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

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	3
I Summary of the proceedings of the review process	3
A. Presentation by the State under review	3
B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review	4
II. Conclusions and/or recommendations.....	11
Annex	
Composition of the delegation	28

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-sixth session from 31st October to 11 November 2016. The review of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was held at the 3rd meeting on 1 November 2016. The delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was headed by Ms. Delcy Rodríguez Gómez. At its 10th meeting held on 4 November 2016, the Working Group adopted the report on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

2. On 12 January 2016, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: Kyrgyzstan, Mexico and Nigeria.

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 the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/VEN/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.6/26/VEN/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/VEN/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America was transmitted to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela led by Foreign Minister H.E. Delcy Rodríguez, stated that the revolution from 1998 was a revolution for human rights, and the 1999 Constitution set a path based on a Constitutional State for human rights. It stated that there was a confrontation of two models in the world and in the region: the capitalist model; main instrument for human rights violations and the models for transformation, with a different view not only of modes of production, but also of conception of the human being. From the last UPR until now, the imperial force has intended to end with the transformations in Venezuela, by increasing and intensifying of the war against the country. It stated that the United States of America had selected the country as an imperial target, pretending to alter the universality of Venezuela's human rights model through a destabilisation process.

6. The delegation highlighted that the human rights model in Venezuela was irreversible because it was based on the citizens that have taken ownership of the country's transformation. It underscored that the main enemy of the revolution was the capitalist model, which violates human rights worldwide, causes violence and is the main responsible for the destruction of the planet. Likewise, it causes unequal distribution of wealth, inequity, and increases the gap between the rich and the poor.

7. It referred to the big corporations in the world that concentrate capital. The delegation mentioned that capitalism also led to the destruction of the Nation-States and called for a world campaign in favour of Nation-States.
8. The delegation asked about how to fix the Human Rights Council in favour of human rights, to enable it to be a real effective instrument for human rights.
9. The delegation stated that the neoliberal model was a failure, and that the successful socialist alternate model was being questioned by facto powers that were unwilling to accept that Venezuela be a reference point.
10. It indicated that despite campaigns against it, the revolution was one for human rights. The delegation mentioned a number of achievements and statistics including prizes for hunger eradication; transformations in gender equality, education, health and nutrition, underscoring that the FAO recognized their effective and permanent fight against poverty.
11. The delegation asked to cease the harassment against Venezuela. It stated that the Government had adopted the accepted UPR recommendations, and created a National Human Rights Plan.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

12. During the interactive dialogue, 102 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
13. India noted the creation of the National Council for Human Rights and requested Venezuela to share details about the progress of the national monitoring and follow-up system.
14. Indonesia commended Venezuela for its improvements in access to education, health, and the establishment of institutions to advance women's rights.
15. Iran (Islamic Republic of) acknowledged Venezuela for the National Human Rights Council and the national plan for prevention of torture.
16. Iraq commended Venezuela for facing the economic challenges and its clear position defending the right to peace and solidarity.
17. Finland noted with concern the current situation regarding the economic and social challenges and emphasized that international norms on freedom of expression must be complied.
18. Israel noted that the situation in Venezuela had worsened, with more impunity and denial of justice, as shown by the denunciation of the American Convention on Human Rights.
19. Italy acknowledged Venezuela for its measures aimed at developing a legal framework for the promotion and protection of human rights.
20. Jamaica commended Venezuela for its commitment to human rights and encouraged it to continue to work towards strengthening State institutions.
21. Japan welcomed Venezuela's implementation of social policies, including improved access to education, housing construction, and reduction in the poverty rate.
22. Kenya commended Venezuela for the efforts already taken in the implementation of the recommendations.

23. Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Venezuela for its National Human Rights Plan, the ratification of the CRPD and OP-CRPD.
24. Latvia noted the establishment of the National Human Rights Council in Venezuela and noted the concerns expressed regarding restrictions imposed to freedom of expression.
25. Lebanon commended Venezuela for its efforts in diplomacy of peace and defending the just causes around the world, particularly the cause of the Palestinian people.
26. Liechtenstein recognized Venezuela's efforts in combating gender-based violence and violence against children.
27. Malaysia acknowledged Venezuela for mainstreaming a gender perspective, empowering women and ensuring education for persons with disabilities.
28. Maldives recognized Venezuela's efforts in women's rights and encouraged Venezuela to reach out to its international partners and OHCHR for assistance.
29. Mauritania welcomed the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan and the plan for prevention of torture in Venezuela.
30. Mexico welcomed the creation of the National Council for Human Rights, the National Human Rights Plan and the legislative advances in health and education.
31. Montenegro welcomed the establishment of the National Council for Human Rights, and noted concerns of the OHCHR regarding human rights violations.
32. Myanmar noted that Venezuela was certified free of measles and rubella, and that free high-quality education has been provided in most parts of the country.
33. Namibia appreciated the continued efforts by Venezuela to strengthen successful cooperation and solidarity agreements with African countries.
34. Nepal recognized the achievements of Venezuela in the socio-economic dimensions, including poverty reduction, education, health and child nutrition.
35. The Netherlands was worried about a rise in arbitrary arrests to prevent the conduct and publication of investigative journalism.
36. New Zealand noted the ratification of the CRPD, welcomed Venezuela's National Human Rights Plan and noted that freedom of expression remains a major challenge.
37. Nicaragua welcomed the dialogue with the opposition initiated by the Government and sponsored by Unasur and the Holy See.
38. Nigeria acknowledged the cooperation provided by Venezuela and the existence of a human rights legal framework. It noted the adoption of the Racial Discrimination Act.
39. Germany welcomed Venezuela for the ratification of CERD. It noted with concern political and social situation in Venezuela.
40. Pakistan welcomed the incorporation of a human rights approach in all public policies and the series of human rights laws in force.
41. Peru noted the role played by civil society in the development of public policies and the establishment of the National Council for Human Rights.
42. Philippines appreciated that Venezuela continued to adhere to principles of democracy and urged it to address the remaining human rights challenges.
43. Portugal welcomed that Venezuela had ratified CRPD and accepted visits from the majority of Special Procedures.

