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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Twenty-eighth session**  
Geneva, 6-17 November 2017

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

#### **Argentina**

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

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## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-eighth session from 6 November to 17 November 2017. The review of Argentina was held at the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting on 6 November 2017. The delegation of Argentina was headed by His Excellency Mr Claudio Avruj, Secretary of Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism of the Nation of Argentina. At its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10 November 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on Argentina.
2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Argentina: Cuba, Côte d'Ivoire and the United Arab Emirates.
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 Argentina:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/28/ARG/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.6/28/ARG/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/28/ARG/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Brazil, Czechia, Germany, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Argentina 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 stressed the importance of the Universal Periodic Review and indicated that Argentina was always open to receive the recommendations formulated by United Nations human rights mechanisms. Under the current Government, several Special Rapporteurs from both the United Nations and the Inter-American human rights system had visited the country, thus reversing Argentina's previous lack of collaboration with these systems.
6. Under the current Government, human rights were both a State policy and a fundamental element in the design of all public policies. For this reason, Argentina was now implementing an expanded human rights agenda. After years of frustrating self-isolation, Argentina was now a country open to the world, which was leaving behind populism and starting a new period of democratic strengthening.
7. For the first time in its history, Argentina would implement a National Human Rights Plan. The Plan outlined the human rights targets defined as priorities by each Ministry and addressed many of the recommendations formulated to the country by international human rights mechanisms, including the UPR.
8. One of the Government's priorities was to protect and promote the human rights of indigenous communities, by incorporating cultural pluralism as a fundamental part of the new human rights paradigm in Argentina. This new and comprehensive State policy, compliant with basic human rights standards, included ensuring prior consultation, access to land, decent housing and the enjoyment of cultural rights to indigenous peoples. In order to properly implement the shift towards this new paradigm, the Government moved the

National Institute of Indigenous Affairs from the Ministry of Social Development to the Secretariat of Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism.

9. The delegation stressed that the Government's objective was to build a country with no xenophobia, discrimination or racism. It also highlighted the adoption of the presidential decree on the International Decade for People of African Descent and the implementation of the Program for Syrian Refugee as two flagship initiatives that embodied Argentina's ideals of integration and dialogue.

10. Achieving truth, justice and memory about the human rights violations occurred during the military dictatorship is a State policy pursued with increased efficiency by the current Government. The Argentinian State continued as plaintiff in 220 causes regarding crimes against humanity. The Government had also brought to court the head of the Armed Forces under the previous administration and had opposed all requests for the application of a more lenient law (the so-called "2x1 law") to the sentencing of persons convicted of crimes against humanity.

11. Taking into account the federalist nature of the country, the Government was working to strengthen the Federal Human Rights Council and had signed cooperation agreements with all provinces in order to promote good human rights practices at the municipal level. The delegation stated that the establishment of the National Committee against Torture and the appointment of the Ombudsman would soon be implemented. It also particularly emphasized that Argentina was carrying out, with the collaboration of the International Committee of the Red Cross, a procedure to identify "those Argentine heroes fallen in the Malvinas Islands, buried in graves marked as Argentine soldier known only by God".

12. The delegation highlighted the creation of the Network for the Right to Biological Identity as an important tool for all those who sought to know their biological identity and could not access the current mechanisms, which covered only the relatives of persons who had been abducted and disappeared during the military dictatorship.

13. Finally, the delegation underscored Argentina's efforts to reduce poverty and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), including in the area of housing and access to basic services, access to health, expansion of existing cash transfer programs, and development of social integration policies. The delegation reiterated the commitment of Argentina to build a fairer and more equal country, based on the values of pacific coexistence, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

14. During the interactive dialogue, 79 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

15. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed Argentina's progresses in implementing previous UPR recommendations, in particular the introduction of the National Action Plan for Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women. It was concerned by reports of increased criminalisation of peaceful social protests and by prison conditions.

16. The United States of America commended Argentina for developing its first National Action Plan to reduce femicides and violence against women, but observed problems in the protection of women and data collection. It remained troubled by reports of torture in detention centres and by prison conditions.

17. Uruguay encouraged Argentina to redouble efforts to implement the recommendations formulated by several treaty bodies and aimed at expediting the establishment of the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture in all provinces.

18. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed concern about the excessive use of force by federal and provincial security forces; the existence of structural discrimination against indigenous peoples and afro-descendants; and the high level of overcrowding in prisons.

