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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Canada

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



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-fourth session from 6 to 17 November 2023. The review of Canada was held at the 9th meeting, on 10 November 2023. The delegation of Canada was headed by Arif Virani, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada. At its 16th meeting, held on 15 November 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Canada.
2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Canada: Belgium, Kyrgyzstan and Paraguay.
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 Canada:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Angola, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Canada 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 highlighted the commitment of Canada to the universal periodic review process, which Canada saw as an important forum for constructive dialogue and improvement of all countries' implementation of their international human rights obligations.
6. In accordance with the country's federal structure, responsibility for implementing the international human rights obligations of Canada was shared among federal, provincial and territorial governments. In that context, having mechanisms in place to ensure information-sharing and collaboration was of great importance. Since the country's previous review in 2018, two new committees had been created to facilitate coordination on the implementation of international human rights treaties to which Canada was a party.
7. The delegation described the broad consultation process that had been undertaken in the preparation of the national report. The process had included First Nations, Inuit and Métis organizations, civil society actors and human rights commissions; their comments and perspectives had been included in an annex to the national report.⁴
8. Canada remained deeply committed to advancing reconciliation and renewing its relationships with First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission had been established to address the legacy of the Indian residential school system, which had caused significant harm and lasting intergenerational trauma. The

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/44/CAN/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/44/CAN/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/44/CAN/3](#).

⁴ See <https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/upr/uprca-add-info-s44>.

implementation of the Commission's 94 calls to action, issued in 2015, remained a key priority for Canada.

9. A transformative development had been the enactment in 2021 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act, signalling the country's proactive commitment to implementing the Declaration. An action plan, including 181 measures aimed at upholding the human rights of Indigenous Peoples, was adopted in June 2023, providing a road map to achieving the objectives of the Declaration.

10. Since the previous review of Canada, the federal Government had passed significant legislation; implemented various programmes, policies and services; and made strong investments to address the national tragedy of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls and two-spirit+ people. In June 2021, Canada had released a national action plan in response to the final report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.

11. The Government of Canada continued to develop, with First Nations, Inuit and Métis partners, an Indigenous justice strategy to address the systemic discrimination and overrepresentation of Indigenous Peoples in the criminal justice system. Additionally, in 2022, legislation had been passed to remove many mandatory minimum penalties that had led to disproportionate rates of incarceration of Indigenous, Black and other racialized people in Canada.

12. Canada remained committed to ending gender-based violence in all its forms. In 2022, Canada had launched its first National Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence, which complemented several additional legislative reforms and initiatives to address gender-based violence that had been implemented since 2018.

13. The delegation highlighted the country's continued leadership in protecting and advancing the rights of two-spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer, intersex and additional sexually and gender diverse (2SLGBTQI+) persons. Building on several historic advancements, the Government of Canada had released the first Federal 2SLGBTQI+ Action Plan in 2022.

14. Canada, like many countries, had seen an increase in incidents of hate crime disproportionately targeting people on the basis of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, and disability. The delegation highlighted that Canada was taking a multifaceted approach to tackling hate, which included the adoption and ongoing development of concrete measures to ensure the safety of communities at risk of hate-motivated incidents.

15. The delegation indicated that Canada had also been taking concrete steps to ensure that persons in Canada had access to safe and secure shelter. In 2017, Canada had launched its National Housing Strategy, the largest federal housing programme in the country's history. The 10-year plan, in which Can\$ 82 billion was being invested, reflected a human rights-based approach to housing. The Government had also committed to a whole-of-government approach to reducing poverty; in 2018, Canada had released its first poverty reduction strategy.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

16. During the interactive dialogue, 122 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

17. Zambia, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia,

Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Viet Nam made statements. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.⁵

18. Regarding the high rates of violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQI+ individuals, the delegation stated that significant investments had been made, under the 2021 Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ People National Action Plan: Ending Violence against Indigenous Women, Girls, and 2SLGBTQIA+ People, focused on areas such as housing, justice, education and mental wellness. Various initiatives had been adopted, including the convening of a national round table, with Indigenous leaders and representatives and representatives of federal, provincial and territorial governments, on the issue.

19. To date, 25 per cent of the calls to action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission under federal or shared responsibility had been fully implemented. The delegation provided examples of actions taken and highlighted that Canada continued to implement a number of the calls to action that pertained to the residential school system and missing children.

20. There were more than 70 Indigenous languages in Canada, three quarters of which were considered endangered. The delegation stressed the country's commitment to supporting First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities in their efforts to maintain and strengthen their languages, and noted that the Indigenous Languages Act of 2019 served as a guide for such support. Additionally, between 2016 and 2023, Canada had invested Can\$ 3 billion in water projects, lifting 143 long-term water advisories as of October 2023.

21. Canada recognized that Indigenous children remained overrepresented in the country's foster care system and that reform was essential. Action taken in that regard included the implementation of Jordan's Principle, a legal obligation ensuring access by First Nations children to health, educational and social supports and services without undue delays or disruptions.

22. In June 2023, the Government of Canada had launched its first national adaptation strategy, to set a common vision to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Respecting jurisdiction and upholding Indigenous Peoples' rights was a foundation of the strategy, which would ensure that the federal Government's adaptation efforts reflected regional and local conditions.

23. Regarding gender-based violence, the delegation reiterated the importance of the National Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence in addressing issues, including in the areas of justice and health support, with an intersectional approach. The Government had committed significant federal investments to advance the Plan, which also complemented other initiatives, including the 2021 Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ People National Action Plan and the 2SLGBTQI+ Action Plan.

24. Hate crimes had been exacerbated by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, with police-reported hate crimes increasing dramatically during the previous few years. Canada was consequently in the process of developing its first action plan on combating hate. Additionally, in June 2019, Canada had launched a federal anti-racism strategy – Building a Foundation for Change: Canada's Anti-Racism Strategy 2019–2022. A new strategy was currently in development and would be launched by the Government at a later date.

25. The delegation described in detail various actions and initiatives taken at the provincial level to implement human rights recommendations received from various treaty

⁵ See <https://media.un.org/en/asset/k14/k14bh15fi4>.

bodies, such as the adoption by the government of Newfoundland and Labrador of the Children, Youth and Families Act in 2019, the adoption by the government of British Columbia of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act in 2019, and the adoption of the Mi'kmaw Language Act in 2022 by the government of Nova Scotia. Actions taken by the government of Québec on gender-based violence were also highlighted, including the creation of a specialized court for dealing with cases of sexual and domestic violence. New Brunswick had amended the Premier's Council on Disabilities Act in 2019 in order to address issues concerning disability rights and had made progress in inclusive education.

26. The delegation provided detailed information on initiatives adopted to combat poverty, including the first national poverty reduction strategy, aimed at halving poverty by 2030. The delegation noted that Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities continued to face some of the highest rates of poverty and food insecurity, and highlighted initiatives to support them. It also described action taken to address homelessness and provide stable housing.

