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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Norway

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



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-seventh session from 4 to 15 November 2024. The review of Norway was held at the 1st meeting, on 4 November 2024. The delegation of Norway was headed by the State Secretary, Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Even Eriksen. At its 10th meeting, held on 8 November 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Norway.

2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Norway: Cameroon, Cuba and France.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Norway:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Angola, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Norway through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Norway expressed gratitude for States' participation in its fourth universal periodic review, acknowledging the opportunity to assess its human rights obligations, achievements and areas for improvement. Norway adopted an integrated approach to implementing and monitoring human rights, led by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, which coordinated closely with other ministries and engaged civil society through public consultations and draft report reviews.

6. In preparing the national report, the Government had held dialogues with the Sámediggi (Sami Parliament), the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution, the Parliamentary Ombud, the Ombudsperson for Children and the Equality and Anti-discrimination Ombud. Norway highlighted its core commitment to human rights and gender equality, which it integrated into all of its domestic and foreign policies and its international development.

7. Since its previous review, Norway had ratified key conventions such as the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It was considering ratifying the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Kampala amendments). Norway aimed to incorporate the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into national law and had initiated a comprehensive review prior to public consultation in 2024.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/47/NOR/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/47/NOR/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/47/NOR/3](#).

8. Norway had established the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in 2018 to examine past injustices against the Sami, Kvens/Norwegian Finns and Forest Finns. It had presented its findings to Parliament in 2023. The delegation highlighted its efforts to combat racism, discrimination and violence against women and children.

9. Norway prioritized child protection and had amended the Police Act and adopted the Child Welfare Act to give precedence to children's best interests. The Government was currently working on a quality reform of child welfare and on a white paper on safe digital upbringing for children.

10. The delegation highlighted efforts made to improve juvenile justice, including high thresholds for imprisonment and restorative justice programmes run by the Norwegian Mediation Service. Mental health initiatives had been taken to increase access to care, with a focus on care for children and young people. The European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment had recently noted the positive conditions in the detention facilities in Norway.

11. In 2023, the Government had initiated an independent investigation into historical international adoptions, the findings of which would be published before the end of 2025. The overall purpose was to ascertain whether there had been any illegal or unethical circumstances in connection with the adoption in Norway of children from other States.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

12. During the interactive dialogue, 99 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

13. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the Action Plan against Racism and Discrimination on the Grounds of Ethnicity and Religion.

14. Viet Nam commended the efforts of Norway to combat discrimination and to promote the rights of persons with disabilities.

15. Zambia commended Norway for amending the Children Act to strengthen the legal protection of children.

16. Zimbabwe made recommendations.

17. Algeria made recommendations.

18. Armenia positively noted the progress achieved in protecting victims of trafficking, including children.

19. Australia welcomed the sixth action plan against domestic violence and the steps taken since 2019 to advance the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

20. Azerbaijan was deeply concerned about persistently negative attitudes and hate speech against Muslims, Jews, people of African descent, asylum-seekers, Sami and Roma.

21. Bahrain made recommendations.

22. Bangladesh welcomed the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

23. Belarus made recommendations.

24. Belgium commended Norway for its efforts to tackle domestic violence, discrimination and hate crime.

25. Bhutan welcomed the Child Welfare Act of 2023 and the Education Act of 2024.

26. Botswana positively noted the inclusion in the definition of rape in the Penal Code of reference to a lack of free consent.

27. Brazil commended Norway for its commitment to promoting gender equality.

28. Bulgaria recognized the reduction in the wage gap between men and women and the strengthening of the legal protection of children.

29. Burundi appreciated the achievements in terms of gender equality, the accessibility of healthcare and education for all.
30. Cameroon commended the steps taken to fight terrorism.
31. Canada recognized the commitment of Norway to promoting and protecting human rights and its efforts to improve transparency and gender equality.
32. Chile commended the progress made on gender and protection of LGBTIQ+ groups, especially the Penal Code amendment banning so-called conversion therapy.
33. China was concerned about the protection of children, victims of trafficking and discrimination against people of African descent.
34. Colombia congratulated Norway on its progress since the previous review cycle.
35. Costa Rica highlighted the progress made in upholding the right to privacy by temporarily banning a major information technology company from using invasive advertising.
36. Côte d'Ivoire congratulated Norway on its launch in 2022 of an action plan to combat social dumping and labour-related offences.
37. Croatia welcomed the commitment to promoting human rights in multilateral forums and the entry into force of the Compensation for Violent Crimes Act.
38. Cuba acknowledged the efforts made to implement recommendations accepted during previous review cycles.
39. Cyprus commended Norway for increasing the funding allocated to the National Human Rights Institution and for strengthening gender equality.
40. Czechia welcomed the progress made in providing Roma children with access to education.
41. Denmark acknowledged the efforts to prevent and combat sexual and gender-based violence, while noting the prevalence of such violence.
42. The Dominican Republic commended Norway for its ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
43. Ecuador highlighted the implementation of the action plan for equality for persons with disabilities.
44. Egypt expressed concern about the increase in racism, racial discrimination and hate speech promoted by far-right political forces.
45. The delegation of Norway stated that the Government considered participation, inclusion and diversity to be the cornerstones of its society and aligned those efforts with the Sustainable Development Goals. Following the recommendations it had received on equality and non-discrimination at the previous review, in 2019, the Government had implemented progressive policies to promote equal rights and opportunities.
46. The delegation underscored that significant efforts had been made to advance gender equality. Although the gender pay gap was narrowing, it persisted, with women's salaries in 2023 representing 88.3 per cent of men's salaries. Since 2020, all public employers and major private sector employers had been required to report biennially on wage differences and involuntary part-time work, by gender. Efforts to reduce part-time work had included enhanced rights to full-time positions and measures to improve the gender balance in education and in industries with significant gender disparities. Access to affordable childcare had also been prioritized, culminating in historically low parental fees for kindergartens in 2024. In 2023, Norway had ratified the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), and in late 2024, a white paper on sexual harassment would be submitted to Parliament.
47. In order to ensure equal rights for LGBT+ persons, the Government had launched the Action Plan on Gender and Sexual Diversity (2023–2026), which had, inter alia, significantly boosted funding for LGBT+ organizations. A legislative ban on conversion therapy had been

introduced in 2024. Norway had also been implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities across government levels. By October 2024, 85 municipalities had either adopted or decided to adopt the *TryggEst* safeguarding model to protect vulnerable adults from abuse, neglect and exploitation.

48. Norway had intensified its anti-racism efforts, including by adopting an action plan in 2023 that included measures addressing labour market discrimination and youth challenges. New action plans targeting antisemitism, anti-Muslim sentiment and discrimination against Sami people were also under preparation. Hate speech remained prohibited by law and increased resources had been allocated to efforts to investigate reports of and to prevent hate speech.