19. Viet Nam recognised Argentina's progress in ratifying and acceding to international human rights instruments and welcomed its ongoing strategies and priorities to overcome remaining human rights challenges.
20. Albania congratulated Argentina on the progress achieved in combating violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, but noted that institutional violence against sexual minorities remained a problem. It also acknowledged efforts in the area of police training and remained concerned about prison overcrowding.
21. Algeria commended Argentina for adopting legislation on domestic work, child labour, parental responsibility, protection of women and children, and the rights of indigenous peoples. It encouraged Argentina to intensify efforts in favour of vulnerable social groups.
22. Angola welcomed Argentina's progress on access to health services, access to information, education, child mortality and birth registration. It was concerned about cases of domestic violence and inadequate prison conditions.
23. Armenia noted with satisfaction Argentina's international leadership in promoting truth, justice and memory, and its participation in preventing crimes against humanity. It commended the reduction in maternal mortality and the measures taken against human trafficking.
24. Australia commended Argentina for its work to protect freedom of expression. It applauded Argentina's National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women and welcomed its projected legislation on protecting stateless persons.
25. Austria commended Argentina for the conviction of those responsible for human rights violations during the military rule and noted its efforts to combat institutional violence. However, it observed ill-treatment in prisons and detention centres.
26. Azerbaijan congratulated Argentina on its efforts to fight corruption and promote transparency and access to information. It welcomed the adoption of the "2020 Justice Programme", aimed at strengthening the judicial system and building a robust and efficient civil service.
27. Bahrain welcomed the first National Action Plan for Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women, but expressed concern about domestic violence and sexual violence against women, which required immediate and appropriate State action.
28. Bangladesh appreciated Argentina's measures to reduce maternal mortality as well as its proactive efforts to curtail discrimination against indigenous people. It remained concerned about the "Necessity and Urgency Decree No. 70/2017", which it considered a regression in Argentina's migration legislation.
29. Benin congratulated Argentina for its efforts in the areas of promotion of the rights of women, fight against human trafficking, and protection of the rights of migrants, indigenous people and persons with disabilities.
30. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the realization of the second National Map of Discrimination and inquired about which measures had been taken to guarantee the rights of Bolivian migrants in Argentina.
31. Bosnia and Herzegovina welcomed the adoption of the first National Action Plan for Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women. It remained concerned by reported cases of violence and arbitrary detention, particularly regarding young people and children.
32. Botswana commended Argentina for its legislative framework on human rights. However, it noted reports of child labour, discrimination against minority groups and high unemployment among women.
33. Brazil praised the creation of the National Register of Femicides and the significant reduction of the maternal mortality rate. It encouraged Argentina to develop protocols to guarantee the rights of women and LGBT persons in detention.

34. Bulgaria commended the adoption of the National Action Plan for Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women and the establishment of the National System for the Prevention of Torture.
35. Burkina Faso welcomed Argentina's efforts to improve its child protection system, including birth registration, as well as the adoption of a national action plan to prevent and eradicate violence against women.
36. Canada welcomed Argentina's willingness to receive visits from UN and regional human rights mechanisms. It also encouraged Argentina to take legislative measures to ban racial profiling in law enforcement.
37. Chile valued the efforts of Argentina to implement previous recommendations, such as the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961, among others.
38. China praised Argentina's achievements, including the enhancement of the social protection system, the elaboration of national plans on education and healthcare, the fight against domestic violence and the establishment of the Indigenous Peoples' Advisory and Participatory Council.
39. Colombia noted a number of positive measures adopted by Argentina, such as those aimed at combating human trafficking, the approval of the National Plan of Action for Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women and the launch of the National Plan for early childhood.
40. Costa Rica welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It was concerned about the effectiveness of the programs against child abuse and about the incidence of smoking as premature and avoidable death cause.
41. Cote d'Ivoire commended the legislative and institutional reforms in the area of human rights undertaken by Argentina following the second cycle of the review. In particular, it welcomed the ratification of the 1961 Convention on Statelessness and the adoption of the "Justice 2020" Programme.
42. Croatia welcomed the adoption of the National Plan of Action for Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women 2017-2019. It was concerned about violence against women and girls in the country, including sexual, physical and mental abuse.
43. Czechia welcomed the participation of Argentina in voluntary mid-term UPR reporting.
44. Ecuador congratulated Argentina for the recognition of human rights obligations as binding for companies and invited it to share its valuable experience in the intergovernmental working group mandated with the elaboration of an international legally binding instrument on business enterprises on human rights.
45. Egypt praised Argentina for the measures taken to promote human rights, especially through the ratification of international instruments and the implementation of the recommendations received during the last UPR. Egypt encouraged Argentina to continue implementing the remaining recommendations.
46. Estonia welcomed Argentina's efforts to prevent gender based violence and the setting up of the Indigenous Peoples' Advisory and Participatory Council. It urged Argentina to take steps to reduce overcrowding and guarantee the rights of detainees.
47. France welcomed the implementation by Argentina of the recommendations received in its previous UPR review and welcomed the significant progress achieved in the fight against gender based violence.
48. Georgia commended Argentina for establishing the unit responsible for the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel,

Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and welcomed the steps taken to combat trafficking in persons.