27. Worker safety, including protections for temporary foreign workers, had been prioritized through enhanced support programmes. Canada continued to address the needs of vulnerable populations, guided by the principle of leaving no one behind.

28. Canada had taken significant measures to combat the rise in hate crimes and hate speech, and had unequivocally condemned recent antisemitic and Islamophobic incidents. The delegation described legal and other measures that had been taken in that regard, including the addition of the new criminal offence of wilfully promoting antisemitism by condoning, denying or downplaying the Holocaust; and the appointment in 2023 of two new eminent experts, the Special Representative on Combatting Islamophobia and the Special Envoy on Preserving Holocaust Remembrance and Combatting Antisemitism.

29. Regarding the issue of systemic discrimination against, and overrepresentation of, Indigenous Peoples and Black Canadians in the criminal justice system, the delegation highlighted various actions that had been adopted, including the continued development of Indigenous and Black justice strategies, the repeal of mandatory minimum penalties in 2022, and the expansion of the availability of conditional sentences.

30. Various measures to address the overrepresentation of Indigenous Peoples in the criminal justice system had been adopted at different levels of government, including the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner for Indigenous Corrections by the federal Government. In Manitoba, healing lodges, which would support language acquisition, inmate education, sobriety and family reunification, were being established in two correctional facilities. To address the overrepresentation of Black individuals in custody, Canada had prioritized working with community partners to implement unique services and rehabilitative programmes. The delegation also highlighted the recent historic appointments to the Supreme Court of Canada, including the first person of colour, in 2021, and the first Indigenous justice, in 2022.

31. The abolition of administrative segregation in November 2019 and the implementation of structured intervention units across the country had been a transformative and historic change to federal corrections, and reflected the country's unwavering commitment to the humane care and custody of inmates.

32. The delegation stressed that Canada was sensitive to ensuring the protection of human rights for everyone crossing its border, and that it detained persons in such situations only in limited circumstances. For example, in 2022–2023, just under 23 million foreign nationals had entered Canada, of whom approximately 5,200 (0.02 per cent) had been subjected to detention.

33. Canada continued to meet its international legal obligations to provide a safe haven for people fleeing persecution. In the past five years, Canada had nearly doubled its refugee resettlement targets and, for 2023, planned to welcome more than 51,000 resettled refugees by the end of the year.

34. Concerning accession to additional international human rights treaties, the ratification of three human rights instruments remained a priority for Canada: the Inter-American

Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. The delegation provided detailed information on steps taken in that regard.

35. Canada remained committed to promoting business and human rights, and had taken proactive measures in that regard since its previous review. Canadian companies operating abroad were expected to abide by the domestic laws of Canada, respect human rights in their operations and adopt best practices and internationally respected guidelines, such as the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The delegation also highlighted the appointment, in April 2019, of the first Canadian Ombudsperson for Responsible Enterprise.

36. To close the session, the delegation expressed its gratitude to States for their comments and recommendations. It highlighted the crucial role played by different partners, including First Nations, Inuit and Métis, civil society organizations and national human rights institutions, in protecting and advancing human rights, and stressed the country's commitment to addressing ongoing challenges in a transparent and collaborative fashion.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

37.1 **Consider ratifying the various international instruments recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Cabo Verde);**

37.2 **Ratify United Nations conventions, such as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Germany);**

37.3 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina) (Colombia) (France) (Luxembourg) (Niger) (North Macedonia) (Spain);**

37.4 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);**

37.5 **Take forward the adherence to the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Greece);**

37.6 **Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);**

37.7 **Accede to and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Samoa);**

37.8 **Consider acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malta);**

37.9 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Somalia) (Sierra Leone);**

37.10 **Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Zambia);**

37.11 **Consider signing the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Italy);**

37.12 **Ratify immediately the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,**

which will allow for continued and strengthened independent oversight, monitoring and reporting of the human rights situation in all places of detention (Austria);

37.13 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in line with its 2016 announcement to begin this process (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

37.14 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Burkina Faso);

37.15 Consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Finland);

37.16 Intensify efforts to accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Albania);

37.17 Intensify efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);

37.18 Expedite deliberations and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Maldives);

37.19 Expedite the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

37.20 Accelerate ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Greece);

37.21 Accelerate the discussions at the national level for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Georgia);

37.22 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and establish a national preventive mechanism in connection with that Optional Protocol (Switzerland);

37.23 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile) (Cyprus) (Denmark) (Estonia) (France) (Morocco) (New Zealand) (North Macedonia) (Norway) (Spain) (Sweden) (Ukraine);

37.24 Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);

37.25 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh) (Côte d'Ivoire) (Sierra Leone) (Somalia);

37.26 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Burkina Faso) (Colombia) (Kyrgyzstan) (Niger) (Paraguay) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

37.27 Further strengthen the current laws and regulations on migrants to address the abuse and exploitation against migrants, including by ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);

- 37.28 Consider other necessary measures in ensuring the protection of the rights of migrants and refugees, including through the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Nigeria);
- 37.29 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and adopt a criminal definition of enforced disappearance as an autonomous crime (Paraguay);
- 37.30 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (Colombia) (Ecuador) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 37.31 Redouble efforts to promote, protect and fulfil the rights of Indigenous Peoples, including through the ratification of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization and of the American Convention on Human Rights (Brazil);
- 37.32 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Belgium) (Cyprus) (Ukraine);
- 37.33 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Gabon);
- 37.34 Consider the possibility of ratifying the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Uzbekistan);
- 37.35 Consider ratifying the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Mauritius);
- 37.36 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);
- 37.37 Consider acceding to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Malta);
- 37.38 Ratify the American Convention on Human Rights (Paraguay);
- 37.39 Ratify the American Convention on Human Rights and recognize the obligatory jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (Costa Rica);
- 37.40 Consider ratifying the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Chile);
- 37.41 Ratify the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Panama);
- 37.42 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (France);
- 37.43 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (Germany);
- 37.44 Accede to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Vanuatu);
- 37.45 Collaborate actively with civil society in the follow-up to the universal periodic review (Albania);
- 37.46 Make official information about the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations accessible to the public, and communicate such information to Parliament (State of Palestine);

