Speaker: 1 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) SPANISH

1. Repeal national security laws that violate the right to freedom of expression and the privacy of journalists and whistle-blowers (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) #1);
2. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 18 years; prohibit isolation and the use of force as forms of punishment in juvenile justice centers (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) #2);
3. Eliminate the gender pay gap (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) #3);
4. Put an end to the violation of the human rights of indigenous people and ethnic and vulnerable groups, eradicating racist and discriminatory practices in public bodies (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) #4);
5. Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization, and the ICRMW (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) #5);
6. Put an end to the violation of the freedom of peaceful assembly and the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) #6);

Speaker: 2 Viet Nam

1. Ensure better pay equity and economic security for women (Viet Nam #1);
2. Continue to improve education and health outcomes for people with unique vulnerabilities (Viet Nam #2);

Speaker: 3 Zambia

1. Ensure that Australia XXXX (Zambia #1);
2. Raise minimum age of criminal responsibility to, at least, 14 years and prohibit the use of isolation and force as punishment in juvenile justice facilities (Zambia #2);
3. Ensure that prisoners with disabilities are not held in solitary confinement and have adequate access to support and mental health services (Zambia #3);
4. Address the needs of women in prison and prosecute and punish all cases of sexual violence against women in detention (Zambia #4);

Speaker: 4 Afghanistan

1. Ensure that the non-refoulement principle is secured in law and adhered to in practice, and that all asylum seekers, regardless of their mode of arrival, have access to efficient refugee status determination procedures (Afghanistan #1);
2. Ensure that all refugees and asylum seekers’ children enjoyed the right to education, without any discrimination (Afghanistan #2);

Speaker: 5 Albania

1. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the OP-ICESCR, and the OP-CRC-IC (Albania #1);
2. Ensure that measures taken with regard to refugees and asylum seekers are in full compliance with obligations under international law and human rights (Albania #2);

Speaker: 6 Algeria

1. Continue to carry out awareness-raising activities on human rights, especially rights of persons with disabilities refugees and migrants, to law enforcement officers (Algeria #1);
2. Increase support for human rights education and training initiatives, particularly for law enforcement officials who deal with migration issues (Algeria #2);
3. Consider ratifying the ICRMW (Algeria #3);
4. Improve conditions of reception and detention of refugees and migrants in accordance with international standards (Algeria #4);

Speaker: 7 Angola FRENCH

1. Take specific actions to intensify the fight against racial discrimination toward minority communities and increase social inclusivity (Angola #1);
2. Take new measures to strengthen the protection of vulnerable migrants and to prevent their forced evictions (Angola #2);
3. Take further action to combat acts of violence and mistreatment committed against disabled persons, particularly those placed in institutions (Angola #3);

Speaker: 8.Argentina SPANISH

1. Consider the possibility of signing and ratifying the ICPPED (Argentina #1);
2. Take the necessary measures to ensure that the principle of non-refoulement is incorporated into legislation and that all asylum seekers, regardless of how they arrived in the country, have access to efficient refugee status determination procedures and determinations of non-return (Argentina #2);
3. Analyse possible legal and institutional changes to favour greater political participation by women and gradually reverse inequality between men and women, especially among indigenous, migrant and poor women (Argentina #3);
4. Strengthen the protection of the human rights of the elderly, especially in the current context of COVID-19 (Argentina #4);

Speaker: 9 Armenia

1. Continue its international efforts to prevent crimes against humanity (Armenia #1);

Speaker: 10 Azerbaijan

1. Take resolute measures to combat discrimination and violence on racial, ethnic or religious grounds (Azerbaijan #1);

Speaker: 11 Bahamas

1. Take concrete steps to address the overrepresentation of indigenous peoples in the criminal justice system and the high rate of incarceration among them (Bahamas #1);
2. Ensure that cashless debit and income management schemes are non-discriminatory in design and implementation, particularly for indigenous populations (Bahamas #2);
3. Adequately fund the National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and Their Children and ensure that the Plan is inclusive of all forms of gender-based violence (Bahamas #3);

Speaker: 12 Bahrain ARABIC

1. Maintain its commitment in fighting human trafficking and reducing violence against women (Bahrain #1);
2. Take more effective measures to reduce inequalities and discrimination against minorities, migrants and refugees, and protect vulnerable groups from hate speech and other hate crimes (Bahrain #2);

Speaker: 13 Bangladesh

1. Take effective measures to combat racial discrimination, racism and xenophobia and promote tolerance and harmonious co-existence in society (Bangladesh #1);
2. Develop, in consultation with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peak peoples, a national action plan in order to implement the relevant Declaration (Bangladesh #2);
3. Repeal laws criminalizing public interest reporting and provide civil society members, human rights defenders and journalists with a safe and secure environment to carry out their work (Bangladesh #3);
4. Step up efforts to ensure the rights of migrant workers while protecting them from discrimination, exploitation and intimidation (Bangladesh #4);

Speaker: 14 Barbados

1. Continue to promote measures in combating racial discrimination, xenophobia and prejudice, particularly against members of the indigenous community and religious and ethnic minorities (Barbados #1);
2. Further promote efforts to protect all children and provide them with better access to childhood services (Barbados #2);
3. Develop policies to strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of women, especially women from indigenous communities (Barbados #3);