49. Germany commended Argentina for its cooperation with international human rights institutions.

50. Ghana commended Argentina for the implementation of a significant number of recommendations accepted during its previous review, including the ratification of various international human rights instruments, and for committing to reduce the number of unregistered births within indigenous communities.

51. Greece expressed appreciation for the acceptance by Argentina of international norms. Greece also welcomed Argentina's ratification of the Paris Climate Agreement as well as its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

52. Guatemala expressed concern about the information on disproportionate responses by law enforcement authorities to indigenous people's protests and encouraged Argentina to resume dialogue with indigenous communities. It welcomed the initiative of the Ombudsman to establish a femicide observatory.

53. Honduras recognized the legislative measures taken by Argentina in the areas of prevention of torture, sexual crimes, and trafficking in persons, among others.

54. In response to some of the questions received, Argentina reiterated its firm commitment to cooperate with the international human rights mechanisms. Within this framework, Argentina had supported the creation of various special procedures mandates, including those on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons and on the protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. Argentina was also part of several international human rights initiatives, including those against the death penalty, torture, enforced disappearances and genocide.

55. The delegation stressed that the National Human Rights Action Plan constituted a conceptual, planning and operational tool that allowed a coordinated work across Ministries. In particular, the delegation referred to the efforts made in the area of indigenous peoples rights, including on intercultural education, women's rights, access to health, land demarcation and free, prior and informed consent.

56. The national statistical system, criticized in the past for its inefficiencies, had been restructured and had re-started to publish reliable data on poverty indicators. These data indicated that 28.8% of the population lived below the poverty line and 6% in extreme poverty. The delegation detailed the efforts taken to address this situation in the areas of access to water, housing, social security and older persons.

57. Finally, the delegation referred to the "Justice 2020 Program", a comprehensive plan of justice reform whose medium and long term objective was to establish, as a State policy, a vision of a more inclusive, transparent, modern and independent administration of justice. The program would incorporate open government techniques into the judicial process, by ensuring the active participation of the population in public affairs.

58. Iceland commended Argentina for promoting human rights worldwide and noted with appreciation that it had provided a mid-term review on the implementation of the recommendations accepted during its previous UPR.

59. India commended Argentina for the progress in recognizing differences in its society and noted its efforts to eradicate poverty and promote equality. India also noted reports of violence and arbitrary action by security forces against socially disadvantaged people.

60. Indonesia welcomed Argentina's efforts in enhancing children's rights through the establishment of the National Strategic Plan 2016-2021. It also noted with appreciation the measures taken to promote gender equality.

61. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concerns, inter alia, over the continuation of xenophobic, Islamophobic and stigmatizing discourse by officials and politicians and the persistence of structural discrimination against indigenous peoples and people of African descent.

62. Iraq appreciated Argentina's efforts to combat human trafficking, by punishing perpetrators and compensating victims, and praised the establishment of a special national programme to issue humanitarian visas to Syrians victims of conflict.
63. Ireland acknowledged Argentina's continued advocacy for human rights on the global stage and appreciated its efforts to combat violence against women. Ireland acknowledged legislative advancements, but was concerned that implementation remained weak in some cases.
64. Israel noted the important measures taken by Argentina since the last UPR and reiterated its concern that those responsible for the attack of the Israeli Embassy and the Argentine Israelite Mutual Association had not been identified and tried.
65. Italy commended Argentina for respecting the rights of vulnerable groups and addressing violence against women, in particular through the adoption of the 2016 National Action Plan for the Prevention, Protection, Assistance and Eradication of such violence.
66. Libya welcomed the positive developments occurred in many areas of human rights. It praised the important legislation enacted in Argentina and the ratification of two ILO conventions and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
67. Madagascar noted Argentina's ratification of international human rights instruments. It also welcomed the establishment of a national system for the prevention of torture, but noted that some gaps remained in the implementation of the previous UPR recommendations.
68. Malaysia welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Assistance to Victims. However, it noted challenges in this area, such as coordination between Federal and Provincial Governments and lack of safe shelters for victims of gender-based violence.
69. The Maldives welcomed Argentina's progress in advancing women's rights as well as the establishment of the Indigenous Peoples' Advisory and Participatory Council, which enables the participation of indigenous communities in programmes and plans in a number of areas.
70. Mauritania noted with satisfaction Argentina's ratification of a number of international instruments and the adoption of laws aimed at better harmonizing its national legislation with international standards.
71. Mexico acknowledged the progresses achieved since the previous UPR cycle and welcomed the establishment of the "National Register of Femicides".
72. Montenegro noted the establishment of the National System for the Prevention of Torture. While acknowledging the significant progress made towards eradication of poverty of children, it noted the existing disparities between provinces.
73. Morocco commended Argentina for its efforts to promote equality between men and women, combat femicide and combat racial discrimination. It welcomed Argentina's commitment in the area of enforced disappearances, fight against corruption, access to justice and access to information.
74. Namibia commended Argentina for the actions taken to implement the recommendations from the last review, especially the incorporation of intercultural education into its education system.
75. The Netherlands welcomed the creation of the National Women's Council and of the Department of Sexual Diversity at the Secretary for Human Rights. It also welcomed the actions to ensure that perpetrators of violence against women are held to account.
76. Nicaragua welcomed Argentina's progresses since its last UPR review, including the elaboration of the National Human Rights Plan and the ratification of international human rights instruments.
77. Norway noted the high number of unsafe abortions and that gender-based violence remained a serious problem. It also noted a significant gap between the legislation



protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and its implementation and commended Argentina for passing a law on access to public information.

78. Panama highlighted Argentina's submission of a UPR mid-term report, the legislative and policy progresses obtained in the area of human rights since its last review, and the ratification of several international human rights instruments.

79. Paraguay welcomed the approval of the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Assistance to Victims. It also thanked Argentina for organizing the next global conference on the reduction of the child labour.

80. Peru highlighted progresses in the fight against corruption and in the area of access to public information. It also noted the creation of the Advisory and Participatory Council of Indigenous Peoples.

81. Portugal commended Argentina for the progress made since the 2012 UPR review and congratulated it for the ratification of the 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

82. Qatar commended Argentina for the national strategic plan "Learn and Teach" 2016-2021 as well as for the 2016 national plan of action for early childhood.

83. The Republic of Korea welcomed the adoption of the National Code of Criminal Procedure, the Justice 2020 Programme and the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Assistance to Victims.

84. Saudi Arabia welcomed the 2016 national plan of action for early childhood, aimed at ensuring the comprehensive development of children in situations of social vulnerability.

85. Senegal noted the ratification of international human rights instruments and commended Argentina's social policies, such as the non-contributory pension system and the family allowance system.

86. Serbia welcomed the launch of the "2020 Justice Program" and highlighted the establishment of the national plan for comprehensive assistance and support to victims of institutional violence. Serbia also commended the progress in the empowerment of women and the measures adopted to fight child sexual abuse.

87. Sierra Leone noted the progress made to map discriminations across Argentina and commended the establishment of the National Plan of Action for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women.

88. Slovakia acknowledged efforts to tackle gender-based violence. Nevertheless it noted with concern the increasing rate of femicide and the persistence of discriminatory stereotypes regarding the roles of women and men. It was also concerned about criminalization of social protest and poor conditions of detentions.

89. Slovenia welcomed the information provided by Argentina on the steps taken to address poor prison conditions, but remained concerned over stagnation of the maternal mortality rate, especially in rural areas.

90. South Africa welcomed the progress made by Argentina since the last review, including the implementation of the human rights action plan and observance of the National Day of Afro-Argentines and of African Culture.

91. Spain welcomed the ratification by Argentina of a number of international human rights instruments as well as the progress made in the fields of violence against women, penitentiary conditions, and freedom of expression and the plurality of media.

92. The State of Palestine welcomed Argentina's efforts to improve the quality of education, including through the adoption of the National Strategic Plan Argentina Teaches and Learns, and the progress achieved in the fight against discrimination.

93. Sweden noted that, while the launch of the National Strategy to combat Violence Against Women was a first, positive step, violence against women remained a major concern. It also noted the lack of a general prohibition of corporal punishment of children.

94. Switzerland welcomed the efforts made in the area of women's rights, but noted that more progress was needed with regard to sexual and reproductive rights. It also shared the concerns of the Committee against Torture regarding recurrent practices of torture and ill treatment in detention.

95. Thailand welcomed Argentina's efforts to ensure access to justice for persons with disabilities and that children with disabilities were included in the development of the education system. It recognized Argentina's continuing efforts to improve prison conditions.

96. Timor-Leste commended Argentina for the adoption of the Justice 2020 Programme and the Act on the prevention and punishment of trafficking in persons and assistance to victims. It also welcomed efforts to promote women's rights.

97. Ukraine commended the significant steps taken in creating a strong legislative framework to safeguard human rights. While noting remarkable efforts in gradual economic liberalization, it deemed important to keep the necessary balance with providing social assistance to meet SDG's indicators.