- 37.47 Expedite the implementation of various action plans on the situation of people in vulnerable situations, and hold regular monitoring and evaluation consultations between central government and stakeholders (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 37.48 Ensure that any engagement with the Taliban de facto authorities is contingent on and centred around their respect for the human rights and the fundamental freedoms of the people of Afghanistan, especially those of women, children, persons with disabilities and minorities (Afghanistan);
- 37.49 Contribute to ensuring respect for international human rights law and international humanitarian law, in particular in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, to preserve the right to life and the enjoyment of all other fundamental rights (Algeria);
- 37.50 Align its domestic and foreign policies with relevant international laws in regard to the crimes against humanity that is currently happening in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (Indonesia);
- 37.51 Put an end to all forms of its support to the occupying Power in violating human rights and humanitarian law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the Gaza Strip (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 37.52 Call for an immediate ceasefire as well as unconditional access of fuel and humanitarian aid into Gaza (Türkiye);
- 37.53 Call for an immediate ceasefire and the unconditional and unimpeded access of humanitarian aid into the Gaza Strip (Namibia);
- 37.54 Call for putting an immediate end to grave violations of international law committed in Gaza (Türkiye);
- 37.55 Lend support to the diplomatic initiatives to effect a ceasefire in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and protection of all rights of the Palestinian people (Pakistan);
- 37.56 Put an end to irresponsible trade of conventional arms to the Israeli colonial power that facilitates commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity and undermines international peace and security (State of Palestine);
- 37.57 Halt the provision of any military material or equipment to Israel that may be used in the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity (Türkiye);
- 37.58 Stop all forms of support, encouragement or assistance to the Israeli apartheid colonial settler regime, which enable it to commit its crimes, including genocide, and prolong its occupation at the expense of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, in line with its obligations under the Geneva Conventions of 1949, especially the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Geneva Convention), and international human rights law (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 37.59 Promote policies to support the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and step up monitoring of Canadian corporations to restrict the negative impact of their activities on human rights in areas of occupation (Jordan);
- 37.60 Strengthen policies to support the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and tighten control over Canadian companies in connection with any negative effects of their activities on the enjoyment of human rights in situations of occupation (Egypt);
- 37.61 Strengthen policies to support the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and ensure that Canadian companies do not have a negative impact on human rights in situations of occupation, especially with regard to arms exports, to ensure that such exports do not reach countries that violate international humanitarian and human rights law (Libya);

- 37.62 **Stop all forms of support for terrorist activities that operate under the pretext of alleged humanitarian work (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 37.63 **Refrain from applying unilateral coercive measures that have a negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights (Belarus);**
- 37.64 **Consider establishing an independent mechanism at the federal level for monitoring children's rights in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Timor-Leste);**
- 37.65 **Establish an independent mechanism in line with the Paris Principles at the federal level for monitoring children's rights (Croatia);**
- 37.66 **Provide adequate financial resources to the Canadian Human Rights Commission so that it can effectively implement its new mandate related to article 33 (2) of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (South Africa);**
- 37.67 **Continue efforts in order to provide the Canadian Human Rights Commission with the financial and human resources necessary to implement its new mandate as an independent national monitoring mechanism (Morocco);**
- 37.68 **Strengthen its national mechanism for comprehensive reporting and follow-up in relation to recommendations received from international human rights mechanisms and treaty obligations (Sri Lanka);**
- 37.69 **Establish a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up and consider the possibility of receiving cooperation (Paraguay);**
- 37.70 **Take further effective measures in promoting social inclusion and preventing racism and all forms of discrimination (Viet Nam);**
- 37.71 **Take more effective measures to reduce inequalities and discrimination against minorities, migrants and refugees (Bahrain);**
- 37.72 **Undertake comprehensive legal and policy measures to uphold the dignity and rights of persons with disabilities, older persons, children and other vulnerable persons in society (Gambia);**
- 37.73 **Continue to take measures to counter misinformation against minority communities (Sri Lanka);**
- 37.74 **Strengthen the measures for eliminating all forms of discrimination against minorities (Nepal);**
- 37.75 **Promote national policies and programmes to eradicate systemic discrimination on the basis of race, gender or sex (Cuba);**
- 37.76 **Continue to strengthen the legislative and institutional foundations to combat discrimination against Indigenous Peoples, migrants, refugees, people of African descent and minorities, and to combat Islamophobia (Egypt);**
- 37.77 **Strengthen legislative frameworks to combat structural racial, religious, ethnic and cultural discrimination, in particular in the work of the police (Indonesia);**
- 37.78 **Continue to fight against all forms of racism and intolerance (Lebanon);**
- 37.79 **Continue its efforts to eradicate systematic racism at the issuance of services, within the public service institutions, in order to achieve an equitable and all-inclusive society (Kenya);**
- 37.80 **Further scale up its efforts towards combating racism and discrimination in Canada in all its forms (Nigeria);**
- 37.81 **Continue its good efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related intolerance (Kazakhstan);**

- 37.82 Introduce changes to national legislation aimed at filling gaps in the system of protection against manifestations of xenophobia (Russian Federation);
- 37.83 Take effective measures to prevent manifestations of intolerance on national and racial grounds (Russian Federation);
- 37.84 Take further national steps to address structural racism in health services and prisons by including these issues in a national anti-racism strategy and ensure that the strategy is evaluated and renewed for the next reporting cycle (Sierra Leone);
- 37.85 Continue to take measures against racial discrimination, in particular to avoid discriminatory policies and regulations affecting the rights of immigrants, including in the area of health (Sri Lanka);
- 37.86 Evaluate Canada's Anti-Racism Strategy 2019–2022 in consultation with affected groups and take the necessary steps to combat racism and racial discrimination (Switzerland);
- 37.87 Continue to strengthen all the mechanisms to ensure equality for all, and eliminate all forms of discrimination on the ground of race, especially against persons of African descent (Uganda);
- 37.88 Enact a legislative framework that eliminates perpetuated systemic religious discrimination and promote equality in State-funded school systems (Botswana);
- 37.89 Intensify efforts to address structural discrimination against children of Indigenous groups and of African descent (Ghana);
- 37.90 Put an end to structural discrimination and hate crime against racial and religious minorities, such as Muslims, and persons of African and Asian descent (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 37.91 Continue to work to combat racism, racial discrimination, and xenophobic hate speech and crimes, and all manifestations of Islamophobia (Tunisia);
- 37.92 Take further steps to combat discrimination against Indigenous Peoples and minority groups (Türkiye);
- 37.93 Effectively address hate speech and crimes targeting race, religion or ethnicity both online and offline, including hate speech, by formulating and implementing a comprehensive national anti-hate strategy (Malaysia);
- 37.94 Redouble efforts in the fight against hate speech and hate crimes, in particular against religious, racial and sexual minorities (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 37.95 Enhance legal measures to deter and counter incidents of hate, incitement to violence and Islamophobia (Pakistan);
- 37.96 Consider developing a national strategy to combat hate crimes, discrimination and hate speech, particularly against Afrodescendants (Sierra Leone);
- 37.97 Strengthen measures in tackling hate speech and hate crimes, particularly against religious and racial minorities, including by developing a comprehensive anti-hate strategy that will also be complemented by the country's anti-racism initiatives (Thailand);
- 37.98 Step up its efforts aimed at addressing hate crimes, all forms of racism, incidents against minorities and gender-based violence, also in specific environments, including sports, such as ice hockey (Slovakia);
- 37.99 Combat hate speech and hate content on online platforms, as well as hate crimes targeting race or ethnicity (Azerbaijan);