49. Policies designed to strengthen the rights of Indigenous and national minorities, including the Sami, had been developed through consultations and included legislative protections and funding for cultural preservation. The Sami Parliament played a pivotal role in defending the rights of the Sami people, supported by statutory provisions that had been updated in 2024 to facilitate the use of Sami languages. The Supreme Court ruling in the Fosen case underscored the importance of Indigenous consent in decisions on land use. The Government had also made amends for historical injustices toward national minorities and had supported educational initiatives to raise awareness about Indigenous rights and history.

50. The commitment of Norway to combating antisemitism was demonstrated by the action plans it had continued to implement since 2016, with the third iteration set to introduce enhanced education and hate crime detection measures. While significant progress had been achieved, ongoing efforts were necessary to sustain long-term equality and inclusion.

51. Finland welcomed the Action Plan on Gender and Sexual Diversity (2023–2026), aimed at securing the rights of and improving the quality of life for LGBT+ persons and fostering greater acceptance of gender and sexual diversity.

52. Estonia commended the commitment of Norway to international law and to the protection and promotion of human rights globally, including throughout its development cooperation, and its efforts to promote gender equality, uphold media freedom and support the fight against impunity for atrocity crimes.

53. France made recommendations.

54. The Gambia expressed concern about xenophobic and anti-immigrant discourse online.

55. Georgia commended efforts to prevent and combat violence against women and to identify and assist victims of trafficking in persons.

56. Germany commended significant strides in gender equality, while noting that further progress was needed to protect unaccompanied asylum-seeking minors.

57. Ghana acknowledged efforts relating to the right to health and combating discrimination and hate speech.

58. Greece commended the launch of the Action Plan on Gender and Sexual Diversity (2023–2026) and the 2023 action plan against racism and discrimination with a focus on access to and advancement within the labour market and on young people.

59. Iceland welcomed the delegation of Norway and its national report and made recommendations.

60. India appreciated the efforts to implement recommendations from previous review cycles.

61. Indonesia acknowledged the progress made in terms of transitional justice, while expressing concern about acts of hate speech.

62. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concern about conditions of detention, the climate system and the separation of children from their parents.

63. Iraq noted the legislation and policies that Norway had adopted to implement recommendations from previous review cycles.

64. Ireland welcomed the efforts to address discrimination, hate speech and hate crimes, while regretting the lack of progress in implementing the recommendation made during the third review cycle to take a consent-centred approach to the crime of rape.
65. Israel expressed concern about the rise in antisemitism in Norway and noted that the Government was working on a new plan to combat antisemitism.
66. Italy commended initiatives to combat discrimination and the decrease in the prison population.
67. Japan welcomed the high degree of gender equality in Norway and its ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
68. Jordan appreciated the efforts of Norway to implement recommendations from the third review cycle.
69. Kazakhstan praised the measures taken to combat hate crime and domestic violence and to ensure gender equality.
70. The Lao People's Democratic Republic praised the improvements in gender equality and the protection of children's rights.
71. Lebanon commended Norway for its promotion of international humanitarian law and its contributions to peacekeeping, including to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.
72. Libya thanked the delegation for its report and made recommendations.
73. Lithuania welcomed the significant progress made in ensuring the safety of children, both online and offline.
74. Luxembourg welcomed the efforts of Norway to implement recommendations from the previous review cycle.
75. Malawi expressed appreciation for the comprehensive presentation made by Norway and made recommendations.
76. Malaysia commended initiatives to boost women's leadership, address climate change and integrate human rights into business.
77. Maldives applauded the Education Act and the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
78. Malta welcomed, inter alia, the enactment of legislation banning so-called conversion therapy for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
79. Mauritius congratulated Norway on its national escalation plan against violence and abuse against children and domestic violence, and its contributions to the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council.
80. Mexico acknowledged the launch of the Action Plan on Gender and Sexual Diversity (2023–2026).
81. Mongolia welcomed the national escalation plan against violence and abuse against children and domestic violence (2024–2028).
82. Montenegro praised achievements in gender equality, while noting that violence against women continued to be perpetrated in Norway.
83. Morocco applauded the adoption of the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act, prohibiting direct and indirect discrimination.
84. Namibia commended Norway for its official development assistance and for its high level of gender equality.
85. Nepal took positive note of the Environmental Information Act, aimed at ensuring public access to environmental information.
86. The delegation of Norway said that it strove to receive the high number of immigrants who arrived on its territory in a way that upheld the human rights of foreign citizens and

migrants. The Government aimed for a responsible and predictable immigration policy aligned with its international obligations, ensuring protection for persons in need based on the principle of fair and humane treatment of all applicants.

87. Efforts had focused on protecting unaccompanied asylum-seeking minors, a particularly vulnerable group. Facilities catered to their age-specific needs, with specialized care for those aged under 15 managed by the Child Welfare Service. In 2022, a new oversight mechanism for centres housing minors aged over 15 had been introduced, leading to improvements in areas identified during inspections.

88. Norway maintained its commitment to the principle of non-refoulement, ensuring that asylum applications were individually assessed. Persons requiring protection were granted asylum, while others were encouraged to leave voluntarily or with assistance. Those who did not comply faced deportation and, if necessary, were housed in the Police Immigration Detention Centre, where conditions had been improved by easing restrictions.

89. The police received training, pursuant to the 2022–2025 national action plan for the police on diversity, dialogue and trust, which aimed to ensure equal services for all groups in society. Attention was paid to how personal checks were conducted in practice and how they were perceived by citizens. In 2023, a pilot scheme had been conducted in Oslo to document personal checks, but evaluations had indicated its limited impact on public trust. The need for further training for the police had been recognized.

90. To combat hate crime, a National Competence Centre on Hate Crime had been established in 2021 to bolster police capabilities in investigation, prosecution and victim assistance. Despite the challenges faced in distinguishing lawful speech from hate crime, the Centre had been providing essential guidance.

91. Trafficking in persons remained an issue, predominantly affecting foreign citizens. While prostitution levels had declined in the wake of the criminalization of the purchase of sexual services, collaboration between the police, labour inspectors and other authorities was essential to address cases of forced labour and exploitative practices in workplaces.

92. The police protected all children from violence and threats within families and were particularly concerned about children who lived in a violent and controlling environment. Physical punishment and violence of any kind within families, directed against children or adults, were not tolerated in Norway. The model developed by the police in Oslo to assess the level of threat of family violence and take preventive measures combined police, social, healthcare and psychological expertise, and focused on raising awareness of both victims and perpetrators. It had proved successful and was to be extended to other police districts in the future.

93. Reforms had been made in the child welfare sector to address procedural flaws that had been identified by the European Court of Human Rights. The 2023 Child Welfare Act prioritized prevention and early intervention to protect children's best interests and aimed to reunite families where possible. An ongoing quality reform aimed to strengthen legal safeguards throughout the child welfare system, with legislative changes expected in 2025.

94. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Norway for combating sexual abuse and domestic violence, while expressing concern about barriers to establishing new schools.