44. Qatar commended Venezuela for its cooperation with the UN human rights system and the implementation of a number of UPR accepted recommendations.
45. Republic of Korea noted the establishment of national mechanisms to prevent torture and improve prison conditions and hoped these would promote the fundamental freedoms of Venezuelans.
46. The Russian Federation praised the Government for its work to improve the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights of Venezuelans.
47. Saudi Arabia welcomed the programs to reduce poverty and broaden education opportunities for all, including the Robinson missions to combat illiteracy.
48. Senegal saluted the efforts to strengthen the human rights framework through social inclusion policies and the establishment of the National Council for Human Rights.
49. Singapore recognized the introduction of a National Human Rights Plan to follow-up on UPR accepted recommendations and strengthen the human rights institutional framework.
50. Slovenia thanked the Government for its work aimed at improving the human rights situation in Venezuela.
51. South Africa commended Venezuela for its efforts to ensure the elimination of discrimination including the legislation regarding the rights of indigenous peoples.
52. South Sudan welcomed the ratification of CRPD and its OP and noted that early pregnancy remained a major challenge for Venezuela.
53. Spain welcomed the establishment of the National Council for Human Rights and the enactment of the National Human Rights Plan.
54. State of Palestine praised the efforts to improve the quality of education and the reform of law protection girls, boys and adolescents.
55. Sudan commended the commitment and positive engagement of Venezuela with the UPR and appreciated the positive steps taken since the last review.
56. Sweden was concerned about the situation of poverty, hunger and public health. It regretted the use of excessive violence by security forces.
57. Switzerland was concerned by recent developments in Venezuela and by the continuous deterioration of the human rights situation.
58. Syrian Arab Republic asked what were the political effects of protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and how their lands had been demarcated.
59. Tajikistan recognized the efforts of the Government to improve the human rights situation despite the economic difficulties faced by the country. It welcomed the establishment of the National Council for Human Rights.
60. Thailand commended the efforts to broaden the human rights legal framework and recognized the constraints on resources placed by the economic crisis in Venezuela.
61. Timor-Leste welcomed the approval of the national plan for the prevention of torture. It remained concerned by high numbers of cases of trafficking and violence against women.
62. Togo noted with satisfaction the efforts of the Government to follow-up on accepted recommendations received during the first UPR review.
63. Tunisia noted with appreciation the submission of periodic reports to the Treaty bodies that showed Venezuela's respect of the international Committees.

64. Turkey requested further information on the legal and administrative initiatives in the areas of education, poverty reduction, gender equality, fight against discrimination, health care and adequate housing.
65. Uganda noted with appreciation the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Protocol, the passing of the Racial Discrimination Act and the increase of the health budget.
66. Ukraine raised concern with the situation in the ground and the protection of the right to work, to food, health, freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.
67. United Arab Emirates praised the efforts made on the socio economic and cultural front and the fight against extreme poverty.
68. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland inquired about the implementation of the Committees recommendations. Concerned by the political, economic and security challenges, it urged all sides to engage in a constructive dialogue.
69. United Republic of Tanzania commended the government's commitment to deliver 2 million additional housing units by 2019.
70. United States of America raised its concern with the human rights situation in Venezuela and the continued detention of persons who participated in peaceful protests.
71. Uruguay acknowledged the efforts made to reduce extreme poverty and social and economic inequality in the country.
72. Cuba acknowledged the measures progress in protecting and promoting human's rights for the population. Cuba recommends the implementation of consultation of the indigenous peoples.
73. Yemen stressed to pursue efforts to promote human rights particularly to protect the rights of indigenous people.
74. Zimbabwe noted the human rights advancement made since the first UPR cycle.
75. Algeria praised the efforts made in the implementation of the recommendations accepted during the first UPR cycle and the ten voluntary commitments.
76. Angola noted the detailed information provided in the national report describing the progress made since the first cycle of the UPR.
77. Argentina urged cooperation with OHCHR and all human rights mechanisms. It raised concern with allegations of excessive use of force and extra judicial executions.
78. Armenia noted the pending visit requests from special procedures mandate holders. It encouraged the full implementation of the international human rights obligation.
79. Australia was concerned by the limitations of freedom of expression, particularly the violent and arbitrary arrests of opposition leaders, students and public activists.
80. Austria shared its concerns on various human rights issues including arbitrary detention, lack of fair and transparent procedures, overcrowding in prisons as well as the crisis in the food and health sector.
81. Azerbaijan welcomed inter alia the establishment of the National Council for Human Rights and the preparation of the National Human Rights Plan.
82. Bahrain welcomed the measures taken since the last UPR. It inquired about the steps undertaken to increase the schooling rates for children and access to quality education.

83. Bangladesh noted the actions taken to continue its fight against poverty and the establishment of a quota system for persons with disabilities as recommended during the UPR cycle.
84. Belarus congratulated Venezuela's progress to reduce extreme poverty, its success in the housing program and on its global approach to gender equality.
85. Belgium stressed to achieve further progress in the area of access to the health care system, in particular to sexual and reproductive health services.
86. The Plurinational State of Bolivia recognized the profound transformation brought by the progress in social policies aimed at the most vulnerable popular sectors.
87. Brazil noted with increasing concern the evolution of the human rights situation in Venezuela.
88. Burundi congratulated Venezuela on progress achieved at improves the situation of gender equality and struggle violence against women.
89. Canada welcomes the positive measures taken to improve human rights issues. However, remains gravely concerned by increase civil, political, economic and social right violations.
90. Chile noted with appreciation the creation of the National Humans Right Council and encourages Venezuela to ensure human and financial resources to fulfil its goals.
91. The delegation said that the Ministry of People's Power for Prison Services had enhanced the prison infrastructure to eliminate overcrowding, introduced a new penitentiary and disciplinary system, and provided for family support and prisoner rehabilitation. An exponential reduction in prison violence had been achieved and intensive training courses were provided for prison staff.
92. The declaration of a state of economic emergency was in line with the Constitution and article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It had not been declared to derogate from internationally protected human rights but to guarantee compliance with the right to basic goods and services and to guarantee protection for the most vulnerable groups.
93. In 2015 the customs and languages of indigenous peoples and communities had been recognized in more than 28,000 identity documents. Over 80% of voters had participated in the five inclusive and transparent electoral processes conducted between 2012 and 2016.
94. The Special Act to Prevent and Punish Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment had been invoked to address unlawful conduct by law enforcement officers. The Justice and Truth Commission had located the remains of many victims of enforced disappearances during the period from 1958 to 1998 as well as a number of survivors. It had also investigated acts of violence perpetrated by law enforcement officers in 2014 and criminal proceedings had been instituted or completed in a number of cases.
95. Perpetrators of femicide had been prosecuted under the Act on Women's Right to a Life Free from Violence. Criminal proceedings had also been instituted or completed against law enforcement officers charged with grave violations of women's rights, including homicide.
96. During the period under review, 786 law enforcement officers had been charged with homicide and 989 with torture or ill-treatment.
97. China commended for policies and measures adopted in prevention torture, indigenous people's rights and equality.

