



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-second session
23 January–3 February 2023

Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Argentina*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a summary of 38 stakeholders' submissions² for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. The National Ombudsman's Office (DPN) stated that Argentina has not complied with a number of the recommendations that it had accepted in the course of the third cycle.³ It is concerned about the fact that, over the past 20 years, the prison population has tripled and the use of police stations as places of prolonged detention has increased.⁴ The best interests of the child are not given priority when decisions are made to deprive women who have small children or pregnant women of their liberty.⁵

3. DPN recommended the activation of the process involved in appointing a National Ombudsman;⁶ the appointment of a director for the Public Information Agency of Congress;⁷ the preparation of a second edition of the National Human Rights Action Plan in close consultation with civil society;⁸ and the establishment of clear-cut, specific, measurable objectives for national housing and habitat plans.⁹

4. It also recommended the effective application of public policies for combating structural discrimination;¹⁰ the harmonization of lower-level policies and regulations on the rights of persons with disabilities with the Convention; and the strengthening of inclusive policies and practices.¹¹

5. In addition, it recommended the strengthening of the Scholarships and Socioeducational Strategies Programme;¹² further efforts to train bilingual educators;¹³

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



increased investment in school infrastructure, furnishings and equipment;¹⁴ and the adherence by the provinces to the national Comprehensive Sex Education Act.¹⁵

6. DPN also recommended creating a register on practices of torture and ill-treatment;¹⁶ establishing mechanisms for providing protection to victims of gender violence;¹⁷ and conducting inspections in order to detect instances in which children were being exploited as child labourers.¹⁸

7. In addition, DPN recommended adopting a law setting a budget floor for environmental protection measures;¹⁹ improving procedures for preparing environmental impact assessments;²⁰ enacting the law on indigenous community property;²¹ ensuring that the National Health Programme for Indigenous Peoples is functioning properly;²² taking steps to do away with the cultural, language and material barriers faced by indigenous peoples;²³ and broadening the effective access of migrants and their families to their rights.²⁴

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations²⁵ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

8. ICAN called upon Argentina to sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.²⁶

9. AI recommended that Argentina adopt an open, transparent merit-based national process for the selection of candidates to regional and international human rights bodies that guarantee meaningful consultation with civil society, and a gender perspective.²⁷

10. AI recommended submitting the overdue report to CEDAW²⁸ and accepting the individual complaints procedures under the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant and Members of Their Families.²⁹

11. The Foro de Periodismo Argentino (Argentine Journalism Forum) (FOPEA) recommended that the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression visit Argentina.³⁰

B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

12. JS4 noted that, due to budgetary and structural reasons such as limited access to technology or internet, slow economic growth and lack of human resources, some provinces had different levels in the implementation of rights.³¹

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

13. A number of organizations stated that it was regrettable that, despite the recommendations made by international mechanisms, the efforts of civil society and judicial appeals, a National Ombudsman had still not been appointed.³² Asociación por los Derechos Civiles (Association for Civil Rights) (ADC) and Joint submission 2 (JS2) recommended that Congress appoint the National Ombudsman by means of an open, transparent, transparent, public selection process that upholds the principle of gender parity.³³

14. AI and JS12 welcomed the establishment of the National Committee for the Prevention of Torture in 2017.³⁴ AI and JS23 recommended creating provincial mechanisms for the prevention of torture in compliance with the OP-CAT.³⁵ JS23 also recommended providing the National Mechanism with the necessary resources in order for it to adequately carry out its mandate.³⁶

15. AI recommended filling the vacant position in the Supreme Court of Justice and ensuring that the appointee brings a gender perspective.³⁷

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

Equality and non-discrimination

16. Oklahoma University (OU) expressed concerns about persistent structural discrimination, particularly against indigenous peoples. It recommended clearly defining and criminalizing all forms of racial discrimination; making public officials accountable for xenophobic speeches; and to providing information on the complaint system for discrimination.³⁸

17. JS14 recommended stepping up awareness-raising and sensitization campaigns as part of the fight against discrimination and xenophobia and establishing training opportunities for members of security forces, civil servants, members of the judicial branch and communicators with the aim of putting an end to discriminatory and xenophobic discourse and practices.³⁹

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

18. In 2020, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights expressed concern about police violence and the use of excessive force during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.⁴⁰

19. JS16 noted cases of women murdered by their partners or former partners who are security force officials.⁴¹

20. JS16 was concerned about the excessive use of force, arrests and abuses by the Police and security forces in contexts of social protests, and against poor people and racial minorities linked to street vending.⁴² JS17 noted reports of police violence against members of indigenous peoples in the context of the COVID-19 lockdowns.⁴³ JS23 recommended developing specific policies for the prevention and sanctioning of torture and ill-treatment in the context of lockdowns.⁴⁴ AI recommended ensuring that all cases of torture and other ill-treatment are effectively documented and investigated.⁴⁵

21. JS16 expressed concern at the disproportionate use of force in handling people with psychosocial disabilities.⁴⁶

22. JS16 recommended to systematically publish and guarantee public access to detailed statistical information on acts of violence committed by security forces personnel, on and off duty⁴⁷; establish a legally binding regulatory framework that protects and guarantees the rights related to social protest; and adopt measures to improve oversight mechanisms of security forces, to ensure disciplinary action is enforced in cases related to excessive use of police force.⁴⁸

23. JS23 expressed concern that, from 2007 and 2020, the overall rate of incarceration highly increased, and at a deterioration of the conditions of detention.⁴⁹ JS23 was concerned that the incarceration of people in police stations for prolonged periods of time has increased.⁵⁰ Those spaces designed only to hold people in the first hours of their detention, were thus not equipped to hold people for prolonged periods of time.⁵¹ JS16 was also concerned at recurrent prolonged delays in transferring detained persons to the police station.⁵²

