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## **Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\***

**Norway**

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

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## **Introduction**

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-third session from 6 to 17 May 2019. The review of Norway was held at the 1st meeting, on 6 May 2019. The delegation of Norway was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ine Eriksen Søreide. At its 10th meeting, held on 10 May 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Norway.
2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Norway: Cuba, India and Somalia.
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) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/NOR/1);
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/NOR/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/NOR/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Germany, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Sweden 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 stated that Norway had cooperated closely with international human rights mechanisms during the reporting period, including with the treaty bodies and special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council.
6. Norway would continue to take a strong stand on the protection of human rights at the national and international levels, in close cooperation with civil society, other States and the private sector.
7. Norway received 203 recommendations during its 2014 review and had accepted 150 and partially accepted 23. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs had coordinated the preparation of the national report for the current review by working closely with other ministries and by consulting with the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution, the Sami Parliament and other stakeholders.
8. Norway had a strong legal framework for human rights protection. A new chapter on human rights had been included in the Norwegian Constitution in 2014. Several key human rights conventions had been incorporated into domestic legislation through the Human Rights Act.
9. Norway had become party to seven of the core international human rights instruments, and had accepted four communications mechanisms. The ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance would be finalized soon. After careful consideration, in 2016 the Government had proposed not to accept the individual communications mechanisms of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. A broad majority of Parliament had supported the Government's proposal.

10. Norway had established, in 2015, the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution, granting it a broad mandate to promote and protect human rights. The Institution had been accredited with A status in 2017.

11. Norwegian society enjoyed a high degree of gender equality. The employment rate of women was high. However, gender imbalance in education and in the labour market still particularly affected women with minority backgrounds. The Government had been working to draw up a strategy to achieve gender balance in those sectors.

12. The new Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act prohibited discrimination and obliged the authorities and employers to promote equality and prevent discrimination. Norway had strengthened enforcement of the anti-discrimination legislation.

13. The delegation noted that a child might be placed in care only if he or she was subject to neglect, violence or abuse, and that the placement of a child in care without the consent of the parents remained a measure of last resort and was based on the best interests of the child.

14. The Child Welfare Act stipulated the temporary nature of a care order and the possibility of reunification of the parents with the child. The current system required further improvements, including with respect to ensuring that cultural differences and approaches were given due consideration.

15. Norway had ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention) and had taken measures to implement its provisions to address domestic violence and abuse against women, including in certain Sami communities.

16. The Government had launched a strategic plan, for 2020 to 2030, to promote equal opportunities for persons with disabilities by ensuring a more coordinated and integrated approach to the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities. An action plan for universal design for 2015 to 2019 made universal design a requirement for new buildings, transportation, infrastructure, websites and self-service terminals.

17. The Government had taken steps to minimize the use of involuntary measures in health and care services. Norway would introduce new amendments to legislation to provide additional safeguards against involuntary treatment and care.

18. An action plan against anti-Semitism for 2016 to 2020 set out a number of measures aimed at reducing anti-Semitism. The Government was developing a new action plan against racism and discrimination based on ethnicity and religion in order to combat discrimination in employment and housing.

19. The police had shifted from confession-based interrogation to investigative interviewing, which was identified by the Council of Europe as a good practice. Investigative interviewing would be an important tool in efforts to meet Sustainable Development Goal 16.

20. Victims of domestic violence had access to various support mechanisms to help them avoid experiencing further violence. Police had gained experience in dealing with domestic violence cases and had several instruments at their disposal to protect the victims and to deal with perpetrators.

21. The number of imprisoned minors remained low. The Government took various measures to ensure that minors were imprisoned only as a last resort, and for the shortest possible period. In 2014, Norway had introduced two new non-custodial sanctions for minors, which were based on the principles of restorative justice. Two separate prison units for minors existed for serious crimes, and minors were kept separately from adult prisoners in those units.

22. The Government offered accommodation at special reception centres to unaccompanied asylum-seeking minors under the age of 15 and put them under the responsibility of the child welfare authorities. The immigration authorities assumed the responsibility for unaccompanied minors over the age of 15. The reception facilities offered to unaccompanied minors between 15 and 18 were specially designed to meet the needs of

that group. The Government had implemented various measures to ensure adequate care for all unaccompanied minors staying in reception centres. The Child Welfare Act applied to unaccompanied minors, both under and over the age of 15.

23. An increase in disappearances of unaccompanied minors from reception centres had been documented in 2016 and 2017. The Government had taken several measures to address the problem, including by increasing the funding for reception centres for minors to enhance the quality and quantity of their staff.

24. In 2016, the Government had introduced an action plan against human trafficking, focusing on prosecution, protection, prevention and partnerships and the root causes of human trafficking. Parliament had voted for the allocation of additional resources to combat trafficking and assist the victims.

25. Norway remained a leading country in ensuring gender equality. Working parents benefited from a parental benefits scheme and flexible working arrangements. The number of women working part-time had decreased and the number of women in managerial positions in the public sector had increased. The gender pay gap had decreased further. The Government had been making efforts to promote gender equality in the private sector.

26. The Government had been implementing an action plan for 2017 to 2020, to ensure a safe and inclusive environment for LGBTIQ persons, strengthen the realization of their rights and combat discrimination against them.

27. In 2016, the Government had launched a strategy to combat hate speech. The strategy was focused on children and young people, as well as on the labour market, the legal system and the media.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

28. During the interactive dialogue, 93 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

29. Bahrain appreciated steps taken since the previous universal periodic review to further promote and protect human rights.

30. Bangladesh stated that implementation of the recommendations it had made in the previous review was not yet satisfactory, and noted an increase in hate speech by politicians.

31. Barbados noted the support provided by the Government to newspapers through State subsidies and the establishment of a forum on ethnic discrimination.

32. Belarus noted reports on hate crime and hate speech, a high rate of domestic violence against women and sexual abuse of children.

33. Benin noted with appreciation the measures implemented to improve the legal and institutional framework for the protection of human rights.

34. Thailand welcomed the establishment of the national human rights institution and the adoption of an anti-discrimination law and an action plan on business and human rights.

35. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the development of the action plan against racism and discrimination based on ethnicity and religion.

36. Botswana noted the amendment to the Constitution to include a chapter on human rights.

37. Brazil encouraged Norway to ensure equal educational opportunities for all, especially for children belonging to indigenous peoples and to minorities, and to enhance monitoring of Norwegian companies operating abroad.

38. Bulgaria noted with appreciation the inclusion in the Constitution of a separate chapter on human rights, and the establishment of the Norwegian Human Rights Institute.