Speaker: 15 Belarus RUSSIAN

1. Adopt a comprehensive federal law to provide effective protection against all forms of discrimination (Belarus #1);
2. Abolish policies, legislation and practices that allowed the arbitrary and indefinite detention of persons with disabilities (Belarus #2);
3. Take all measures necessary to ensure that the national counter-terrorism legislation is in line with Australia’s international human rights obligations (Belarus #3);

Speaker: 16 Bhutan

1. Continue working with regional partners and support countries in addressing the growing challenges of trafficking in persons (Bhutan #1);

Speaker: 17 Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. Continue to protect civil and political rights for all persons in Australia as well as freedom of expression and freedom of religion (Bosnia and Herzegovina #1);
2. Continue to combat family domestic and sexual violence (Bosnia and Herzegovina #2);
3. Continue to implement the Fourth Action Plan 2019-2022 in order to stop violence (Bosnia and Herzegovina #3);

Speaker: 18 Botswana

1. Take further steps to denounce and enact federal laws against racism and racial discrimination (Botswana #1);
2. Ensure the full and meaningful participation of affected communities in the preparation of environmental impact assessments prior to the approval of major projects (Botswana #2);

Speaker: 19 Brazil

1. Take steps to recognize indigenous people`s legal status in the Constitution (Brazil #1);
2. Ensure that asylum seekers have access to a refugee status determination procedure in line with international law (Brazil #2);
3. Review the policy about offshore processing of asylum claims, as previously recommended (Brazil #3);

Speaker: 20 Bulgaria

1. Include a focus on the rights of children with disabilities in any national plan of action for the realization of the rights of the child (Bulgaria #1);
2. Conduct consultations with organizations of persons with disabilities with a view to develop a national action plan for inclusive education (Bulgaria #2);

Speaker: 21 Burkina Faso FRENCH

1. Strengthen measures to combat racial, ethnic and religious discrimination and violence (Burkina Faso #1);
2. Develop a national action plan to combat violence against indigenous women and girls (Burkina Faso #2);

Speaker: 22 Cambodia

1. Consider increasing its official development assistance to realize the international commitment of 0.7% of its GNI (Cambodia #1);
2. Encourage implementation of a human rights-based approach to migration and border management (Cambodia #2);

Speaker: 23 Canada

1. Increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility and adopt measures to ensure children receive appropriate community support directed at addressing risk factors (Canada #1);
2. Ensure that Australia’s international human rights obligations are enshrined in domestic law (Canada #2);
3. Take steps in consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders peoples and the representative bodies to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples into law, policy and practice (Canada #3);

Speaker: 24 Chile SPANISH

1. Ratify the ICRMW and the ILO Convention No. 169 (Chile #1);
2. Raise the current minimum age of criminal responsibility from 10 to 14 years, in line with international standards on the matter, and promote non-custodial measures (Chile #2);
3. Guarantee effective access to justice for persons with disabilities, ensuring due process safeguards to be able to effectively exercise their legal capacity in courts (Chile #3);

Speaker: 25 China CHINESE

1. Take actions to combat racial discrimination, hate speech and violence, and protect the rights of ethnic minorities (China #1);
2. Protect the rights of migrants and close offshore detention centres for migrants (China #2);
3. Investigate thoroughly the war crimes committed by the Australian military oversees in military operations, hold perpetrators accountable, and prevent impunity and recurrence of similar crimes (China #3);
4. Eliminate systematic discrimination against Aboriginals and combat violence against them (China #4);
5. Stop using false information to make baseless charges against other countries for political purposes (China #5);

Speaker: 26 Costa Rica SPANISH

1. Ratify the ICPPED, ICRMW as well as the ILO Convention No. 169 (Costa Rica #1);
2. Implement the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples through programmes which make their rights effective, in close consultation with these peoples (Costa Rica #2);
3. Ensure effective refugee status determination procedures and the principle of non-refoulement, and put an end to the policy for processing asylum applications offshore (Costa Rica #3);
4. Consider amending the Migration Act in order to prohibit the detention of minors and prioritize family reunification (Costa Rica #4);

Speaker: 27 Croatia

1. Increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility across all States and Territories (Croatia #1);
2. Prevent and provide remedies for acts of violence against persons with disabilities placed in institutions or residences (Croatia #2);

Speaker: 28 Cuba SPANISH

1. Repeal laws and policies with a discriminatory impact on the human rights of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and ensure the effective access of said communities to decision-making in all areas that affect them, including in land and water management, tackling climate change, amongst others (Cuba #1);
2. Eliminate cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of undocumented migrants and asylum seekers (Cuba #2);
3. Strengthen measures to eliminate ethnic, racial or religious discrimination and violence (Cuba #3);
4. Eliminate discriminatory practices against persons with disabilities, including involuntary treatments, forced sterilizations and unjustified medical procedures (Cuba #4);

Speaker: 29 Cyprus

1. Ratify the OP-ICESCR (Cyprus #1);
2. Accede to the Third Optional Protocol to CRC (Cyprus #2);
3. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 (Cyprus #3);

Speaker: 30 Czech Republic

1. Further strengthen efforts aimed at full, effective and meaningful participation in political and public life for all persons, especially for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, including amending electoral legislation depriving the right to vote of citizens serving a prison sentence (Czech Republic #1);
2. Promote non-judicial measures for children accused of criminal offences and raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Czech Republic #2);
3. Take further steps to reduce violence against women and girls (Czech Republic #3);