24. JS23 recommended implementing the recommendations of the Subcommittee for the Prevention of Torture, in particular ensuring that people are not held in overpopulated establishments in inhuman and degrading conditions, including by establishing related effective monitoring mechanisms; prohibiting the use of police facilities as places of permanent detention; guaranteeing decent living conditions for detainees; and designing and implementing policies aimed at eliminating the abusive, unrestricted use of pretrial detention beyond a reasonable term.⁵³

25. JS23 regretted that access to health for persons deprived of their liberty was very limited due to scarce healthcare infrastructure in relation to the number of detainees.⁵⁴ JS23

recommended guaranteeing access to health for persons deprived of liberty, and transferring the administration of health services to the Ministry of Health.⁵⁵

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

26. Concerned at delays in proceedings for crimes against humanity, JS15 recommended appointing judges and reassigning resources in the courts to guarantee the effective administration of justice, and adopting strategies to expedite trials. It also recommended putting into operation the Bicameral Commission on the Identification of Economic and Financial Complicities during the last military dictatorship; continue implementing memory policies through the preservation of archives and memory sites; and revising Law 25,520 on national intelligence, in line with international standards on declassification and access to intelligence documentation.⁵⁶

27. CELS stated that, despite Argentina's history regarding enforced disappearance and its active role played in the drafting of the related Guiding Principles, the normative framework in place was not sufficient for dealing with enforced disappearances in terms of recovery, restitution, truth, and reparation.⁵⁷ Moreover, Argentina had not developed a public human rights based approach policy yet, to address current cases of women reported missing in the country.⁵⁸ CELS recommended that Argentina create specialized search units with the necessary capacities to design search strategies and carry them out in line with the guiding principles for the search for disappeared persons;⁵⁹ and develop a comprehensive, updated, and public database of disappeared persons.⁶⁰

28. In 2019, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights stated that it regarded the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Plan 2019–2023 as a positive step.⁶¹

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

29. JS18 indicated that, during the third cycle, numerous cases were reported in which journalists were being investigated; those reports were posted on social media under the title "intimidation of the public".⁶² JS18 recommended the adoption of measures to safeguard freedom of expression, of association and of assembly via the Internet as well as in other venues.⁶³ It also recommended that communications surveillance activities, including "cyberpatrols", be evaluated in the light of human rights standards.⁶⁴ JS20 recommended guarantees to ensure that all opinions can be expressed without fear of discrimination or repression.⁶⁵

30. JS12 recommended reviewing and amending information technology and cybersecurity laws to ensure a robust protection of human rights⁶⁶, and issuing guidelines to prosecutors concerning information security-related cases.⁶⁷

31. According to JS25, human rights and environmental defenders continued to be the victims of persecution and threat, arbitrary detention and violations of due process.⁶⁸ JS14 recommended the adoption of legislation that would guarantee the autonomy of civil society organizations.⁶⁹

32. FOPEA expressed concern about attacks on journalists and recommended the adoption of measures to protect freedom of the press and freedom of expression. It also recommended that the Secretariat for Human Rights of the Ministry of Justice of Argentina monitor cases involving journalists.⁷⁰

Right to privacy

33. ICCSI expressed concerns about the facial recognition mechanism which could result in human rights violations, including the right to privacy,⁷¹ and that surveillance on social media lacked clear regulation.⁷² ICCSI recommended setting out rules and regulations on the use of personal biometric data for facial recognition systems; and establishing local and federal mechanisms for periodic reviews of regulations on the use of facial recognition.⁷³ JS3 recommended ensuring compliance with the principles of legality, proportionality, and necessity in the use of facial recognition technologies for surveillance purposes in public spaces, and ensuring the necessary safeguards to protect human rights.⁷⁴ JS1 recommended implementing security mechanisms for the protection of personal data.⁷⁵

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

34. ECLJ noted that despite progress in combatting human trafficking, challenges persist in this area.⁷⁶ ECLJ recommended allocating adequate resources for prosecutors to properly and effectively investigate all cases of sex trafficking and exploitation, and providing rehabilitation services for the victims.⁷⁷

35. JS22 recommended establishing shelters operated by interdisciplinary specialized teams; increasing the availability of longer-term assistance for victims; providing specific social coverage for victims that enables them access to the treatment needed; and creating venues for dialogue and collaboration between the federal government, provincial governments, and NGOs to combat trafficking.⁷⁸

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

36. JS14 acknowledged the efforts made by Argentina to promote employment during the COVID-19 pandemic and recommended that the State, the private sector and civil society organizations partner with each other to implement a plan for linking up social plans with formal employment opportunities.⁷⁹

37. JS9 recommended developing and implementing programmes aimed at giving economic independence to women, and promoting access for women to formal employment in various traditionally male-dominated areas.⁸⁰

Right to social security

38. JS13 was concerned that many children and adolescents were excluded from accessing any type of social benefit.⁸¹ JS7 and JS13 recommended continuing to expand coverage of the Universal Child Allowance⁸²; taking measures for the diagnosis of children in need of the allowance, and ensuring a transfer equivalent to a Basic Food Basket for each vulnerable child and adolescent.⁸³

Right to an adequate standard of living

39. JS14 expressed concern about poverty and extreme poverty rates in Argentina and about the large percentage of the population that finds it difficult to meet their basic needs.⁸⁴ JS14 recommended fostering a federal green economy programme to ensure sustainable development of the nation's communities, especially the most vulnerable ones, and achieving educational and health-related goals.⁸⁵

40. JS7 was concerned that living conditions had declined in Argentina, especially affecting the most vulnerable sectors, and at the negative effects of economic policies and loan agreements on human rights.⁸⁶ JS7 recommended ensuring progressive and not regressive taxation of social expenditures, placing special priority on policies targeting vulnerable groups; undertaking impact assessments of foreign debt on the rights of people in vulnerable situations; and ensuring access by the population to information about loan agreements, in accordance with the principles of transparency and accountability.⁸⁷