95. New Zealand welcomed the progress in developing an action plan for equality for persons with disabilities.

96. The Niger appreciated the efforts of Norway to guarantee the right to inclusive education for girls, minorities, Indigenous Peoples and migrants.

97. Oman noted the efforts of Norway in the fields of education and mental health.

98. Pakistan commended Norway for its progress on gender equality.

99. Panama welcomed Norway and made recommendations.

100. Paraguay appreciated the efforts of Norway to review the provisions in the Penal Code relating to sexual offences.

101. The Philippines noted the steps taken to stem gender-based violence, racism and all forms of discrimination.
102. Poland commended Norway for the new Children Act and the action plan to combat ethnic discrimination and hatred.
103. Portugal commended Norway for, inter alia, its plans to address violence against children.
104. Qatar praised Norway for its efforts to fight racism and discrimination, while expressing concern about the increase in hate speech, discrimination and racism.
105. The Republic of Korea commended Norway for its efforts to create an inclusive environment for Indigenous Peoples and national minorities.
106. Romania noted the progress Norway had made on equality, freedom of expression and its development cooperation policy.
107. The Russian Federation noted the tendency to remove children who were not of Norwegian origin from their families and expressed concern about violations of prison rights.
108. Sierra Leone commended Norway for its immigration and education policies and the level of gender equality.
109. Slovakia commended Norway on its promotion of human rights worldwide, while expressing concern about the length of legal proceedings.
110. Slovenia commended Norway for ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
111. South Africa commended Norway for its efforts to promote human rights and its recognition of the State of Palestine.
112. South Sudan welcomed Norway and made recommendations.
113. Spain congratulated Norway on its approval of several action plans for the protection of human rights.
114. The State of Palestine expressed its heartfelt gratitude to Norway for its unwavering and principled support.
115. The Sudan welcomed the adoption of the national human rights action plans.
116. Sweden welcomed the commitment of Norway to the protection of human rights, nationally and internationally.
117. Thailand commended Norway for its efforts to protect human rights, including gender equality, and its cooperation in humanitarian affairs.
118. Timor-Leste commended advancements in gender-based violence, trafficking in persons and climate action.
119. Togo welcomed the significant progress Norway had made since the previous review cycle.
120. Türkiye welcomed the legislative amendments to prevent coercion in mental health services and emphasized the need for balanced child welfare decisions.
121. Ukraine commended Norway for its commitment to safeguarding human rights and its support for Ukraine.
122. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
123. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Norway for its gender equality and the measures it had taken to combat hate crimes.
124. The United States of America applauded Norway for its commitment to advancing human rights and supporting human rights defenders.

125. Vanuatu welcomed the 2023 Child Welfare Act focusing on prevention and child protection.

126. The delegation of Norway recognized inmates' rights to the same healthcare services as the general population, including specialist and municipal care. Given the prevalence of mental health issues among prisoners, an independent committee had been established in June 2023 to review the treatment of prisoners with severe mental disorders and developmental disabilities, which was set to submit its findings by March 2025. In May 2023, a new unit had been established at Ila prison to improve conditions for prisoners subjected to prolonged exclusion from the general prison population due to aggravated or particular behaviour, providing them with meaningful companionship and activities.

127. Following the rejection by Parliament in 2022 of a proposal to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, the Government had focused on ensuring that children had easy access to effective national complaint procedures. It had taken steps to raise children's awareness of their rights to appeal and to be heard on issues affecting them, pursuant to article 104 of the Constitution.

128. Norway had co-sponsored several resolutions recognizing the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. Section 112 of the Constitution established that right and the Government had taken several measures to uphold it, including by conducting environmental impact assessments and drawing up a new climate strategy for consultation.

129. While the level of trafficking in persons in Norway was relatively low, the Government had reinforced its zero-tolerance stance to that vile crime. A national anti-trafficking strategy had been launched in June 2024.

130. Norway maintained its decision not to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as it reiterated provisions already in other conventions that Norway had ratified. Moreover, the wording of the Convention was vague and imprecise on several points, making it difficult to clarify the consequences and obligations that ratification would entail.

131. The delegation reiterated the Government's commitment to combating racism, antisemitism and discrimination and to reducing the incidence of violence against women, based on recommendations received during the review.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

132. **The following recommendations will be examined by Norway, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council:**

132.1 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Azerbaijan);

132.2 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt);

132.3 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Libya);

132.4 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco);

132.5 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Members of Their Families (South Sudan);

132.6 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh);

132.7 Ratify the various conventions, namely the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and

Members of Their Families and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Togo);

132.8 **Continue cooperation with the human rights mechanisms by welcoming visits from special procedures (Algeria);**

132.9 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Algeria);**

132.10 **Consider the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Niger);**

132.11 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Paraguay);**

132.12 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ghana);**

132.13 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (South Sudan);**

132.14 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Malta);**

132.15 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Namibia);**

132.16 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Cyprus);**

132.17 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Malawi);**

132.18 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Maldives) (Namibia) (Portugal);**

132.19 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Finland) (Malawi);**

132.20 **Consider further the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Italy);**

132.21 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Spain);**

132.22 **Incorporate the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights into its domestic legal order with equal constitutional rank to that of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (South Sudan);**

- 132.23 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Chile) (Mongolia);
- 132.24 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 132.25 Reconsider the decision to incorporate the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into Norwegian law (Sierra Leone);
- 132.26 Finalize the incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into national legislation (Ukraine);
- 132.27 Incorporate the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into the Human Rights Act to strengthen the rights and protection of people with disabilities (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 132.28 Continue incorporating the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into its laws and policy and take the necessary measures to ensure effective implementation of the Convention across the country (Thailand);
- 132.29 Incorporate the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into national law and fully harmonize the normative framework with the Convention (Montenegro);
- 132.30 Ratify the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Estonia);
- 132.31 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia);
- 132.32 Consider ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Timor-Leste);
- 132.33 Continue with all efforts for protecting and promoting human rights, both domestically and internationally (Malawi);
- 132.34 Ensure the prompt, full and effective implementation of the "Safety for all 2024–2028" action plan (Denmark);
- 132.35 Undertake inclusive national consultations to establish a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, taking into consideration the Marrakech Guidance Framework as a reference guide, to collate, coordinate, and track domestic progress on the implementation of recommendations from all international human rights mechanisms (Morocco);
- 132.36 Establish a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up (Portugal);
- 132.37 Establish a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up of recommendations on human rights, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 132.38 Broaden measures to combat discrimination, particularly for vulnerable groups, to foster a more inclusive society (Viet Nam);
- 132.39 Strengthen measures aimed at strengthening equality and improving the status of migrants and people of African descent (Algeria);
- 132.40 Address multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination against at-risk groups, including women and girls, Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities and people with disability (Australia);
- 132.41 Intensify efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, including racial and ethnic discrimination, faced by migrants and ethnic groups (Chile);
- 132.42 Redouble efforts to combat discrimination and racism within society (Bahrain);