39. Burkina Faso welcomed the adoption of the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act and strategic plans to promote equal opportunities for persons with disabilities and to combat hate speech.
40. Canada welcomed the establishment of an independent human rights institution in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), in accordance with a recommendation put forward by Canada during the previous review.
41. Chile congratulated Norway for achievements in ensuring gender equality and for the adoption of a national action plan on business and human rights.
42. Colombia welcomed the efforts of the Government to ensure the enjoyment of the right to health at the highest level and to prevent trafficking in persons.
43. Costa Rica noted the leading role taken by Norway in development assistance, and the commitment of the Government in applying a human rights approach in that area.
44. Côte d'Ivoire encouraged Norway to continue its efforts to improve the situation of vulnerable groups, particularly migrants, minorities and indigenous peoples.
45. Croatia welcomed the achievements of Norway in ensuring gender equality and the State's efforts to prevent domestic violence.
46. Cuba noted the progress highlighted in the national report in the area of human rights, and challenges in combating racism, xenophobia and discrimination against minorities.
47. Cyprus commended Norway for its achievements in ensuring gender equality. Cyprus expressed concern about reports of disproportionate use of out-of-home child placements and deprivation of parental rights.
48. Denmark commended the establishment of a national human rights institution and the ratification of the Istanbul Convention. It noted that domestic violence continued to be a problem.
49. Ecuador noted that the Government promoted the right to education. It noted also the inclusion of a chapter on human rights in the Constitution and the establishment of a national human rights institution.
50. Egypt noted the efforts made by the Government since the previous review of Norway but noted shortcomings, particularly with respect to the existence of racism and hate speech promoted by the extreme right.
51. Estonia noted the efforts made by Norway to prevent domestic violence and abuse against children. It encouraged Norway to continue to effectively cooperate with the Sami Parliament.
52. Fiji commended Norway for supporting developing countries in reducing poverty and for incorporating climate change into its risk assessments for development programmes.
53. Finland commended Norway for its commitment to the protection of human rights at the national and international levels.
54. France welcomed the excellent human rights situation in Norway and the progress made since its previous review.
55. Georgia noted the establishment of the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution and the ratification of conventions of the Council of Europe to combat violence against women and abuse of children.
56. Germany noted the constitutional amendments to strengthen human rights and the establishment of a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles.
57. Ghana noted progress made in promoting freedom of speech, of association and of assembly and the rights of persons with disabilities.

58. Greece commended Norway for strengthening constitutional provisions on human rights. It expressed concern about the reports of a disproportionate use of out-of-home placement for children.

59. The delegation of Norway stated that the Government had made efforts to ensure that the Sami people had the opportunity to develop, protect and preserve their traditional livelihoods. Legislation guaranteed the realization of the right to culture of the Sami people. The Government was following up on measures proposed by the Sami Language Committee to increase knowledge of the Sami language in the public sector and in the education system. The Government was planning to develop a coherent policy for the national minorities through a dialogue with minority organizations.

60. Norway allocated funding, amounting to over 10 million euro, to the Global Fund to End Modern Slavery for 2018 to 2022 to support the Fund's programmes. In the context of its international development assistance, the Government has been developing a targeted programme on combating modern slavery.

61. As regards the establishment of a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Norway was of the view that each respective ministry should follow up on the implementation of relevant recommendations in their daily work. The Norwegian National Human Rights Institution had compiled all the recommendations received from various human rights bodies between 2017 and 2019, which served as a tool for ministries in the follow-up of recommendations.

62. In addition to its efforts to address past assimilation practices applied against the Tater and Roma minorities, the Government took several measures to improve the living conditions of Roma and their access to education. The authorities maintained effective dialogue with Roma parents in order to increase the school attendance of Roma children.

63. Municipal health-care providers ensured the provision of adequate health care for prisoners with mental illnesses. The Government had been working to reduce the isolation of such prisoners, given the negative effect of the isolation.

64. The Government had been implementing action plans to combat violence and abuse against, and forced marriage of, women and girls. The delegation mentioned the establishment of support centres and improved services for victims of violence among other measures taken in that regard. Norway had ratified the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse in 2018.

65. The delegation provided clarifications regarding the issue of the legal definition of rape in the Penal Code. While the definition of rape did not include the wording "without consent", the provision described circumstances that implied a lack of consent; thus, no further revision of legal provisions was required.

66. Norway had taken serious measures to counter sexual harassment. The Government had proposed a bill to Parliament to introduce a low-threshold system for handling cases of sexual harassment and to authorize the anti-discrimination tribunal to effectively deal with harassment cases, as courts were slow and costly in addressing such cases.

67. Haiti welcomed the commitment of Norway to the promotion of human rights and development assistance. It noted the Government's excellent cooperation with human rights mechanisms.

68. Honduras commended Norway for the progress made since the previous reviews, and acknowledged achievements in combating gender discrimination.

69. Iceland welcomed the efforts of Norway to ensure gender equality and equal pay, the adoption of the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act and the strengthening of constitutional provisions on human rights.

70. India noted the strengthening of the Constitution through the adoption of a separate chapter on human rights, and the establishment of a national human rights institution.

71. Indonesia welcomed the efforts of Norway to incorporate core human rights conventions into its laws, and noted the adoption of the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act.

72. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concern about, inter alia, the rise in xenophobic sentiments and the ongoing discrimination against and stigmatization of certain ethnic minorities.
73. Iraq noted the strengthening of the Constitution, the establishment of a national human rights institution, and the adoption of plans and strategies on various human rights.
74. Ireland welcomed the adoption of a new human rights chapter in the Constitution and the establishment of a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles.
75. Italy noted the ratification of two conventions protecting women from violence and children from sexual abuse and the adoption of a strategic plan to promote equal opportunities for persons with disabilities.
76. Jordan thanked Norway for the presentation of its national report, noting it had been prepared in consultation with stakeholders, and the adoption of human rights strategies.
77. Kazakhstan welcomed the 2014 Constitutional amendments to introduce a chapter on human rights, and the establishment of a national human rights institution, which was accredited with A status.
78. Madagascar noted the establishment of a national human rights institution and the adoption of an anti-discrimination law. It remained concerned by the increase in hate crime.
79. Malaysia noted the establishment of a national human rights institution and achievements in ensuring gender equality.
80. Maldives noted the strategic plan to promote equal opportunities for persons with disabilities. It also noted that Norway remained a leading country in providing development assistance.
81. Mexico welcomed the adoption, in 2017, of the Equality and Anti-Discrimination law and commended the gender equality achieved in the diplomatic service.
82. Montenegro expressed appreciation for the implementation of recommendations from previous reviews and welcomed steps to combat discrimination and hate speech based on ethnicity and religion.
83. Mozambique welcomed the ratification of regional human rights instruments and commended Norway for being a role model in gender equality and social programmes.
84. Myanmar noted with satisfaction the high degree of gender equality achieved in Norway. It noted the commitment of Norway to a number of human rights instruments.
85. Nepal welcomed the establishment of a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles, and the adoption of the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act.
86. The Netherlands welcomed advancements in women's rights, but noted the reported cases of rape. It also noted that lack of consent was not at the centre of the definition of rape in the Penal Code.
87. New Zealand noted the integrated employment opportunities for immigrants and the 2016 plan to step up efforts against and to improve care for children exposed to violence and abuse.
88. Nicaragua made recommendations.
89. Nigeria noted an action plan to combat human trafficking. It commended Norway for its policy on the integration of immigrants.
90. Pakistan expressed concern about the discrimination experienced by immigrants and the increase in hate speech against Muslims and people of African descent.
91. Paraguay welcomed the adoption of a chapter on human rights in the Constitution and financial contributions to the voluntary fund for financial and technical assistance in the implementation of the universal periodic review.