Speaker: 31 Democratic People's Republic of Korea

1. End deep-rooted racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia on the basis of ethnic, racial, cultural or religious background in the public sphere (Democratic People's Republic of Korea #1);
2. Cease cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in public places of detention, including sexual violence, routine strip searches and inadequate mental health-care facilities (Democratic People's Republic of Korea #2);
3. Ensure the right of persons with disabilities, including participation in elections on equal basis with others and revoking of legislation, policies and practices that resulted in the arbitrary and indefinite detention of persons with disabilities (Democratic People's Republic of Korea #3);

Speaker: 32 Denmark

1. Significantly raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Denmark #1);
2. Improve the socioeconomic situation of indigenous peoples, by ensuring their meaningful and effective political participation (Denmark #2);

Speaker: 33 Ecuador SPANISH

1. Consider ratifying the ICRMW and the ILO Conventions N° 97, 143 and 169 (Ecuador #1);
2. Consider adopting a human rights act with a clause of precedence over all other legislation (Ecuador #2);
3. Consider adopting a federal act which ensures effective protection against all forms of discrimination and ensures access to effective resources to victims (Ecuador #3);

Speaker: 34 Egypt ARABIC

1. Ratify the ICRMW (Egypt #1);
2. Provide appropriate conditions for migrant workers and safeguard their rights (Egypt #2);
3. Put an end to racial discrimination and hate speech (Egypt #3);
4. Overcome shortcomings in health care for children with disabilities (Egypt #4);

Speaker: 35 El Salvador SPANISH

1. Undertake specific actions towards the ratification of the ICRMW (El Salvador #1);
2. Ratify the OP-ICESCR and the OP-CRC-IC (El Salvador #2);
3. Strengthen the actions in favour of human rights of indigenous peoples and refugees (El Salvador #3);

Speaker: 36 Estonia

1. Raise the age of criminal responsibility (Estonia #1);
2. Continue to improve the situation of indigenous peoples and reduce their social gaps with the rest of population (Estonia #2);
3. Rremove its reservation to Article 37(c) of the CRC, which requires children to be detained separately from adults, as previously recommended (Estonia #3);

Speaker: 37 Ethiopia

1. Continue its efforts in the implementation of the National Disability Strategy (Ethiopia #1);
2. Scale up the achievements of the Migrant Workers’ Taskforce which plays a critical role in addressing the potential exploitation of migrant workers (Ethiopia #2);

Speaker: 38 Fiji

1. Intensify efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary legislative frameworks that address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks, and ensure the full and meaningful participation of wide diverse groups, including but not limited to women, children, persons with disabilities, elderly persons and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, in its implementation (Fiji #1);
2. Strengthen asylum processes and border management policies to ensure that they fully comply with Australia’s international obligations, including the principle of non-refoulement (Fiji #2);

Speaker: 39 Finland

1. Bring the child justice system fully in line with international standards, including by raising the minimum age of criminal liability to 14 years (Finland #1);
2. Review its immigration detention regime to end indefinite detention of people seeking asylum in Australia and to stop offshore processing of refugees and provide pathways to resettlement (Finland #2);
3. Supply funding to the Indigenous Peoples’ Organisation to enable independent indigenous participation at relevant United Nations mechanisms (Finland #3);

Speaker: 40 France FRENCH

1. Ratify ICPPED (France #1);
2. Implement all measures to eliminate discrimination against members of aboriginal communities (France #2);
3. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 13 and improve the conditions of detention of minors under the age of 15 (France #3);
4. Guarantee access to federal support services for victims of human trafficking and take all necessary measures to eradicate this practice (France #4);
5. Implement concrete and immediate measures to fight against the effects of climate change on human rights and fundamental freedoms (France #5);

Speaker: 41 Georgia

1. Continue national efforts to address the issue of domestic violence (Georgia #1);
2. Continue steps, ensuring that housing needs of Indigenous Australians are met (Georgia #2);

Speaker: 42 Germany

1. Ensure immigration detention is justified, time limited, and subject to prompt and regular judicial oversight (Germany #1);
2. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years (Germany #2);
3. Adopt uniform legislation prohibiting sterilization of people with disability without their consent (Germany #3);

Speaker: 43 Ghana

1. Continue to ensure the full implementation of domestic and international laws to end all forms of discrimination, including discrimination against race, culture and religion (Ghana #1);
2. Continue to reinforce relevant measures to ensure the protection of the vulnerable population, including women and girls with disabilities and indigenous population (Ghana #2);
3. Continue to ensure improvement in the conditions of refugees to meet human rights standards and International treaties (Ghana #3);

Speaker: 44 Greece

1. Complete the incorporation of the CRC into domestic legislation and policy (Greece #1);
2. Complete and implement the National Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery 2021-25 (Greece #2);
3. Consider raising the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years of age (Greece #3);

Speaker: 45 Guyana

1. Develop a human rights agenda covering 5 to 10 years, in collaboration with national stakeholders and civil society (Guyana #1);
2. Consolidate existing non-discrimination provisions in a comprehensive federal law to ensure effective protection against all forms of discrimination on all the prohibited grounds (Guyana #2);