- 132.43 Pursue justice and appeal in discrimination and harassment cases (Bahrain);
- 132.44 Take further measures, including legislative mechanisms, to root out racism, racial discrimination and hate crimes (Bangladesh);
- 132.45 Take additional measures to combat manifestations of antisemitism, Islamophobia, racism and neo-Nazism, as well as manifestations of hatred and hostility on the Internet, including on the basis of religion and ethnic origin (Belarus);
- 132.46 Combat racial discrimination, xenophobia and hate crimes (China);
- 132.47 Strengthen the application of laws prohibiting discrimination against people with migrant origins in accessing basic services and the full exercise of their human rights (Ecuador);
- 132.48 Enact the necessary legislation and laws to address the rising levels of racism, hate speech, xenophobia and Islamophobia (Egypt);
- 132.49 Address concerns about the prevalence of some forms of institutional racism to effectively advance efforts aimed at ensuring inclusivity and equality (Ghana);
- 132.50 Revise the concerned legislations that have led to ethnic profiling by law enforcement authorities and ensure that practices that could lead to discriminatory treatment on the basis of physical appearance, colour or ethnic or national origin are prevented (India);
- 132.51 Ensure the effective implementation of action plans to address racism and discrimination, including measures against anti-Muslim hatred (Indonesia);
- 132.52 Take further measures to combat hate speech, especially Islamophobia and xenophobia and combat those crimes, including by building and strengthening the capacity of the police to play their role in this regard (Iraq);
- 132.53 Continue to expand the competence-boosting measures related to hate crime being implemented for law enforcement officials (Japan);
- 132.54 Continue national efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination by supporting national action plans and local and regional activities aimed at promoting anti-racism and enhancing diversity and dialogue (Jordan);
- 132.55 Continue national efforts to combat hate speech, and continue training staff investigating issues of combating hate speech and incitement and supporting the work of the National Competence Centre on Hate Crime (Jordan);
- 132.56 Take measures in order to tackle hate speech against Muslims and minorities (Libya);
- 132.57 Enhance the mechanisms to prevent acts of hate speech directed against minority groups, including religious minorities (Lithuania);
- 132.58 Strengthen legal frameworks to address hate speech and implement mechanisms to monitor and counter online and offline hate speech targeting religious minorities (Malaysia);
- 132.59 Expedite the development and implementation of a comprehensive action plan to combat Islamophobia and a monitoring system for discriminatory practices (Malaysia);
- 132.60 Fully enforce the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act, which prohibits direct and indirect discrimination, ensuring that all complaints involving racial discrimination are investigated effectively and by banning racist organizations (Morocco);

- 132.61 Accelerate the implementation of the Action Plan against Racism and Discrimination on the Grounds of Ethnicity and Religion, ensuring the active participation of affected groups, to ensure greater inclusion and effective prevention of racist acts (Morocco);
- 132.62 Continue efforts aimed at promoting the integration of migrants and countering and combating discrimination and hate crimes based on race and religion against all minorities, including Muslims (Pakistan);
- 132.63 Redouble efforts to combat racial discrimination, racism, hate speech, incitement and related crimes and prosecute and punish perpetrators (Qatar);
- 132.64 Continue efforts to combat hate speech and hate crimes both online and offline through capacity-building within law enforcement and raising public awareness (Republic of Korea);
- 132.65 Put in place regulations that prohibit officials from using hate speech in their activities within and outside government institutions (Russian Federation);
- 132.66 Continue promoting gender equality, particularly achieving gender balance in education and ensuring equality in both public and private employment sectors (Sierra Leone);
- 132.67 Ensure that hate crimes are sufficiently distinct from other crimes in terms of their data recording (South Africa);
- 132.68 Continue its commendable efforts in promoting equality and prevent discrimination in all areas of society (State of Palestine);
- 132.69 Compile and publish data on reported hate crime, including racist and xenophobic hate crime, hate crime against persons belonging to religious groups and LGBTIQ-related hate crime (Sweden);
- 132.70 Continue implementing policies to ensure equality between women and men so as to achieve greater gender balance in leadership positions (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 132.71 Ensure that conditions of detention and prisoner access to healthcare meet international standards, including full access to gender-sensitive and mental health services (Canada);
- 132.72 Amend legislation to grant all prisoners a minimum eight hours a day outside the cell and ensure that inmates can be kept in solitary confinement only in exceptional cases (Czechia);
- 132.73 Take further measures to ensure that solitary confinement of detainees is only used in exceptional cases, when strictly necessary, and that they have access to communication during the investigative process (Greece);
- 132.74 Revise current standards on solitary confinement for prisoners, which should be used only in exceptional cases (India);
- 132.75 Restrict solitary confinement to only exceptional cases, where absolutely necessary (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 132.76 Take steps to amend legislation on solitary confinement as recommended by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ireland);
- 132.77 Redouble its much-needed efforts in support of international humanitarian law worldwide, and more particularly in the Middle East (Lebanon);
- 132.78 Continue to improve legislative and operational mechanisms for the identification and prosecution of individuals involved in financing and supporting terrorism (Cameroon);

- 132.79 Take additional measures with the aim of fighting against corruption at all levels, including by fully implementing recommendations from relevant multilateral bodies (Croatia);
- 132.80 Continue its commendable efforts in upholding the responsibility of third States for internationally wrongful acts (State of Palestine);
- 132.81 Amend criminal legislation to ensure that the definition of rape focuses on the lack of free consent and not the existence of violence, in accordance with international standards and the State's obligations under the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Colombia);
- 132.82 Adapt the definition of the crime of rape to international standards, basing it on the lack of consent (Costa Rica);
- 132.83 Strengthen legal aid services to ensure equitable access to justice (Viet Nam);
- 132.84 Take effective measures to prevent and punish hate speech online and offline (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 132.85 Develop and enact rules that prohibit the use of hate speech and prosecute acts of violence and vandalism against migrants (Azerbaijan);
- 132.86 Enhance measures to combat hate speech and hate crimes, with a focus on effective implementation of existing action plans (Germany);
- 132.87 Increase efforts to reduce hate speech (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 132.88 Develop and strengthen programmes to provide visas and temporary stays to human rights defenders facing deteriorating conditions in their home country (Czechia);
- 132.89 Develop and strengthen programmes to provide visas and temporary stays to human rights defenders from countries that do not respect the right to promote and protect human rights (Poland);
- 132.90 Provide for conscientious objection to military service for professional soldiers and reservists in accordance with international human rights standards and process asylum applications from objectors in accordance with the Guidelines on International Protection No. 10 of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Costa Rica);
- 132.91 Adopt and implement the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition of antisemitism (Israel);
- 132.92 Train law enforcement and education officials in the detection and prosecution of antisemitic hate speech and actions (Israel);
- 132.93 Strengthen awareness-raising on the right to bodily autonomy, including in primary and secondary education (Slovenia);
- 132.94 Ensure that the right to private and family life is duly implemented, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other applicable international human rights treaties (Vanuatu);
- 132.95 Take measures to promote the right to private and family life in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and to ensure that the removal of children from parental care is used as a measure of last resort (Zimbabwe);
- 132.96 Take appropriate steps to ensure that cultural misrepresentation does not lead to family separations or children being put into foster care, particularly among immigrant families (India);
- 132.97 Enhance protections for family unity by limiting separation to a last resort in the child's best interests, establish clear guidelines and oversight to

prevent unnecessary separations, and ensure equitable access to rights and essential services for migrants and people of African descent (Islamic Republic of Iran);