41. JS25 expressed concern about the fact that many people do not have access to drinking water hook-ups either within their homes or on their properties, which posed a considerable risk to those households' food security.⁸⁸ JS8 stated that, according to the Permanent Household Survey, the coverage of access to drinking water has decreased.⁸⁹

42. While welcoming advances made in the regulatory framework on the right to housing, JS8 was concerned at the increase of unsheltered or unhoused people.⁹⁰ It was also concerned at evictions, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic,⁹¹ and that eviction operations did not comply with the minimum protection criteria and have been done through excessive use of force by the police.⁹² According to JS17, violent evictions were especially visible in the province of Chaco.⁹³ JS8 recommended collecting systematized and updated information on evictions at the federal and provincial levels; expanding the scope of the protocols for action in cases of evictions and establishing mechanisms that guarantee its implementation.⁹⁴

43. OU recommended taking effective action in response to complaints received concerning police abuse or misconduct, violence, forced eviction, and destruction of resources.⁹⁵

44. JS8 recommended generating policies to address the situation of people living on the streets from a rights perspective, and approaching the phenomenon structurally and comprehensively.⁹⁶

45. While welcoming the Regime for socio-urban integration and land regularization law, JS8 regretted its little concrete implementation.⁹⁷

46. JS8 recommended finding solutions that respond to the needs of the inhabitants of the informal and precarious settlements.⁹⁸

47. JS25 found it regrettable that the vulnerable population continues to face challenges in terms of access to health care, justice and land.⁹⁹ It recommended promoting a policy and support fund to assist women to acquire land and expanding the coverage of the permanent household survey to include rural areas so that official data on that sector could be compiled.¹⁰⁰

Right to health

48. AI expressed concern that many girls avoid going to school during the menstrual cycle due to the lack of hygiene and privacy conditions, the lack of access to menstrual management products and the taboo and misinformation surrounding menstruation.¹⁰¹ AI recommended taking steps to integrate sustainable menstrual health into national laws and public policies, to guarantee that every woman and girl who menstruate has equal access to menstrual health management.¹⁰²

49. JS4 regretted the lack of homogeneous implementation of the Law creating the National Programme of Integral Sex Education, in the different provinces.¹⁰³ AI recommended ensuring the effective implementation of the law across the country on equal basis, including by providing accountability mechanisms.¹⁰⁴ JS19 recommended guaranteeing full access to contraceptives and to complete, scientific, up-to-date information on contraceptive methods.¹⁰⁵ JS19 and JS27 recommended ensuring that sex education was provided to adolescents with disabilities based on a human rights approach.¹⁰⁶

50. AI, JS10 and JS19 welcomed that in 2020, Congress passed Law No. 27.610 decriminalizing abortion.¹⁰⁷ However, they noted that women continue to face significant challenges in accessing safe abortion.¹⁰⁸ AI recommended ensuring adequate budget, infrastructure, staffing and training for sexual and reproductive health services, and guaranteeing equal access to legal and safe abortion across the country.¹⁰⁹ JS10 recommended disseminating throughout federal territory information on the Law 27,610, in a clear and accessible way and providing training for justice operators, administrative staff and health providers on the scope of the right to the voluntary interruption of pregnancy.¹¹⁰

51. JS4 was concerned that people living with HIV faced stigma, and lacked adequate protection.¹¹¹ It recommended to monitor the implementation of the 2022 Law on the comprehensive response to HIV throughout all the country¹¹², and to promote the participation of women and young people living with HIV on public health policies to guarantee that their specific needs are incorporated.¹¹³

52. JS26 was concerned that Argentina remained one of the main worldwide producers of tobacco; that legislation regulating the production of tobacco did not comply with international standards¹¹⁴, and that Argentina had not advanced on strong tobacco control measures despite reiterated recommendations. JS26 recommended ratifying the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and domesticate it; comprehensively ban the advertising, promotion, and sponsorship of tobacco products; and implementing a more effective tax regime for tobacco products.¹¹⁵

53. According to JS6, a number of persons housed in psychiatric hospitals did not meet the criteria for hospitalization and lived in these institutions due to the absence of state responses to ensure their adequate treatment.¹¹⁶ As a result, they faced overmedication, isolation and sexual abuse¹¹⁷, particularly women and children.¹¹⁸ JS6 recommended

increasing the budget allocated to mental health; implementing effectively deinstitutionalization strategies; developing plans for mental health care, in line with international law; and carrying out the second national census of people hospitalized for mental health reasons.¹¹⁹

54. JS19 and JS27 recommended the implementation of mechanisms for monitoring residential institutions for persons with mental health conditions.¹²⁰

Right to education

55. While acknowledging Argentina's efforts in the area of education, several organizations expressed concern at difficulties, such as lack of connectivity, faced by children from low socio-economic sectors in sustaining their schooling in the context of COVID-19.¹²¹

56. JS11 regretted that during the COVID-19 pandemic, secondary school dropout increased dramatically in a short period of time, particularly in the public sector.¹²² It recommended taking effective measures to reduce dropout, including by guaranteeing the return to school for those who have been left out of the system during the pandemic, especially at the secondary level. It also recommended investing in infrastructure and improving the quality of education as required in the current times, including by providing training for teachers on new technologies.¹²³

57. JS14 recommended providing quality teacher training to equip educators with the instructional tools they need in today's globalized world, along with new technologies and employment opportunities, and to ensure the provision of an inclusive education in venues equipped with appropriate infrastructure.¹²⁴ JS14 also recommended that a dual (in-person/virtual) modality be used in all schools, that communities be equipped with computer rooms and digital connectivity and that access to computer hardware be promoted via the "Connectivity Equality" Plan at all educational levels.¹²⁵

