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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Norway

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

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-third session from 6 to 17 May 2019. The review of Norway was held at the 1st meeting, on 6 May 2019. The delegation of Norway was headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ine Eriksen Søreide. At its 10th meeting, held on 10 May 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Norway.
2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Norway: Cuba, India and Somalia.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Norway:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/NOR/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/NOR/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/NOR/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Germany, Portugal, on behalf of Group of Friends of the NMIRFs, Slovenia, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Norway through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 24 May 2019]

- A. Presentation by the State under review**
- B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

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

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

- 6.1 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Germany) (Croatia);
- 6.2 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, as previously recommended (Portugal);

- 6.3 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Italy);
- 6.4 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Italy) (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 6.5 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as previously recommended (Portugal);
- 6.6 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Italy);
- 6.7 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as previously recommended (Spain);
- 6.8 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Uganda) (Germany);
- 6.9 Speed up the steps to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);
- 6.10 Continue considering the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mozambique);
- 6.11 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Seychelles);
- 6.12 Finalize the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);
- 6.13 Consider signing and subsequently ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Honduras);
- 6.14 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Indonesia);
- 6.15 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and withdraw the reservation to article 10 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Egypt);
- 6.16 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh) (Senegal) (Azerbaijan);
- 6.17 Ratify the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute on the crime of aggression (Estonia);
- 6.18 Withdraw all reservations on article 10 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Jordan);
- 6.19 Review interpretative declarations of articles 12, 14 and 25 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Paraguay);
- 6.20 Organise visits to the country of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (Belarus);
- 6.21 Continue considering the acceptance of the individual communications mechanisms under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Mozambique);

- 6.22 Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.23 Continue supporting the national human rights institution with the human, financial and material resources necessary to discharge its mandate (Ireland);
- 6.24 Set up a national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up for all accepted recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and from treaty bodies, with regard to follow-up to all accepted recommendations (Haiti);
- 6.25 Set up a permanent national inter-institutional mechanism for the presentation of reports and for the follow-up of recommendations made by human rights mechanisms (Paraguay);
- 6.26 Consider the establishment of a National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up on human rights recommendations and commitments (Bahamas);
- 6.27 Continue strengthening including through adequate funding, the complaint mechanism resulting from the reform of the Equality and Non-Discrimination Ombudsman (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.28 Intensify its efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of discrimination, hate speech, and hate crimes based on ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender, and gender expressions (Canada);
- 6.29 Redouble its efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination, from which persons with a migrant background suffer from (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.30 Take substantive measures against all forms of discrimination, in particular, Islamophobia and xenophobia (Bangladesh);
- 6.31 Ensure non-discrimination and equality among all its citizens (India);
- 6.32 Continue implementing measures to prevent and address discrimination and racism (Philippines);
- 6.33 Raise awareness to prevent and combat indirect discrimination and the principle of equality for all, including ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, asylum seekers and refugees (Angola);
- 6.34 Ensure consistent implementation of anti-discrimination laws, in particular by following the recommendations of the Norwegian National Institution for Human Rights to eliminate all forms of discrimination against the Sami people, especially in the public health and education systems, and implementing the 2016-2020 Action Plan against Anti-Semitism (United States of America);
- 6.35 Further strengthen the commitment and take specific action to bridge existing gaps in the areas of combatting all forms of discrimination, hate speech, xenophobia and Islamophobia (Afghanistan);
- 6.36 Strengthen systems to prevent and proscribe racism and anti-Semitism (Barbados);
- 6.37 Enact legislative and other necessary measures to counter trends of a rise in xenophobic, supremacist and radical right-wing sentiments and to sufficiently sanction hate speech and xenophobia, as well as Islamophobia (Islamic Republic of Iran);