98. Colombia welcomes the first national plan for the protection of sexual and reproductive rights. Colombia made recommendations to ensure prisoners, migrants and children rights.
99. Costa Rica note with appreciation the adoption of National human's rights plans. It expressed concern about freedom of expression, independence of powers state, among other.
100. Viet Nam supported efforts in overcoming hardship to continue pursuing its cause of national development, including via full protection and promotion of human rights.
101. Czechia made recommendations.
102. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea extended its solidarity with the Government and people of Venezuela in their struggle to defend national sovereignty.
103. Denmark expressed concern about the 2004 Law on Social Responsibility of Radio and Television which grants authorities control over media content.
104. Dominican Republic underscored achievements on human rights, particularly the creation of institutions to promote the rights of women.
105. Ecuador welcomed efforts to comply with UPR recommendations, particularly the design, implementation and follow-up of the National Human Rights Plan.
106. Egypt highlighted Venezuela's efforts to promote economic, social and cultural rights and welcomed its cooperation with treaty bodies.
107. El Salvador underscored the implementation of public policies in favour of human rights and highlighted Venezuela's efforts in following-up to UPR recommendations.
108. Eritrea recognized to role and advocacy of Venezuela on the need to adhere to the UPR process and welcomed its commitment in human rights.
109. Estonia encouraged the Government to attach more importance the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan, responding timely to treaty body requests and conducting regular consultations with civil society.
110. Ethiopia noted with appreciation Venezuela's effort to improve economic, social and cultural rights and the adoption and implementation of the 2011 Racial Discrimination Act.
111. Ireland welcomed Venezuela's submissions to treaty bodies, and it was concerned by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention's finding of arbitrary detentions, including of opposition politicians.
112. France made recommendations.
113. Georgia remained concerned by the situation of human rights in Venezuela. It encouraged Venezuela to strengthen the dialogue with the UN mechanisms.
114. Norway was concerned by persecution against opposition leaders and by limitations on the freedom of expression through constitutional mechanisms. It recognized the role of Venezuela in the Colombian peace process.
115. Ghana noted with satisfaction measures taken to implement the recommendations made to Venezuela during its first cycle.
116. Guatemala expressed its concern about the reports on lack of independence and impartiality of the judiciary and the indoctrination in schools and universities.
117. Haiti expressed its deep gratitude to the Venezuelan Government for their solidarity, in particular when providing Haiti with emergency aid following hurricane Mathieu.

118. Holy See acknowledged the positive steps taken by Venezuela. Holy See was concerned by current political and social situation in Venezuela.

119. Iceland was concerned by the social situation and the harassment of those who are critical of government policies in Venezuela.

120. Libya welcomed the recommendations accepted by Venezuela during the first UPR cycle, highlighted the establishment of the Human Rights Council, and commended progress in free education.

121. The delegation said that training courses for police officers included human rights awareness-raising and regulations governing the progressive and differentiated use of force. During the period from 2013 to 2016, 4,684 officers had been dismissed for breaching such principles.

122. The right to demonstrate peacefully was guaranteed. The violent *guarimba* demonstrations in 2014 had failed to meet that criterion. Diverse factors, including criminal developments from Colombia and the conduct of opposition political leaders, had led to the upsurge of criminal gangs. As a result of 145 operations since 2015, 2,640 offenders had been detained.

123. Major progress had been achieved in recent years in the fight against drugs, and the homicide rate had declined.

124. The Presidential Council of the Indigenous Peoples and Communities had elected 1,569 leaders who respected ancestral customs, and the Institute of Indigenous Languages promoted ancestral languages and knowledge. The Government, recognizing the right to ancestral territory, had granted 102 collective land titles.

125. Freedom of expression was guaranteed and no Venezuelan journalist or NGO member had been detained or prosecuted for his or her professional activity.

126. Five million computers had been provided free of charge to primary and secondary schools in the past five years. A programme to promote “technological literacy” for all citizens had recently been launched.

127. Assaults on the Venezuelan economy by national and transnational corporations had led to shortages of essential goods. However, Bolivarian policies had succeeded in containing the impact of the assaults. The current unemployment rate of about 6% was the lowest recorded for the past three decades. Since in 2011 general poverty had declined by 7% and extreme poverty by 27%.

128. The number of judges appointed to courts of first instance, including new courts addressing violence against women, totalled 2,409. Seventy per cent of the new offices of judge created since 2011 were held by women. Steps were currently being taken to regularize all provisional offices of judge and 700 judges were currently attending courses leading to a human rights diploma. The Constitutional Court, mandated by the Constitution to guarantee social peace and the rule of law.

129. The delegation announced the presentation of voluntary pledges and commitments that, because of text limits, would be made explicit in the addendum to the adoption report in the thirty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council. The head of the Venezuelan delegation said that the Bolivarian model of social reform fully guaranteed human rights. She trusted that the Human Rights Council and the multilateral human rights system would successfully address existing challenges and would build a new world order that curtailed the devastating impact of the capitalist model. The Bolivarian Revolution is irreversible and committed to the promotion of a human rights culture.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

130. The following recommendations will be examined by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council in March 2017:

130.1. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the ICESCR and the Optional Protocol to the CAT (Portugal);

130.2. Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture, signed in 2011 (Senegal);

130.3. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Italy) (Portugal) (Montenegro) (New Zealand) (Estonia) (Guatemala);

130.4. Ratify OPCAT (Georgia);

130.5. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Kenya);

130.6. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the CAT (Denmark);

130.7. Conclude the ratification process of the ICRMW (Turkey);

130.8. Take measures towards the ratification of the International Convention on Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (El Salvador);

130.9. Consider ratifying the ICRMW and ILO Convention 189 (Philippines);

130.10. Continue intensifying the measures to reduce early pregnancy, strengthening training on sexual and reproductive rights (Dominican Republic);

130.11. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons against Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or degrading, paying particular attention to these problems in prisons (France);

130.12. Study the possibility of ratifying or adhering to the ICPPED, the OPCAT and the ICMW (Uruguay);

130.13. Ratify the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as early as possible (ICPPED) (Japan);

130.14. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Ukraine);

130.15. Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute (Liechtenstein);