Speaker: 46 Haiti FRENCH

1. Take tangible and sustainable steps to tackle the adverse effects of climate change, drawing on Australia's potential to produce and export renewable energy (Haiti #1);
2. Create a mechanism to study, promote and combat the issues facing men and boys in Australian society, in order to advance towards gender equality in law and in practice (Haiti #2);
3. Study, in close consultation with the stakeholders, the possibility of a universal basic income (Haiti #3);
4. Take measures to increase its contribution to official development assistance to reach the international target of 0.7% of gross national income (Haiti #4);

Speaker: 47 Holy See

1. Redouble the efforts to guarantee the fundamental human rights of indigenous peoples, paying particular attention to indigenous children by ensuring access to quality education, as well as to indigenous peoples in the workplace, since they remain disproportionately vulnerable to unemployment (Holy See #1);
2. Ensure adequate protection for refugees and asylum seekers, as well as migrant workers with temporary visas (Holy See #2);
3. Put an end to the violence and discrimination toward people with disabilities, especially in the justice system (Holy See #3);

Speaker: 48 Honduras SPANISH

1. Sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Honduras #1);
2. Sign and ratify the ICRMW (Honduras #2);
3. Sign and ratify the OP-ICESCR (Honduras #3);

Speaker: 49 Iceland

1. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility nationwide and fund and support community-led prevention and diversion programmes that keep children and youth out of prison (Iceland #1);
2. End harmful practices, including forced and coercive medical interventions to ensure the bodily integrity of children with intersex variations (Iceland #2);
3. Ensure free and timely access to appropriate health-care for all, including LGBTI+ persons, children and adolescents where the young person has sufficient maturity to provide informed consent (Iceland #3);

Speaker: 50 India

1. Continue taking necessary measures to combat discriminatory practices against women and girls (India #1);
2. Continue to implement measures to bridge gender pay gap and discrimination at work (India #2);
3. Continue to take steps to revise national laws and policies to fully recognize and protect the rights of indigenous peoples (India #3);

Speaker: 51 Indonesia

1. Take further measures in promoting multiculturalism, including by tackling racism, intolerance, xenophobia, and Islamophobia, and addressing racism experienced by people of Asian background during the COVID-19 pandemic (Indonesia #1);
2. Ensure that the issue of asylum seekers and refugees are addressed in line with international human rights and humanitarian law, and other Australia’s commitments on this issue in other forums, including within the Bali Process (Indonesia #2);

Speaker: 52 Iran (Islamic Republic of)

1. End impunity for perpetrators of war crimes by its military (Iran (Islamic Republic of) #1);
2. End the policy of arbitrary detention and forced extradition at the request of the United States on the basis of false legal grounds such as alleged violation of the XXXX (Iran (Islamic Republic of) #2);
3. Reverse the high level of discrimination of asylum seekers in the departments they refer or to end mandatory detention of refugees and XXXX offshore processing of asylum seekers (Iran (Islamic Republic of) #3);
4. Address police violence, XXXX XXXX, take necessary administrative measures to end systematic police brutality (Iran (Islamic Republic of) #4);

Speaker: 53 Iraq ARABIC

1. Pursue efforts to put an end to domestic and family violence (Iraq #1);
2. Improve conditions of persons with disabilities and put an end to their indefinite detention without a conviction (Iraq #2);

Speaker: 54 Ireland

1. Review legislation on the mandatory detention of irregular migrants and halt the use of offshore detention centres in Papua New Guinea and Nauru (Ireland #1);
2. Take further measures to implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in order to reduce social inequality experienced by indigenous peoples (Ireland #2);

Speaker: 55 Israel

1. Adopt measures to continue addressing age discrimination at all levels to increase the participation of older persons (Israel #1);
2. Continue to work on ending discrimination on the grounds of SOGI, including launching awareness-raising campaigns and training of public officials (Israel #2);

Speaker: 56 Italy

1. Withdraw reservations to the CRC, ratify its Protocol on a communications procedure, and raise the age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years (Italy #1);
2. Review the immigration policies so to improve the rights of refugees and asylum seekers, including by transferring to onshore centers asylum seekers waiting for a decision and taking into consideration the humanitarian aspects of the expulsion of foreign citizens with permanent resident visas (Italy #2);
3. Continue ongoing efforts to close the gaps in opportunities between indigenous and non-indigenous Australians (Italy #3);

Speaker: 57 Japan

1. Continue to strengthen efforts to improve the working conditions of temporary migrant workers, including working holiday makers (Japan #1);
2. Build on current progress towards the elimination of all forms of discrimination, especially COVID-19 related discrimination against people of Asian background (Japan #2);
3. Ratify the ICPPED (Japan #3);

Speaker: 58 Jordan ARABIC

1. Take necessary measures to tackle an increase in cases of racism, islamophobia and discrimination against minorities (Jordan #1);
2. Ensure that security forces and the judiciary are able to better respond to violence against women and children (Jordan #2);

Speaker: 59 Kazakhstan

1. Strengthen efforts to combat violence against women and children, including domestic and gender-based violence (Kazakhstan #1);
2. Take measures to harmonize state and territory legislation with respect to reproductive health of women (Kazakhstan #2);

Speaker: 60 Lao People's Democratic Republic

1. Continue its efforts to reduce violence against women and children and the disparity in economic, health and education outcomes between indigenous and non-indigenous Australians (Lao People's Democratic Republic #1);
2. Further enhance cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) through the ASEAN-Australia Human Rights Trafficking framework, in the fight against human trafficking and slavery in the region (Lao People's Democratic Republic #2);