- 37.100 **Develop effective strategies and awareness campaigns to counter hate speech and Islamophobia across Canada (Bahrain);**
- 37.101 **Adopt measures to combat discrimination, violence and hate speech based on race and nationality (Belarus);**
- 37.102 **Persist in addressing hate crimes and hate speech targeting race or ethnicity, including the surge in attacks against Asians since the COVID-19 pandemic (Republic of Korea);**
- 37.103 **Take further steps aimed at continuing the fight against all forms of discrimination, intolerance, hate speech and antisemitism (Bulgaria);**
- 37.104 **Effectively prevent attacks on places of worship of religious and racial minorities, and strengthen legislative and other measures to address hate crimes and hate speech (India);**
- 37.105 **Take additional measures to address racial, ethnic and religion-motivated hate crimes (Indonesia);**
- 37.106 **Introduce measures to address hate crimes and hate speech against religious and ethnic minorities (Jordan);**
- 37.107 **Continue efforts to reduce hate speech, especially against religious and ethnic minorities (Iraq);**
- 37.108 **Take measures to prevent hate speech in the media and on the Internet (Russian Federation);**
- 37.109 **Step up efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, in particular racial discrimination, by further emphasizing the fight against hate speech and racist and xenophobic speech against religious minorities and persons of African descent (Djibouti);**
- 37.110 **Continue its efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination, hate speech, Islamophobia, xenophobia and related intolerance (Algeria);**
- 37.111 **Intensify its efforts to combat racism, hate speech, hate crimes and discrimination against migrants and Muslim minorities (Bangladesh);**
- 37.112 **Continue to combat discrimination, intolerance and hate speech against racial, religious and sexual minorities (Cabo Verde);**
- 37.113 **Continue efforts to address crimes and hate speech against religious and ethnic minorities, such as Muslims and people of African descent (Libya);**
- 37.114 **Put an end to the increase in, and punish, racially or ethnically motivated hate crimes against minority and vulnerable groups, and eradicate racist and discriminatory practices by public officials and entities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 37.115 **Enhance efforts to address crimes involving violence or threats of violence targeting members of Black, Indigenous, Asian, Jewish, Hindu, Sikh, and Muslim minority groups through independent investigations at the provincial and federal level with a particular focus on preventing arbitrary or unlawful killings by police (United States of America);**
- 37.116 **Take legislative and administrative measures to combat racism, xenophobia and hate crimes (China);**
- 37.117 **Take effective steps to address racial and religious profiling and oversurveillance by police, security agencies and others, which frequently target Muslims and Arabs, or those perceived to be Muslims or Arab (Azerbaijan);**
- 37.118 **Put an end to racial profiling and excessive surveillance by police and security agencies against Indigenous, Black and other racialized communities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

- 37.119 **Address and rectify instances of racial profiling and undue surveillance by police and other security agencies (Gambia);**
- 37.120 **Prohibit racial profiling practices by law enforcement and engage in consultations on community-led approaches to uphold public safety (Namibia);**
- 37.121 **Continue its efforts to improve conditions of detention and alleviate the overcrowding of penitentiary institutions and other detention facilities (Poland);**
- 37.122 **Make additional efforts to improve detention conditions and investigate arbitrary measures in detention centres (Jordan);**
- 37.123 **Respect the human rights of detainees and improve conditions of detention, especially in the pretrial phase (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 37.124 **Put an end to serious prison overcrowding, solitary confinement, mistreatment and the terrible living conditions of detainees, most of whom are Indigenous (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 37.125 **Eradicate the practice of ill-treatment of migrants in detention centres and correctional facilities (Belarus);**
- 37.126 **Contribute effectively to the efforts of the international community aiming to ensure that belligerents uphold international humanitarian law in armed conflicts (Lebanon);**
- 37.127 **Abide in good faith with international law, in particular to ensure respect for international humanitarian law and upholding States' responsibility for international wrongful acts (State of Palestine);**
- 37.128 **Repatriate all its nationals from the camps and the related facilities in the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic, in line with international law, and prevent new waves of terrorists (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 37.129 **Tackle systemic issues of racial profiling and discrimination against Indigenous persons and address overrepresentation of Indigenous Peoples in the prison system, especially women (Pakistan);**
- 37.130 **Strengthen its efforts to address the overrepresentation of persons of African descent, Indigenous Peoples and minority groups in the prison and welfare systems (Trinidad and Tobago);**
- 37.131 **Invest in community-based, Indigenous-led policies to disrupt the Indigenous incarceration pipeline and adequately finance Indigenous-operated correctional facilities (Ireland);**
- 37.132 **Adopt legislation to restrict the use of prolonged solitary confinement and adhere to the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Libya);**
- 37.133 **Ensure that solitary confinement is in line with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and redouble efforts to address the overrepresentation of persons belonging to Indigenous Peoples and other minority groups in prisons, as well as its underlying causes (Costa Rica);**
- 37.134 **Adopt a comprehensive and effective approach for investigation and accountability with regard to war crimes committed by its military forces (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 37.135 **Ensure the rights of all citizens to practice their freedom of religion and belief, including but not limited to, the wearing of religious symbols at the workplace and on a daily basis (Indonesia);**
- 37.136 **Reconsider the prohibition of women to carry religious symbols while fulfilling their civic duties in Québec in the context of grave concerns regarding Islamophobia (Türkiye);**

- 37.137 **Guarantee the right to peaceful expression and demonstration in the country, especially those related to rejection of occupation and the right of colonized peoples to self-determination (Algeria);**
- 37.138 **Further strengthen the domestic framework to prevent misuse of freedom of expression for inciting violence, and disallow activities of groups that are promoting extremism (India);**
- 37.139 **Continue close cooperation with civil society, academia, the private sector and other stakeholders in order to increase public resilience to disinformation and information manipulation (Lithuania);**
- 37.140 **Continue its work championing media freedom as it steps down as co-chair of the Media Freedom Coalition (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 37.141 **Continue efforts to promote political participation of young people, with a particular focus on the empowerment of young women (Republic of Moldova);**
- 37.142 **Strengthen policies to support the family as the natural unit of the society (Egypt);**
- 37.143 **Provide protection and support for the family as the basic unit for building society (Iraq);**
- 37.144 **Respect the rights of parents to raise and educate their children, in accordance with international law (Nigeria);**
- 37.145 **Adopt policies to promote and protect the family and its values as the main component of society (Tunisia);**
- 37.146 **Expedite the process of amendment of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act to guarantee protection to survivors of trafficking and offer adequate support to trafficked persons (Zambia);**
- 37.147 **Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Gabon);**
- 37.148 **Continue efforts taken towards combating human trafficking and providing support and victim services (Bahrain);**
- 37.149 **End trafficking in women and girls for sexual exploitation, forced labour and other related purposes (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 37.150 **Enhance access and support for victims of human trafficking in the justice sector through the implementation of the National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking (Kazakhstan);**
- 37.151 **Consider developing a permanent national strategy to combat human trafficking, including provisions for adequate services to victims and training on human trafficking issues, and set up a centralized system for collecting data on human trafficking cases (Mozambique);**
- 37.152 **Take legislative steps to ensure that human trafficking penalties reflect the brutality of the crimes (Mozambique);**
- 37.153 **Expand the definition of human trafficking in Canada's domestic law in line with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to further enhance the campaign to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Philippines);**
- 37.154 **Strengthen policies aimed at preventing and combating trafficking in human beings, including a systematic and comprehensive data collection on trafficking (Republic of Moldova);**