98. The delegation reaffirmed that freedom of expression and access to information were pillars of the Argentinian democratic system and noted the creation, in 2015, of the National Communications Authority as an independent supervisory mechanism. It also highlighted the participatory reform process of the regulatory framework regarding audio-visual communication services, telecommunications and new information technologies as well as the implementation of a Protocol of Action for the protection of journalists investigating, inter alia, cases of drug trafficking, human trafficking, corruption, kidnappings, terrorism and abuse of authority.

99. In order to promote public policies on women rights, in 2017 Argentina strengthened its national mechanism for gender equality by creating the National Women's Institute, a decentralized entity with financial autonomy and the rank of State secretariat, a decision that follows an unprecedented increase in the mechanism's budget. Argentina also incorporated the crime of femicide into its legal system, with a penalty of life imprisonment, without the possibility of mitigating circumstances. In addition, the innovative figure of "linked" femicide (the act of killing a person –female or male- linked, by family or emotional ties, to someone with whom the perpetrator maintained a relationship and with the purpose of causing suffering to the latter) was introduced in the Criminal Code, expressing a comprehensive approach to the concept of violence against women.

100. With regard to the right to health, the delegation highlighted the implementation of the Universal Health Coverage strategy, aimed at generating a new health care system able to provide all people with adequate and free of charge access to quality health services.

101. The delegation further noted that the Government primary focus regarding sexual and reproductive rights was on ensuring access to information, free contraceptive methods and legal interruption of pregnancy in the cases foreseen by the Criminal Code. Within this framework, the Ministry of Health, together with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Social Development, designed the National Plan for the Prevention and Reduction of Non-Intentional Pregnancy in Adolescents. The plan aimed at improving sexual and reproductive health services; ensuring informed decisions by adolescents; and strengthening public policies to prevent sexual violence and abuse and facilitate access to legal interruption of pregnancy.

102. In the area of education, the Government's objective was to guarantee equal access to and completion of primary and secondary education for all children; reduce existing socio-cultural differences through the use of new technologies and tools in the learning process; and ensure comprehensive sexual education through the implementation of trainings for teachers of both public and private schools.

103. With regard to migration, the delegation stated that that since 2012 Argentina granted residence to more than 1,350,000 persons and that special regimes of migratory regularization were implemented for Dominican, Korean, Senegalese and Haitian nationals who resided in Argentina.

104. The delegation noted the creation, in September 2017, of the National Disability Agency as a decentralized agency within the General Secretariat of the Presidency and the approval of the National Disability Plan. Labour inclusion, access to justice, accessibility in education and transport were among the agency's priority tasks. The delegation further highlighted the Federal Disability Council as a space for dialogue and planning that allowed to introduce disability as a transversal issue across government, provincial and municipal policies.

105. In the area of public security, the delegation pointed out the creation of the Directorate for the Control of the Integrity of the Police and Security Forces, charged with developing prevention and control policies based on the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officers, the Code of Ethics for Public Officials, as well as national and international standards and norms.

106. Finally, Argentina thanked all delegations for their constructive participation. It welcomed the encouraging comments and recommendations received and stressed that Argentina would work to address them as well as the voluntary commitments it made for the third UPR cycle.

## **II. Conclusions and/or recommendations\*\***

**107. The following recommendations will be examined by Argentina which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council in March 2018:**

**107.1. Ratify the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (Costa Rica); Consider the possibility of ratifying the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (Ecuador); Consider the ratification of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (Peru);**

**107.2. Sign the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Guatemala);**

**107.3. Ratify the Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance (Paraguay);**

**107.4. Ratify the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance (Côte d'Ivoire) (Paraguay);**

**107.5. Consider the establishment of a permanent governmental mechanism to implement the UPR recommendations (Georgia);**

**107.6. Consider the establishment or the strengthening of the existing national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up (Portugal);**

**107.7. Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for UN treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

**107.8. Continue collaborating with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council on cases of enforced or involuntary disappearances (Chile);**

**107.9. Continue its active commitment on the international level for the prevention of genocide and crimes against humanity (Armenia);**

**107.10. Continue its efforts to reform its human rights institutions in line with the Paris Principles (Australia);**

**107.11. Accelerate the process of designation of the new Ombudsman (Georgia); Designate a new Ombudsman as soon as possible (Guatemala); Designate Ombudsman as soon as possible considering that the National**

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\*\* The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

Ombudsman's Office had been without leadership for the past eight years (Republic of Korea);

107.12. Appoint an independent Ombudsperson to guarantee more effective control of compliance with human rights norms by state organs (Slovakia);

107.13. Designate a new Ombudsperson and implement without delay the national preventive mechanism against torture (Costa Rica)

107.14. Establish and appoint an Ombudsman for the rights of children and adolescents (Costa Rica); Establish an Ombudsperson for the rights of children and adolescents, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Honduras);