58. OU recommended redoubling efforts to build and maintain safe primary and secondary education opportunities in rural areas.¹²⁶

59. JS20 recommended providing guarantees for academic freedom in keeping with international standards, including those proposed by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and with the Inter-American Principles on Academic Freedom and University Autonomy of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.¹²⁷

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

60. While commending Argentina for taking steps to mitigate the negative effects of climate change,¹²⁸ JAI regretted that disasters caused by climate change disproportionately affect vulnerable communities.¹²⁹ It recommended expanding investment in natural disaster preparedness programmes and infrastructure; and investing in renewable energy technology, and reducing its dependence on fossil fuels.¹³⁰

61. According to JS25, the highly concentrated nature of land ownership, extractivist land use, the predominance of monoculture and the use of toxic agricultural substances in Argentina have extremely harmful environmental impacts, exacerbate conflicts and threats faced by small-scale family farmers, heighten inequalities and undermine food security and sovereignty.¹³¹

62. JS17 noted that in the province of Chubut, a major challenge was the inadequate solid waste management.¹³²

63. JAI recommended implementing sustainable agricultural practices; reducing its reliance on extractive agricultural industries; and improving local-regional cooperation in its watershed management systems.¹³³ JAI also recommended that indigenous communities are involved in the decision-making process on climate change policies.¹³⁴

64. JS25 expressed concern about the persistence of illegal deforestation and the reduction of the national budget allocation for the Native Forests Act.¹³⁵ According to OU, deforestation raised concerns in areas such as El Chaco, where the activities of companies and non-indigenous expropriators had caused desertification, soil impoverishment and loss of

biodiversity. Those activities had also resulted in the contamination of rivers and contributed to malnutrition and poverty.¹³⁶

65. AI welcomed the Wetlands Protection Bill, which was agreed upon with more than 380 civil society organizations. AI recommended establishing a preventive fire management system, with a community approach, and provide it with adequate funding. AI also recommended implementing a phase out all fossil fuel use as quickly as possible.¹³⁷

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

66. In 2019, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights considered feminicide to be one of the main challenges facing Argentina and, in 2020, it expressed concern about the increase in the number of feminicides.¹³⁸

67. Several stakeholders welcomed the creation in 2019 of the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity.¹³⁹ JS25 found it regrettable, however, that national policies were focused on urban areas and that specific policies to support indigenous women and women campesinos had not been introduced.¹⁴⁰

68. JS9 recommended ensuring transparency in the execution of gender-sensitive budgets; incorporating monitoring and accountability policies vis-à-vis concerned ministries and state agencies; and promoting the inclusion of gender-sensitive budgets at the provincial and municipal levels.¹⁴¹

69. Stakeholders expressed concern at persistent violence against women.¹⁴² OU regretted that indigenous women face violence and sexual abuse.¹⁴³ According to JS25, although the National Assistance Plan of Action for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women for 2017–2019 had been renewed, it had not been sufficiently implemented in the country's provinces.¹⁴⁴

70. JS14 recommended creating a comprehensive prevention and assistance system for victims of violence that would include the establishment of support and guidance centres; expanding the network of safe houses for victims of violence and other shelter and housing strategies; and adopting measures aimed at eradicating stereotypes and messages in social and other media that fuel discrimination and violence.¹⁴⁵

71. JS9 recommended working in coordination with the judiciary and law enforcement authorities in order to create accessible mechanisms for the representation of victims of gender-based violence and ensuring a comprehensive and effective response to gender-based violence reports. It also recommended adopting effective policies addressing different forms of gender-based violence with federal competence; implementing access to justice mechanisms for victims of gender-based violence; and conducting related awareness campaigns.¹⁴⁶

Children

72. JS13 and JS14 welcomed the appointment of the Children's Ombudsman in 2020.¹⁴⁷ However, they expressed concern about the large percentage of children who are living in poverty¹⁴⁸ and the inequalities that were deepened by the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁴⁹

73. JS13 regretted the persistence of violence against children and recommended raising awareness among operators of the System for the Comprehensive Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents, for the early detection, defence and prevention of violence.¹⁵⁰

74. JS14 recommended that efforts be stepped up to ensure that the National Early Childhood Plan was made part of public policy regardless of any changes in government; that the National Council on Children, Adolescents and the Family be given the rank of a State secretariat or ministry in order to endow it with the necessary autonomy and budget; and that campaigns be run to raise awareness of the importance of the rights of children in school settings.¹⁵¹ JS13 recommended developing a national policy for the promotion and protection of children's rights with specific objectives, measurable time-bound goals and indicators.¹⁵²

75. JS14 expressed concern about the adverse consequences of COVID-19 quarantines on minors, such as the loss of a feeling of connection with their school, eating and sleep disorders, difficulties in communicating with others and depression in the case of adolescents. JS14 recommended the establishment of support programmes for children and adolescents, educators and families to address the educational, social and emotional after-effects of the pandemic.¹⁵³

Older persons

76. The Fundación Crisálida Internacional expressed concern that older lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex persons are a marginalized group¹⁵⁴ and that many of them have been subject to discrimination and institutional violence.¹⁵⁵ It regretted that statistics on older lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex persons are not available.¹⁵⁶

Persons with disabilities

77. JS19 indicated that, although Argentina had a specific legislative framework pertaining to the rights of persons with disabilities, gaps in its implementation persisted at both the national and provincial levels owing to the shortcomings or absence of public policies and a lack of effective coordination among the relevant sectors and of judicial oversight mechanisms to ensure effective enjoyment of those rights.¹⁵⁷

78. JS19 recommended making the necessary changes in public and private health institutions to guarantee the full enjoyment of the right to health for persons with disabilities; to guarantee that a system is in place so that women with hearing disabilities can communicate through interpreters when attending medical consultations;¹⁵⁸ and to continue furthering the training of disability-related health professionals and agents.¹⁵⁹