- 37.155 **Collect and publish the comprehensive data on human trafficking and its victims, with special attention paid to Indigenous women (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 37.156 **Allocate the necessary human, technical and financial resources to effectively implement its policies and procedures to combat trafficking in persons, including its procedures on comprehensive and systemic data collection, with a focus on the trafficking of Indigenous women and children (Fiji);**
- 37.157 **Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, especially trafficking of Indigenous women and girls (Tunisia);**
- 37.158 **Continue to strengthen its social safety networks to ensure that social and health initiatives are in line with the needs of isolated and vulnerable communities (Malaysia);**
- 37.159 **Implement a comprehensive social protection system that articulates existing plans, programmes and strategies with a systemic approach (Paraguay);**
- 37.160 **Continue efforts to combat poverty and ensure an adequate standard of living, especially for Indigenous Peoples (Tunisia);**
- 37.161 **Ensure that adequate measures are put in place to reduce poverty and inequalities facing persons with disabilities and Indigenous Peoples (Estonia);**
- 37.162 **Take necessary measures to ensure that children and their families living in poverty have adequate financial support (Kenya);**
- 37.163 **Ensure that all children and their families living in poverty receive, without discrimination, adequate accessible services and financial support, including with the aim to end homelessness among children (Romania);**
- 37.164 **Develop a national strategy to protect Indigenous and communities in the north of the country whose food security is threatened because of climate change (Cuba);**
- 37.165 **Ensure that economic, social and cultural rights can be effectively exercised by all people in Canada, including by persons with disabilities (Cyprus);**
- 37.166 **Strengthen efforts to protect the economic, social and cultural rights of minority communities and migrants, especially their right to adequate housing (Pakistan);**
- 37.167 **Adopt measures to provide social support to people in need of housing (Belarus);**
- 37.168 **Take the necessary measures to facilitate access to housing for vulnerable persons (France);**
- 37.169 **Address the issue of homelessness through tangible goals and timelines, especially regarding marginalized groups (Germany);**
- 37.170 **Step up efforts to ensure the right to adequate housing and achieve clear goals for eliminating all forms of homelessness in accordance with the National Housing Strategy Act (Greece);**
- 37.171 **Implement fully the National Housing Strategy Act to eradicate housing insecurity faced by minority groups, particularly Indigenous women, LGBTQIA+ persons and children (Brazil);**
- 37.172 **Strengthen the National Housing Strategy, including by providing adequate allocation to housing programmes to effectively address the housing needs of people experiencing homelessness and housing precarity (Malaysia);**
- 37.173 **Strengthen measures to reduce homelessness, in particular among children, who are vulnerable to housing insecurity, in alignment with the National Housing Strategy Act (Republic of Korea);**

- 37.174 **Implement fully commitments under the National Housing Strategy Act and ensure that those most in need, particularly vulnerable groups and Indigenous Peoples, have adequate and affordable housing (Austria);**
- 37.175 **Collaborate further with Indigenous communities and to develop plans for addressing long-term and sustainable water and sanitation solutions (Slovenia);**
- 37.176 **Update existing legislation to provide remote First Nations communities with legally enforceable, sustainable and safe drinking water protections (Ireland);**
- 37.177 **Adopt measures to guarantee the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation in the entire territory, especially for Indigenous communities (Spain);**
- 37.178 **Continue work to ensure access to clean drinking water in First Nations communities (Australia);**
- 37.179 **Ensure health care, including psychological care, for persons suffering from drug addiction and homelessness (Austria);**
- 37.180 **Ensure improved access to health services for all, especially persons in vulnerable situations and those with no immigration status (Thailand);**
- 37.181 **Adopt a concrete strategy to strengthen access to quality health services and adequate housing, primarily for Indigenous Peoples, Afrodescendants, migrants and refugees (Mexico);**
- 37.182 **Intensify its efforts to improve access to health and welfare services for its Indigenous Peoples, particularly women and girls (Norway);**
- 37.183 **Improve efforts to ensure the right to health for all by eliminating disparities and difficulties in accessing mental health care for Indigenous Peoples and minorities (Djibouti);**
- 37.184 **Continue efforts to ensure Indigenous Peoples' access to health services, including sexual and reproductive health services (Finland);**
- 37.185 **Increase federal health transfers with ties to the expansion of sexual reproductive health services (Iceland);**
- 37.186 **Ensure substantive access for federal patients seeking abortion care (Iceland);**
- 37.187 **Continue its efforts to improve access to reproductive and sexual health services, with an emphasis on facilitating equal access to abortion, across all provinces and territories (Norway);**
- 37.188 **Enhance all patients' access to comprehensive, high-quality health care, and repeal laws that allow euthanasia or assisted suicide (Qatar);**
- 37.189 **Refrain from further extending access to medical assistance in dying, especially to children and persons with mental disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 37.190 **Reconsider its stance on euthanasia and assisted suicide by repealing laws permitting such practices, in recognition of the absence of a "right to die" under international law and to uphold the fundamental right to life (Gambia);**
- 37.191 **Intensify efforts to ensure Indigenous Peoples' access to basic social and health services, including sexual and reproductive health services (Sweden);**
- 37.192 **Combat the dissemination of false and misleading information through comprehensive sexuality education in and out of schools (Iceland);**
- 37.193 **Ensure equal access to quality education for all children (Qatar);**