92. Peru welcomed the effective policy of promotion and protection of human rights in the country, and highlighted the significant official assistance for development provided by Norway.
93. The Philippines noted the adoption of a new chapter on human rights in the Constitution and of the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act, and the establishment of the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution.
94. Poland noted efforts to counter ethnic discrimination and to integrate migrants into society. It expressed concern about out-of-home placement of children, particularly children of migrant backgrounds.
95. Portugal welcomed the establishment of a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles.
96. Qatar expressed concern about an increase in unemployment among minorities, among persons with immigrant backgrounds and among asylum seekers.
97. The Republic of Korea noted the adoption of the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act and an action plan on business and human rights.
98. The Republic of Moldova noted the establishment of the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution and the adoption of an anti-discrimination act.
99. Romania noted the positive developments implemented since the previous review, including the establishment of a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles.
100. The Russian Federation expressed concern about the system of out-of-home placement of children and an increase in the number of children separated from their families.
101. The delegation of Norway stated that the Government had pursued efforts to ensure that migrants with a legal right to reside in Norway had access to employment and language training. The employment rate of documented migrants was high in 2018.
102. In 2016, the Government had issued instructions to ensure that the relevant State bodies processed applications for citizenship from stateless persons in accordance with relevant conventions so that no child born in Norway was stateless. Norway had adopted amendments to improve the legal definition of statelessness.
103. All children were entitled to free primary and lower secondary education, regardless of nationality or residency status. The 2016 legal amendments stipulated that schooling should start no later than one month after a child arrived in Norway. Upper secondary education was accessible to all children with legal residence.
104. In 2015, the Government had launched a national action plan for the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Norwegian national contact point for the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises was authorized to receive individual cases in matters of business and human rights.
105. The National Police Directorate had introduced a guide on how to register hate crimes. The police in Oslo had a specialized unit on hate crime. The University of Oslo had created a centre for research on extremism to understand the root causes and consequences of right-wing extremism and hate crime. The Norwegian Police University College had created a new education programme on preventing and investigating hate crimes.
106. Senegal commended Norway for the efforts undertaken to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for the protection of human rights, including the establishment of a national human rights institution.
107. Serbia noted the establishment of a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles, and the high degree of gender equality.
108. Seychelles noted the adoption of a separate chapter on human rights in the Constitution, and the incorporation of human rights conventions into domestic law.

109. Singapore commended Norway for recognizing that its special education system could be further improved for children with disabilities.
110. Slovenia commended Norway for the adoption of the national action plan on business and human rights and the establishment of a national human rights institution.
111. Spain expressed concern about the legal definition of rape, and the lack of health services for transgender people who had undergone hormonal treatment or surgery.
112. Sri Lanka noted the efforts of the Government to ensure gender equality and achieve a high representation of women in leadership positions.
113. The State of Palestine welcomed the efforts of the Government to combat hate speech and hate crime, and the adoption of a national action plan on business and human rights.
114. Sweden noted the adoption of the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act. It expressed concern about gender-based violence, incitement to hatred, and prison conditions.
115. Switzerland expressed concern about gender-based violence. It stated that Norway should not deport asylum seekers to countries that did not have an asylum system meeting international standards.
116. Bhutan expressed appreciation for the constitutional amendments adopted in 2014 to protect human rights, particularly the introduction of provisions to protect the rights of the child.
117. Turkey welcomed measures to address hate speech. It highlighted a need for further measures to combat hate speech and discrimination against persons with immigrant backgrounds.
118. Uganda welcomed the improved protection for the rights of asylum seekers, particularly the increase in the number of professional workers in order to ensure adequate care of unaccompanied minors in reception centres.
119. Ukraine noted a new charter on human rights in the Constitution, the establishment of a national human rights institution and the introduction of an anti-discrimination act.
120. The United Kingdom encouraged Norway to make further efforts to combat gender-based violence, protect the rights of Sami people and prevent hate crime.
121. The United States of America commended the Oslo Police District on its special hate crime unit and suggested establishing similar units throughout the country.
122. Uruguay welcomed efforts to strengthen the national human rights institution and to accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
123. China noted progress in promoting gender equality and combating human trafficking, and appreciated the continued provision of development assistance. China noted the persistence of racial discrimination, xenophobia and police brutality in Norway.
124. Viet Nam commended Norway on its achievements in gender equality, health care, education, and protection and promotion of the rights of vulnerable groups.
125. Zambia commended Norway for its commitment to implementing a human rights-based approach to development cooperation.
126. Afghanistan commended the adoption of the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act. It urged Norway to continue its support and funding for international efforts to promote human rights.
127. Algeria welcomed the new constitutional provision on the rights of the child and the establishment of a national human rights institution.
128. Angola encouraged Norway to step up its efforts aimed at preventing and combating indirect discrimination, in particular against ethnic minorities and persons with disabilities.

129. Argentina welcomed the plan of action to combat discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity and the Government's role regarding the Safe Schools Declaration.

130. Armenia valued the efforts of Norway to preserve the culture and language of national minorities. It encouraged Norway to further develop its integration policy for migrants and minorities.

131. Australia welcomed an action plan against discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression, and the establishment of the national human rights institution.

132. Azerbaijan expressed concern about the increase in hate speech against Muslims, people of African descent, Jews, asylum seekers, Sami, Roma and other groups.

133. The Bahamas acknowledged the establishment of a national human rights institution and the adoption of a plan to promote the rights of persons with disabilities.

134. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was pleased that the integration policy of Norway was aimed, inter alia, at ensuring that migrants could work, study and participate in social life.