132.98 Ensure that children who are separated from their families are not prematurely placed in long-term care and, where appropriate, are allowed to have regular contact with their parents with a view to ensuring family reintegration and prevent family separation (Vanuatu);

132.99 Strengthen efforts to enhance protection and support for the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);

132.100 Support the family and adopt policies and plans to support and protect it, while considering the best interest of the child and limit cases of separation of children from their families (Libya);

132.101 Review the Child Welfare Act concerning family contact rights and other aspects of the reunification goal (Türkiye);

132.102 Adopt a legal definition of rape in the Penal Code that places the lack of freely given consent at its centre (Ireland);

132.103 Identify and address the root causes of the removal of children from parental care, ensure that removals are only used as a measure of last resort, and provide parents with the necessary support to exercise their parental role in the upbringing and education of their children (Gambia);

132.104 Strengthen efforts to address trafficking in persons, building the capacity of law enforcement personnel and building on best practices (Bahrain);

132.105 Intensify its efforts to protect the rights of victims of human trafficking (Bangladesh);

132.106 Investigate, prosecute and ensure that those responsible for trafficking in persons are prosecuted (Botswana);

132.107 Provide multisectoral capacity-building programmes for the judiciary and law enforcement officials on the strict application of anti-trafficking legislation (Botswana);

132.108 Take effective measures to combat trafficking in persons and enforced disappearance and effectively protect the rights of migrants and refugees (China);

132.109 Strengthen the criminal response to human trafficking and ensure that human trafficking victims are properly identified and assisted, including by offering psychological support and legal aid free of charge (Croatia);

132.110 Take additional measures to strengthen the combating of the crime of trafficking in persons, prosecute perpetrators, ensure the rights of victims and provide them with protection and assistance (Qatar);

132.111 Repeal legislation and practices restricting the legal capacity of persons with disabilities and remove functional capacity standards throughout Norwegian law (Bahrain);

132.112 Continue efforts to ensure equal opportunities for women and men in the labour market (Burundi);

132.113 Continue working to ensure the effective implementation of criminal and administrative legislation for the prevention of sexual harassment in the workplace (Chile);

132.114 Continue efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education for women with a minority background, including migrant women, and to improve the possibilities for them to enter the labour market (Finland);

- 132.115 Strengthen the enforcement of laws on discrimination against migrants and people of African descent, reinforce educational programmes aimed at challenging stereotypes, prejudices and discrimination, and take targeted measures to improve their equitable access to employment (Gambia);
- 132.116 Continue efforts to reduce gender segregation in the labour market and the gender pay gap (Nepal);
- 132.117 Redouble its efforts to further reduce income inequality and eradicate poverty, particularly child poverty (Japan);
- 132.118 Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights by guaranteeing free and universal access to contraceptives for all persons (Portugal);
- 132.119 Ensure safe and accessible abortion in the ongoing abortion reform, and in particular ensure services are available at primary healthcare level across the country (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 132.120 Review national guidelines for the provision of quality health services (Cuba);
- 132.121 Continue to promote good mental health and preventive work for adolescents and adults (Oman);
- 132.122 Take further steps to reduce the use of coercion in mental healthcare and strengthen legislation (Türkiye);
- 132.123 Continue to implement measures to ensure the right to inclusive education, vocational training, language training and employment services for women and girls, minorities and migrants (Zimbabwe);
- 132.124 Continue its efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education for girls, minorities, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples and migrants (Armenia);
- 132.125 Continue its efforts to promote inclusive education for all (Mauritius);
- 132.126 Ensure the right to inclusive education for girls, minorities, Indigenous Peoples and migrants (Costa Rica);
- 132.127 Continue its efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education for girls, minorities, Indigenous Peoples and migrants (South Sudan);
- 132.128 Continue efforts to reduce the school dropout rate among children from disadvantaged families and to guarantee the right to inclusive education for girls at all levels (Burundi);
- 132.129 Consider the possibility of making pre-primary education free for at least one year (Armenia);
- 132.130 Take further steps to strengthen the right to education comprehensively in legislation and introduce legislation to make pre-primary education free and compulsory for at least one year (Kazakhstan);
- 132.131 Adopt a law to ensure that preschool education is free and compulsory for at least one year (Panama);
- 132.132 Enshrine the right to education in legislation and adopt a law making preschool and school education free of charge (Togo);
- 132.133 Revise the Independent Schools Act to ensure the right to establish new schools without any obstructions from local authorities (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 132.134 Advance the economic, social and cultural rights of the Sami people, including in relation to land, language and education (Australia);

132.135 Consider ratifying the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled (Mauritius);

132.136 Redouble its efforts to reduce carbon emissions to meet its Paris Agreement target, and strengthen international cooperation in addressing climate change and its negative impacts for the protection of human rights (Bangladesh);

132.137 Continue pursuing an active and comprehensive climate policy in keeping global temperature rise below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C (Bhutan);

132.138 Review its energy and climate change policies, in particular its policy on the extraction and export of oil and gas, as well as the activities of State-owned companies and private companies, taking into account the disproportionately negative impact both within and outside the country, with a view to radically reducing greenhouse gas emissions in line with the Paris Agreement (Dominican Republic);

132.139 Review energy and climate-related policies with a view to further reducing greenhouse gas emissions in line with the Paris Agreement (Maldives);

132.140 Implement deep, rapid and sustained reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in line with the 1.5 °C target, and add a strong voice to advance meaningful climate action anchored in the principles of equity and climate justice (Philippines);

132.141 Update the Climate Change Act to reflect the new nationally determined contribution to reduce emissions by at least 55 per cent by 2030 and take concrete steps to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 (Panama);

132.142 Strengthen actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change and protect biodiversity in the ocean, with a human rights-based approach and in line with the implementation of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica);

132.143 Strengthen climate adaptation through stakeholder consultations to support at-risk communities and ensure a healthy environment for all (Indonesia);

132.144 Empower, support and protect environmental human rights defenders (Costa Rica);

132.145 Consider scaling up climate finance (Nepal);

132.146 Continue environmental conservation policies and responding to climate change challenges (Sudan);

132.147 Continue efforts to strengthen the institutional and operational status of foreign aid and development assistance to developing and least developed countries (Sudan);