Speaker: 61 Lebanon ARABIC

1. Continuing efforts made to combat human trafficking, especially with the adoption of the Modern Slavery Act in 2018 (Lebanon #1);
2. Consider the possibility of ratifying those human rights instruments that have not been ratified (Lebanon #2);

Speaker: 62 Lesotho

1. Continue efforts to curb domestic and sexual violence, particularly for women with disabilities and Indigenous females (Lesotho #1);
2. Beef up measures to promote gender equality and pay equity by addressing the gender pay gap which continues to negatively affect women (Lesotho #2);

Speaker: 63 Libya ARABIC

1. Continue its efforts to provide health services in the rural and remote areas, especially in light of the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic (Libya #1);
2. Redouble its efforts in providing the necessary care for older persons and people with disabilities (Libya #2);

Speaker: 64 Lithuania

1. Enact laws that raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 years (Lithuania #1);
2. Bring elements of the child justice system specified by the Committee on the Rights of the Child into line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Lithuania #2);

Speaker: 65 Luxembourg FRENCH

1. Halt the off-shore detention of refugees or asylum seekers arriving by sea (Luxembourg #1);
2. Pursue efforts undertaken within the framework of the Closing the Gap strategy and implement other programs focused on the respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights of indigenous peoples, in consultation with civil society (Luxembourg #2);
3. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Luxembourg #3);
4. Extend human rights training in the public sector, especially for those working with children in the administration of justice (Luxembourg #4);

Speaker: 66 Malaysia

1. Further strengthen its policies and allocate adequate resources to address sexual and gender-based violence (Malaysia #1);
2. Continue to address inequalities faced by minorities (Malaysia #2);
3. Strengthen measures to address racial discrimination, xenophobia and prejudices against members of religious and ethnic minorities (Malaysia #3);

Speaker: 67 Maldives

1. Promote equal pay and reduce the gender-wage gap by promoting equal opportunities (Maldives #1);
2. Strengthen the efforts to combat and prevent violence against women to ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Maldives #2);

Speaker: 68 Malta

1. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility nation-wide to at least 14 years (Malta #1);
2. Continue to advance reforms in the remaining states that impose hurdles, including requirements for surgery, on people seeking official identity documents reflecting their gender (Malta #2);
3. Develop and implement a National Plan for Child Wellbeing and a national children’s data framework (Malta #3);
4. Continue to expand and provide resources for the delivery of child targeted mental health and support services (Malta #4);

Speaker: 69 Marshall Islands

1. Work consistently towards its target in conformity with the Paris Agreement to keep global warming below 1.5 degrees Celsius, by phasing out the use of coal (Marshall Islands #1);
2. Take targeted action to protect indigenous women and children from family, domestic, and sexual violence by increasing options for support (Marshall Islands #2);

Speaker: 70 Mauritius

1. Recognize the legal status of the indigenous to ensure full protection of their rights (Mauritius #1);
2. Enact federal laws to combat violence against women, the more so, as Australia is well-known for being a champion on gender issues (Mauritius #2);

Speaker: 71 Mexico SPANISH

1. Ensure that refugee procedures are compatible with international standards, guaranteeing the principle of non-refoulement and prioritizing family reunification (Mexico #1);
2. Develop, in consultation with representatives of indigenous peoples, measures to guarantee their access to education, health, employment, and social security (Mexico #2);
3. Raise the age of criminal responsibility, and harmonize the juvenile justice system with the CRC (Mexico #3);

Speaker: 72 Mongolia – no recommendation

Speaker: 73 Montenegro

1. Ensure that all children with disabilities have access to inclusive education in mainstream schools (Montenegro #1);
2. Prioritize family reunification for all asylum seekers (Montenegro #2);

Speaker: 74 Morocco

1. Consider the ratification of the ICRMW(Morocco #1);

Speaker: 75 Myanmar

1. Continue efforts to promote and raise awareness of multi-culturalism and diversity in the country, especially to eliminate racism among school children (Myanmar #1);
2. Ensure that human rights of migrants are protected, including the conditions of temporary migrant workers and detained irregular migrants (Myanmar #2);
3. Ensure that education strategies for indigenous Australians include the preservation of their cultural heritages (Myanmar #3);

Speaker: 76 Namibia

1. Withdraw the reservation to Article 20 of the ICPPR (Namibia #1);
2. Develop a national action plan to implement the principles in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Namibia #2);

Speaker: 77 Nepal

1. Continue efforts towards addressing discrimination against minorities and indigenous people to achieve equality for all in society (Nepal #1);
2. Continue to review and assess its immigration laws and policies to ensure that the rights of migrants are safeguarded, in accordance with international human rights standards (Nepal #2);

Speaker: 78 The Netherlands

1. Repeal laws criminalising public interest reporting and strengthen journalist warrant obligations (Netherlands #1);
2. Incorporate the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples into domestic law, establish an independent body to oversee its implementation in consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, and include United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act (Netherlands #2);

Speaker: 79 New Zealand

1. Advance the necessary referendum pathway to reflect its commitment to recognising Indigenous Australians in the Constitution (New Zealand #1);
2. Continue its work to address the ongoing reports of entrenched inequalities and overrepresentation across all low socio-economic indicators that disproportionally affect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, especially in the areas of health and well-being, education, and justice (New Zealand #2);
3. Continue efforts to preserve the cultural and linguistic identity of Indigenous peoples (New Zealand #3);
4. Improve statutory protections at all levels of government for Traditional Owners seeking to protect their cultural sites (New Zealand #4);