130.16. Ratify the Convention on the Non- Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

- 130.17. Continue strengthening the system of the effective response and to follow up the international obligations that Venezuela took upon itself in the field of human rights (Iraq);
- 130.18. Ensure full respect of the institutional balance established by the constitution, and take the necessary measures to restore as early as possible the prerogatives of the elected parliament (France);
- 130.19. Continue efforts to ensure that its domestic legislations are in line with international human rights standards (Philippines);
- 130.20. Adopt and implement the Law on Transparency, Disclosure and Access to Public Information drafted by the Joint Committee in April 2016 (Denmark);
- 130.21. Effectively implement the Organic Law on the Right of Women to a Life Free of Violence (Estonia);
- 130.22. Take all necessary measures so that the organic law on the right of women be effectively implemented (France);
- 130.23. Give full effect to the Law on the Right of Women to a Life Free of Violence, guaranteeing their effective access to justice (Spain);
- 130.24. Strengthen the domestic legal framework to prevent and punish human rights violations committed by transnational corporations and other enterprises (Ecuador);
- 130.25. Implement the law against corruption (Timor-Leste);
- 130.26. Create a legislative framework for the protection of human rights defenders (Georgia);
- 130.27. Reform the Organic Law of Education in order to achieve its compliance with international standards on the protection of the right to autonomy and academic freedom (Slovenia);
- 130.28. Continue to work towards creating an environment of mutual trust so that the achievements and the investments made by the Government and people of Venezuela will not be lost (Jamaica);
- 130.29. Continue with the policy of dialogue and openness with all social movement concerned human rights, as well as with civil society organizations (Lebanon);
- 130.30. Continue the dialogue with the different Venezuelan stakeholders in a spirit of respect, peace and reconciliation, and with a view to achieving the political and economic stability of Venezuela which will allow further progress in the promotion and protection of all human rights for all Venezuelan women and men (Nicaragua);
- 130.31. Continue taking actions to punish human rights violations, such as against the right to food or the right to peace, committed or promoted by actors in the business sector, which are pushing political agendas of destabilisation (Nicaragua);
- 130.32. Continue the policies developed to combat the actions of economic aggression against the Venezuelan people, and guarantee its human rights, in particular those of the most vulnerable groups (Nicaragua);

- 130.33. Continue its measures aimed at better taking into account vulnerable groups in public policies (Senegal);
- 130.34. Intensify the coordination mechanisms to the highest level for the execution and follow up of human rights related public policies (Sudan);
- 130.35. Continue in your efforts to achieve a fair social-economic to continue the struggle against social disparity and promoting equality (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 130.36. Continue efforts to establish a national monitoring and follow up system in the field of human rights in order to assess the relevance of national policies (Tunisia);
- 130.37. Continue working to ensure coordination between various relevant national mechanisms for further integration of human rights principles (Tunisia);
- 130.38. Continue its efforts to implement its development policy as defined in the Act on Missions of 2014 (United Arab Emirates);
- 130.39. Engage in constructive dialogue with the National Assembly, with agreed outcomes on economic and governance challenges by July 2017 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 130.40. Engage in a dialogue among all Venezuelans, including the opposition, to resolve Venezuela's political divisions, economic crisis and humanitarian situation (United States of America);
- 130.41. Continue developing actions to protect the human rights of all people from the economic aggression developed against the country (Cuba);
- 130.42. Strengthen the mainstreaming of human rights across the whole spectrum of national public policy (Zimbabwe);
- 130.43. Continue further improvement of the protection and promotion of human rights in the country (Azerbaijan);
- 130.44. Continue its efforts to hold a national dialogue to strengthen constitutional democracy, participatory and protagonist in Venezuela (Burundi);
- 130.45. Continue to support the national dialogue facilitation mechanism promoted by the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) where three former presidents and a representative of the Holy See participate (Burundi);
- 130.46. In its commitment to democratic principles and values and the defence of human rights, make the greatest efforts to ensure a national dialogue that facilitates guaranteeing full respect for human rights, independence of powers and institutional strengthening of the country (Chile);
- 130.47. Consolidate and boost effective implementation of Venezuela's commitments to protect and promote human rights, especially economic, social and cultural rights (Viet Nam);
- 130.48. Make further contribution to genuine dialogue and cooperation among countries, in respect of principles of international laws, with a view to establish conditions favourable to national endeavours in protecting and promoting human rights (Viet Nam);

- 130.49. Continue to exert all efforts for peaceful resolution to the serious political tension, which is the source of a multitude of humanitarian and social concerns (Holy See);
- 130.50. Continue improving the performance of NHRI in Venezuela in accordance with the standards set out in the Paris Principles (Indonesia);
- 130.51. Continue its efforts to consolidating national institutions and mechanisms set up for the promotion and protection of human rights in the country (Nepal);
- 130.52. Intensify efforts to ensure the appropriate functioning of the organization in charge of receiving gender violence complaints (Egypt);
- 130.53. Introduce an inclusive process involving all relevant stakeholders in developing the national human rights plan of action (Indonesia);
- 130.54. Continue its endeavours to implement the National Human Rights Plan (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 130.55. Expedite the process to finalize the National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents (2015-2019) (Maldives);
- 130.56. Fully implement its National Human Rights Plan to strengthen institutional coordination and monitoring of human rights policies in Venezuela, particularly with regard to social protection programmes that support older persons and persons with disabilities (Singapore);
- 130.57. Continue working with organizations and social movements in the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan, taking into account the vast and inclusive consultation process that lead to its approval (Sudan);
- 130.58. Continue implementing 2016-2019 National Human Rights Plan (China);
- 130.59. Adopt a National Action Plan on Security Council Resolution 1325, on Women, Peace and Security (Portugal);
- 130.60. Continue its efforts to finalize the National Plan for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents (2015-2019) (State of Palestine);
- 130.61. Finalize the National Plan of Action for Children and adolescents and establish a pertinent monitoring mechanism for its implementation (Turkey);
- 130.62. Develop and make public clear indicators to monitor progress in the National Human Rights Plan implementation and allocate necessary resources to support implementation (New Zealand);
- 130.63. Continue its effort to create human rights training for national public defence personal (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 130.64. Take the necessary measures to strengthen the capabilities of promotion and protection of the environment (Togo);
- 130.65. Continue deepening the ongoing consultations of the human rights institutions of the state with social organizations and non-state actors (Cuba);
- 130.66. Enhance the state's capacity in protecting human rights while managing crises, catastrophes and disasters, and prepare to rescue (Bahrain);

- 130.67. Continue implementing training programs on human rights for officials including for the personnel in charge of receiving and processing gender violence complaints (Bangladesh);
- 130.68. Encourage the implementation of an inclusive social policy framework for the enjoyment of all rights, notably the rights of people in vulnerable situations and foster the training of all law enforcement officers in order to maintain peace (Haiti);
- 130.69. Strengthen the humanistic policies of cooperation and solidarity with the people from the region of the Caribbean and Latin America (Haiti);
- 130.70. Continue to strengthen its leadership in the multilateral framework on favour of a diplomacy of peace and the South-South cooperation for the promotion of human rights (Burundi);
- 130.71. Improve legislation, policies and guidelines regarding human rights education and training for the legal and justice system (Malaysia);
- 130.72. Promote and increase training programmes for security personnel including human rights education and training (Austria);
- 130.73. Establish a participatory and inclusive mechanism with civil society to follow up on the UPR recommendations (Mexico);
- 130.74. Continue cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms and treaty bodies (Myanmar);
- 130.75. Continue to constructively cooperate with the universal mechanisms of promotion and protection of human rights, and to dialogue with social and human rights organizations (Tajikistan);
- 130.76. Further strengthen the institutions and mechanisms to ensure the implementation and follow up of human rights public policies (Togo);
- 130.77. Work towards concluding the ongoing exercise to create a national human rights monitoring and follow up system (Zimbabwe);
- 130.78. Accept the visits requested by the UN special procedure mandate holders and the OHCHR Regional Office for South America (Japan);
- 130.79. Cooperate with the special procedures of the Council, schedule pending visits as soon as possible, including the representative of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and ensure the independence of the Ombudsman of Venezuela (Costa Rica);
- 130.80. Issue a standing invitation to the UN special procedure mandate holders and the representatives of the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights (Finland);
- 130.81. Respond positively to all pending visit requests of Special Procedures and extend a standing invitation to the mandate holders (Latvia);
- 130.82. Extend standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Montenegro);
- 130.83. Extend a standing invitation to special procedures (Peru);
- 130.84. Extend a standing invitation to the Council's Special Procedures (Portugal);