Indigenous peoples and minorities

79. In 2021, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights noted that indigenous peoples continue to be vulnerable.¹⁶⁰

80. SJ17 regretted the lack of a comprehensive policy to address the historical demands of indigenous peoples.¹⁶¹ AI noted the limited progress in the implementation of territorial surveys of the lands occupied by indigenous peoples.¹⁶² JS17, AI and JS13 recommended advancing the recognition of indigenous peoples' legal property, through enacting a special law on indigenous community property, resulting from consultation with indigenous peoples, and in line with international standards and the rulings of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.¹⁶³ JS17 recommended effectively implementing the indigenous territorial survey law.¹⁶⁴

81. JS17 noted that, despite the entry into force of Law 26.160, judicial processes aimed at evicting indigenous communities continue.¹⁶⁵ JS14 and AI recommended adopting a timeline plan to ensure that Law 26.160 is fully implemented to prevent the eviction or removal of indigenous peoples from their traditional lands.¹⁶⁶ JS17 recommended suspending evictions in a uniform manner throughout the country, and establish mechanisms for dialogue and mediation.¹⁶⁷

82. AADI regretted that indigenous peoples face many obstacles in the access to justice, and linguistic interpreters is not guaranteed.¹⁶⁸

83. According to JS17, structural racism and discrimination against indigenous peoples have a particularly strong impact on women and girls.¹⁶⁹ JS17 recommended establishing a plan to prevent and eradicate discrimination and racism against indigenous peoples and establishing protection and access to justice mechanisms to prevent and eradicate violence against indigenous women.¹⁷⁰

84. JS13 was concerned that indigenous children and adolescents in the province of Salta did not meet all their basic needs and have limited access to health care. JS13 noted that the infant mortality rate was higher in regions where the majority of indigenous people lived.¹⁷¹

85. JS17 regretted the negative impact of extractive activities on the indigenous peoples' rights,¹⁷² and the failure by the provinces to update the land-use planning (OTBN), as

periodically required by the Native Forest Law.¹⁷³ Several stakeholders recommended adopting legislation ensuring the participation of indigenous peoples in any decisions and public policies that affect them, including regarding the exploitation of natural resources in their territories; and creating the necessary mechanisms to guarantee the right to consultation and free, prior and informed consent in accordance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.¹⁷⁴

86. JS14 recommended establishing legal standards for public and private works that will block provincial and/or municipal decrees and administrative decisions that would violate indigenous peoples' right to their land.¹⁷⁵

87. AI recommended protecting and applying the traditional knowledge of local communities and indigenous peoples to support the effective use of resources for agriculture and forestry.¹⁷⁶

88. JS24 regretted that none of the recommendations made during the preceding cycle directly addressed the situation of the gypsy people/Roma.¹⁷⁷ JS24 recommended including the gypsy people/Roma in the next national census and in all government surveys and studies concerning minorities and discrimination;¹⁷⁸ designing public policies that guarantee the rights of the gypsy people/Roma;¹⁷⁹ and including persons belonging to the gypsy people/Roma in policy decision-making and in institutions that formulate public policies related to the gypsy people/Roma.¹⁸⁰

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

89. In 2021, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights noted acts of violence committed against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and against activists and defenders of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.¹⁸¹

90. JS21 acknowledged that Argentina has a wide range of legal safeguards for LGBTI+ persons.¹⁸² It regretted, however, that LGBTI+ persons continue to be subject to discrimination, arbitrary detentions and criminalization.¹⁸³

91. JS21 recommended adopting the necessary measures to ensure that the security forces, the Public Prosecution Service and the judiciary refrain from arresting, charging, trying and convicting persons based on their sexual orientation and/or gender expression and identity;¹⁸⁴ promoting the creation of institutional spaces for the participation of sexual diversity advocacy organizations in making decisions and setting policies that involve LGBTI+ persons;¹⁸⁵ stepping up efforts to eradicate violence motivated by factors relating to gender identity and expression in places of detention by implementing programmes aimed at modifying discriminatory forms of behaviour and preventing violence;¹⁸⁶ and overseeing the enforcement of the Gender Identity Act.¹⁸⁷

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

92. While AI noted that in 2021, the Executive Branch repealed Decree 70/2017 which undermined migrants' rights, it continued to be concerned at judicial decisions on deportation procedures.¹⁸⁸

93. JS5 regretted that since the previous UPR, the number of successful residence procedures has decreased¹⁸⁹ and, that as a consequence of obstacles and delays, a growing number of people were in irregular precarious situations.¹⁹⁰

94. According to JS5, migrants faced obstacles to enjoy their basic rights,¹⁹¹ and because of their irregular statute, could not access to social security programmes.¹⁹² JS5 recommended designing a regularization mechanism with flexible criteria that takes into account the absence of regular channels during the COVID-19 pandemic; addressing the issue of migrant children with a rights-based approach, refraining from taking measures that endanger family unity; and improving procedures for requesting refugee status at the border and in the territory, guaranteeing the right to seek asylum.¹⁹³

95. JS5 regretted that, as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, a decree was issued in 2020 closing the borders without establishing clear exceptions vis-à-vis persons in need of

international protection.¹⁹⁴ JS5 further indicated that, since the opening of land crossings, difficulties persisted in applying for international protection at the borders.¹⁹⁵

96. AI recommended ensuring the entry into Argentina of migrants on a non-discriminatory basis as to their origin or nationality; and ensuring due process and effective access to justice and remedies for migrants, asylum seekers and refugees.¹⁹⁶

97. AI recommended developing a comprehensive programme for the local integration of refugees.¹⁹⁷

Notes

¹ See See A/HRC/37/5 and the addendum A/HRC/37/5/Add. 1, and A/HRC/37/2.