- 6.38 Take further measures to combat hate crimes and hate speech (Jordan);
- 6.39 Ensure that racial discrimination is prohibited and punished by law (Madagascar);
- 6.40 Take additional measures to combat hate speech and hate crime (Madagascar);
- 6.41 Step up measures to combat racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia, especially against minorities (Malaysia);
- 6.42 Ban the organization of groups who promote incitement to hatred and racial discrimination (Mexico);
- 6.43 Take effective measures to combat racial discrimination in the labour market and in the housing sector and develop clear guidelines on the prevention of discrimination in recruitment (Qatar);
- 6.44 Take legislative and executive measures to ensure criminalisation of the creation, leadership and participation in the activities of groups and organisations that promote racism (Qatar);
- 6.45 Include the racial dimension in the constitutional principles of equality and non-discrimination (Senegal);
- 6.46 Take effective measures to address racism and the increase in hate speech and xenophobic discourse by providing the Anti-Discrimination Ombudsman with adequate human and financial resources to effectively implement its mandate (Botswana);
- 6.47 Take effective legislative and administrative measures to combat racial discrimination and hate speech, and protect the rights of ethnic minorities (China);
- 6.48 Combat racial discrimination in the labour market against minorities and persons with a migrant background (Zambia);
- 6.49 Include “race” as a prohibited ground of discrimination in the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act of 2017 (Bahamas);
- 6.50 Confront more effectively racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and other related forms of intolerance via the dissolution of xenophobic and racist organizations, and criminalize the creation of groups that promote racism (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.51 Continue working in the implementation of actions to combat discrimination against minorities, particularly for the integration of indigenous peoples, the Roma and migrants, in the areas of education, health, employment and housing, as well as their participation and representation in political and social life (Cuba);
- 6.52 Continue to adopt substantive measures against racial and religious discrimination, in particular Islamophobia and xenophobia (Maldives);
- 6.53 Continue efforts towards addressing discrimination against minorities and indigenous people to achieve equality for all in society (Nepal);
- 6.54 Adopt laws to clearly prohibit ethnic profiling by police and prevent unequal treatment on the basis of physical appearance, colour or ethnic or national origin (Pakistan);
- 6.55 Instruct law enforcement authorities to address complaints of racial profiling of members of ethnic and racial minorities, particularly young men, by

keeping records relating to the stop and search of such individuals, and creating a system of confidential reporting of such incidents (United States of America);

6.56 Redouble efforts to ensure non-discrimination of persons with a migration background in all sectors (Burkina Faso);

6.57 Develop a national plan of action to address discrimination against asylum-seekers and refugees (Egypt);

6.58 Include discrimination of persons of immigrant origin in the action plan against racism and discrimination based on ethnic and religious origin (Honduras);

6.59 Strengthen the work to prevent discrimination against migrants (Nicaragua);

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

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

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

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

6.64 Amend the Criminal Code to combat hate speech and incitement to violence and discrimination in the media and during election campaigns (Egypt);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 6.74 Step up efforts to prevent hate crimes and consider providing training to police officers in order to investigate such crimes (Chile);
- 6.75 Adopt further measures to combat hate speech, in particular Islamophobia and xenophobia, and to combat its crimes, including by building and strengthening the capacity of police to assume its role in this regard (Qatar);
- 6.76 Consider the issue of establishing special units of the law enforcement bodies in order to prevent and combat rhetoric of hatred in public domain, as well as collect data on statistics of hate speech (Russian Federation);
- 6.77 Strengthen the fight against hate speech and xenophobic discourse by politicians, the media and society as a whole, especially on the internet/social media, directed against immigrants, minorities and members of indigenous groups (Serbia);
- 6.78 Implement measures to combat hate speech and xenophobic discourse against migrants, minorities and indigenous peoples (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 6.79 Continue to strengthen efforts to address hate crimes, intolerance, as well as incitement to hatred both online and offline through inclusive measures with the participation of all relevant stakeholders (Sri Lanka);
- 6.80 Include gender, gender identity and gender expressions as grounds of discrimination in the Penal Code articles protecting against hate crimes (Iceland);
- 6.81 Ensure a consistent effective enforcement of the Criminal Code; which is provided for the penalization of discriminatory expressions and hate speech, to prevent and protect against hate speech (State of Palestine);
- 6.82 Continue efforts to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officials to investigate hate crimes and xenophobic discourse to prevent hate crimes and ensure the establishment of hate crime units throughout the country (Bahrain);
- 6.83 Strengthen the investigation capacity of law enforcement officials on hate crimes and criminal incitement to hatred, including on the internet (Sweden);
- 6.84 Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officials to investigate hate crimes and criminal hate speech (Zambia);
- 6.85 Guarantee the recording and effective investigation of cases of hate speech or incitement to racial hatred and violence and racially motivated hate crimes, and prosecute and punish those responsible, including political figures and representatives of the communication media (Argentina);
- 6.86 Investigate promptly all cases of hate crimes and criminal hate speech, and prosecute and punish the perpetrators, ensuring that appropriate compensation is awarded to victims (Azerbaijan);
- 6.87 Take all necessary steps to prevent hate crimes and provide support to the victims thereof, including measures to facilitate their access to justice (Uruguay);
- 6.88 Promote tolerance and intercultural dialogue, in particular the strategy to prevent and combat hate speech (Azerbaijan);
- 6.89 Implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination regarding the prevention of hate crimes (Belarus);
- 6.90 Continue to actively promote human rights technical cooperation and capacity-building at the national and international levels, including in relevant multilateral forums (Thailand);