135. The delegation of Norway stated that the authorities carefully reviewed asylum applications on the basis of reliable information and research findings on possible threats applicants would experience upon their return to their home countries. Decisions on asylum applications were subject to appeal. The Government supported a policy of family immigration to ensure migrants' right to a family life. At the same time, it made efforts to avoid practices of forced marriage and polygamy.

136. The Parliament had decided on the mandate of a commission to examine past assimilation policies directed at Sami and Kven communities, including by investigating the consequences of assimilation policies and proposing measures to ensure equality between the minority and majority populations.

137. Human rights remained an important cross-cutting theme in development assistance provided by Norway, which constituted 1 per cent of its gross national income and was aimed at achieving sustainable development by contributing to poverty reduction, to democracy-building and to human rights.

138. Norway supported the strengthening of the human rights pillar of the United Nations, including the work of OHCHR.

139. The delegation of Norway thanked all delegations, the troika and relevant stakeholders for their valuable contributions during the review. The Government would carefully consider all recommendations put forward during the interactive dialogue.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

140.1 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Germany) (Croatia);**

140.2 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, as previously recommended (Portugal);**

140.3 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Italy);**

140.4 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Italy) (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

- 140.5 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as previously recommended (Portugal);**
- 140.6 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Italy);**
- 140.7 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as previously recommended (Spain);**
- 140.8 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Uganda) (Germany);**
- 140.9 **Speed up the steps to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);**
- 140.10 **Continue considering the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mozambique);**
- 140.11 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Seychelles);**
- 140.12 **Finalize the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);**
- 140.13 **Consider signing and subsequently ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);**
- 140.14 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);**
- 140.15 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and withdraw the reservation to article 10 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Egypt);**
- 140.16 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh) (Senegal) (Azerbaijan);**
- 140.17 **Ratify the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Estonia);**
- 140.18 **Withdraw all reservations to article 10 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Jordan);**
- 140.19 **Review the interpretative declarations on articles 12, 14 and 25 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Paraguay);**
- 140.20 **Organize visits to the country by the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (Belarus);**
- 140.21 **Continue considering the acceptance of the individual communications mechanisms under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Mozambique);**
- 140.22 **Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 140.23 **Continue supporting the national human rights institution with the human, financial and material resources necessary to discharge its mandate (Ireland);**
- 140.24 **Set up a national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up for all accepted recommendations from the universal**

**periodic review and from treaty bodies, with regard to follow-up to all accepted recommendations (Haiti);**

**140.25 Set up a permanent national inter-institutional mechanism for the presentation of reports and for the follow-up of recommendations made by human rights mechanisms (Paraguay);**

**140.26 Consider the establishment of a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up on human rights recommendations and commitments (Bahamas);**

**140.27 Continue strengthening, including through adequate funding, the complaint mechanism resulting from the reform of the Equality and Non-Discrimination Ombudsman (Republic of Moldova);**

**140.28 Intensify its efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of discrimination, hate speech, and hate crimes based on ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender, and gender expressions (Canada);**

**140.29 Redouble its efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination, from which persons with a migrant background suffer (Côte d'Ivoire);**

**140.30 Take substantive measures against all forms of discrimination, in particular Islamophobia and xenophobia (Bangladesh);**

**140.31 Ensure non-discrimination and equality among all its citizens (India);**

**140.32 Continue implementing measures to prevent and address discrimination and racism (Philippines);**

**140.33 Raise awareness to prevent and combat indirect discrimination and the principle of equality for all, including ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, asylum seekers and refugees (Angola);**

**140.34 Ensure consistent implementation of anti-discrimination laws, in particular by following the recommendations of the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution to eliminate all forms of discrimination against the Sami people, especially in the public health and education systems, and implementing the 2016–2020 action plan against anti-Semitism (United States of America);**

**140.35 Further strengthen the commitment, and take specific action, to bridge existing gaps in the areas of combating all forms of discrimination, hate speech, xenophobia and Islamophobia (Afghanistan);**

**140.36 Strengthen systems to prevent and proscribe racism and anti-Semitism (Barbados);**

**140.37 Enact legislative and other necessary measures to counter trends of a rise in xenophobic, supremacist and radical right-wing sentiments and to sufficiently sanction hate speech and xenophobia, as well as Islamophobia (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

**140.38 Take further measures to combat hate crimes and hate speech (Jordan);**

**140.39 Ensure that racial discrimination is prohibited and punished by law (Madagascar);**

**140.40 Take additional measures to combat hate speech and hate crime (Madagascar);**

**140.41 Step up measures to combat racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia, especially against minorities (Malaysia);**

**140.42 Ban the organization of groups that promote incitement to hatred and racial discrimination (Mexico);**

- 140.43 Take effective measures to combat racial discrimination in the labour market and in the housing sector and develop clear guidelines on the prevention of discrimination in recruitment (Qatar);
- 140.44 Take legislative and executive measures to ensure criminalization of the creation, leadership and participation in the activities of groups and organizations that promote racism (Qatar);
- 140.45 Include the racial dimension in the constitutional principles of equality and non-discrimination (Senegal);
- 140.46 Take effective measures to address racism and the increase in hate speech and xenophobic discourse by providing the Anti-Discrimination Ombudsman with adequate human and financial resources to effectively implement its mandate (Botswana);
- 140.47 Take effective legislative and administrative measures to combat racial discrimination and hate speech, and protect the rights of ethnic minorities (China);
- 140.48 Combat racial discrimination in the labour market against minorities and persons with a migrant background (Zambia);
- 140.49 Include “race” as a prohibited ground of discrimination in the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act of 2017 (Bahamas);
- 140.50 Confront more effectively racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and other related forms of intolerance via the dissolution of xenophobic and racist organizations, and criminalize the creation of groups that promote racism (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 140.51 Continue working in the implementation of actions to combat discrimination against minorities, particularly for the integration of indigenous peoples, the Roma and migrants, in the areas of education, health, employment and housing, as well as their participation and representation in political and social life (Cuba);
- 140.52 Continue to adopt substantive measures against racial and religious discrimination, in particular Islamophobia and xenophobia (Maldives);
- 140.53 Continue efforts towards addressing discrimination against minorities and indigenous people to achieve equality for all in society (Nepal);
- 140.54 Adopt laws to clearly prohibit ethnic profiling by police and prevent unequal treatment on the basis of physical appearance, colour or ethnic or national origin (Pakistan);
- 140.55 Instruct law enforcement authorities to address complaints of racial profiling of members of ethnic and racial minorities, particularly young men, by keeping records relating to the stop and search of such individuals, and creating a system of confidential reporting of such incidents (United States of America);
- 140.56 Redouble efforts to ensure non-discrimination of persons with a migration background in all sectors (Burkina Faso);
- 140.57 Develop a national plan of action to address discrimination against asylum seekers and refugees (Egypt);
- 140.58 Include discrimination of persons of immigrant origin in the action plan against racism and discrimination based on ethnic and religious origin (Honduras);
- 140.59 Strengthen the work to prevent discrimination against migrants (Nicaragua);