- 37.194 Continue implementing public policies through a better allocation of resources, to ensure equal access of boys and girls from vulnerable situations to quality education (Uruguay);
- 37.195 Ensure equal access to quality education and culturally appropriate education for all children with respect for their language and heritage (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 37.196 Continue the implementation of policies and measures to ensure inclusive education for all, with a special focus on children with disabilities, and strengthen the child welfare system (Bulgaria);
- 37.197 Continue strengthening measures to ensure quality and inclusive education to everyone, including Indigenous communities and persons with disabilities (Lithuania);
- 37.198 Continue efforts to improve inclusive education, in particular for Indigenous Peoples (Montenegro);
- 37.199 Take measures in the direction of providing compulsory education for at least 12 years, as recommended by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Mauritius);
- 37.200 Strengthen measures for ensuring inclusive education across all provinces and territories (South Africa);
- 37.201 Take measures to strengthen inclusive education in all provinces and territories of the country, including for Indigenous Peoples (Togo);
- 37.202 Enhance measures to ensure inclusive education, especially for Indigenous Peoples (Ukraine);
- 37.203 Continue its efforts to improve inclusive education, especially for Indigenous Peoples (Albania);
- 37.204 Continue with efforts aimed at improving inclusive education, particularly for Indigenous Peoples (Chad);
- 37.205 Intensify efforts to integrate climate change awareness and sustainability into education and youth-skills programmes (Bahamas);
- 37.206 Encourage youth participation in climate action and decision-making through government-supported initiatives (Bahamas);
- 37.207 Intensify efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary legislative frameworks that address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks, with the full, effective and meaningful participation of persons in marginalized groups and in vulnerable situations, including women, children, persons with disabilities and Indigenous Peoples (Fiji);
- 37.208 Intensify efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive and binding human rights and environmental due diligence law in line with international human rights standards (Zambia);
- 37.209 Continue strengthening national programmes and international cooperation to tackle negative impacts of climate change on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly the rights of people in vulnerable situations (Viet Nam);
- 37.210 Continue its good efforts and support to international climate finance (Bhutan);
- 37.211 Consider the timely disbursement of the climate finance commitment to ensure climate-resilient development pathways in the vulnerable economies (Nepal);

- 37.212 **Adopt measures to mitigate the negative environmental impact of fossil fuel operations, paying special attention to highly relevant ecosystems in the Amazon and glaciers (Honduras);**
- 37.213 **Implement more effective climate change policies aimed at reducing fossil fuel use and carbon emissions (Samoa);**
- 37.214 **Intensify efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (Bhutan);**
- 37.215 **Take necessary measures to reduce carbon emission, and strengthen international cooperation in addressing negative impacts of climate change (Bangladesh);**
- 37.216 **Implement its climate commitment, including by reducing its carbon emissions, taking into account the adverse effects of climate change on the enjoyment of human rights (Timor-Leste);**
- 37.217 **Take measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and phase out the use of fossil fuels to ensure the protection of the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment, and continue to advocate for full promotion of this right at the international and regional levels (Vanuatu);**
- 37.218 **Hold Canadian-registered companies accountable for environmental damage to oceans, marine life and the seabed (Marshall Islands);**
- 37.219 **Maintain its approach to advancing human rights and democratic values as part of Canada's domestic and foreign policy (Slovakia);**
- 37.220 **Prohibit Canadian-registered companies from conducting deep sea mining-related operations in the Pacific Ocean (Marshall Islands);**
- 37.221 **Implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ensuring compliance by Canadian companies with their responsibility to respect human rights (Chile);**
- 37.222 **Strengthen measures to eradicate barriers that prevent individuals and communities that are affected by the overseas operations of Canadian businesses from accessing effective judicial remedies and reparations in the country (Colombia);**
- 37.223 **Ensure access to justice for persons affected by business activities abroad (Ecuador);**
- 37.224 **Ensure access to remedies for victims of human rights abuses committed abroad by Canadian transnational corporations (Luxembourg);**
- 37.225 **Promote a due diligence law to prevent any abuse by Canadian companies and financial institutions operating in its territory and abroad (Mexico);**
- 37.226 **Evaluate strengthening the mandate, independence and resources assigned to the Office of the Canadian Ombudsperson for Responsible Enterprise (Peru);**
- 37.227 **Strengthen the independence and mandate of the Canadian Ombudsperson for Responsible Enterprise, including the statutory authority to effectively investigate complaints of abuses by Canadian companies (Philippines);**
- 37.228 **Continue the progress made in the promotion and protection of the rights of children and of women and girls (Cameroon);**
- 37.229 **Continue the country's efforts to implement the Government of Canada's national action plan on women, peace and security (Cuba);**
- 37.230 **Further persist in its efforts to address issues such as gender-based violence and continue to promote its leading role in representation of women in decision-making positions (Armenia);**

- 37.231 Continue implementing measures to combat all forms of gender-based violence (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 37.232 Continue reinforcing measures aimed at combating violence against women and girls and domestic violence (Georgia);
- 37.233 Adopt further measures to prevent and combat violence against women, and provide comprehensive community support services for women and girls who are victims of violence (Qatar);
- 37.234 Focus on combating and preventing violence against women and domestic violence, based on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 37.235 Consider adopting a federal law to prevent violence against women and domestic violence, on the basis of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Dominican Republic);
- 37.236 Harmonize legislation on violence against women and domestic violence in all jurisdictions in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Montenegro);
- 37.237 Harmonize federal and provincial laws on domestic violence and violence against women, and intensify efforts to effectively implement the National Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence (Paraguay);
- 37.238 Continue to work to ensure full implementation of the National Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence (Australia);
- 37.239 Set out an implementation plan or accountability mechanism to follow up on the execution of the National Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence (Belgium);
- 37.240 Enhance the National Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence, by ensuring that it contains mandatory measures to sufficiently tackle the prevailing inherent systemic nature of gender-based violence (Botswana);
- 37.241 Ensure effective and comprehensive implementation of the National Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence and to enact necessary accountability mechanisms for sexual and gender-based violence, including for missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls (Denmark);
- 37.242 Ensure effective and comprehensive implementation of the National Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence, taking into account Indigenous women and girls in particular, and enact necessary accountability mechanisms on gender-based violence (Finland);
- 37.243 Step up efforts to implement the National Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence with the goal to prevent and address all forms of gender-based violence and to support victims, survivors and their families (Romania);
- 37.244 Ensure adequate human and financial resources for the implementation of the National Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence, at all levels of government (Norway);
- 37.245 Ensure effective and comprehensive implementation of the National Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence, with a special focus on the situation of Indigenous women and girls (Sweden);
- 37.246 Enhance measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence, in particular thorough investigation of cases against Indigenous women and girls (South Africa);
- 37.247 Ensure that all cases of gender-based violence, in particular against Indigenous women and girls, are thoroughly investigated (Luxembourg);