- 6.91 Adhere to the important principles of supporting partner countries' own priorities and plans, while ensuring room for flexibility and changes to the cooperation, in the delivery of development assistance to other countries, as outlined in the white papers on development cooperation and human rights in 2014 and 2018 (Singapore);
- 6.92 Continue to provide development assistance to developing countries, especially in the areas of poverty alleviation and addressing climate change (Bhutan);
- 6.93 Continue promoting human rights worldwide by maintaining the provision of relevant development assistance (Ukraine);
- 6.94 Provide information on the steps taken to ensure that the most vulnerable to climate change are included in domestic measures to address the causes and effects of climate change domestically (Fiji);
- 6.95 Ensure that women, children, persons with disabilities, indigenous and marginalized communities are meaningfully engaged in the development of legislation, policies and programs on climate change and disaster risk reduction at local, national, regional and international levels (Fiji);
- 6.96 Ensure that the Norwegian oil and natural gas industry is free of toxic emissions in the near future to help the world combat climate change (Haiti);
- 6.97 Continue to promote the application of a human rights perspective to the business activities of Norwegian companies, that operate both abroad and at the national level (Chile);
- 6.98 Adopt binding measures to ensure that the activities of transnational corporations with domicile in the country do not infringe human rights, including the rights of indigenous peoples and other ethnic minorities residing in its territory (Ecuador);
- 6.99 Strengthen oversight over Norwegian companies operating abroad with regard to any negative impact of their activities on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas, which includes situations of foreign occupation, where there are heightened risks of human rights abuses (State of Palestine);
- 6.100 Review the use of coercive measures in mental healthcare services through harmonisation of the system of notification for the use of coercion at the national level (France);
- 6.101 Strengthen accountability in case of human rights violations by law enforcement personnel and eliminate excessive use of force by law enforcement (China);
- 6.102 Strengthen efforts to address violence and abuse against older persons, particularly in residential care settings (Australia);
- 6.103 Continue working to eradicate gender-based violence, particularly domestic and sexual violence (Chile);
- 6.104 Continue to step up efforts to combat domestic violence and sexual abuse, guaranteeing, in particular access to justice for all victims (Colombia);
- 6.105 Develop an action plan against domestic violence, especially gender-based violence, in accordance with Articles 7 and 8 of the Istanbul Convention (Denmark);
- 6.106 Continue strengthening its efforts to combat domestic violence and abuse of women and children (Georgia);