140.60 Intensify its efforts to ensure non-discrimination of persons with immigrant backgrounds, in particular in housing and employment sectors (Pakistan);

140.61 Continue with measures designed to protect migrants from the use of ethnic profiling by the police and avoid unequal treatment based on physical appearance, colour or ethnic or national origin (Argentina);

140.62 Promote respect for tolerance and diversity, condemning any incitement or public expression of xenophobia, stigmatization or hatred (Colombia);

140.63 Take effective measures to identify and punish hate speech and other hate crimes against minority groups, including when they are racially motivated, and adopt awareness-raising policies aimed at society which promote tolerance and respect for diversity (Ecuador);

140.64 Amend the criminal code to combat hate speech and incitement to violence and discrimination in the media and during election campaigns (Egypt);

140.65 Further strengthen awareness about, and the fight against, hate speech and hate crime (France);

140.66 Ensure that all measures to combat hate speech against minority groups are fully implemented, including by condemning racially motivated hate speech and xenophobic discourse perpetrated by politicians and media professionals (Ghana);

140.67 Take further measures to combat hate speech and hate crimes (Iceland);

140.68 Fully apply its constitutional principles of non-discrimination by promoting dialogue and cooperation to prevent hate speech and hate crimes (Indonesia);

140.69 Take further measures to combat all forms of racial discrimination and guarantee the dissolution of racist organizations and the suppression of their financing (Jordan);

140.70 Investigate the causes of hate crimes and ensure the establishment of investigation units for these crimes across the country (Mexico);

140.71 Step up efforts to combat hate speech (Nicaragua);

140.72 Do not relent in its efforts to combat hate speech and other hate crimes (Nigeria);

140.73 Ensure that hate crimes and hate speech are promptly identified and registered and all cases are investigated, and that perpetrators are prosecuted and punished (Pakistan);

140.74 Step up efforts to prevent hate crimes and consider providing training to police officers in order to investigate such crimes (Chile);

140.75 Adopt further measures to combat hate speech, in particular Islamophobia and xenophobia, and to combat such crimes, including by building and strengthening the capacity of the police to assume its role in this regard (Qatar);

140.76 Consider the issue of establishing special units of law enforcement bodies in order to prevent and combat the rhetoric of hatred in the public domain, as well as collect data on statistics on hate speech (Russian Federation);

140.77 Strengthen the fight against hate speech and xenophobic discourse by politicians, the media and society as a whole, especially on the Internet/social

**media, directed against immigrants, minorities and members of indigenous groups (Serbia);**

**140.78 Implement measures to combat hate speech and xenophobic discourse against migrants, minorities and indigenous peoples (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

**140.79 Continue to strengthen efforts to address hate crimes and intolerance, as well as incitement to hatred, both online and offline, through inclusive measures with the participation of all relevant stakeholders (Sri Lanka);**

**140.80 Include gender, gender identity and gender expressions as grounds of discrimination in the Penal Code articles protecting against hate crimes (Iceland);**

**140.81 Ensure a consistent, effective enforcement of the criminal code, which provides for the penalization of discriminatory expressions and hate speech, to prevent and protect against hate speech (State of Palestine);**

**140.82 Continue efforts to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officials to investigate hate crimes and xenophobic discourse to prevent hate crimes and ensure the establishment of hate crime units throughout the country (Bahrain);**

**140.83 Strengthen the investigation capacity of law enforcement officials regarding hate crimes and criminal incitement to hatred, including on the Internet (Sweden);**

**140.84 Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officials to investigate hate crimes and criminal hate speech (Zambia);**

**140.85 Guarantee the recording and effective investigation of cases of hate speech or incitement to racial hatred and violence and racially motivated hate crimes, and prosecute and punish those responsible, including political figures and representatives of the communication media (Argentina);**

**140.86 Investigate promptly all cases of hate crime and criminal hate speech, and prosecute and punish the perpetrators, ensuring that appropriate compensation is awarded to victims (Azerbaijan);**

**140.87 Take all necessary steps to prevent hate crimes and provide support to the victims thereof, including measures to facilitate their access to justice (Uruguay);**

**140.88 Promote tolerance and intercultural dialogue, in particular the strategy to prevent and combat hate speech (Azerbaijan);**

**140.89 Implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination regarding the prevention of hate crimes (Belarus);**

**140.90 Continue to actively promote human rights technical cooperation and capacity-building at the national and international levels, including in relevant multilateral forums (Thailand);**

**140.91 Adhere to the important principles of supporting partner countries' own priorities and plans, while ensuring room for flexibility and changes to the cooperation, in the delivery of development assistance to other countries, as outlined in the white papers on development cooperation and human rights in 2014 and 2018 (Singapore);**

**140.92 Continue to provide development assistance to developing countries, especially in the areas of poverty alleviation and addressing climate change (Bhutan);**

- 140.93 Continue promoting human rights worldwide by maintaining the provision of relevant development assistance (Ukraine);
- 140.94 Provide information on the steps taken to ensure that the most vulnerable to climate change are included in domestic measures to address the causes and effects of climate change domestically (Fiji);
- 140.95 Ensure that women, children, persons with disabilities, and indigenous and marginalized communities are meaningfully engaged in the development of legislation, policies and programmes on climate change and disaster risk reduction at local, national, regional and international levels (Fiji);
- 140.96 Ensure that the Norwegian oil and natural gas industry is free of toxic emissions in the near future to help the world combat climate change (Haiti);
- 140.97 Continue to promote the application of a human rights perspective to the business activities of Norwegian companies that operate both abroad and at the national level (Chile);
- 140.98 Adopt binding measures to ensure that the activities of transnational corporations with domicile in the country do not infringe human rights, including the rights of indigenous peoples and other ethnic minorities residing in its territory (Ecuador);
- 140.99 Strengthen oversight over Norwegian companies operating abroad with regard to any negative impact of their activities on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas, which includes situations of foreign occupation where there are heightened risks of human rights abuses (State of Palestine);
- 140.100 Review the use of coercive measures in mental health-care services through harmonization of the system of notification for the use of coercion at the national level (France);
- 140.101 Strengthen accountability in cases of human rights violations by law enforcement personnel and eliminate excessive use of force by law enforcement (China);
- 140.102 Strengthen efforts to address violence and abuse against older persons, particularly in residential care settings (Australia);
- 140.103 Continue working to eradicate gender-based violence, particularly domestic and sexual violence (Chile);
- 140.104 Continue to step up efforts to combat domestic violence and sexual abuse, guaranteeing, in particular, access to justice for all victims (Colombia);
- 140.105 Develop an action plan against domestic violence, especially gender-based violence, in accordance with articles 7 and 8 of the Istanbul Convention (Denmark);
- 140.106 Continue strengthening its efforts to combat domestic violence and abuse of women and children (Georgia);
- 140.107 Continue taking steps to tackle gender-based and sexual violence (Greece);
- 140.108 Ensure a gender-sensitive approach in legislation, programmes and policies concerning domestic violence (Iceland);
- 140.109 Continue to strengthen efforts to combat domestic and sexual violence (New Zealand);
- 140.110 Intensify the implementation of its national preventive strategy against gender-based violence, including domestic violence and sexual abuse (Philippines);