² The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADF International	ADF International, 1202 Geneva (Switzerland);
ADC	
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
CELS	Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, CABA (Argentina);
Crisálida	Crisálida biblioteca popular de género y diversidad afectivosexual, San Miguel de Tucumán (Argentina);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, The, Strasbourg (France);
Equipo ELA	Equipo Latinoamericano de Justicia y Género (ELA), Buenos Aires (Argentina);
FOPEA	Foro de Periodismo Argentino, buenos aires (Argentina);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
ICCSI	Iniciativa Ciudadana para el Control del Sistema de Inteligencia, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires (Argentina);
IHRC-OU.	International Human Rights Clinic - University of Oklahoma College of Law, Norman, Oklahoma (United States of America);
JAI	Just Atonement Inc., 2nd Floor (United States of America);
NGO Coalition	Coalición de ONG para el EPU - Argentina, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires (Argentina);

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Access Now, New York (United States of America); Association for Civil Rights;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Civil Association for Equality and Justice, Buenos Aires (Argentina); Amnistía Internacional Asociación Civil por la Igualdad y la Justicia (ACIJ)Asociación por los Derechos Civiles (ADC)Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN) Fundación Sur Argentina Instituto de Estudios Comparados en Ciencias Penales y Sociales (INECIP)Fundación Poder Ciudadano;
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Asociación por los Derechos Civiles, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires (Argentina); Association for Civil Rights is a non-governmental, non-profit organisation based in Buenos Aires that promotes civil and social rights in Argentina and other Latin American countries. It was founded in 1995 with the purpose of helping to strengthen a legal and institutional culture that guarantees the fundamental rights of the people, based on respect for the Constitution and democratic values. Privacy International (PI) is a non-governmental organization in consultative status with ECOSOC. PI researches and advocates globally against

- government and corporate abuses of data and technology. It exposes harm and abuses, mobilises allies globally, campaigns with the public for solutions, and pressures companies and governments to change. PI challenges overreaching state and corporate surveillance so that people everywhere can have greater security and freedom through greater personal privacy;
- JS4 **Joint submission 4 submitted by:** Argentinian Youth UPR Collective, Bangkok (Thailand); The PACT, The Argentinian Network of Young People and Adolescents Living With HIV, The International Community of Women Living With HIV – Argentina Chapter;
- JS5 **Joint submission 5 submitted by:** Comisión Argentina para Refugiados y Migrantes, Buenos Aires (Argentina); – Argentinian Commission for Refugees and Migrants (CAREF) – Center for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) – Institute of Justice and Human Rights of the National University of Lanús (IJDHUNLa);
- JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by:** Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, CABA (Argentina); – Civil society report prepared jointly by the Center for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) – Civil Association for Equality and Justice (ACIJ);
- JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by:** Coalitions of NGOs for UPR on fiscal policy and debt – Argentina, Buenos Aires (Argentina); 1. Civil Association for Equality and Justice (Asociación Civil por la Igualdad y la Justicia – ACIJ) 2. Center for Legal and Social Studies (Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales – CELS) 3. Center for Political Economy in Argentina (Centro de Economía Política Argentina – CEPA) 4. Consortium of Public Interest Lawyers (Coordinadora de Abogadxs de Interés Público – CAIP);
- JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by:** Coalitions of NGOs on Habitat for UPR – Argentina, Buenos Aires (Argentina); 1. Center for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) [Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales] 2. Civil Association for Equality and Justice (ACIJ) [Asociación Civil por la Igualdad y la Justicia] 3. Inquilinos Agrupados;
- JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by:** Equipo Latinoamericano de Justicia y Género (ELA), Buenos Aires (Argentina); Equipo Latinoamericano de Justicia y Género (ELA) Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Amnistía Internacional Argentina (AIAR) Fundación para el Desarrollo de Políticas Sustentables (Fundeps) Fundación Mujeres x Mujeres (MxM);
- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** Edmund Rice International, Geneva (Switzerland); Edmund Rice International (ERI) Defensoría Edmundo Rice (DER) Marist International Solidarity Foundation (FMSI);
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** Fundación Vía Libre, Córdoba (Argentina); Access Now and Fundación Vía Libre;
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** Infancia en Deuda, Buenos Aires (Argentina); Asociación Civil por la Igualdad y la Justicia (ACIJ) Aldeas Infantiles S.O.S. Argentina Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC) Equipo Latinoamericano de Justicia y Género (ELA) Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer (FEIM) Fundación Kaleidos Fundación SUR Argentina Haciendo Camino Pata Pila;
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice, Veyrier (Switzerland); Instituto de las Hijas de María Auxiliadora Provincia San Francisco de Sales Provincia San Francisco Javier República Argentina;

- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** Memoria Abierta, Ciudad Autónoma Buenos Aires (Argentina); 1. Memoria Abierta
- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** Movimiento de Trabajadores Excluidos (MTE), Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires (Argentina); 1. Movement of Excluded Workers (MTE) [Movimiento de Trabajadores Excluidos] 2. Center for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) [Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales];
- JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by:** Asociación de Abogados/as de Derecho Indígena, Capital federal (Argentina); 1. Asociación de Abogados/as de Derecho Indígena (AADI) 2. Asociación de Mujeres Abogadas Indígenas (AMAI) 3. Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS);
- JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** Coalición de ONG para el EPU – Argentina, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires (Argentina); 1. IFEX-ALC: es una red regional que hace parte de la red global IFEX, creada en 2009 bajo la necesidad de distintas organizaciones de sumar capacidades y experiencias con el objetivo común de la defensa de la libertad de expresión en América Latina y el Caribe. La red está compuesta actualmente por 24 organizaciones de la sociedad civil en 14 países de América Latina y el Caribe dedicadas a defender y promover la libertad de expresión y prensa. 2. Asociación por los Derechos Civiles (ADC): es una organización de la sociedad civil con sede en Buenos Aires (Argentina) que, desde su creación en 1995, trabaja en la defensa y promoción de los derechos civiles y humanos en Argentina y América Latina;
- JS20 **Joint submission 20 submitted by:** Red de Universitarios por la Libertad Académica en Las Américas, Santa Fe (Argentina); ONG Aula Abierta y la agrupación estudiantil Apertura;
- JS21 **Joint submission 21 submitted by:** The Sexual Rights Initiative, Ottawa (Canada); – Abogades por los Derechos Sexuales (ABOSEX) – la Red de Litigantes LGBTI de las Américas – la Sexual Rights Initiative – SRI- Akahatá A.C. – Synergía Initiatives for Human Rights;
- JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by:** World Evangelical Alliance, Geneva (Switzerland); The Christian Alliance of Evangelical Churches of the Argentine Republic Mujeres por la Nación (Women for the Nation);
- JS23 **Joint submission 23 submitted by:** XUMEK, Mendoza City (Argentina); 1. XUMEK – Asociación para la promoción y protección de Derechos Humanos 2. Abogadas y abogados del noroeste argentino en derechos humanos y estudios sociales (ANDHES) 3. Aporte Interdisciplinario para la Región (AIRE) 4. Asociación Civil de Familiares de Detenidos (ACiFaD) 5. CATAMARCA CONTRA LA TORTURA 6. Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS);
- JS24 **Joint submission 24 submitted by:** Zor – Asociación por los derechos del pueblo gitano/romani, Buenos Aires (Argentina); Zor – Asociación por los derechos del pueblo gitano/romani Observatorio de Mujeres Gitanas – Argentina/Brasil;
- JS25 **Joint submission 25 submitted by:** Coalición Nacional por la Tierra – Argentina, Córdoba (Argentina); (1) ENI Argentina (Coalición Nacional por la Tierra). (2) FUNDACION PLURALES (3) FUNDAPAZ (4) REDES CHACO (5) FEDERACIÓN AGRARIA ARGENTINA (6) International Land Coalition (ILC);
- JS26 **Joint submission 26 submitted by:** Coalition of NGOs for

UPR-Country Argentina, City of Buenos Aires (Argentina);
Fundación Interamericana del Corazón Argentina (FIC
Argentina), The O'Neill Institute for National and Global
Health Law, La Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de
la Mujer (FEIM) and Fundación para el Desarrollo de Políticas
Sustentables (FUNDEPS);

JS27

Joint submission 27 submitted by: Akahata-Equipo de
Trabajo en Sexualidades y Géneros, Buenos Aires
(Argentina); REDI – Red por los Derechos de las Personas
con Discapacidad Sexual Rights Initiative;

National human rights institution:

DPNRA

DEFENSORIA DEL PUEBLO DE LA NACION, CIUDAD

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

Inter-American Court of Human Rights

Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

³ DPN.

⁴ DPN, para. 12.

⁵ DPN, para. 17.

⁶ DPN, para. 1.

⁷ DPN, para. 20.

⁸ DPN, para. 2.

⁹ DPN, para. 25.

¹⁰ DPN, para. 4.

¹¹ DPN, para. 57.

¹² DPN, para. 37.

¹³ DPN, para. 37.

¹⁴ DPN, para. 39.

¹⁵ DPN, para. 32.

¹⁶ DPN, para. 13.

¹⁷ DPN paras. 45 and 46.

¹⁸ DPN, para. 53.

¹⁹ DPN, para. 10.

²⁰ DPN, para. 10.

²¹ DPN, para. 61.

²² DPN, para. 64.

²³ DPN, para. 64.

²⁴ DPN, para. 65.

²⁵ *The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:*

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

- 26 ICAN, page 1.
27 AI, para. 10.
28 AI, para. 37.
29 AI, para. 38.
30 FOPEA, para. 47 (5).
31 JS4, para. 10.
32 ADC, paras. 7 and 11; AI, para. 6; JS2, pages 3 and 4; JS25, para. 4.
33 ADC, para. 14–17; JS2 page 5. See also AI, para. 34.
34 AI, para. 2; JS12, para. 7.
35 AI, para. 53; JS23, page 11.
36 JS23, page 11.
37 AI, para. 35.
38 OU, page 5.
39 JS14, para. 57.
40 Inter-American Court of Human Rights, page 19.
41 JS16, para. 8.
42 JS16, paras. 1, 3, 5, 15, 21, 28 and 29.
43 JS17, para. 27.
44 JS23, page 10.
45 AI, para. 54.
46 JS16, paras. 6 and 7.
47 JS16, page 11.
48 JS16, page 12.
49 JS23, paras. 1 and 4.
50 JS23, para. 6.
51 JS23, paras. 6 and 11.
52 JS16, para. 23.
53 JS23, pages 10 and 11.
54 JS23, paras. 24 and 25.
55 JS23, page 11.
56 JS15, page 7.
57 CELS, paras. 2 and 6.
58 CELS, paras. 6 and 14.
59 CELS, page 5.
60 CELS, page 5.
61 Inter-American Court of Human Rights, page 19.
62 JS18, para. 7.
63 JS18, para. 14.
64 JS18, para. 15.
65 JS20, page 10.
66 JS12, paras. 34 and 35.
67 JS12, para. 44.
68 JS25, paras. 13 and 14.
69 JS14, para. 52.
70 FOPEA, page 7.
71 ICCSI, para. 4.
72 ICCSI, paras. 13–15.
73 ICCSI, pages 5 and 6. See also JS1, paras. 32–41.
74 JS3, para. 43.
75 JS1, para. 36.
76 ECLJ, para. 20.
77 ECLJ, para. 27.
78 JS22, para. 4.
79 JS14, para. 25.
80 JS9, pages 9–11.
81 JS13, page 2.
82 JS7, paras. 7 and 12.
83 JS13, page 12.
84 JS14, para. 23.
85 JS14, para. 25.
86 JS7, para. 1.
87 JS7, pages 15 and 16.
88 JS25, paras. 18 and 19.