- 6.107 Continue taking steps to tackle gender-based and sexual violence (Greece);
- 6.108 Ensure a gender-sensitive approach in legislation, programs and policies concerning domestic violence (Iceland);
- 6.109 Continue to strengthen efforts to combat domestic and sexual violence (New Zealand);
- 6.110 Intensify the implementation of its national preventive strategy against gender-based violence including domestic violence and sexual abuse (Philippines);
- 6.111 Continue to strengthen efforts to combat domestic violence and sexual abuse and, in particular, to protect children and minors from the increasing risk of sexual abuse and exploitation both online and offline (Republic of Korea);
- 6.112 Develop an action plan to prevent domestic violence by paying a special attention to prevention of, investigation into and punishment for acts of domestic violence in Sami families (Russian Federation);
- 6.113 Further efforts in the prevention and implementation of measures to eliminate gender-based violence (Bhutan);
- 6.114 Extend measures to combat domestic and sexual violence, with special attention to the protection of children (Viet Nam);
- 6.115 Continue to step up efforts to combat sexual and domestic violence (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.116 Amend the legal definition of rape to remove the requirement for the use of force or threat of force, and implement a definition based on the communication of consent (Canada);
- 6.117 Adopt a legal definition of rape in the Penal Code that places the lack of freely given consent at its centre, as previously recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Ireland);
- 6.118 Adopt a legal definition of rape in the Penal Code, which places the absence of consent at its centre, in line with SDG 5 (Netherlands);
- 6.119 Amend article 291 of the Penal Code to ensure that the lack of consent be the core element of the definition of the crime of rape (Paraguay);
- 6.120 Adopt a definition of rape in the Penal Code focused on the absence of free consent. (Spain);
- 6.121 Amend the legal definition of rape in the Penal Code so that absence of consent is placed at its centre (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.122 Adopt a legal definition of rape in the Penal Code that places the absence of consent at its centre (Australia);
- 6.123 Consider further strengthening gender sensitive training of lawyers, prosecutors and judges to support their capacity in criminal cases involving gender-based violence, including rape and other sexual violence (Finland);
- 6.124 Consider training judges, prosecutors and lawyers on gender-based violence, including rape (Ghana);
- 6.125 Strengthen the investigative capacity of the police and prosecutors in all forms of gender-based violence (Iceland);

- 6.126 Provide training to judges, prosecutors and lawyers about gender based violence, including rape and other sexual violence, in line with SDG 16 (Netherlands);
- 6.127 Develop targeted training programmes to enhance the capacities of police, prosecutors and the Judiciary in cases of gender-based violence (Seychelles);
- 6.128 Strengthen the investigative capacity of police and prosecutors in relation to all forms of gender-based violence (Australia);
- 6.129 Ensure adequate financing of courts having in mind unacceptable long delays in dealing with cases before courts owing to a lack of human resources of the judiciary (Russian Federation);
- 6.130 Amend the legal framework to effectively regulate discretion of judges on the use of solitary confinement and to assess the need for it (Jordan);
- 6.131 Take effective measures to improve conditions for prisoners with psychological disabilities and serious mental health problems, including by providing full access to mental healthcare services in all prison facilities or limiting the use of isolation (Germany);
- 6.132 Improve detention conditions in the petitionary system and in the temporary detention places for asylum seekers (Russian Federation);
- 6.133 Introduce clearer and more restrictive legal criteria to limit the holding of people in solitary confinement during preventative detention to the absolute minimum (Spain);
- 6.134 Evaluate the effects of solitary confinement in prisons with a view to reducing it and use alternative measures whenever possible (Sweden);
- 6.135 Ensure that the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief are duly recognized by the constitution (Bangladesh);
- 6.136 Ensure the equal protection of religious and belief communities under law (Barbados);
- 6.137 Take further steps to ensure freedom of belief and to prohibit racial discrimination and hatred (Myanmar);
- 6.138 Strengthen the protection of human rights defenders, including state apparatus which have fallen victims in carrying out the task of defending human rights (Indonesia);
- 6.139 Increase efforts to combat trafficking, protect the victims and prosecute the perpetrators (Greece);
- 6.140 Continue with its efforts in combating human trafficking, and the protection of the rights of victims of human trafficking (Nigeria);
- 6.141 Take a more holistic, human rights-based approach to tackling human trafficking, and further improve the identification of victims of human trafficking by creating a formalized National Referral Mechanism (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.142 Create a uniform national system for identifying and following up on victims of trafficking (Bahrain);
- 6.143 Intensify efforts aimed at establishing a national referral mechanism for victims of human trafficking (Georgia);