- 140.111 Continue to strengthen efforts to combat domestic violence and sexual abuse and, in particular, to protect children and minors from the increasing risk of sexual abuse and exploitation both online and offline (Republic of Korea);
- 140.112 Develop an action plan to prevent domestic violence by paying special attention to the prevention of, investigation into and punishment for acts of domestic violence in Sami families (Russian Federation);
- 140.113 Further efforts in the prevention and implementation of measures to eliminate gender-based violence (Bhutan);
- 140.114 Extend measures to combat domestic and sexual violence, paying special attention to the protection of children (Viet Nam);
- 140.115 Continue to step up efforts to combat sexual and domestic violence (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 140.116 Amend the legal definition of rape to remove the requirement of the use of force or threat of force, and implement a definition based on the communication of consent (Canada);
- 140.117 Adopt a legal definition of rape in the Penal Code that places the lack of freely given consent at its centre, as previously recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Ireland);
- 140.118 Adopt a legal definition of rape in the Penal Code, which places the absence of consent at its centre, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Netherlands);
- 140.119 Amend article 291 of the Penal Code to ensure that the lack of consent is the core element of the definition of the crime of rape (Paraguay);
- 140.120 Adopt a definition of rape in the Penal Code focused on the absence of free consent (Spain);
- 140.121 Amend the legal definition of rape in the Penal Code so that absence of consent is placed at its centre (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 140.122 Adopt a legal definition of rape in the Penal Code that places the absence of consent at its centre (Australia);
- 140.123 Consider further strengthening gender-sensitive training for lawyers, prosecutors and judges to support their capacity in criminal cases involving gender-based violence, including rape and other sexual violence (Finland);
- 140.124 Consider training judges, prosecutors and lawyers on gender-based violence, including rape (Ghana);
- 140.125 Strengthen the investigative capacity of the police and prosecutors in all forms of gender-based violence (Iceland);
- 140.126 Provide training to judges, prosecutors and lawyers about gender-based violence, including rape and other sexual violence, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Netherlands);
- 140.127 Develop targeted training programmes to enhance the capacities of police, prosecutors and the judiciary in cases of gender-based violence (Seychelles);
- 140.128 Strengthen the investigative capacity of police and prosecutors in relation to all forms of gender-based violence (Australia);
- 140.129 Ensure adequate financing of courts, having in mind unacceptably long delays in dealing with cases before courts owing to a lack of human resources of the judiciary (Russian Federation);

- 140.130 Amend the legal framework to effectively regulate the discretion of judges on the use of solitary confinement and to assess the need for it (Jordan);
- 140.131 Take effective measures to improve conditions for prisoners with psychological disabilities and serious mental health problems, including by providing full access to mental health care services in all prison facilities or limiting the use of isolation (Germany);
- 140.132 Improve detention conditions in the petitionary system and in the temporary detention places for asylum seekers (Russian Federation);
- 140.133 Introduce clearer and more restrictive legal criteria to limit the holding of people in solitary confinement during preventative detention to the absolute minimum (Spain);
- 140.134 Evaluate the effects of solitary confinement in prisons with a view to reducing it and use alternative measures whenever possible (Sweden);
- 140.135 Ensure that the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief is duly recognized by the Constitution (Bangladesh);
- 140.136 Ensure the equal protection of religious and belief communities under law (Barbados);
- 140.137 Take further steps to ensure freedom of belief and to prohibit racial discrimination and hatred (Myanmar);
- 140.138 Strengthen the protection of human rights defenders, including State apparatuses, which have fallen victims, in carrying out the task of defending human rights (Indonesia);
- 140.139 Increase efforts to combat trafficking, protect the victims and prosecute the perpetrators (Greece);
- 140.140 Continue with its efforts in combating human trafficking, and in the protection of the rights of victims of human trafficking (Nigeria);
- 140.141 Take a more holistic, human rights-based approach to tackling human trafficking, and further improve the identification of victims of human trafficking by creating a formalized national referral mechanism (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 140.142 Create a uniform national system for identifying and following up on victims of trafficking (Bahrain);
- 140.143 Intensify efforts aimed at establishing a national referral mechanism for victims of human trafficking (Georgia);
- 140.144 Adopt a formalized national referral mechanism aimed at the identification and protection of the human rights of victims of trafficking in human beings (Armenia);
- 140.145 Continue taking measures to combat trafficking in children by tackling the demand for related crimes and allocate additional resources to identify perpetrators of those crimes and bring them to justice (Republic of Moldova);
- 140.146 Strengthen its efforts in preventing trafficking in children, especially when it comes to children from care centres and reception centres for asylum (Serbia);
- 140.147 Ensure that parental rights and the right to private and family life are respected in accordance with international and regional human rights standards (Bangladesh);
- 140.148 Provide protection and support for the family as a natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);
- 140.149 Ensure that the right to family life is duly recognized (Turkey);