107.15. Put into place a comprehensive national plan to ensure protection, respect, and promotion of human rights for all (Egypt);

107.16. Develop and implement a National Human Rights Plan with clear, specific measurable goals to ensure the civil, political, social and economic rights of all citizens (Indonesia);

107.17. Develop and implement, in close consultation with civil society, a national human rights plan with clear, specific and measurable goals (Ireland);

107.18. Undertake an inclusive process with a wide range of civil society representatives when implementing the UPR recommendations (Greece);

107.19. Further mainstream human rights throughout its administration, both at national and provincial levels, to ensure that legal reforms result in improved human rights protection, especially for women and LGBTI persons (Netherlands);

107.20. Elevate racial discrimination to a criminal offence (Slovakia);

107.21. Effectively implement the National Plan against Discrimination with an active participation of all the interested groups (Panama);

107.22. Develop a broad national multisectoral strategy to address the rights of indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and other vulnerable groups subject to discrimination (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

107.23. Multiply its awareness raising campaigns and trainings on combatting racial discrimination (Morocco);

107.24. Take steps to address persistent cultural discrimination against indigenous people and people of African descent, including awareness-raising and the establishment of quantitative measures promoting their participation at the highest level and in decision-making positions (Sierra Leone);

107.25. Intensify efforts to consolidate a broad national multisectoral strategy to combat structural discrimination, including verbal expressions, against indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and other vulnerable groups, considering their specific needs and capacities, through the empowerment of their rights and fair reparation mechanisms (Ecuador);

107.26. Continue advancing in the adoption of measures aimed at the non-discrimination of people on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity (Colombia);

107.27. Adopt a new law on anti-discrimination that makes specific reference to sexual orientation and gender identity (Albania);

107.28. Amend the Law on Discriminatory Acts to recognize sexual orientation and gender identity as prohibited grounds for discrimination before its next UPR cycle (Czechia);

107.29. Enhance national efforts to combat discrimination, xenophobia and racism, in particular the discriminatory practices against migrants and people of African descent (Egypt);

- 107.30. Adopt a comprehensive and integral policy against discrimination in all its forms, especially against women, people of African descent and indigenous peoples, along with their respective plan of action (Honduras);
- 107.31. Take measures to put an end to incidents of racial discrimination against certain social groups and xenophobic hate speech and stigmatization from public and political officials (Iraq);
- 107.32. Put in place a robust legal and judicial instrument aimed at combatting discriminatory practices against indigenous peoples and persons of African descent and promote their inclusion in the area of human rights (Madagascar);
- 107.33. Intensify efforts aimed at eliminating structural discrimination, especially against the indigenous people and people of African descent (Namibia);
- 107.34. Investigate and criminalize cases of xenophobic and stigmatizing discourses expressed by public officials and politicians (Sierra Leone);
- 107.35. Take all necessary measures to ensure equal access to all rights for the entire population, particularly the population of African descent and indigenous peoples (Algeria);
- 107.36. Continue the normative progress made in the area of environment and the strengthening of related bodies (Morocco);
- 107.37. Strengthen measures to combat the negative effect of the economic activities of companies on the environment and biodiversity (Algeria);
- 107.38. Investigate all allegations of abuse of police authority and to prosecute the perpetrators (Slovakia);
- 107.39. Address hate crimes against LGBTI persons (South Africa);
- 107.40. Provide training to security forces, penitentiary services, prosecutors and judges in order to reduce the cases of institutional violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression (Israel);
- 107.41. Protect all detainees, including those in police custody, from excessive use of force (Germany);
- 107.42. Review practices of detention without a court order and address the issue of unduly protracted detentions (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 107.43. Take adequate and credible measures to put an end to incidents of arbitrary detention in line with the international law (India);
- 107.44. Take concrete steps to implement fundamental safeguards in police custody, and prohibit the use of police stations as places for long-term detention (Ghana);
- 107.45. Reduce protracted pre-trial detentions by seeking alternatives to confinement in all possible cases and by ensuring more expedient court processes (Canada);
- 107.46. Introduce thorough and impartial investigation of allegations of torture and other ill-treatment in detention and ensure that alleged perpetrators are brought to justice (Austria);
- 107.47. Ensure that all allegations of excessive use of force or arbitrary behavior by state officials including those that may amount to torture or ill-treatment are investigated (Germany);
- 107.48. Adopt appropriate measures to prevent and eliminate excessive use of force and summary executions by security forces, and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