- 6.144 Adopt a formalized National Referral Mechanism aimed at the identification and protection of the human rights of victims of trafficking in human beings (Armenia);
- 6.145 Continue taking measures to combat trafficking in children by tackling the demand for related crimes and allocate additional resources to identify perpetrators of those crimes and bring them to justice (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.146 Strengthen its efforts in preventing trafficking in children, especially when it comes to children from care centres and reception centres for asylum (Serbia);
- 6.147 Ensure that parental rights and right to private and family life are respected in accordance with international and regional human rights standards (Bangladesh);
- 6.148 Provide protection and support for the family as a natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);
- 6.149 Ensure that the right to family life is duly recognized (Turkey);
- 6.150 Ensure that the deprivation of parental rights are subject to adequate safeguards and applied as a measure of last resort, bearing in mind the needs and best interests of the child, in accordance with international law (Brazil);
- 6.151 Take further steps to promote and protect the right to health for all, including by addressing special needs of people with minority backgrounds and improving the mental health of children and young people (Thailand);
- 6.152 Strengthen efforts to ensure equal access to healthcare for people belonging to vulnerable groups, including ethnic minorities and persons with disabilities (Viet Nam);
- 6.153 Guarantee the right and access to healthcare for transgender people (Spain);
- 6.154 Ensure equal access to education for all, including upper secondary education, without discrimination on any grounds (Bahamas);
- 6.155 Ensure inclusive education targeting those belonging to vulnerable groups, such as children from ethnic minorities and children with disabilities (India);
- 6.156 Take additional measures to ensure the full enjoyment of the right to education by children with a migrant background (Portugal);
- 6.157 Reduce the school drop-out rate for children of parents with a migrant background and children of parents with a low level of education (Algeria);
- 6.158 Integrate human rights education into its national school curricula (Portugal);
- 6.159 Continue efforts to achieve gender equality in education and in the labour market, including the incorporation of women belonging to minorities and that more women hold management positions in the business sector in line with the Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 8 and article 11 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Honduras);
- 6.160 Strengthen national legislation in accordance with international law to prevent and address violence against women (Honduras);
- 6.161 Take appropriate measures to prevent sexual violence against women and children, including by reforming its criminal code, where necessary (Islamic Republic of Iran);

- 6.162 Continue taking effective measures to prevent sexual violence against women (Malaysia);
- 6.163 Accelerate actions to eliminate violence against women and girls (Montenegro);
- 6.164 Adopt the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination's recommendation to develop a specific action plan for violence against women, including Sami victims of violence (New Zealand);
- 6.165 Continue to strengthen efforts to combat domestic and gender-based violence against women and girls (Romania);
- 6.166 Intensify efforts for the prevention and elimination of gender-based violence against women and girls, particularly rape and other forms of sexual violence, by including free consent to the definition of rape into the criminal code (Botswana);
- 6.167 Implement all necessary measures to prevent and eliminate gender-based violence against women and girls and ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted and punished (Sweden);
- 6.168 Take further steps to ensure proper investigation of and punishment for acts of violence against women, including spousal abuse, and work with specialized organizations to identify and address concerns which may negatively impact conviction rates (United States of America);
- 6.169 Develop and implement comprehensive measures for the prevention of gender-based violence against women and girls, particularly domestic violence, rape and other forms of sexual violence (Zambia);
- 6.170 Intensify measures to eradicate gender-based violence against women, including rape and sexual violence (Bahrain);
- 6.171 Develop and implement comprehensive measures to prevent and eliminate gender-based violence against women and girls, particularly domestic violence and other forms of sexual violence (Costa Rica);
- 6.172 Strengthen the training of judges and lawyers with regard to violence against women (Switzerland);
- 6.173 Take measures to increase the representation of women from minority groups in decision making positions in the public and private sectors, and to eliminate the gender wage inequality (Cuba);
- 6.174 Ensure equal pay for equal work for men and women and investigate violent sexual crimes and rape (Egypt);
- 6.175 Consider further measures for enhancing opportunities for women with minority backgrounds to enter the labour market (Finland);
- 6.176 Implement effective measures to eliminate the gender wage gap (India);
- 6.177 Strengthen its efforts to achieve gender equality in education and in the labour market (Iraq);
- 6.178 Take steps to eliminate the wage gap between women and men by tackling differences in pay for equal work, and make sure that family life does not negatively impact women's wages (Algeria);
- 6.179 Continue with ongoing activities and programmes to address child poverty, through targeted interventions (Sri Lanka);