- 140.150 Ensure that the deprivation of parental rights is subject to adequate safeguards and applied as a measure of last resort, bearing in mind the needs and best interests of the child, in accordance with international law (Brazil);
- 140.151 Take further steps to promote and protect the right to health for all, including by addressing the special needs of people with minority backgrounds and improving the mental health of children and young people (Thailand);
- 140.152 Strengthen efforts to ensure equal access to health care for people belonging to vulnerable groups, including ethnic minorities and persons with disabilities (Viet Nam);
- 140.153 Guarantee the right and access to health care for transgender people (Spain);
- 140.154 Ensure equal access to education for all, including upper secondary education, without discrimination on any grounds (Bahamas);
- 140.155 Ensure inclusive education targeting those belonging to vulnerable groups, such as children from ethnic minorities and children with disabilities (India);
- 140.156 Take additional measures to ensure the full enjoyment of the right to education by children with a migrant background (Portugal);
- 140.157 Reduce the school drop-out rate for children of parents with a migrant background and children of parents with a low level of education (Algeria);
- 140.158 Integrate human rights education into its national school curricula (Portugal);
- 140.159 Continue efforts to achieve gender equality in education and in the labour market, including the incorporation of women belonging to minorities and that more women hold management positions in the business sector in line with Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 8 and article 11 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Honduras);
- 140.160 Strengthen national legislation in accordance with international law to prevent and address violence against women (Honduras);
- 140.161 Take appropriate measures to prevent sexual violence against women and children, including by reforming its criminal code where necessary (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 140.162 Continue taking effective measures to prevent sexual violence against women (Malaysia);
- 140.163 Accelerate actions to eliminate violence against women and girls (Montenegro);
- 140.164 Adopt the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination's recommendation to develop a specific action plan on violence against women, including Sami victims of violence (New Zealand);
- 140.165 Continue to strengthen efforts to combat domestic and gender-based violence against women and girls (Romania);
- 140.166 Intensify efforts for the prevention and elimination of gender-based violence against women and girls, particularly rape and other forms of sexual violence, by including the lack of free consent in the definition of rape in the criminal code (Botswana);
- 140.167 Implement all necessary measures to prevent and eliminate gender-based violence against women and girls and ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted and punished (Sweden);

- 140.168 Take further steps to ensure proper investigation of and punishment for acts of violence against women, including spousal abuse, and work with specialized organizations to identify and address concerns which may negatively impact conviction rates (United States of America);
- 140.169 Develop and implement comprehensive measures for the prevention of gender-based violence against women and girls, particularly domestic violence, rape and other forms of sexual violence (Zambia);
- 140.170 Intensify measures to eradicate gender-based violence against women, including rape and sexual violence (Bahrain);
- 140.171 Develop and implement comprehensive measures to prevent and eliminate gender-based violence against women and girls, particularly domestic violence and other forms of sexual violence (Costa Rica);
- 140.172 Strengthen the training of judges and lawyers with regard to violence against women (Switzerland);
- 140.173 Take measures to increase the representation of women from minority groups in decision-making positions in the public and private sectors, and to eliminate the gender wage inequality (Cuba);
- 140.174 Ensure equal pay for equal work for men and women and investigate violent sexual crimes and rape (Egypt);
- 140.175 Consider further measures for enhancing opportunities for women with minority backgrounds to enter the labour market (Finland);
- 140.176 Implement effective measures to eliminate the gender wage gap (India);
- 140.177 Strengthen its efforts to achieve gender equality in education and in the labour market (Iraq);
- 140.178 Take steps to eliminate the wage gap between women and men by tackling differences in pay for equal work, and make sure that family life does not negatively impact women's wages (Algeria);
- 140.179 Continue with ongoing activities and programmes to address child poverty, through targeted interventions (Sri Lanka);
- 140.180 Elaborate and establish clear criteria regarding the best interests of the child according to the international instruments applicable to Norway, and guarantee that the municipal child welfare services take into consideration the child's background when providing foster care in cases with international involvement (Bulgaria);
- 140.181 Implement robust measures in addressing the concern raised by the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the increase of online child sexual abuse and exploitation (Malaysia);
- 140.182 Allocate adequate resources to ensure the right of the child to life without violence and at the same time avoid unnecessary intervention of care institutions in the family life (Russian Federation);
- 140.183 Consider surveying the current practices relating to separation of children from their parents, deprivation of rights of biological parents and limitation of contact rights of biological parents with their separated children, with a view to ensuring that such forceful steps are only used as measures of last resort (Bulgaria);
- 140.184 Take appropriate steps to facilitate the communication between the Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs of Norway and the competent central authorities of the countries whose citizens face problems on issues related to child welfare in Norway (Bulgaria);

140.185 Use drastic steps such as out-of-home child placements and deprivation of parental rights only as a last resort (Cyprus);

140.186 Review the current practices relating to out-of-home placements, deprivation of parental rights and limitation of parent-children contact rights, with a view to ensuring that such drastic steps are only used as measures of last resort, and also respect and comply with international standards, in particular regarding international private law, when relevant issues arise (Greece);

140.187 Reconsider the practice of the Norwegian child welfare office separating children from their families and recognize the basic rights of children belonging to ethnic minorities, especially Muslim and Roma communities (Islamic Republic of Iran);

140.188 Implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child regarding the revision of the current practices relating to out-of-home placements of children, deprivation of parental rights and limitation of contact rights (Belarus);

140.189 Review the practices related to out-of-home placements of children and deprivation of their parents of parental or contact rights and ensure that these practices will be always based only on the best interest of the child, with a particular view to preserving his or her identity, including, inter alia, nationality (Poland);

140.190 In cases when the Norwegian authorities decide that the separation of children from their natural family is necessary for the best interests of the child, continue to ensure that this measure is processed properly, in accordance with the provisions of article 9 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Romania);

140.191 Review thoroughly the practices concerning the removal of children from their families and placement in foster families, in light of the children's special needs and bonds with their cultural, ethnic and religious identity (Turkey);

140.192 Develop appropriate strategies and policies to provide an adequate response to the difficulties faced by the Roma and Tater communities in accessing employment, housing and education (Costa Rica);

140.193 Continue to develop indicators for monitoring and protecting the equality and rights of ethnic minorities (Barbados);

140.194 Continue developing policies to ensure access to employment, housing, health-care services and education by national minorities (India);

140.195 Ensure, both in law and in practice, that all minorities enjoy their full human rights, in particular the right to adequate access to employment, food, medical health care and cultural rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);

140.196 Strengthen policies to eliminate discrimination against the Roma and Tater peoples (Peru);

140.197 Take further steps to promote tolerance and intercultural dialogue between ethnic and religious groups (Kazakhstan);

140.198 Intensify efforts to further support the use of the language and the culture of officially recognized national minorities (Myanmar);

140.199 Make further efforts to promote an environment inclusive of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples and, in this regard, effectively provide them with equal access to housing, education, employment, health care and other services (Republic of Korea);

140.200 Strengthen measures for promoting and protecting the human rights of all minorities and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous Sami, as recommended previously (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

