reconciliation Australia with funding from the Australian Government, the Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, the enactment of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Recognition Act and the convening of the Referendum Council Dialogues. See: Australian Human Rights Commission, *Submission to the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples for its Study on Recognition, Reparations and Reconciliation* (29 February 2019). At <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/IPeoples/EMRIP/StudyRRR/Australia_NHRI1.pdf>. [↑](#endnote-ref-19)
19. Australian Human Rights Commission, *Submission to the Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Recognition relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples* (29 July 2018). At <https://www.aph.gov.au/DocumentStore.ashx?id=81afbee8-381f-40a4-a758-b1384881e633&subId=658933> (viewed on 10 January 2020). [↑](#endnote-ref-20)
20. Recommendations 136.103, 136.98, 136.94, 136.107 and 136.108. [↑](#endnote-ref-21)
21. National Indigenous Australians Agency, *Closing the Gap: Report 2020* (February 2020) 11. At <https://ctgreport.niaa.gov.au/>. [↑](#endnote-ref-22)
22. National Indigenous Australians Agency, *Closing the Gap: Report 2020* (February 2020) 65, 33. At <https://ctgreport.niaa.gov.au/>. [↑](#endnote-ref-23)
23. Close the Gap Campaign, *Close the Gap Report: Our Choices, Our Voices* (2019). At <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-social-justice/publications/close-gap-report-our> (viewed 15 January 2019). [↑](#endnote-ref-24)
24. National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation, *A new way of working Talking about what’s needed to close the gap in life outcomes between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and other Australians*. At <https://www.naccho.org.au/wp-content/uploads/FINAL-discussion-booklet-a-new-way-of-working-09.09.pdf>. [↑](#endnote-ref-25)
25. SNAICC – National Voice for our Children, National Family Violence Prevention Legal Services Forum and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services, *Strong Families, Safe Kids: Family violence response and prevention for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and families* (September 2017). At <https://www.nationalfvpls.org/images/files/SNAICC-NATSILS-NFVPLS_Strong_Families_Safe_Kids-Sep_2017.pdf>. [↑](#endnote-ref-26)
26. Australian Law Reform Commission, *Pathways to Justice—An Inquiry into the Incarceration Rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples: Final Report* (ALRC Report 133, March 2018). At <https://www.alrc.gov.au/publication/pathways-to-justice-inquiry-into-the-incarceration-rate-of-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-peoples-alrc-report-133/>. [↑](#endnote-ref-27)
27. SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2016, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2016*, Productivity Commission (2016) 4.98 and table 4A.12.13. At <https://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/overcoming-indigenous-disadvantage/2016/report-documents/oid-2016-overcoming-indigenous-disadvantage-key-indicators-2016-report.pdf>. [↑](#endnote-ref-28)
28. Australian Human Rights Commission, *Wiyi Yani U Thangani* (forthcoming)*.* [↑](#endnote-ref-29)
29. Australian Law Reform Commission, *Connection to Country: Review of the Native Title Act 1993* (ALRC Report 126, June 2015). At <https://www.alrc.gov.au/publication/connection-to-country-review-of-the-native-title-act-1993-cth-alrc-report-126/>. [↑](#endnote-ref-30)
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88. Australian Human Rights Commission, *Submission to the Senate Community Affairs References Committee Inquiry into ParentsNext, including its trial and subsequent broader rollout* (1 February 2020). At<https://www.aph.gov.au/DocumentStore.ashx?id=66ebd68e-6c3b-42fa-94f1-a7b910f84d94&subId=666217>. [↑](#endnote-ref-89)
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90. Recommendations 136.210, 136.170, 136.112, 136.127, 136.167, 136.170, 136.105, 136.92, 136.97, 136.98, 136.94, 136.107, 136.108, 136.76 and 136.95. [↑](#endnote-ref-91)
91. Australian Human Rights Commission, *Submission to the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Information relating to Australia’s joint fifth and sixth report under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, second report on the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and second report on the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict* (1 November 2018) 36-41. At <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/childrens-rights/publications/report-un-committee-rights-child-2018> (viewed 10 January 2020). The Commission notes that funding has been increased during the COVID-19 pandemic. [↑](#endnote-ref-92)
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97. Divisions 104 and 105 of Part 5.3 of the Criminal Code contain the control order and preventative detention order (PDO) regimes respectively. See for example: Australian Human Rights Commission, *Submission to the Acting Independent National Security Legislation Monitor* (15 May 2017). At <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/sites/default/files/20170515_AHRC_Submission_INSLM_Statutory_Deadline_Review.pdf>; Australian Human Rights Commission, *Submission and supplementary submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security review of police stop, search and seizure powers, the control order regime and the preventative detention order regime* (2017). At <https://www.aph.gov.au/DocumentStore.ashx?id=7ba218bc-14b2-468b-bed4-4c9fd3a9ac71&subId=516302> and <https://www.aph.gov.au/DocumentStore.ashx?id=766df2d3-b918-4b17-aadf-28ccca57bca5&subId=516302>; Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission, Submission No 158, 158A and 158B to Senate Legal and Constitutional Legislation Committee, *Inquiry into the Anti-Terrorism Bill (No 2) 2005*, 11 November 2005. At <http://www.humanrights.gov.au/submission-anti-terrorism-bill-no-2-2005>; Australian Human Rights Commission, *A Human Rights Guide to Australia’s Counter-Terrorism Laws* (2008). At <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/human-rights-guide-australias-counter-terrorism-laws>. [↑](#endnote-ref-98)