132.148 Ensure full and effective implementation of its National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Mongolia);

132.149 Continue to implement the National Action Plan for the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and ensure that Norwegian companies and companies based in Norway are held accountable for the human rights impact of their activities (Qatar);

132.150 Increase the application of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights among the private sector and take the necessary measures to prevent, reduce and redress the adverse impact on human rights and the environment of business operations (Thailand);

- 132.151 Ensure thorough human rights risk assessments by business entities operating overseas, and strengthen its capacity to assess human rights risks within their host countries (Brazil);
- 132.152 Ensure that companies conduct due diligence on the human rights risks associated with natural resource exploitation and export activities, making this a primary consideration, particularly in the countries where these companies operate (Luxembourg);
- 132.153 Adopt relevant legislation, with a monitoring mechanism, to ensure that businesses are held accountable for the impact of their activities on women's rights and on environmental degradation (Dominican Republic);
- 132.154 Actively participate in the negotiations on an international legally binding instrument on business and human rights within the framework of the working group established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 26/9 (Ecuador);
- 132.155 Refrain from applying or supporting unilateral coercive measures that have a transnational negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights (Belarus);
- 132.156 Continue actions aimed at ensuring gender equality and the empowerment of women (Cuba);
- 132.157 Continue efforts to promote gender equality (Pakistan);
- 132.158 Intensify efforts to achieve gender equality in the labour context, including equal pay (Iraq);
- 132.159 Intensify its efforts towards a more gender-equal labour market, including by implementing measures to encourage full-time employment and women's presence in sectors where they are still underrepresented (Lebanon);
- 132.160 Strengthen national measures to advance a gender balance in education and the labour market (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 132.161 Sustain and further promote gender equality in education and the labour market to empower women across all sectors, strengthening their participation and leadership opportunities (Republic of Korea);
- 132.162 Intensify efforts to promote gender equality and support workforce participation, especially for women from minority backgrounds (Indonesia);
- 132.163 Provide systematic capacity-building for the judiciary and law enforcement officials on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol thereto and the general recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Montenegro);
- 132.164 Provide systematic and mandatory capacity-building for judges, prosecutors, lawyers and law enforcement officials on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol thereto and the general recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Dominican Republic);
- 132.165 Adopt a legal definition of rape in the Penal Code that places the absence of consent at its centre (Australia) (Kingdom of the Netherlands) (New Zealand);
- 132.166 Amend the definition of rape so that it is based on lack of consent instead of use of force or threat, in line with international standards (Belgium);
- 132.167 Amend the definition of rape in article 291 of the Norwegian Penal Code to ensure the inclusion of absence of free consent as a basis for establishing the crime, aligning it with international standards (Iceland);

- 132.168 **Align the definition of rape with international standards, basing it on the lack of consent rather than use of force or threat (Namibia);**
- 132.169 **Amend the Penal Code with a view to repealing article 316 and adapt the definition of rape established in article 291 to international standards, basing it on the lack of consent (Panama);**
- 132.170 **Redefine the crime of rape under its domestic legislation, anchoring it in the absence of consent rather than use of, or the threat of use of, force (Philippines);**
- 132.171 **Amend national legislation to include the consent-based definition of rape, in line with the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Slovenia);**
- 132.172 **Revise the definition of rape in the Penal Code to encompass the absence of free consent (South Africa);**
- 132.173 **Bring the definition of rape in article 291 of the Penal Code into line with international standards, basing it on lack of consent rather than on the use or threat of force (Spain);**
- 132.174 **Strengthen measures to combat domestic and sexual violence (Belarus);**
- 132.175 **Continue the implementation and monitoring of measures to combat gender-based violence, domestic violence and sexual abuse and provide support for victims (Belgium);**
- 132.176 **Intensify efforts to address violence against women and girls by increasing investment in prevention and comprehensive support services, including crisis services adapted to vulnerable groups (Canada);**
- 132.177 **Strengthen measures to address the widespread increase in violence against women, paying particular attention to sexual violence and rape cases, ensuring adequate resources for prevention, protection and support for victims (Chile);**
- 132.178 **Enhance resources for domestic violence prevention, including shelters and support services for victims (Viet Nam);**
- 132.179 **Increase efforts aimed at the prevention of gender-based violence against women and ensure that women leaving abusive marriages have sufficient support structures (Zambia);**
- 132.180 **Take measures to strengthen protection from domestic violence, violence in the name of “honour” and other related violence against women and children, especially girls (Croatia);**
- 132.181 **Establish robust measures to address violence against women, improve the investigation and prosecution process, and increase access to shelters and support services for victims of domestic violence (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 132.182 **Continue efforts towards implementing the national plan against violence and abuse against children and domestic violence (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);**
- 132.183 **Continue to strengthen the national escalation plan against violence and abuse against children and domestic violence (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 132.184 **Implement measures to prevent and combat domestic and sexual gender-based violence against women and children, including by ensuring that perpetrators are prosecuted and held accountable (Sweden);**
- 132.185 **Strengthen efforts to address and reduce violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, and ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted and convicted (Bahrain);**

- 132.186 Continue to strengthen efforts to combat gender-based violence, hate crime and discrimination faced by migrants and minorities (Zimbabwe);
- 132.187 Step up its efforts to prevent gender-based violence against women, including by conducting awareness-raising campaigns (Mongolia);
- 132.188 Strengthen the resources allocated to crisis centres for victims of violence and encourage inter-institutional monitoring of these centres (France);
- 132.189 Continue its efforts to identify, prevent and combat violence against women and girls, while recognizing its disproportionate prevalence among Indigenous women and women with a minority background (Lebanon);
- 132.190 Intensify efforts aimed at improving the provision of services to vulnerable groups experiencing domestic violence and substance abuse (Georgia);
- 132.191 Intensify efforts towards the prevention of gender-based violence against women (Iceland);
- 132.192 Increase efforts towards the prevention of gender-based violence, especially through awareness-raising at all levels, including the promotion of zero tolerance of violence in schools (Cyprus);
- 132.193 Strengthen research into the risk of gender-based violence to which Sami women are exposed (Ecuador);
- 132.194 Integrate a gender-sensitive approach to violence against women into the design, development and evaluation of laws, policies and measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence covered by the Istanbul Convention (Iceland);
- 132.195 Continue to strengthen legislative and policy measures to address all forms of sexual and gender-based violence (New Zealand);
- 132.196 Strengthen investigative capacity and training within law enforcement on gender-based violence, domestic and sexual violence, and increase support for protection of survivors (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 132.197 Take further steps to ensure proper investigation of and accountability for acts of gender-based violence, including spousal abuse, and identify and address issues that may prevent convictions of offenders (United States of America);
- 132.198 Ensure that the decisions of the Child Welfare Service are compliant with the human rights of both the parents and the child, taking fully into consideration the relevant European Court of Human Rights judgments, and guarantee broad and effective communication with foreign consular authorities on cases involving their respective nationals (Italy);
- 132.199 Take further action, including by amending legislation, in view of guaranteeing the Child Welfare Service's compliance with the human rights of the parents and the child, taking into consideration the requirements arising from international law, in particular the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights) (Romania);
- 132.200 Undertake efforts to address disparities in child welfare services to ensure equitable access to child protection and family services, including for children from minority groups (Malaysia);
- 132.201 Ensure the compliance of the Child Welfare Service with the human rights of both the parents and the child, taking fully into consideration the relevant European Court of Human Rights judgments (Estonia);