- 140.201 Continue with actions and initiatives aimed at the protection of indigenous peoples, national minorities, refugees and asylum seekers (Benin);
- 140.202 Adopt legislation that increases the protection of traditional Sami livelihoods, including coastal Sami fisheries and traditional Sami reindeer herding, and further reinforces the principle of free, prior, and informed consent (Canada);
- 140.203 Continue working with the Sami parliament on research into, and measures to prevent, violence in Sami communities (Croatia);
- 140.204 Ensure uniform procedures for consultations of Sami people in accordance with the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization, article 6, paragraph 1 (Denmark);
- 140.205 Strengthen the protection of the rights of indigenous Sami population (Kazakhstan);
- 140.206 Protect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples, in order to develop the effective participation of their representatives (Nicaragua);
- 140.207 Ensure adequate and meaningful consultations with its indigenous communities, with a view to obtaining their free, prior and informed consent, on extractive activities and other related projects in indigenous lands and territories (Philippines);
- 140.208 Consider strengthening the protection of the rights of women and children of the Sami community who are alleged to be more prone to domestic violence than the rest of the population (Ghana);
- 140.209 Implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to take measures to improve the legal framework for Sami land, fishing and reindeer rights (New Zealand);
- 140.210 Step up efforts to extend the use of the Kven language (Peru);
- 140.211 Review mechanisms for extractive activities on Sami lands in order to guarantee adequate consultation with the affected Sami communities, mitigation measures, compensation and benefit sharing (Slovenia);
- 140.212 Pursue further measures aimed at intensifying efforts to promote and protect the traditional way of life, including the culture and language of indigenous populations and national minorities in Norway, in consultation with those communities (Sri Lanka);
- 140.213 Continue to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including through amendments to legislation regarding the right to legal capacity (Peru);
- 140.214 Develop systems to support decision-making for persons with disabilities, based on individual consent, in accordance with the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Mexico);
- 140.215 Continue efforts to improve mechanisms for mental health care, especially for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities and children (Maldives);
- 140.216 Consult extensively with all relevant stakeholders, in particular the families of children with disabilities, to ensure that the white paper on early intervention and inclusive education can lead to effective policies to help all children reach their full potential (Singapore);
- 140.217 Guarantee access to education and basic health services for all, regardless of migratory or refugee status, and to persons belonging to minorities (Mexico);
- 140.218 Enhance measures to safeguard the rights and welfare of all migrants (Nepal);

- 140.219 **Adopt the recommendation of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe to adopt the new comprehensive action plan on integration, including measurable objectives to monitor progress (New Zealand);**
- 140.220 **Adopt a new comprehensive action plan on integration, including the promotion of equality and prevention of discrimination (Pakistan);**
- 140.221 **Strengthen its migration policies based on respect for the human rights of all migrants (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 140.222 **Continue strengthening policies and programmes to promote social integration of migrants (Philippines);**
- 140.223 **Develop campaigns to raise migrants' awareness of their rights, particularly with regard to their right to health, which includes access to health services (Portugal);**
- 140.224 **Give specific attention to the most vulnerable groups among migrants and the asylum-seeker population, such as women and underage children (Afghanistan);**
- 140.225 **Adopt additional measures to ensure the enjoyment of the right to education for migrants (Angola);**
- 140.226 **Guarantee the application of the principle of non-refoulement in the processing of all requests for the recognition of refugee status (Colombia);**
- 140.227 **Strengthen the asylum system to fully respect the principle of "non-refoulement", by placing safeguards to ensure that asylum seekers are not returned to countries where they risk torture or ill-treatment (Cyprus);**
- 140.228 **Adopt measures for the effective application of the principle of non-refoulement of asylum seekers to countries or regions where their life or freedom is endangered due to their race, nationality, religion, membership of a given social group or their political views (Uruguay);**
- 140.229 **Ensure that asylum seekers are not returned to countries where they are at risk of torture or other ill-treatment (Switzerland);**
- 140.230 **Amend national rules in order to ensure the protection of the right of refugees to family life by reducing the administrative fees (Costa Rica);**
- 140.231 **Amend national rules so as to ensure the protection of the right of refugees to family life, in particular by reducing the administrative fees and extending the deadline for submission of family reunification claims (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 140.232 **Ensure that family reunification is viewed as a right for refugees and that cases are dealt with expeditiously (Afghanistan);**
- 140.233 **Take further measures to improve the situation of asylum seekers (Iraq);**
- 140.234 **Take necessary measures to strengthen the rights of children in the forced return process (Myanmar);**
- 140.235 **Place the responsibility for all unaccompanied minor asylum seekers and refugees, up to the age of 18 years, with the Child Welfare Services (Cyprus);**
- 140.236 **Give high priority to the issue of unaccompanied asylum-seeking minors placed in asylum centres and protect them from disappearing from reception centres and from being exposed to the risk of becoming victims of human trafficking, exploitation and other crimes (Germany);**
- 140.237 **Improve the treatment of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers by ending the practice of differential treatment between unaccompanied minor**

asylum seekers above and under the age of 15 years old, and by ensuring the human rights of all these minors (France);

140.238 Promote the integration and protection of unaccompanied children seeking asylum in order to avoid their escape from the reception centres (Montenegro);

140.239 Implement measures ensuring the integrity and safety of asylum-seeking minors (Peru);

140.240 Strengthen measures to ensure the protection of unaccompanied asylum-seeking minors from human trafficking and other forms of exploitation (Uganda);

140.241 Consider incorporating into domestic law the definition of a stateless person and establishing a statelessness determination procedure, in accordance with the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Brazil).

141. 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 the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ine Eriksen Søreide, and composed of the following members:

- Mr Thor Kleppen Sættem, State Secretary, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
- Ms Frida Blomgren, State Secretary, Ministry of Culture;
- Mr Hans Brattskar, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Norway, Geneva;
- Ms Merete Fjeld Brattested, Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr Erling Hoem, Deputy Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr Haakon Svane, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms Kristin Brodtkorb Traavik, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms Mari Bangstad, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms Herborg Fiskaa Alvsåker, Minister Councillor, Permanent Mission of Norway, Geneva;
- Ms Trine Heimerback, Minister Councillor, Permanent Mission of Norway, Geneva;
- Mr Sean Lobo, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Norway, Geneva;
- Ms Helena Baugstø, Intern, Permanent Mission of Norway, Geneva;
- Mr Jan Austad, Specialist Director, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
- Ms Anne-Li Ferguson, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
- Ms Karoline Halvorsen Gamre, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
- Ms Maria Edvardsen, Adviser, Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
- Ms Thea Bull Skarstein, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Culture;
- Ms Hanne Gjerde Buch, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Children and Equality;
- Ms Hilde Bautz-Holter Geving, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Children and Equality;
- Mr Tommy André Knutsen, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Children and Equality;
- Ms Aira Din, Human Rights Adviser, Ministry of Health and Care Services;
- Ms Cecilie Haare, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation;
- Ms Katja Boye, Higher Executive Officer, Ministry of Education and Research.