- 130.85. **Accept outstanding visit requests by special procedures, and consider extending a standing invitation to regional and international bodies for human rights protection (Spain);**
- 130.86. **Issue a standing invitation to the HRC Special Procedures (Ukraine);**
- 130.87. **Extend a standing invitation to all the HRC Special Procedures (Uruguay);**
- 130.88. **Invite representatives of international human rights organisations to visit Venezuela, including by issuing a standing invitation to the UN special procedures (Australia);**
- 130.89. **Issue a standing invitation to all UN human rights Special Procedures (Austria);**
- 130.90. **Extend an open and standing invitation to all special procedures (Chile);**
- 130.91. **Issue a standing invitation to the special procedures mandate holders (Georgia);**
- 130.92. **Allow visits from special procedures representatives of the Human Rights Council and other relevant human rights institutions and mechanisms, as previously recommended (Norway);**
- 130.93. **Issues a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders and facilitate without delay a visit by the Special Rapporteur on torture, as well as all other pending visits' requests from special procedures mandate holders (Ghana);**
- 130.94. **Extend standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders of the United Nations (Guatemala);**
- 130.95. **Invite representatives of International human rights organizations to visit Venezuela, including by issuing a standing invitation to the UN special procedures and work with the office of the High Commissioner on a Truth Commission (Iceland);**
- 130.96. **Issue an invitation to the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights for an official visit by November 2017 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 130.97. **Open up channels of dialogue and cooperation with all human rights mechanisms of the United Nations and with the OHCHR (Argentina);**
- 130.98. **Reconsider its decision to denounce the American Human Rights Convention and to return to the jurisdiction of the Inter American Court of Human Rights (Uruguay);**
- 130.99. **Review its decision to denounce the American Convention on Human Rights and participate constructively in the Inter American Human Rights System (Brazil);**
- 130.100. **Reverse its decision to withdraw from the American Convention on Human Rights (Georgia);**
- 130.101. **Strengthen its efforts to prevent all forms of discrimination (Timor-Leste);**
- 130.102. **Continue combatting all forms of discrimination and promoting gender equality (Thailand);**

- 130.103. Continue efforts towards gender equality and equity (Philippines);
- 130.104. Intensify its actions in guaranteeing the right to equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and/or expression (South Africa);
- 130.105. Keep the policies adopted to ensure the participation of women in all public affairs including in the exercise of public posts (Dominican Republic);
- 130.106. Continue paving the road to eradicate stereotype that favour discrimination against women in the media (Eritrea);
- 130.107. Continue to adopt measures to ensure gender equality and step up the role of women in social and political life in the country (Belarus);
- 130.108. Prevent all forms of discrimination, especially discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity, ensuring equal treatment particularly in schools, health services and the armed forces (Israel);
- 130.109. Ensure full and effective implementation of public policies to eradicate racial discrimination in all its manifestations by strengthening the National Institution against Racial Discrimination and the National Council for the Development of Afro-descendant Communities of Venezuela (South Africa);
- 130.110. Include and consult people of African descent when adopting programmes and policies to promote their rights (South Africa);
- 130.111. Conduct an educational awareness campaign among the population in order to eliminate all socio-economic and legal barriers to facilitate the people of African descent to effectively enjoy their rights (Angola);
- 130.112. Adopt measures to ensure that people can change their legally recognized gender without sex-reassignment surgery (Israel);
- 130.113. Ensure respect for and protection of LGBTI persons through measures such as the decriminalization of homosexual relations in the armed and security forces, the recognition of same-sex couples and the right to change identity for transgender people (Spain);
- 130.114. Intensify national efforts to address continued high levels of violence, a common challenge in our hemisphere (Jamaica);
- 130.115. Take measures to reduce the number of homicides, address the level of impunity, and stop the abuses by the security forces (Sweden);
- 130.116. Go beyond the advances in the repair and attention to those who suffered of political violence triggered by non-state actors (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 130.117. Strengthen measures to ensure the investigation and sanction of all acts of violence politically motivated occurred in the country in recent years (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 130.118. Adopt measures to prevent and eliminate the excessive use of force such as summary executions on the part of the security forces as well ensuring that the perpetrators are brought to justice (Argentina);
- 130.119. Redouble its efforts to end those crimes, and ensure that extrajudicial killings are investigated promptly, thoroughly and impartially, and alleged perpetrators brought to justice (Ghana);

- 130.120. Continue efforts to combat criminal violence, and to investigate and adjudicate all accusations of Human rights violations, in particular regarding extra-judicial executions and the excessive use of force by civil authorities (Holy See);
- 130.121. Ensure a proportional use of force by security forces and ensure that cases of torture are investigated and that the perpetrators are brought to justice (Italy);
- 130.122. Monitor law enforcement in an effort to eradicate corruption and investigate the use of excessive force as well as the patterns of widespread extrajudicial killings committed by police and vigilante groups (Maldives);
- 130.123. Continue reinforcing the work of the National Commission against Torture, and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Russian Federation);
- 130.124. Make further efforts to conduct a prompt, thorough, and impartial investigation on allegations of arbitrary detention and excessive use of force by law enforcement officials in response to protests, with a view to ensure accountability for perpetrators (Republic of Korea);
- 130.125. Make a proportional use of force during protests and proceed to the immediate release of political prisoners (Spain);
- 130.126. Adopt additional measures to improve prison conditions, eliminating overcrowding and raising the standards of quality within prisons (Italy);
- 130.127. Ensure that all prisoners are provided with the minimum standards of humane treatment and that the conditions of all prisons and detention centres meet international human rights standards, including the UN Standard Minimum Rules (New Zealand);
- 130.128. Further develop the implementation of a new prison system which covers all the prisons throughout the country (Algeria);
- 130.129. Redouble its efforts in the implementation of the Plan to rehabilitate detainees through the improvement of national prison system (Angola);
- 130.130. Continue with the efforts in the realization of the National plan to bring the penal system in conformity with the international standards. (Russian Federation);
- 130.131. Adopt all urgent measures to ensure better conditions of detention of the high number of people currently detained, many of them having not been benefitted from the guarantees of due process (Argentina);
- 130.132. Swiftly take action to improve conditions of detention in particular to reduce excessive use of force and overcrowding in line with the Nelson Mandela rules (Austria);
- 130.133. Ensure that no one is detained arbitrarily and that all persons who are charged with an offense have access to a fair and impartial trial, while ensuring the independence of the judiciary (New Zealand);
- 130.134. Release persons detained or arrested for political reasons and refrain from and prevent all forms of violence and retaliatory action, evictions, deportations, detention and coercion (Australia);
- 130.135. Refrain from recourse to arbitrary detentions and follow due process in all judicial cases, in accordance with international standards, in particular

with relation to the arbitrary arrest of political opposition members, who should be immediately released; (Brazil);