- 6.180 Elaborate and establish clear criteria regarding the best interests of the child according to the international instruments applicable to Norway and guarantee that the municipal child welfare services take into consideration the child's background when providing a foster care in cases with international involvement (Bulgaria);
- 6.181 Implement robust measures in addressing the concern raised by the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the increase of online child sexual abuse and exploitation (Malaysia);
- 6.182 Allocate adequate resources to ensure the right of the child to life without violence and at the same time avoid unnecessary intervention of care institutions in the family life (Russian Federation);
- 6.183 Consider surveying the current practices relating to separation of children from their parents, deprivation of rights of biological parents and limitation of contact rights of biological parents with their separated children with a view that such forceful steps are only used as measures of last resort (Bulgaria);
- 6.184 Take appropriate steps to facilitate the communication between the Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs of Norway and the competent central authorities of the countries which citizens face problems on issues related to child welfare in Norway (Bulgaria);
- 6.185 Use drastic steps such as out-of-home child placements and deprivation of parental rights only as a last resort (Cyprus);
- 6.186 Review the current practices relating to out-of-home placements, deprivation of parental rights and limitation of parent-children contact rights, with a view to ensuring that such drastic steps are only used as measures of last resort, and also respect and comply with international standards, in particular regarding international private law when relevant issues arise (Greece);
- 6.187 Reconsider the practice of the Norwegian child welfare office separating children from their families and recognize basic rights of children belonging to ethnic minorities, especially Muslim and Roma communities (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.188 Implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child regarding the revision of the current practices relating to out-of-home placements of children, deprivation of parental rights and limitation of contact rights (Belarus);
- 6.189 Review the practices related to out-of-home placements of children and deprivation of their parents of parental or contact rights and ensure that these practices will be always based only on the best interest of the child, with a particular view to preserving his or her identity, including inter alia nationality (Poland);
- 6.190 In cases when the Norwegian authorities decide that the separation of children from their natural family is necessary for the best interests of the child, continue to ensure that this measure is processed properly, in accordance with the provisions of article 9 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Romania);
- 6.191 Review thoroughly the practices concerning the removal of children from their families and placement in foster families, in light of the children's special needs and bonds with their cultural, ethnic and religious identity (Turkey);
- 6.192 Develop appropriate strategies and policies to provide an adequate response to the difficulties faced by the Roma and Tater communities to access employment, housing and education (Costa Rica);

- 6.193 Continue to develop indicators for monitoring and protecting the equality and rights of ethnic minorities (Barbados);
- 6.194 Continue developing policies to ensure access to employment, housing, healthcare services and education by national minorities (India);
- 6.195 Ensure, both in law and in practice, that all minorities enjoy their full human rights, in particular the right to adequate access to employment, food, medical healthcare and cultural rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.196 Strengthen policies to eliminate discrimination against the Roma and Tater peoples (Peru);
- 6.197 Take further steps to promote tolerance and intercultural dialogue between ethnic and religious groups (Kazakhstan);
- 6.198 Intensify efforts to further support the use of language and culture of officially recognized national minorities (Myanmar);
- 6.199 Make further efforts to promote an environment inclusive of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples and, in this regard, to effectively provide them with equal access to housing, education, employment, health care and other services (Republic of Korea);
- 6.200 Strengthen measures for promoting and protecting the human rights of all minorities and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous Sami, as recommended previously (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.201. Continue with actions and initiatives aimed at the protection of indigenous peoples, national minorities, refugees and asylum seekers (Benin);
- 6.202 Adopt legislation that increases the protection of traditional Sami livelihoods including coastal Sami fisheries and traditional Sami reindeer herding, and further reinforces the principle of free, prior, and informed consent (Canada);
- 6.203 Continue working with the Sami parliament on research into, and measures to prevent, violence in Sami communities (Croatia);
- 6.204 Ensure uniform procedures for consultations of Sami people in accordance with ILO convention no. 169, article 6, no. 1 (Denmark);
- 6.205 Strengthen the protection of the rights of indigenous Sami population (Kazakhstan);
- 6.206 Protect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples, in order to develop the effective participation of their representatives (Nicaragua);
- 6.207 Ensure adequate and meaningful consultations with its indigenous communities, with a view to obtaining their free, prior and informed consent, on extractive activities and other related projects in indigenous lands and territories (Philippines);
- 6.208 Consider strengthening the protection of the rights of women and children of the Sami community who are alleged to be more prone to domestic violence than the rest of the population (Ghana);
- 6.209 Implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to take measures to improve the legal framework for Sami land, fishing and reindeer rights (New Zealand);
- 6.210 Step up efforts to extend the use of the Kven language (Peru);