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99. Australian Human Rights Commission, *Submission to the Acting Independent National Security Legislation Monitor* (15 May 2017). At <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/sites/default/files/20170515_AHRC_Submission_INSLM_Statutory_Deadline_Review.pdf> (viewed 16 January 2020); Australian Human Rights Commission, *Submission and supplementary submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security review of police stop, search and seizure powers, the control order regime and the preventative detention order regime* (2017). At <https://www.aph.gov.au/DocumentStore.ashx?id=7ba218bc-14b2-468b-bed4-4c9fd3a9ac71&subId=516302> and <https://www.aph.gov.au/DocumentStore.ashx?id=766df2d3-b918-4b17-aadf-28ccca57bca5&subId=516302>. [↑](#endnote-ref-100)
100. 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). At <https://www.aph.gov.au/DocumentStore.ashx?id=3264b3cf-063d-48b1-8668-39d76111ec2a&subId=671324>. See also: Australian Human Rights Commission, Submission No 13 to Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security, *Inquiry into the Australian Citizenship Amendment (Allegiance to Australia) Bill 2015* (16 July 2015). At <http://www.aph.gov.au/DocumentStore.ashx?id=8cfea01e-ec16-4074-8edf-dcc4d0625ee2&subId=354238> (viewed 16 January 2020). [↑](#endnote-ref-101)
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103. These powers include: the secrecy provisions in Division 122 of the *Criminal Code* (Cth). See: Australian Human Rights Commission, *Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security Inquiry into the* *National Security Legislation Amendment (Espionage and Foreign Interference) Bill 2017* (24 January 2018). At <https://www.aph.gov.au/DocumentStore.ashx?id=1482dc19-ac10-430d-b02f-bae8d11ce99d&subId=562820> (16 January 2020); the espionage offences in Division 91 of the *Criminal Code*. See Australian Human Rights Commission, *Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security Inquiry into the* *National Security Legislation Amendment (Espionage and Foreign Interference) Bill 2017* (24 January 2018). At <https://www.aph.gov.au/DocumentStore.ashx?id=1482dc19-ac10-430d-b02f-bae8d11ce99d&subId=562820>; non-disclosure provisions linked to ‘special intelligence operations’ under the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979* (Cth). See, for example: Australian Human Rights Commission, *Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security Inquiry into the National Security Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 1) 2014* (21 August 2014). At <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/submissions/submission-inquiry-national-security-legislation-amendment-bill-no-1-2014> (viewed 15 January 2020). See also: Human Rights Council, *Report of the special rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders on his mission to Australia* (28 February 2018) UN Doc A/HRC/37/51/Add.3) 7; the mandatory data retention regime under the *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Amendment (Data Retention) Act 2015* (Cth): *Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security review of the Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Amendment (Data Retention) Bill 2014* (14 January 2015). At <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/legal/submission/inquiry-telecommunications-interception-and-access-amendment-data>. [↑](#endnote-ref-104)
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105. See especiallytheintrusive and covert powers introduced by the *Telecommunications and Other Legislation (Assistance and Access) Act 2018* (Cth). Australian Human Rights Commission, *Submission to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security review of the Telecommunication and Other Legislation Amendment (Assistance and Access) Bill 2018* (12 October 2018). At <https://www.aph.gov.au/DocumentStore.ashx?id=a7b9ff25-7c09-41e9-b97a-56dae1ac0e94&subId=661055>. [↑](#endnote-ref-106)
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108. *Workplaces (Protection from Protesters) Act 2014* (Tas); *Summary Offences and Sentencing Amendment Act 2014* (Vic); *G20 (Safety and Security) Law 2013* (Qld); *Criminal Code Amendment (Prevention of lawful activity) Bill* 2015 (WA); and *Summary Offences and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2019* (Qld). See also: Australian Human Rights Commission, *Submission to the UN Human Rights Committee: Information Concerning Australia’s Compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (18 September 2017) [121]. At <https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/AUS/INT_CCPR_NHS_AUS_28980_E.pdf> (viewed 14 January 2020); and Mandates of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders. *Communication to Australia* (3 December 2019). At <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/580025f66b8f5b2dabbe4291/t/5df088d34ba53f728440e587/1576044757116/Communication+to+Australia+03.12.2019.pdf> (viewed 14 January 2020). [↑](#endnote-ref-109)
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113. Australian Human Rights Commission, *Imprisonment rates of Indigenous women a national shame* (News Story, 2 May 2018). At <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/about/news/imprisonment-rates-indigenous-women-national-shame> (viewed 17 January 2020). [↑](#endnote-ref-114)
114. 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). [↑](#endnote-ref-115)
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116. Recommendations 136.178 and 136.179. [↑](#endnote-ref-117)
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