- 107.49. Improve treatment of prisoners by encouraging provinces to implement the National Mechanism to Prevent Torture, increasing training for police and prison officials, and addressing overcrowding (United States of America);
- 107.50. Take urgent measures to guarantee better conditions of detention and that the application of preventive detention is not the norm, strictly limiting its duration through alternative non-custodial measures (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 107.51. Continue efforts to improve penitentiary system conditions and to reduce episodes of violence in prison (Italy);
- 107.52. Continue its efforts to improve the conditions of detention and consider the possibility of adopting alternative measures to detention in order to reduce overcrowding in prisons (Mauritania);
- 107.53. Continue to take measures to improve prison conditions, namely overcrowding, poor medical care and unsanitary conditions (Portugal);
- 107.54. Take steps aimed at reducing overcrowding in detentions centers and to improve detention conditions (Slovakia);
- 107.55. Prohibit by law the confinement of more persons than the number of spots available in places of detention. In addition, establish by law mechanisms to immediately solve overcrowding (Slovenia);
- 107.56. Endow the Annual Professional Technical Training Plan with specific modules on human rights and continue providing resources for the programs aimed at expanding and renovating prison infrastructure, with the objective of improving the conditions of the penitentiary system and combatting prison overcrowding (Spain);
- 107.57. Take immediate and concrete steps to rectify the deficiencies in Argentinian prisons, detention centres and police stations such as overcrowding, poor access to health services, insufficient food, bad ventilation, precarious sanitary conditions and squalor (Sweden);
- 107.58. Implement measures for the improvement of prison facilities and thus reduce overcrowding in line with the Mandela Rules (Angola);
- 107.59. Ensure that detainees in pre-trial detention are separated from persons convicted by final judgement (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 107.60. Adopt alternative measures to detention aiming at reducing the overpopulation in prisons and also provide alternative measures to detention for pregnant women and mothers with children at young age (Albania);
- 107.61. Take further concrete steps to implement the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders, or the “Bangkok Rules”, to ensure that all women in prison receive equal access to services and that the special needs of women in prison including their children are appropriately addressed. (Thailand);
- 107.62. Take steps to guarantee the effective implementation of the national system to prevent torture, including through encouraging Provincial States to establish by law independent and adequately resourced local preventive mechanisms in compliance with OP-CAT requirements (Ghana);
- 107.63. Establish the national preventive mechanism against torture in accordance with the OPCAT and ensure independent and effective investigation and prosecution of all cases of alleged ill-treatment of persons in detention facilities and prisons as well as for remedies for victims (Czechia);
- 107.64. Establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture as set out in the OPCAT (Estonia); Implement the national prevention mechanism adopted in 2012 in application of the Optional Protocol of the United Nations

Convention against Torture (France); Advance in the establishment of the “National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture” foreseen by Law 26827 (Mexico); Implement National Preventive Mechanism Against Torture (Slovakia);

107.65. Allocate the necessary human, technical and financial resources to accelerate the implementation of the National Preventive Mechanism for the prevention of torture, in compliance with the provisions in the law 26.827 (Honduras); Establish the National Committee for the Prevention of Torture as soon as possible by providing it with all the human, financial and material resources to function effectively, including the appointment of independent and qualified members (Switzerland);

107.66. Expedite the establishment of the national mechanism against torture in all provinces, provide it with human and financial resources and protect its independence (Paraguay);

107.67. Consolidate the implementation of the 2020 Program in the framework of justice reform (Angola);

107.68. Apply all the necessary measures to continue strengthening the Federal Public Defender and the provincial defenders in order to guarantee the effectiveness of their functions in all regions of the country (Panama);

107.69. Adopt new measures to investigate and judge those responsible for the attack on the Argentine Israelite Mutual Association in 1994 (Israel);

107.70. Step up the efforts concerning the investigations of human rights violations and crimes against humanity during the military dictatorship from 1976 to 1983, and continue the prosecution of those responsible for these violations, strengthening the pillar on “Memory, truth, justice and reparatory policies” of the Action Plan on Human Rights (Nicaragua);

107.71. Continue efforts concerning investigations of past human rights violations, including those related to the economic crimes, and the related judicial processes (Peru);

107.72. Pursue its international efforts in the promotion of truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence (Armenia);

107.73. Continue its efforts to ensure the effective representation of all minority groups in the highest decision-making positions (Timor-Leste);

107.74. Guarantee freedoms of peaceful assembly and association and of opinion and expression, by inter alia ensuring that the use of police force during demonstrations is proportionate and in line with the law the provinces set up in 2011 (Germany);

107.75. Recognise the important work of human rights defenders and ensure their effective protection against threats and violence due to their work (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

107.76. Establish mechanism for comprehensive assistance and protection of human rights defenders including indigenous civil society activists and include them in its design (Czechia);