Speaker: 80 Nicaragua SPANISH

1. Ensure that its asylum procedures and border management policies fully comply with international obligations (Nicaragua #1);
2. Strengthen measures to combat acts of racism, discrimination and xenophobia (Nicaragua #2);
3. Give attention to the implementation of national policies for marginalized or vulnerable social groups, including migrant children, aboriginals and persons with disabilities (Nicaragua #3);

Speaker: 81 Nigeria

1. Strengthen measures to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by all its population without discrimination (Nigeria #1);
2. Sustain efforts in combatting human trafficking and ensuring the protection of the rights of victims, as well as the rights of migrants (Nigeria #2);

Speaker: 82 North Macedonia

1. Ratify the remaining human rights treaties including those which facilitate complaints under the CRC and the ICESCR (North Macedonia #1);
2. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility of children to 14, in accordance with international standards (North Macedonia #2);

Speaker: 83 Norway

1. Ensure that asylum seekers’ claims are processed in accordance with the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and that detention only occurs when necessary and justified, for a minimum period of time, and subject to timely judicial oversight (Norway #1);
2. Review mandatory sentencing laws with a view to abolishing them while expanding non-custodial measures where appropriate (Norway #2);
3. Adopt recommendations by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years of age (Norway #3);

Speaker: 84 Pakistan

1. Ensure accountability for incidents of intimidation against the Human Rights Commission (Pakistan #1);
2. Take actions to end hate speech and profiling on the basis of race, ethnicity, colour or religion (Pakistan #2);
3. Fulfil its international obligations related to refugees’ protection (Pakistan #3);
4. End exploitation of migrant communities and protect rights of migrant workers including provision of socio-economic benefits (Pakistan #4);
5. Review and ensure that counter-terrorism laws are in line with Australia’s human rights obligations (Pakistan #5);

Speaker: 85 Panama SPANISH

1. Ensure the right to vote for persons with disabilities and those serving prison sentences in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Human Rights Committee (Panama #1);
2. Amend anti-terrorism and national security legislation so that it does not unduly limit human rights, in particular freedom of expression and the right to privacy (Panama #2);
3. Ensure that the Defence Strategy fully complies with its obligations under the CEDAW, the Arms Trade Treaty and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Panama #3);

Speaker: 86 Paraguay SPANISH

1. Ratify the ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and the ICRMW, to advance the goals of SDG 5.4, 8, 10, and 16 (Paraguay #1);
2. Establish regulations that incorporate the principle of free, prior and informed consent of indigenous communities, in relation to projects with potential impacts on their territories and ancestral ways of life, in accordance with SDG 10 and 16 (Paraguay #2);
3. Guarantee sufficient financial and budgetary support for the Australian Commission on Human Rights, so that it can carry out its mission and meet its objectives, within the framework of SDGs 1.4, 4.3, 4.6, and 5 (Paraguay #3);
4. Develop plans and policies for poverty reduction with a human rights perspective, and focused on the goals of SDG 1 and 10 (Paraguay #4);

Speaker: 87 Peru in SPANISH

1. Continue efforts to eradicate domestic violence, particularly against women and girls in indigenous communities (Peru #1);
2. Maintain programs that promote the socio-economic development of indigenous peoples (Peru #2);
3. Continue to ensure the security, living conditions and rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, regardless of how they entered the country (Peru #3);

Speaker: 88 Philippines

1. Strengthen implementation of the OPCAT through the establishment of National Preventive Mechanisms (Philippines #1);
2. Ratify key international human rights instruments such as the ICRMW (Philippines #2);
3. Ensure adequate resources for programs aimed at raising health and quality of life indicators for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (Philippines #3);
4. Continue its efforts to improve living conditions in immigration detention or processing centres (Philippines #4);

Speaker: 89 Poland

1. Address violence against persons with disabilities, as well as to ensure their treatment by the justice system, that will take into account potential cognitive disabilities and mental health impairments (Poland #1);
2. Undertake further efforts aimed at closing the gap in the socio-economic situation between the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and non-indigenous Australians (Poland #2);
3. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14 years of age (Poland #3);

Speaker: 90 Portugal

1. Take further measures to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence (Portugal #1);
2. Strengthen the efforts to realise economic, social and cultural rights of indigenous peoples, in close consultation with indigenous peoples representative bodies and civil society (Portugal #2);
3. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years old (Portugal #3);

Speaker: 91 Qatar ARABIC

1. Take effective measures to eliminate discrimination based on ethnicity, racial or religious affiliation, and put an end to all forms of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia, especially against migrants and refugees (Qatar #1);
2. Exert more efforts to assist victims of human trafficking and work to protect them, and to expand the support provided to them to include all victims of trafficking without discrimination (Qatar #2);
3. Continue efforts to eliminate violence against women and children and strengthen the measures taken within the framework of the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and Their Children 2010-2022 (Qatar #3);
4. Develop a national plan to comprehensively protect the rights of children, including by integrating the CRC into national legislation and policies (Qatar #4);