- 6.211 Review mechanisms for extractive activities on Sami lands in order to guarantee adequate consultation with the affected Sami communities, mitigation measures, compensation and benefit sharing (Slovenia);
- 6.212 Pursue further measures aimed at intensifying efforts to promote and protect the traditional way of life, including culture and language of indigenous populations and national minorities in Norway in consultation with those communities (Sri Lanka);
- 6.213 Continue to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including amendment to legislation regarding the right to legal capacity (Peru);
- 6.214 Develop systems to support decision-making for persons with disabilities, based on individual consent according to the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Mexico);
- 6.215 Continue efforts to improve mechanisms for mental healthcare, especially for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities and children (Maldives);
- 6.216 Consult extensively with all relevant stakeholders, in particular the families of children with disabilities, to ensure that the white paper on early intervention and inclusive education can lead to effective policies to help all children reach their full potential (Singapore);
- 6.217 Guarantee access to education and basic health services for all, regardless of the migratory or refugee status, or to persons belonging to minorities (Mexico);
- 6.218 Enhance measures to safeguard rights and welfare of all migrants (Nepal);
- 6.219 Adopt the recommendation of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe to adopt the new comprehensive action plan on integration including measurable objectives to monitor progress (New Zealand);
- 6.220 Adopt a new comprehensive action plan on integration, including the promotion of equality and prevention of discrimination (Pakistan);
- 6.221 Strengthen its migration policies based on respect for the human rights of all migrants (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.222 Continue strengthening policies and programs to promote social integration of migrants (Philippines);
- 6.223 Develop campaigns to raise migrants' awareness on their rights, particularly with regard to their right to health, which includes access to health services (Portugal);
- 6.224 Give specific attention to the most vulnerable groups among migrants and the asylum seeker population, such as women and underaged children (Afghanistan);
- 6.225 Adopt additional measures to ensure the enjoyment of the right to education for migrants (Angola);
- 6.226 Guarantee the application of the principle of non-refoulement in the processing of all requests for the recognition of refugee status (Colombia);
- 6.227 Strengthen the asylum system to fully respect the principle of "non-refoulement", by placing safeguards to ensure that asylum seekers are not returned to countries where they risk torture or ill-treatment (Cyprus);
- 6.228 Adopt measures for the effective application of the principle of non-refoulement of asylum seekers to countries or regions where their life or freedom is

endangered due to their race, nationality, religion, membership of a given social group or their political views (Uruguay);

6.229 Ensure that asylum seekers are not returned to countries where they are at risk of torture or other ill-treatment (Switzerland);

6.230 Amend national rules in order to ensure the protection of the right of refugees to family life by reducing the administrative fees (Costa Rica);

6.231 Amend national rules so as to ensure the protection of the right of refugees to family life, in particular by reducing the administrative fees and extending the deadline for submission of family reunification claims (Côte d'Ivoire);

6.232 Ensure that family reunification is viewed as a right for refugees and that cases are dealt with expeditiously (Afghanistan);

6.233 Take further measures to improve the situation of asylum seekers (Iraq);

6.234 Take necessary measures to strengthen the rights of children in forced return process (Myanmar);

6.235 Place the responsibility for all unaccompanied minor asylum seekers and refugees, up to the age of 18 years, with the Child Welfare Services (Cyprus);

6.236 Give high priority to the issue of unaccompanied asylum seeking minors placed in asylum centres and protect them from disappearing from reception centres and from being exposed to the risk of becoming victims of human trafficking, exploitation and other crimes (Germany);

6.237 Improve the treatment of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers by ending the practice of differential treatment between unaccompanied minor asylum seekers above and under the age of 15 years old, and by ensuring human rights to all these minors (France);

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

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

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

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

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

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Norway was headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ine Eriksen Søreide and composed of the following members:

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