- 37.248 Investigate thoroughly all cases of gender-based violence, particularly against Indigenous women and children, and especially those that implicate, by action or omission, State authorities or other groups (Costa Rica);
- 37.249 Report publicly on continued violence against Indigenous women and girls, including killing and missing cases (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 37.250 Adopt measures for prevention, investigation, punishment and reparation in cases of gender violence, with special emphasis on cases of missing or murdered Indigenous women and girls (Honduras);
- 37.251 Ensure that all allegations of forced or coerced sterilization of Indigenous women and girls are investigated impartially and independently, in order to ensure effective accountability and adequate reparation for the victims (Peru);
- 37.252 Continue efforts to adopt the necessary measures to penalize the forced or coerced sterilization of Indigenous women and girls in all their diversity (Argentina);
- 37.253 Continue efforts to investigate cases of forced sterilizations of women, adolescents and girls, ensuring their access to judicial remedy and reparation (Uruguay);
- 37.254 Ensure access to justice for all past and recent cases of forced and coerced sterilization, including those in the Province of Saskatchewan between 2008 and 2012 (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 37.255 Investigate all cases of gender-based violence, in particular against Indigenous women and girls, hold perpetrators to account and ensure redress (Iceland);
- 37.256 Continue to pursue its efforts to protect children and youth from all forms of violence (Mongolia);
- 37.257 Draft and implement a comprehensive strategy to eradicate violence against all children, ensure that appropriate resources are allocated and put in place a follow-up mechanism (Chad);
- 37.258 Establish an independent children's rights commissioner at the federal level and ensure mechanisms monitoring children's rights in line with the Paris Principles (Poland);
- 37.259 Develop and implement a national strategy to prevent all forms of violence against children, including in the digital environment, allocating the necessary resources and a monitoring mechanism (Panama);
- 37.260 Develop and implement a national strategy to prevent violence against children and allocate the necessary resources (Maldives);
- 37.261 Repeal section 43 of the Criminal Code to remove the existing authorization of the use of "reasonable force" in disciplining children and explicitly prohibit all forms of violence against all age groups of children within the family, in schools and in other institutions (Croatia);
- 37.262 Ensure that all children living in Canada have equal rights and equal access to public health services, regardless of their immigration status (Kyrgyzstan);
- 37.263 Address the underlying causes of the high prevalence of suicidal behaviour among children (Montenegro);
- 37.264 Continue measures to promote the rights of children belonging to Indigenous groups (Uzbekistan);
- 37.265 Put an end to structural discrimination against children belonging to Indigenous groups and address disparities in access to services by all children (India);

- 37.266 Ensure that Indigenous children in the child welfare system preserve their identity, and strengthen preventive measures aimed at avoiding the removal of children from their family environment by providing appropriate assistance and support to parents and caregivers (Greece);
- 37.267 Continue working towards ensuring non-discriminatory First Nations child and family services as well as other public services, such as education, health, culture and language (Slovenia);
- 37.268 Put an end to structural discrimination against children belonging to Indigenous groups and children of African descent and address disparities in access to services by children (Azerbaijan);
- 37.269 Enhance efforts to safeguard the rights of older persons (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 37.270 Continue efforts to integrate persons with disabilities into the process of facilitating access to health care and education (Cameroon);
- 37.271 Fortify its existing policies and augment investments geared towards ensuring the medical, psychological, social and economic well-being of persons with disabilities (Gambia);
- 37.272 Conduct a comprehensive legislative review to fully harmonize the federal, provincial and territorial normative frameworks with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Poland);
- 37.273 Allocate appropriate financial and human resources to ensure the implementation of the Accessible Canada Act (Bhutan);
- 37.274 Adopt additional measures for the effective inclusion of persons with disabilities in the workplace, in particular by ensuring necessary accommodations to guarantee the recruitment, retention and career development of persons with disabilities (Dominican Republic);
- 37.275 Take additional measures to enable the effective inclusion of persons with disabilities in the workplace, including by ensuring necessary accommodations to guarantee the recruitment, retention and career development of persons with disabilities (Qatar);
- 37.276 Take additional measures to enable the effective professional inclusion of persons with disabilities, including by making the necessary adjustments to ensure their recruitment, retention and career prospects (Chad);
- 37.277 Continue developing measures to reinforce the effective inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market (Peru);
- 37.278 Continue to take steps to ensure that persons with disabilities are lifted out of poverty, including by ensuring that the 2023 Canada Disability Benefit Act takes into account the higher disability-related living expenses of persons with disabilities (New Zealand);
- 37.279 Implement human rights-based mental health policies aligned with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including by investing in community-based services, with a view to eliminate stigma, discrimination and coercion in mental health and to respect the rights, will and preferences of persons with mental health conditions (Portugal);
- 37.280 Eliminate coercive measures against persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities and persons with autism in psychiatric centres, including involuntary hospitalization and treatment (Costa Rica);
- 37.281 Take further steps to apply a human rights approach in the contexts of the rights of persons with disabilities and business and human rights (Japan);
- 37.282 Strengthen the protection of Indigenous Peoples (Cameroon);

- 37.283 Further enhance efforts to protect and promote the rights of Indigenous Peoples, ensuring in particular healthy lives and access to water and sanitation for all (Italy);
- 37.284 Intensify its efforts to improve Indigenous Peoples' standard of living and health situation, and prevent cases of enforced disappearances of women in the country (Poland);
- 37.285 Strengthen current economic, social and cultural initiatives for Indigenous Peoples, in particular Indigenous women and girls (Cabo Verde);
- 37.286 Adopt measures to improve the socioeconomic conditions of Indigenous Peoples, with a special focus on women and girls (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 37.287 Develop government mechanisms to protect and integrate Indigenous communities in Canada (Cuba);
- 37.288 Develop programmes and plans to combat structural discrimination against Indigenous Peoples, with a special focus on children (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 37.289 Strengthen efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against Indigenous Peoples and preserve their local cultures (Iraq);
- 37.290 Fully align federal, provincial and territorial legislation with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Dominican Republic);
- 37.291 Bring federal, provincial and territorial legislation fully into line with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Croatia);
- 37.292 Ensure equal opportunities for Indigenous Peoples in hand with an Indigenous human rights strategy (Bahrain);
- 37.293 Provide public documentation of consultation and contracting agreements with First Nations (United States of America);
- 37.294 Include the right to free, prior and informed consent for all Indigenous Peoples in the forthcoming national action plan in order to align legislation with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Denmark);
- 37.295 Adopt adequate measures to guarantee Indigenous Peoples' right to consultation and free, prior and informed consent, and their rights to lands, territories and resources (Namibia);
- 37.296 Continue its consultation efforts to secure Indigenous Peoples' right to free, prior and informed consent when proceeding with megaprojects in Indigenous territories (Republic of Korea);
- 37.297 Ensure Indigenous Peoples' rights, especially their free, prior and informed consent, and fully implement the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's calls to action, investigate all historical and present cases of violations, take historical responsibility and provide due remedy and compensation (China);
- 37.298 Further strengthen its policies to fully realize the economic, social and cultural rights of Indigenous Peoples and ensure the full participation of these communities in decision-making processes that affect them, including by withdrawing its consent to the planning and implementation of economic projects such as oil and gas pipelines (Vanuatu);
- 37.299 Strengthen the protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, and ensure their full and meaningful participation in decision-making processes, especially in the context of large-scale development and the impact on their ancestral lands and the environment (Samoa);