130.136. End the practice of arbitrary detentions, release all political prisoners with immediate effect, and implement the recommendations issued by the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detentions, including in Opinion No. 26/2014 (Canada);

130.137. Respect due process and human rights of persons deprived of liberty, especially those who find themselves on that condition due to the complex political situation (Colombia);

130.138. Release of persons arbitrarily detained, and that all complaints of torture and ill-treatment of detainees be investigated promptly, thoroughly and independently (Ireland);

130.139. Increase the efforts to fully implement the Act, coordinate the programmes and institutions that address violence against women and effectively combat all forms of violence against women (Liechtenstein);

130.140. Combat violence against women through coordinated and comprehensive preventive measures and ensure access to justice and remedy for victims (Malaysia);

130.141. Take all the necessary measures to prevent and combat violence, including violence against women, by establishing a coordinating body for programs and institutions created to address violence against women (Slovenia);

130.142. Give priority to the full implementation of the Act on Women's Rights to a Life Free from Violence and adopt the draft bill on trafficking in persons (Timor-Leste);

130.143. Step up efforts to prevent discrimination and violence against women and girls (Ukraine);

130.144. Continue efforts to prevent and sanction violence against women (Egypt);

130.145. Most serious measures be taken to end violence against women and children (Bahrain);

130.146. Take specific targeted measures to eliminate violence against women and girls, including the establishment of a coordinating body (Namibia);

130.147. Improve human rights system protecting young people and children and take measures to prevent juvenile delinquency (Belarus);

130.148. Make progress in the prevention and mitigation of the negative impact on the rights of children and adolescents caused by different sources of violence (Colombia);

130.149. Set measures to prevent violence against children and prohibit corporal punishment of children (Liechtenstein);

130.150. Consider the recommendation of various Treaty Bodies regarding the elimination of pre-military training in schools (Peru);

130.151. Continue the efforts to combat human trafficking, including through cooperation and coordination with UNHCR (Qatar);

130.152. Adopt a national plan to combat human trafficking (Belarus);

- 130.153. Strengthen its efforts to eliminate discrimination against women and girls supported the bill on human trafficking (Dominican Republic);
- 130.154. Work to ensure the independence of the judiciary and to continue with the efforts to fight crime with a preventive approach, and with a human rights perspective (Mexico);
- 130.155. Take appropriate measures to secure the independence of the judiciary, including amending the regulatory framework providing for such independence (Namibia);
- 130.156. Take steps to ensure the independence and impartiality of judges and prosecutors, under all circumstances and in all cases, including by remedying the provisional status of the majority of judges and prosecutors (Netherlands);
- 130.157. Restore the rule of law and the independence and impartiality of the judicial system (Germany);
- 130.158. Redouble its efforts to guarantee autonomy, independence and impartiality of the judiciary (Republic of Korea);
- 130.159. Take steps to ensure the full independence and impartiality of the judiciary (Spain);
- 130.160. Take the necessary measures to respect the separation and independence of powers, including of the National Electoral Council, the Parliament and the judiciary, in particular of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice (Switzerland);
- 130.161. Fully respect representative democracy, the separation of powers, legal rights, due process, universal human rights and the role of civil society groups and regional bodies (Australia);
- 130.162. Take urgent action to ensure the full independence, autonomy and impartiality of the judiciary system and the electoral authority, especially with regards to the Supreme Court and the National Electoral Commission (Brazil);
- 130.163. Restore the independence and impartiality of the judiciary by appointing impartial, qualified judges and magistrates in accordance with its legal and constitutional requirements (Canada);
- 130.164. Ensure the independence of branches of government, in particular the electoral and judicial branches, ensure due process and avoid arbitrary arrests (Costa Rica);
- 130.165. Ensure the independence of the judiciary and enact a comprehensive review of legislation and practice aimed at guaranteeing the right to a fair trial for everyone, including opposition leaders and those critical to the government (Czechia);
- 130.166. Ensure the independence and impartiality of the judiciary and police authorities and allow all parties to exercise their rights before the judiciary (France);
- 130.167. See that legitimate independence of public powers is respected in accordance with its international commitments (Holy See);
- 130.168. Continue with the efforts to investigate and punish all those responsible for the acts of violence that occurred in 2013 and 2014, ensuring access to justice and effective judicial protection for victims (Cuba);

- 130.169. Continue to strengthen the investigative policies and strategies and the correct and appropriate penalties for violations of human rights (Angola);
- 130.170. Strengthening sound inclusive training policies to those in charge of providing legal aid to low-income population through the National Public Defence School (Egypt);
- 130.171. Continue promoting women's and minorities access to justice in order to enhance equal opportunities for all citizens. (Ethiopia);
- 130.172. Continue to implement the measures adopted to give free legal assistance in case of gender violence (Angola);
- 130.173. Ensure that the due process in all trials is guaranteed, in accordance with international standards (Guatemala);
- 130.174. Conduct thorough and independent investigations in cases of human rights violations and ensure victims access to justice (Uruguay);
- 130.175. Guarantee the right to privacy of private and personal communications according to international standards (Kenya);
- 130.176. Take the necessary steps to ensure that all operations of intelligence agencies are monitored by an independent oversight mechanism (Liechtenstein);
- 130.177. Ensure that the birth registration system be further improved and supported by aware-raising activities, in order to achieve registration for all (Turkey);
- 130.178. Continue efforts towards the universalization of vital registration in the manner of progressive and consolidation of the right to identities by prioritizing minorities (Ethiopia);
- 130.179. Bring all legislation concerning communication surveillance in line with international human rights standards and especially that all communications surveillance require a test of necessity and proportionality (Liechtenstein);
- 130.180. Ensure the guarantee of the rights of Colombians affected by the land border closure, including family reunification and recovery of their belongings (Colombia);
- 130.181. Ensure - in the general framework of substantial respect for fundamental rights, the principles of democracy and the Constitution - freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and protect the activities of human rights defenders, political activists and journalists (Italy);
- 130.182. Take concrete measures to ensure free reporting by the media as well as to ensure due process and the independence of the justice system (Japan);
- 130.183. Remove all restrictions, in law and practice, which prevent full enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression, association and create an enabling environment for civil society (Latvia);
- 130.184. Take legal and administrative measures to ensure the right to freedom of expression in accordance with the international obligations of Venezuela (Mexico);