Speaker: 92 Republic of Korea

1. Continue to work towards narrowing the gap in life outcomes between indigenous and non-indigenous Australians, with a special focus on better access to health, education, and employment opportunities (Republic of Korea #1);
2. Prioritize violence prevention strategies when developing the next National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women (Republic of Korea #2);
3. Take concrete steps to improve its treatment of asylum seekers, refugees, and migrants, including reducing the detention period and improving detention conditions (Republic of Korea #3);

Speaker: 93 Republic of Moldova

1. Continue efforts in order to reduce family, domestic and sexual violence (Republic of Moldova #1);
2. Adjust the national child justice system in line with the CRC, in particular raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 10 to 14 years of age (Republic of Moldova #2);

Speaker: 94 Romania

1. Continue the efforts with a view to fully incorporating the CRC into domestic legislation, as well as the steps for a more coherent strategy for protecting children’s rights (Romania #1);
2. Continue to address the problem of over representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the total prisoner population (Romania #2);
3. Continue to strengthen the implementation of measures aimed at combating human trafficking (Romania #3);

Speaker: 95 Russian Federation RUSSIAN

1. Exclude from the Constitution the provisions that allow racial discrimination (Russian Federation #1);
2. Ensure adequate access of migrants to medical and legal services (Russian Federation #2);
3. Carry out independent investigation at the national level on cases of the pressure exercised by the authorities on journalists investigating the war crimes committed by the Australian soldiers in Afghanistan and hold the perpetrators accountable (Russian Federation #3);

Speaker: 96 Rwanda

1. Reduce the number of people held in immigration detention to maintain safety during Covid-19 pandemic (Rwanda #1);
2. Amend the Migration Act 1958 to prohibit placing children in immigration detention (Rwanda #2);
3. Continue efforts to eradicate labor trafficking, exploitation and slavery (Rwanda #3);

Speaker: 97 Senegal in FRENCH

1. Ratify the ICPPED (Senegal #1);
2. Ratify the ICRMW (Senegal #2);

Speaker: 98 Serbia

1. Invest additional efforts so that anti-discriminatory laws are applied in all parts of the country (Serbia #1);
2. Take special measures aimed at increasing the participation of women in public and political life (Serbia #2);

Speaker: 99 Singapore

1. Increase investments in prevention and support initiatives to combat and reduce the prevalence of family, domestic and sexual violence, especially among population groups that are disproportionately affected (Singapore #1);
2. Strengthen its efforts, in partnership and consultation with the communities concerned, to reduce inequalities faced by indigenous Australians in key areas, including access to healthcare, education and employment (Singapore #2);

Speaker: 100 Slovakia

1. Ratify the ICPPED and the OP-CRC-IC (Slovakia #1);
2. Consider to establish an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander elected representative Voice to Parliament (Slovakia #2);
3. Continue to implement indigenous education reforms (Slovakia #3);
4. Consider to raise minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 (Slovakia #4);

Speaker: 101 Slovenia

1. Consider adopting a comprehensive strategy to improve the overall condition of indigenous peoples in close consultations with indigenous organizations (Slovenia #1);
2. Incorporate fully the CRC into domestic legislation and develop a National Action Plan for Children to comprehensively protect children's rights, including by bringing the child justice system fully in line with the Convention (Slovenia #2);

Speaker: 102 Somalia

1. Adopt a comprehensive law prohibiting all types of discriminations against minority and indigenous groups (Somalia #1);
2. Take all the necessary steps to provide Special protection for asylum seekers, refugees and particularly children (Somalia #2);
3. Adopt a new media Freedom Act, protecting the freedom of the press in line with the international Standard (Somalia #3);

Speaker: 103 Spain SPANISH

1. Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No. 169) of the ILO (Spain #1);
2. Amend Australia’s legislation in order to increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 and to withdraw the reservations to the Article 37 (c) of Committee on the Rights of the Child regarding the separation of children (Spain #2);
3. Ensure that in gender reassignment cases appropriate measures are taken regarding the identity documents (Spain #3);

Speaker: 104 Sri Lanka

1. Ratify the ICRMW (Sri Lanka #1);
2. Address persisting disparities faced by indigenous peoples and ensure equal rights and protection for both indigenous and non-indigenous Australians (Sri Lanka #2);
3. Strengthen the national human rights commission including through the provision of adequate resources (Sri Lanka #3);
4. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to an internationally accepted level (Sri Lanka #4);
5. Advance the right to education of all children including through the equitable funding of schools (Sri Lanka #5);

Speaker: 105 State of Palestine

1. Integrate existing non-discrimination provisions in a comprehensive law to ensure effective protection against all forms of discrimination and access to effective remedies for all victims of discrimination (State of Palestine #1);
2. Ensure that the education curricula include components on indigenous peoples’ history and the impact of colonization (State of Palestine #2);
3. Suspend the extractive and development projects that are carried out on lands owned by indigenous peoples without seeking their consent (State of Palestine #3);
4. Implement the human rights-based approach to migration and border management (State of Palestine #4);
5. Ensure that its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures effectively serve to prevent and address the heightened risk of business involvement in abuses in conflict situations, which includes situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine #5);

Speaker: 106 Sudan

1. Continue to promote and strengthen the rights of indigenous people (Sudan #1);
2. Continue to enforce labour and immigration laws consistent with these international standards (Sudan #2);
3. Address discrimination against people with disabilities in the criminal justice system (Sudan #3);
4. Give due attention to the issues of the rise in Islamophobia, racial discrimination and exploitation of migrant workers (Sudan #4);