132.202 Take measures to ensure the Child Welfare Service's compliance with the human rights of both the parents and the child, taking into consideration the relevant European Court of Human Rights judgments (Greece);

132.203 Ensure all child welfare services develop their intercultural competence and sensitivity and build up a sustainable exchange to promote mutual understanding and trust with minority groups (Azerbaijan);

132.204 Apply the principle of the best interests of the child both in its legislation and in the procedures for adopting judicial and administrative decisions that affect children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

132.205 Incorporate the principle of the best interests of the child in all legislation and judicial and administrative decision-making procedures affecting children (Paraguay);

132.206 Reconsider the child protection system, which should give priority to the best interests of the child, as stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (India);

132.207 Ensure that the best interests of the child are placed at the core of its policies in relation to child welfare, and that adequate safeguards are available to guarantee compliance with the fundamental rights of both parents and children (Belgium);

132.208 Consider ensuring the principle of the best interest of the child in all legislation and the judicial and administrative decision-making procedures affecting children (Kazakhstan);

132.209 Continue its efforts in addressing child welfare (Bhutan);

132.210 Take more effective measures to protect the rights of children, including in the context of resolving conflict situations around the removal of children from their parents. Take measures to improve the competence of employees of guardianship authorities (Belarus);

132.211 Ensure that children separated from their families can interact regularly with their parents, and take measures to ensure that poverty is not the only reason for removing a child from parental care (Russian Federation);

132.212 Continue addressing properly cases of the removal of children from parental care (Poland);

132.213 Immediately provide foreign diplomatic missions in Norway with information on all cases of separation of children who are foreign citizens from their parents, deprivation of parental rights of biological parents who are foreign citizens and restriction of contact rights of biological parents who are foreign citizens with their separated children (Bulgaria);

132.214 Create and provide legal powers to the commission that will be responsible for the review and analysis of cases of violence against and abuse and serious neglect of children (Cuba);

132.215 Ensure that municipal Child Protection Services (Barnevernet), when considering cases of children with foreign citizenship, duly take into account the national characteristics, culture and traditions of the child and their family (Bulgaria);

132.216 Implement the Children Act, also taking into consideration the relevant European Court of Human Rights judgments (Cyprus);

132.217 Enhance efforts to ensure the welfare and reunification of children in custodial care, in accordance with relevant European Court of Human Rights judgments (Sweden);

132.218 Incorporate new actions into the Escalation Plan for Mental Health to resolve problems affecting children and young people (Cuba);

- 132.219 Continue to develop and implement dedicated policies to ensure child safety in the digital space (Lithuania);
- 132.220 Create a safe digital environment for children through the introduction of a regulation to increase awareness and prevent online exploitation of children (Malaysia);
- 132.221 Improve the conditions of unaccompanied minors aged under 15 in reception services in order to guarantee their rights (France);
- 132.222 Advance in the improvement of the child welfare system to ensure family integrity in the context of our concern that the administrative route is being prioritized over the judicial one (Spain);
- 132.223 Continue to promote children's rights to care and protection (Oman);
- 132.224 Strengthen the levels of transparency, supervision and diversity within the child welfare system to ensure that the right to family life is duly safeguarded, in the best interest of the child, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Gambia);
- 132.225 Raise the level of transparency, oversight and expertise in the child social protection system (Russian Federation);
- 132.226 Strengthen training for child protection service staff and improve inspection systems for foster families (France);
- 132.227 Advance its national mechanisms for combating violence against children, their abuse and serious neglect (Georgia);
- 132.228 Take the necessary measures to implement the recommendations from the previous universal periodic review cycle in relation to child welfare, especially those connected to the Barnevernet regarding reunification for children in custodial care (Slovakia);
- 132.229 Ensure that the upcoming white paper on social equality and social mobility among children and young people is compliant with the human rights of both the parents and the child, taking fully into consideration the relevant European Court of Human Rights judgments (Malta);
- 132.230 Strengthen investment in public education, healthcare and social security and effectively protect the rights of persons with disabilities and older persons (China);
- 132.231 Take immediate action to address malnutrition among older persons in healthcare institutions (Malaysia);
- 132.232 Implement fully a national strategy for healthy nutrition and nourishment for older persons in order to address acute malnutrition among older persons receiving care at home as well as in health and care institutions (Poland);
- 132.233 Continue its efforts to prevent acts of violence and abuse against older persons (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 132.234 Step up efforts to prevent violence and abuse against older persons, particularly strengthening the system of reporting and thoroughly investigating cases (Paraguay);
- 132.235 Include a dedicated section on the rights of older persons in the national report in the fifth cycle of the universal periodic review (Slovenia);
- 132.236 Adopt a human rights-based model of disability in all its regulations relating to disability assessment, in accordance with the criteria and principles set out in articles 1 to 3 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Luxembourg);

- 132.237 Review and, where appropriate, adjust the rules on the legal capacity of persons with disabilities to ensure that no person is deprived of their legal capacity on the basis of a disability (Colombia);
- 132.238 Recognize the legal capacity of persons with disabilities so that they can express their consent when appropriate (Mexico);
- 132.239 Incorporate the international standards in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into the Human Rights Act, thereby bringing to a close the process that began in 2022 (Mexico);
- 132.240 Continue to strive for equality for persons with disabilities (Oman);
- 132.241 Continue to take measures to reduce the gaps in services offered by municipalities to persons with disabilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 132.242 Strengthen consultation mechanisms to safeguard the rights of the Sami Indigenous population, as the economic development pressures in the Arctic region may impact the rights and traditional ways of life of Sami communities (Brazil);
- 132.243 Strengthen the protection of the rights of minorities and Indigenous Peoples by ensuring the full integration of these communities in decision-making processes that concern them (Cameroon);
- 132.244 Establish mandatory education across government on free, prior and informed consent, and means to involve Indigenous Peoples in all steps of decision-making affecting their lands, rights, interests, and communities (Canada);
- 132.245 Consult and cooperate with the Sami people, through their own representative institutions, to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources (Denmark);
- 132.246 Continue advancing the rights and protection of the Sami, Kvens and Forest Finns, including through further actions to address past injustices (Germany);
- 132.247 Strengthen the implementation of the principle of Indigenous Peoples' right to free, prior and informed consent in energy production and mining licensing processes in Sami areas (India);
- 132.248 Uphold the cultural and social rights of the Sami people by involving them in renewable energy projects, protecting their lands and preventing human rights violations (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 132.249 Integrate the right of the Sami people to free, prior and informed consent into legislation (Luxembourg);
- 132.250 Continue progress towards enhancing the legal framework on Sami land, fishing and reindeer rights, ensuring in particular that fishing rights are recognized by law (New Zealand);
- 132.251 Take effective measures to prevent violations of the rights of the Indigenous Sami People, to promote reconciliation and to ensure their meaningful participation in this process (Russian Federation);
- 132.252 Follow up on the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission with substantive measures to address the impact of the country's assimilation policies on its Indigenous Peoples (South Africa);
- 132.253 Implement recommendations from the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution to eliminate discrimination against Sami, including relating to land rights, history, and language (United States of America);
- 132.254 Strengthen measures to address racial profiling, hate speech and barriers to employment for people of African descent (Zambia);