- 130.185. Ensure the right to freedom of opinion and expression for all journalists and media groups, including by effectively investigating allegations of intimidation and attacks, and by prosecuting perpetrators (Netherlands);
- 130.186. Take steps to ensure the right to freedom of expression including to ensure that journalists can carry out their work independently while protecting their well-being (New Zealand);
- 130.187. Safeguard the right of freedom of opinion and expression and the freedom of movement for political opponents and journalists (Germany);
- 130.188. Permit genuine expression of dissent, by releasing political prisoners, allowing the elected National Assembly to carry out its functions, and permitting peaceful protest and independent media reports (United States of America);
- 130.189. Safeguard the right to peaceful assembly, freedom of opinion and expression, as well as freedom of the press (Brazil);
- 130.190. Provide effective guarantees for the full exercise of freedom of expression and information recognized in the Constitution and in international instruments ratified by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (Chile);
- 130.191. Pay careful attention to the calls made by the High Commissioner to ensure adequate protection of political opponents, human rights defenders and others who face threats for their work, as well as to seek through constructive dialogue, solutions that respect the rule of law and constitutional guarantees to all Venezuelans to exercise their fundamental rights (Costa Rica);
- 130.192. Ensure a free and enabling environment for the work of civil society organizations and create a strategy to protect human rights defenders and civic activists, ensuring they are not persecuted, harassed, or publicly stigmatized for their work and the exercise of their rights (Czechia);
- 130.193. Protect and promote freedom of expression, ensure the safety of journalists, and promptly respond to alleged violations in this regard (Estonia);
- 130.194. Guarantee freedom of expression (Georgia);
- 130.195. Ensure that nobody is penalized for exercising their rights of peaceful assembly and freedom of expression and calls to investigate all allegations of acts of intimidation, threats and attacks, as well as that the perpetrators are brought to justice (Guatemala);
- 130.196. End harassment of those who are critical of government policies and drop any politically motivated charges against them (Iceland);
- 130.197. Consider enacting a law that guarantees access to public information (Peru);
- 130.198. Guarantee freedom of expression and free access of citizens to public information (Spain);
- 130.199. Intensify its efforts to increase access to public information (Sudan);
- 130.200. Take all the necessary steps to ensure the prompt and independent investigation of all allegations concerning intimidation, threats and attacks against journalists, media workers and human rights defenders (Ireland);
- 130.201. Continue with the successful policies for the democratization of the radio spectrum, by granting concessions to community media (Nicaragua);

- 130.202. **Respect the fundamental rights of individuals, including the rights to freedom of expression and association and respect the prohibition of arbitrary arrest and detention as well as the procedural guarantees (Switzerland);**
- 130.203. **Ensure the rights to freedoms of expression, association, and peaceful assembly, both online and offline, in particular by revoking the use of military force to control public order, and ceasing state security raids such as “Operation Liberation and Protection of the People” (Canada);**
- 130.204. **Explicitly and publicly recognize the legitimacy of the work of human rights defenders, including by making public statements recognizing their contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights and the rule of law (Belgium);**
- 130.205. **Adopt measures preventing reprisals against individuals and groups cooperating with international human rights mechanisms and ensure impartial investigation into all allegations of reprisals and accountability for reprisals (Czechia);**
- 130.206. **Take all necessary measures to guarantee the exercise of the work of human rights defenders and take measures to fight against impunity for perpetrators of attacks and threats against them (France);**
- 130.207. **Ensure the impartiality and due process in the procedures by which broadcasting laws are enforced (Finland);**
- 130.208. **Take all the necessary measures to ensure that journalists are not subject to violence and reprisals for their work (Portugal);**
- 130.209. **Ensure that journalists and media are able to conduct their work freely and independently (Uruguay);**
- 130.210. **Enhance the protection of journalists while guaranteeing their independence (Austria);**
- 130.211. **Fully guarantee freedom of expression and free access to information and protect journalists against threats and attacks (France);**
- 130.212. **Ensure that it grants the right to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression in accordance with its international obligations (Sweden);**
- 130.213. **Enhance the political participation law (Lebanon);**
- 130.214. **Continue promoting democracy on the country and gender equity in political parties (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 130.215. **Respect citizens’ constitutional right to recall referendum by allowing the signature collection to proceed (United States of America);**
- 130.216. **Pursue inclusion policies to promote participation of social movements and organisations in designing public human rights policies (Algeria);**
- 130.217. **Promote equal participation in political and public affairs as a key means of overcoming the current political and humanitarian crisis (Czechia);**
- 130.218. **Channel social, political and institutional conflicts through dialogue and democratic participation, while ensuring judicial independence and the separation of powers (Norway);**
- 130.219. **Continue to provide resources and develop strategies for youth development, including in achieving a greater percentage for completion of**

higher education for all, the retention of pregnant girls and adolescent mothers in schools, the provision of technical and vocational skills, and the expansion of social and economic opportunities for youth (Malaysia);

130.220. Protect trade union rights and the independence of trade unions (Peru);

130.221. Continue forward in the human rights implementation, in order to achieve dignified standard of living and work with all movements social organizations and civil society (Iraq);

130.222. Continue the implementation of its national strategy of environmental protection (Tajikistan);

130.223. Redouble its efforts to improve the economy (United Republic of Tanzania);

130.224. Continue its efforts to reduce the number of families suffering from extreme poverty through social programs (Saudi Arabia);

130.225. Continue policies to reduce poverty and eradicate malnutrition and food shortages (Dominican Republic);

130.226. Continue efforts to reduce poverty through social programs focused on human rights (Dominican Republic);

130.227. Continue to implement policies and programs to guarantee the rights to education, health and food in addition to combating poverty (El Salvador);

130.228. Continue implanting sound public policies to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger as acknowledged by Specialized UN Agencies (Bangladesh);

130.229. Take immediate action to ensure essential levels of food supply protecting the most vulnerable groups from hunger and nutritional problems (Belgium);

130.230. Step up efforts to guarantee national food production and promote urban and family agriculture to achieve food sovereignty (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

130.231. Take all necessary measures to ensure the right to food, water and sanitation of its people as well as continued basic medical supplies and health services (Thailand);

130.232. Ensure cooperation with international actors to help address the situation of food insecurity and public health (Sweden);