- 37.300 End the ongoing militarization of Indigenous lands and the criminalization of Indigenous defenders acting to protect their original settlement (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 37.301 End the ongoing militarization of Indigenous lands and the criminalization of Indigenous human rights defenders in the context of Trans Mountain and Coastal GasLink pipelines (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 37.302 Adopt measures to prevent violence and discrimination against Indigenous Peoples and ensure justice and necessary assistance for victims (Belarus);
- 37.303 Continue its actions with a view to completing the implementation of all of the calls to action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (France);
- 37.304 Implement all recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, as well as of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (Germany);
- 37.305 Continue efforts to address deep-set inequalities facing Indigenous Peoples, including by implementing the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and implementing the 94 calls to action issued by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (New Zealand);
- 37.306 Follow up on the visit of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples to measure progress on cases of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls. This includes the appointment of an interlocutor to report to the Assembly of First Nations on the status of the ongoing inquiry into these cases and the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (United States of America);
- 37.307 Step up efforts with a view to completing the implementation of the calls to action set out by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Romania);
- 37.308 Implement measures addressing the 94 calls to action from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Australia);
- 37.309 Strengthen measures to investigate the killings and disappearances of Indigenous children in residential schools across the country, and provide justice to the families of victims and survivors (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 37.310 Respond to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's calls to action about the disappearance of numerous children and the unmarked graves in boarding schools, which continue to be reported (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 37.311 Acknowledge the process of systematic racism affecting people of African descent, and implement a clear anti-racism strategy with robust compliance mechanisms (State of Palestine);
- 37.312 Recognize people of African descent as a distinct group in the Canadian Constitution and other legal and regulatory frameworks to enhance equal opportunities and ensure their inclusion in all decision-making processes that affect their lives (State of Palestine);
- 37.313 Appoint an independent Black equity commissioner with a mandate to address the root causes of systemic racism and discrimination experienced by Canadians of African Descent, as well as the impact on the enjoyment of their human rights (Panama);
- 37.314 Take legislative action and other measures to address hate crime and hate speech against LGBTQI+ persons, both online and offline (Belgium);
- 37.315 Develop strategies to address homophobia, biphobia and transphobia and the rise of the anti-gender movement in schools (Iceland);

- 37.316 Amend the Criminal Code to include intersex genital mutilation as aggravated assault (Iceland);
- 37.317 Continue working with partners, at all levels, to address the causes of violence against members of the LGBT+ community, as well as violence linked to religion or belief (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 37.318 Consider taking further necessary measures to ensure adequate protection of the rights of migrants and refugees (Ghana);
- 37.319 Further strengthen protection and support to temporary foreign migrant workers, including guarantees for health care services (Philippines);
- 37.320 Strengthen measures to ensure the protection of the labour rights of temporary foreign workers and guarantee their access to justice through expeditious and free complaint, investigation and redress mechanisms (Mexico);
- 37.321 Take the necessary legislative and regulatory measures to regulate and specify the duration and conditions of the “mandatory detention” of migrants whose arrival is deemed irregular (Togo);
- 37.322 Adopt the necessary measures to implement an investigation and reparation mechanism to receive and address complaints from detained migrants who are victims of abuse, discrimination and violation of their human rights by immigration and border services (Uruguay);
- 37.323 Review Canada’s legislation to repeal provisions in the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act requiring the mandatory detention of any non-citizens designated as “irregular arrivals”, refrain from detaining irregular migrants and asylum-seekers for prolonged periods, and use detention as a measure of last resort only and for as short period as possible (Kyrgyzstan);
- 37.324 Adopt measures to improve the conditions of detention of immigrants, including refugees and asylum-seekers, including by setting a time limit for their detention, in line with international refugee and human rights law and standards (Argentina);
- 37.325 Put an end to the detention of refugee and asylum-seeking children, with alternatives that respect the best interests of the child (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 37.326 Put an end to the policy of detaining children seeking asylum, refugees, or migrants in irregular situations (Niger);
- 37.327 Enhance protection of the rights of refugees and migrants, in particular protecting them from arbitrary detention and contemporary forms of slavery, and ensure their equal participation in economic and social life (China);
- 37.328 Put in place measures and policies to protect the rights of asylum-seekers and migrant workers from Africa (Uganda);
- 37.329 Promote the rights of migrants and refugees (Cameroon);
- 37.330 Improve the conditions of refugees and asylum-seekers (Iraq);
- 37.331 Guarantee that asylum-seekers have prompt access to equitable and efficient asylum processes with the commitment to prevent their return to countries where they may be at risk of serious human rights abuses (Afghanistan);
- 37.332 Amend the Citizenship Act to include a definition of stateless person in accordance with international law (Côte d’Ivoire).

38. 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 Canada was headed by the Honourable Arif Virani, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Leslie E. Norton, Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, Geneva;
- Patricia McCullagh, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, Geneva;
- Waleska Rivera, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, Geneva;
- Krystyna Wojnarowicz, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, Geneva;
- Amélie Goudreau, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, Geneva;
- Shalene Curtis-Micallef, Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General of Canada;
- Jeremy Akerstream, Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General; Government of Manitoba;
- David Dendooven, Assistant Deputy Minister, Strategic Policy, Planning and Corporate Affairs, Canadian Heritage;
- Alia Butt, Assistant Deputy Minister, Strategic Policy, Women and Gender Equality Canada;
- Mike Noseworthy, Assistant Deputy Minister of Courts and Corporate Services, Department of Justice and Public Safety, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador;
- Mary-Luisa Kapelus, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy and Strategic Direction, Crown-Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada;
- Mollie Royds, Associate Assistant Deputy Minister of the Procurement Branch, Public Services and Procurement Canada;
- Chantal Marin-Comeau, Associate Assistant Deputy Minister, Strategic and Service Policy Branch, Employment and Skills Development Canada;
- Michelle Higgins, Associate Deputy Minister, Department of Justice, Government of Nova Scotia;
- Lisa Jorgensen, Chief of Staff, Office of the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada;
- Danielle Bélanger, Director General, Strategic Policy, Indigenous Services Canada;
- Michael Olotu, Director General, Rights, Redress and Resolution, Correctional Services Canada;
- Tony Labillois, Director General, Justice, Diversity and Population Statistics, Statistics Canada;
- Kim Taplin, Superintendent/Director, National Crime Prevention and Indigenous Policing Services, Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
- Stephanie Leung, Director, International Migration Policy, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada;
- Flavie Major, Director, International Affairs and Human Rights, Canadian Heritage;

- Linda Canham, Senior Policy and Legislation Analyst, Ministry of the Attorney General, Government of British Columbia;
 - Julia Tallmeister, Senior Policy Analyst, International Relations, Crown-Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada;
 - Madeline Girard, Senior Policy Analyst, International and Intergovernmental Relations, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada;
 - Chantalle Aubertin, Press Secretary – Senior Communication Advisor, Office of the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada;
 - Annik Lussier, Manager, Human Rights Policy, Canadian Heritage;
 - Heather McTiernan, Policy Analyst, Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour, Government of New Brunswick;
 - Jessy Gélinas, Advisor for Human Rights and Aboriginal Affairs, Ministry of International Relations and la Francophonie, Government of Québec;
 - Ian Brown, Policy and Research Analyst, Human Rights Policy, Canadian Heritage;
 - Josée Filion, Deputy Director and Senior Counsel, Department of Justice;
 - Stéphanie Vig, Counsel, Department of Justice.
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