- 132.255 Adopt a separate law on national minorities in line with the relevant Council of Europe Convention and ensure that all police districts prioritize hate speech and other hate crimes (Czechia);
- 132.256 Ensure adequate follow-up to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission report with measures to avoid human rights violations of the Sami people, the Kven people and the Forest Finns and ensure their effective participation (Czechia);
- 132.257 Take the necessary measures to ensure that all minorities have access to work, housing, education and health services (Egypt);
- 132.258 Review periodically the Action Plan against Antisemitism in cooperation with the Jewish community and consider further effective measures to combat harassment of Jews and antisemitism (Romania);
- 132.259 Step up the development of policies to combat Islamophobia, antisemitism and discrimination against the Sami people and enhance and strengthen measures to combat racism (Sierra Leone);
- 132.260 Commit all government ministries to implement their respective action plans to counter antisemitism and other forms of ethnic or religious intolerance, including anti-Muslim hatred, and ensure law enforcement works to prevent, prosecute, and keep adequate statistics regarding increased threats and violence toward Jewish and Muslim communities (United States of America);
- 132.261 Continue targeted, systematic efforts to improve social attitudes towards and living conditions for LGBTIQ+ persons (Finland);
- 132.262 Ensure that legal gender recognition, the legal framework and legal procedures include a non-binary or third gender option (Iceland);
- 132.263 Pay more attention to supporting vulnerable categories of the population, including migrants (Belarus);
- 132.264 Strengthen the protection of economic, social and cultural rights, particularly for vulnerable populations, migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (Cameroon);
- 132.265 Continue social protection policies and programmes and combat poverty for immigrants and refugees (Sudan);
- 132.266 Strengthen vocational education, language training and other support services aimed at facilitating the integration of migrants, especially women and children, into Norwegian society (Philippines);
- 132.267 Strive to improve the information provided to migrant workers about employment rights and strengthen the measures to assist workers who are exploited (Nepal);
- 132.268 Continue efforts to increase employment rates among immigrant women and strengthening the role of civil society (State of Palestine);
- 132.269 Review the Immigration Act to protect the rights of migrant women and ethnic minorities who are victims of gender-based violence (Mexico);
- 132.270 Continue its efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education for girls, minorities, Indigenous Peoples and migrants (Ukraine);
- 132.271 Strengthen efforts to ensure the right to inclusive and equitable quality education for all, particularly migrant children and those in vulnerable situations (Thailand);
- 132.272 Ensure adequate treatment for prisoners with the greatest needs, such as women and children (Cuba);
- 132.273 Improve the conditions of detention in correctional facilities and temporary holding centres for asylum-seekers (Russian Federation);

132.274 Take measures to ensure that drug users receive more appropriate support from public services and provide them with better prospects for social reintegration (France);

132.275 Ensure the principle of non-refoulement in the processing of asylum and refugee applications and reintroduce the criterion of reasonableness in relation to the application of the internal flight alternative (Colombia);

132.276 Adopt measures to ensure the application of the principle of non-refoulement of asylum-seekers to countries where they may be at risk (Egypt);

132.277 Ensure that all asylum-seekers and refugees have effective access to its territory and to fair and efficient asylum procedures (Timor-Leste);

132.278 Strengthen efforts to protect the rights of unaccompanied asylum-seeking minors in asylum centres (Germany);

132.279 Ensure efficient asylum procedures, especially for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children, regardless of their age, with a view to providing the same level of protection and services to all children (Greece);

132.280 Continue efforts to strengthen the protection of unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers, including the prevention and effective follow-up of disappearances from reception centres (Romania);

132.281 Continue to ensure fair and efficient asylum procedures, including by implementing human rights-based criteria for family reunification (Philippines);

132.282 Step up efforts to ensure fair and efficient asylum procedures, maintaining humane practices and facilitating family reunification (Republic of Korea);

132.283 Take further measures to improve the conditions of asylum-seekers (Iraq);

132.284 Include in domestic law the definition of the term “stateless person” enshrined in the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and establish a special procedure for determining statelessness status with institutional responsibilities (Togo);

132.285 Evaluate legal or regulatory mechanisms for the establishment of a statelessness determination procedure, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Colombia).

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

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Norway was headed by Mr. EVEN ERIKSEN, State Secretary, Ministry of Justice and Public Security and composed of the following members:

- Mr. EVEN ALEKSANDER HAGEN, State Secretary, Ministry of Culture and Equality;
 - Mr. TORMOD CAPPELEN ENDRESEN, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Norway in Geneva;
 - Mr. JAN AUSTAD, Policy Director, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
 - Ms. LINDA K. DRAZDIK, Policy Director, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
 - Mr. BJERN OLAV MEDGÂRD, Director General, Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development;
 - Ms. MARIA BRIT ESPINOZA, Special Adviser, Ministry of Children and Families;
 - Ms. CLAIRE ANETTE HUBERT, Deputy Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. MARTIN HAUGE TORBERGSEN, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Norway in Geneva;
 - Mr. HÂVARD HUGÂS, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Norway in Geneva;
 - Ms. INGRID HVIDSTEN, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
 - Ms. ANNE NODDELAND, Higher Executive Officer, Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development;
 - Ms. KAROLINE HALVORSEN GAMRE, Ministry Adviser, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
 - Ms. ISELIN HUUSE, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Children and Families;
 - Ms. MARLIS EICHHOLZ, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
 - Ms. TORUNN BERG, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Culture and Equality;
 - Ms. ANNE JORUN BOLKEN BALLANGRUD, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Culture and Equality;
 - Mr. WILLIAM WESTERVELD JENSEN, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Norway in Geneva;
 - Mr. SVENN MARIUS HUSEM WROLDSEN, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Norway in Geneva;
 - Ms. LIV HERNÆS KVANVIG, Policy Director, NORAD;
 - Mr. MOHAMED ABDIRAHMAN Awil, Intern, Permanent Mission of Norway in Geneva.
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