130.233. Increase its activities towards the full realization of the right to health (Islamic Republic of Iran);

130.234. Continue efforts to improve health and education services to ensure equal access for all citizens (Myanmar);

130.235. Urgently address the shortage of medical services and satisfy people's basic necessities in the spirit of the 2015 recommendations by the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Germany);

130.236. Ensure the availability and quality of health services (Peru);

- 130.237. **Redouble its efforts to ensure that its citizens fully enjoy the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health possible, including through international cooperation (Singapore);**
- 130.238. **Ensure the immediate and urgent provision of essential medicines and medical materials to its population, including by deploying necessary resources and by accepting international assistance and cooperation (Canada);**
- 130.239. **Continue its efforts for universal access to health care and strengthen the national public health system and pay attention to preventive health (China);**
- 130.240. **Continue developing relevant international cooperation agreements to ensure universal access to medicines (El Salvador);**
- 130.241. **Continue incrementing the amount of health establishments (Eritrea);**
- 130.242. **Take action to alleviate the burden on the health care system (Norway);**
- 130.243. **Develop and implement effective policies to address the crisis in Venezuela's health sector and shortages of food, and make those policies publicly know (Iceland);**
- 130.244. **Increase the efforts to reduce maternal mortality, prioritizing actions that promote access to sexual reproductive health centres (South Sudan);**
- 130.245. **Take additional measures to fight early pregnancies (Togo);**
- 130.246. **Adopt a comprehensive program on sexual health and reproductive rights based on human rights and WHO standards and to allocate sufficient resources for its implementation (Belgium);**
- 130.247. **Ensure full and equal access to modern contraceptives throughout its territory, including in peri-urban, rural and indigenous territories (Denmark);**
- 130.248. **In the border area, strengthen the enjoyment of the right to health, particularly with the prevention and treatment of malaria, dengue and HIV-AIDS (Colombia);**
- 130.249. **Continue implementing measures to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 130.250. **Continue its increasing investment in education (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 130.251. **Continue updating curricular content and methods (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 130.252. **Continue the improvement and enhancing of the use of ICT in education (Qatar);**
- 130.253. **Take the necessary measures to ensure that education promotes respect for human rights and participation in a free society (State of Palestine);**
- 130.254. **Regularly publish updated socio-economic data, including on health and nutrition, especially by strengthening existing national instruments, such as the Venezuelan System of Food and Nutrition Surveillance (Sistema de Vigilancia Alimentaria y Nutricional para Venezuela) (Switzerland);**

- 130.255. Pursue its policies to increase schooling at all levels and through all educational systems (Algeria);
- 130.256. Continue implementing the good policies in improving education infrastructure (China);
- 130.257. Continue implementing the recommendations of the national consultation on quality education (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 130.258. Share experience for eliminating illiteracy (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 130.259. Ensure that education promotes the full respect of human rights and the active participation in a free society (Guatemala);
- 130.260. Continue its efforts and successful measures to ensure full access to education and health care for all its citizens, especially of disadvantaged groups (Dominican Republic);
- 130.261. Ensure inclusive education in line with the CRPD (Israel);
- 130.262. Adopt more innovative approaches to teen pregnancies and continued schooling of teen mothers; through the sharing of experiences and best practices with partners (Jamaica);
- 130.263. Adopt legislation to punish dissemination of ideas based on racial hatred or superiority, incitement to racial discrimination or any racially motivated act of violence, as recommended by the CERD (Israel);
- 130.264. Address the specific needs of children with disabilities in all areas, in particular education (Slovenia);
- 130.265. Continue promoting and disseminating the rights of persons with disabilities, as well as the use of sign language and Braille (Ecuador);
- 130.266. Implement the Convention on the Rights of Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto (Kenya);
- 130.267. Protect the rights of indigenous peoples through the implementation of prior consultation mechanisms as established in ILO Convention 169 (Peru);
- 130.268. Continue the enhancement of the school infrastructure for indigenous communities, in order to guarantee the increase of intercultural and bilingual education centres (South Sudan);
- 130.269. Continue implementing mechanisms of prior consultation and participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making related to the enjoyment of their ancestral rights in accordance with its domestic law (Cuba);
- 130.270. Continue moving forward in land demarcation and indigenous environment, taking into consideration the characteristics of each indigenous people (Yemen);
- 130.271. Continue to implement the necessary measures to achieve a sustainable management of its natural resources in line with the respect for environmental rights and rights of indigenous peoples (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 130.272. Continue implementing sound expansion and strengthening policies of special indigenous jurisdiction (Eritrea);

130.273. **Redouble efforts to ensure the enjoyment of human rights of all migrants ensuring decent and fair treatment regardless of their immigration status (Colombia);**

130.274. **Ensure that timely access to consular assistance under the Vienna Convention of 1963 is allowed (Colombia).**

131. **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 the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was headed by Ms. Delcy Rodríguez Gómez, Vice President for Political Sovereignty, Security and Peace / Minister of People's Power for Foreign Affairs and composed of the following members:

- María Iris Varela, Minister of People's Power and the Penitentiary Service;
- Luisana Melo, Minister of People's Power for Health;
- Blanca Eekhout, Minister of People's Power for Women and Gender Equality;
- Aloha Núñez, Minister of People's Power for Indigenous peoples;
- Jorge Valero, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela before the Office of the United Nations in Geneva, and other International Organisms with headquarters in Geneva;
- Francia Coello, Magistrate, Vice President of the Criminal Appeals Chamber of the Supreme Justice Tribunal;
- Alis Raquel Boscán, Vice Prosecutor General of the Republic;
- Reinaldo Muñoz, Prosecutor General of the Republic;
- Sandra Oblitas, Dean of the National Electoral Council;
- Larry Devoue, Executive Secretary National Human Rights Council;
- Sandino Marcano, Spokesperson of the Vice Presidency for Social Development and Revolution of the Missions;
- Rubén Darío Molina, Vice Minister for Multilateral Affairs and Integration, Ministry of People's Powers for Foreign Affairs;
- Colonel Johan Hernández Lares, Vice Minister of Food Production of the Ministry of the People's Power for food, and President of Corpodvmercal;
- Hanthony Rafael Coello Bello, Vice Minister for Internal Policy and Legal Security, the Ministry of Popular Power for Internal Affairs, Justice and Peace.
- Elsie Rosales, Legal Adviser for the Ministry of People's Power for Foreign Affairs;
- Carmelo Borrego, Legal Adviser of the Ministry of People's Power for Foreign Affairs;
- Ilenia Medina, Ambassador and advisor to the Ministry of People's Power for Foreign Affairs;
- Pascualina Curcio, Ministry of the People's Power for Planification;
- William Castillo; Vice minister of International Communication; Ministry of People's Power for Foreign Affairs;
- Felix Peña Ramos, Ambassador, Permanent Alternate Representative, Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela;
- Edgardo Toro Carreño, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.