Speaker: 107 Sweden

1. Raise the age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years, in line with the international standard and as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Sweden #1);
2. Advance measures towards the full realization of rights of indigenous peoples, including through their recognition in the Constitution (Sweden #2);
3. Adopt national legislation that prohibits sterilization of persons with disabilities, in the absence of their informed and free consent (Sweden #3);

Speaker: 108 Switzerland FRENCH

1. Raise the minimum age of detention for minors to 14 years or more in conformity with the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Switzerland #1);
2. Follow up on the report on the visit of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples in 2017 in consultation with the communities concerned (Switzerland #2);
3. Step up its efforts to reach its emission reduction goal set by the Paris Agreement and to integrate a human rights-based approach in its efforts aimed at combatting climate change (Switzerland #3);

Speaker: 109 Syrian in Arab Republic ARABIC

1. Apply a comprehensive and effective approach when it comes to investigating and prosecuting grave violations committed by the Australian military personnel abroad (Syrian Arab Republic #1);
2. Use specific time frames and a program to guarantee justice and ensure reparation for the victims of offences committed by the Australian military personnel abroad (Syrian Arab Republic #2);
3. Apply a comprehensive strategy to deal with the Australian nationals who left to fight together with terrorists as well as with their families in order to repatriate them, prosecute, rehabilitate and prevent a new wave of terrorism abroad (Syrian Arab Republic #3);
4. Implement efficiently a framework to fight against forced labour and slavery linked to the activities of Australian companies (Syrian Arab Republic #4);
5. Take all the necessary measures to fight efficiently against racial discrimination in order to root out all forms of violence that accompanies racial discrimination (Syrian Arab Republic #5);

Speaker: 110 Thailand

1. Continue its efforts in adopting a human-rights based approach to migration and border management and consider utilizing alternatives to detention for migrant children (Thailand #1);
2. Finalize its national action plan on business and human rights (Thailand #2);

Speaker: 111 Timor-Leste

1. Strengthen the protection of persons with disabilities from abuse by fellow prisoners and prison staff (Timor-Leste #1);
2. Ensure that all children with disabilities have access to inclusive education (Timor-Leste #2);

Speaker: 112 Togo FRENCH

1. Ratify the ICPPED (Togo #1);
2. Proceed towards the ratification of the ICRMW (Togo #2);
3. Proceed towards the ratification of the OP-ICESCR (Togo #3);

Speaker: 113 Trinidad and Tobago – no recommendation

Speaker: 114 Tunisia ARABIC

1. Continue efforts to fight against all forms of discrimination against foreigners, indigenous peoples, migrants and combat hate speech in the media through awareness-raising campaigns and culture of dialogues and mutual acceptance (Tunisia #1);
2. Continue efforts to combat discrimination against women and persons with disabilities (Tunisia #2);

Speaker: 115 Turkey

1. Become party to the ICRMW (Turkey #1);

Speaker: 116 Uganda

1. Continue the good practice of consulting with Indigenous Peoples during policy formulation, in order to further protect their rights and build an inclusive society (Uganda #1);
2. Ensure implementation of a human rights approach in the offshore processing of migrants and asylum seekers (Uganda #2);

Speaker: 117 Ukraine

1. Expedite the process of the creation of the National Preventive Mechanism in accordance with the OP-CAT (Ukraine #1);
2. Ratify the ICPPED and the OP-CRC-IC (Ukraine #2);

Speaker: 118 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1. Ratify the 2014 ILO Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland #1);
2. Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland #2);
3. Implement the Closing the Gap strategy, while ensuring shared decision making and genuine partnerships with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland #3);

Speaker: 119 United States of America

1. Protect freedom of expression for those speaking out against government policies, including by amending national security laws that inhibit the speech of journalists, whistleblowers, and lawyers (United States of America #1);
2. Increase support for refugees and asylum seekers by reducing barriers to labour markets and education, and by providing access to healthcare facilities, especially those aimed at improving mental health (United States of America #2);
3. Investigate the disadvantages that indigenous populations face in education, incarceration, and life expectancy (United States of America #3);

Speaker: 120 Uruguay SPANISH

1. Amend legislation on migration in order to prohibit the detention of children in immigration centres, and in exceptional cases, that such detention be in the shortest time possible (Uruguay #1);
2. Consider revising the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Uruguay #2);
3. Promote policies and measures to mitigate the impact of climate change on the human rights of persons belonging to vulnerable groups (Uruguay #3);

Speaker: 121 Uzbekistan RUSSIAN

1. Sign and ratify the ICPPED (Uzbekistan #1);
2. Adopt a new legal act or amend relevant laws to ensure full protection from racial discrimination (Uzbekistan #2);
3. Eliminate prison overcrowding and inadequate mental health institutions as well as revoke those laws or policies allowing detention of persons with disabilities in fixed period of time (Uzbekistan #3);

Speaker: 122 Vanuatu

1. Implement more effective climate change policies based on a long term plan on reducing fossil fuel use, and pollution, which are contributing to adverse effects on the right to life and the right to health of people due to global warming, as well as toxic emissions (Vanuatu #1);
2. Continue strengthening its mechanisms and policies to eradicate racial discrimination in particular against Indigenous peoples by revising the Constitution and recognising the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders’ rights to education, as well as other human rights. Such reforms would help to preserve their culture, and to reduce the discrimination based on cultural differences (Vanuatu #2);