- ⁸⁹ JS8, para. 3.
⁹⁰ JS8, para. 30.
⁹¹ JS8, para. 24.
⁹² JS8, para. 38, 43 and 44. See also JS16, para. 24.
⁹³ JS17, para. 27.
⁹⁴ JS8, page 11.
⁹⁵ OU, page 5.
⁹⁶ S8, pages 11 and 12.
⁹⁷ JS8, para. 10.
⁹⁸ JS8, page 11.
⁹⁹ JS25, paras. 24–27.
¹⁰⁰ JS25, paras. 35–42.
¹⁰¹ AI, para. 16.
¹⁰² AI, para. 44.
¹⁰³ JS4, para. 16.
¹⁰⁴ AI, para. 52.
¹⁰⁵ JS19, para. 21.
¹⁰⁶ JS19, para. 59; JS27, para. 59
¹⁰⁷ AI, para. 3; JS10, para. 1; JS19, para. 41.
¹⁰⁸ AI, para. 3; JS10, para. 1; JS19, para. 41.
¹⁰⁹ AI, para. 39.
¹¹⁰ JS10, pages 12 and 13.
¹¹¹ JS4, paras. 11–14.
¹¹² JS4, para. 39.
¹¹³ JS4, para.47.
¹¹⁴ JS26, paras. 2 and 4.
¹¹⁵ JS26, para. 34.
¹¹⁶ JS6, para. 7.
¹¹⁷ JS6, paras. 10 and 11.
¹¹⁸ JS6, paras 25–30.
¹¹⁹ JS6, pages 9 and 10.
¹²⁰ JS19, para. 37.
¹²¹ JS13, page 5; JS14, para. 27.
¹²² JS11, paras. 14–16.
¹²³ JS11, paras. 18 and 37.
¹²⁴ JS14, para. 31.
¹²⁵ JS14, para. 20.
¹²⁶ OU, page 5.
¹²⁷ JS20, page 9.
¹²⁸ JAI, para. 1.
¹²⁹ JAI, paras. 4, 5 and 8.
¹³⁰ JAI, para. 2.
¹³¹ JS25, para. 6.
¹³² JS17, para. 16.
¹³³ JAI, para. 2.
¹³⁴ JAI, para. 17.
¹³⁵ JS25, paras. 9 and 10.
¹³⁶ OU, page 3.
¹³⁷ AI, paras. 60–62
¹³⁸ Inter-American Court of Human Rights, page 19. See also JS23, para. 25.
¹³⁹ AI, para.3; JS25, para.23; JS19, para. 28.
¹⁴⁰ JS25, para. 23.
¹⁴¹ JS9, pages 9–11.
¹⁴² AI, paras. 1, 17 and 18, ENI, para. 28, JS14, paras. 44, 45 and 47; ELA, paras. 16 and 17.
¹⁴³ OU, page 3.
¹⁴⁴ JS25, para. 28.
¹⁴⁵ JS14, para. 48.
¹⁴⁶ JS9, pages 9–11.
¹⁴⁷ JS13, page 1; JS14, para. 39.
¹⁴⁸ JS14, para. 35.
¹⁴⁹ JS13, page 1.
¹⁵⁰ JS13, page 12.
¹⁵¹ JS14, para. 39.

- ¹⁵² JS13, page 12.
¹⁵³ JS14, para. 20.
¹⁵⁴ Crisalida, page 1.
¹⁵⁵ Crisalida, pages 2 and 3.
¹⁵⁶ Crisalida, page 3.
¹⁵⁷ JS19, para. 1.
¹⁵⁸ JS19, paras. 13–15.
¹⁵⁹ JS19, para. 26.
¹⁶⁰ Inter-American Court of Human Rights, page 19. See also JS23, para. 25.
¹⁶¹ JS17, para. 1.
¹⁶² AI, para. 5.
¹⁶³ JS17, pages 13 and 14; JS13 page 11; AI, para. 56.
¹⁶⁴ JS17, page 14.
¹⁶⁵ JS17, para. 31.
¹⁶⁶ AI, para. 55; JS14, para. 66.
¹⁶⁷ JS17, pages 13 and 14.
¹⁶⁸ JS17, para. 30.
¹⁶⁹ JS17, para. 33.
¹⁷⁰ JS17, pages 13 and 14.
¹⁷¹ JS13, page 10.
¹⁷² JS17, para. 9.
¹⁷³ JS17, para. 12.
¹⁷⁴ JS17, pages 13 and 14; AI, para. 57; OU, page 5; JS14, para. 57; JS25, paras. 30–42.
¹⁷⁵ JS14, para. 66.
¹⁷⁶ AI, para. 59.
¹⁷⁷ JS24, para. 8.
¹⁷⁸ JS24, para. 11.
¹⁷⁹ JS24, para. 13.
¹⁸⁰ JS24, para. 14.
¹⁸¹ Inter-American Court of Human Rights, page 19. See also JS23, para. 25.
¹⁸² JS21, para. 3.
¹⁸³ JS21, paras 8–11.
¹⁸⁴ JS21, para. 16.
¹⁸⁵ JS21, para. 19.
¹⁸⁶ JS21, para. 31.
¹⁸⁷ JS21, para. 64.
¹⁸⁸ AI, para. 4.
¹⁸⁹ JS5, para. 4.
¹⁹⁰ JS5, para. 8.
¹⁹¹ JS5, para. 42.
¹⁹² JS5, para. 8.
¹⁹³ JS5, page 7.
¹⁹⁴ JS5, para. 23.
¹⁹⁵ JS5, para. 31.
¹⁹⁶ AI, paras. 68 and 69.
¹⁹⁷ AI, para. 70.
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