107.77. Continue the adoption of measures aimed at ensuring the effective implementation of the Law on Access to Public Information in all branches of the State (Uruguay); Regulate and implement the law on access to public information (Brazil); Continue strengthening actions directed at the implementation of the law on access to public information (Spain);

107.78. Continue its efforts to encourage mass media and journalists’ engagement with human rights promotion (Bulgaria);

107.79. Enhance the participation of civil society in the strengthening of human rights through appropriate support to civil society organisations, in

particular those who focus on the most vulnerable groups notably children, minorities and indigenous peoples (Austria);

107.80. Take all necessary practical measures to tackle forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking in line with the 2014 Protocol to the forced labour Convention 1930 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

107.81. Continue its efforts to bring into line provincial and municipal regulations under subject of trafficking with national and international standards (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

107.82. Develop and implement a National Trafficking Plan to strengthen and combat human trafficking and exploitation, including of women, child labor and domestic work (Indonesia);

107.83. Continue fighting against human trafficking (Senegal);

107.84. Strengthen the Federal Council to combat human trafficking and exploitation and put in place a national trafficking plan (Sierra Leone);

107.85. Consider allocating an adequate budget for the agencies responsible for investigating human trafficking and for taking care of victims (Islamic Republic of Iran);

107.86. Strengthen measures as to guarantee the right to an adequate standard of living to indigenous peoples and peasants communities (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

107.87. Continue to advance in the recognition of the differences and the respect for the rights of vulnerable groups, bearing in mind the duty to ensure equality among all people, with special attention to the poorest provinces and the systemic inequalities that may exist between the rural and urban areas (Nicaragua);

107.88. Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development to raise people's living standard (China);

107.89. Implement its National Housing and National Infrastructure Plan (South Africa);

107.90. Continue implementing the universal pension for older persons, and ensure that it reaches all the intended recipients (Namibia);

107.91. Make sure that in the process of modernizing the social security system special attention is paid to the conformity of the adopted decisions to international human rights standards (Ukraine);

107.92. Continue efforts to eradicate poverty and ensure reducing inequalities in distribution of wealth and access to economic and social well-being of all people (Bangladesh);

107.93. Introduce further measures to sustain and reinforce progress made in poverty reduction (Viet Nam);

107.94. Ensure providing adequate resources for poverty reduction programmes (Saudi Arabia);

107.95. Step up efforts aimed at increasing the employment of women in the formal sector, including ensuring equal pay to women in the labour market (Botswana);

107.96. Redouble efforts to eliminate inequalities between men and women regarding salary remuneration and participation in high-level employment positions (Uruguay);

107.97. Take necessary measures to ensure gender equality in wages in the labour sector (Iraq);



- 107.98. Improve the sanitary situation in the northern provinces where the majority of indigenous people live in accordance with the cultural peculiarity of that group of the Argentinian society (Iraq);
- 107.99. Continue the implementation of the National Health Programme for Indigenous Peoples in order to reduce inequalities in the health status of indigenous peoples (Maldives);
- 107.100. Further strengthen institutional building in public health to ensure people's right to health (China);
- 107.101. Step up its efforts so as to further reduce rate of early pregnancy (Burkina Faso);
- 107.102. Enact pending legislation that would provide women legal access to fulsome reproductive health services, including comprehensive sexuality education, family planning, prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, safe and legal abortion, as well as post-abortion care (Canada);
- 107.103. Ensure the effective implementation in all provinces of the Protocol for the comprehensive care of persons entitled to legal termination of pregnancy and of the national plan on comprehensive sexual education (France);
- 107.104. Ensure that access to legal abortion is available on equal terms in all regions across the country (Iceland);
- 107.105. Promote public policies to prevent early pregnancies and ensure access to education and sexual and reproductive health and rights (Israel);
- 107.106. Take further steps to remove obstacles that may occur in accessing reproductive health products and services, with special attention to women who have been victims of rape (Italy);
- 107.107. Take all necessary measures to significantly decrease the level of maternal mortality (Montenegro);
- 107.108. Develop policies to reduce high maternal mortality rates due to unsafe abortions, including the adoption of measures to ensure broad, affordable access to available abortion medication (Slovenia);
- 107.109. Guarantee access to legal abortions in all jurisdictions throughout the country, supported by publicity campaigns on the right to legally interrupt pregnancy in cases provided for by law, as well as training for healthcare workers (Slovenia);
- 107.110. Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and ensure that women and girls can access safe and legal abortion (Iceland);
- 107.111. Take steps to ensure that no woman or girl is subject to criminal sanctions for abortion (Norway); Implement all necessary measures, including legal measures, so that under no circumstances women and girls can be criminally prosecuted for having solicited or obtained an abortion (Switzerland);
- 107.112. Ensure safe access to legal abortions, including for female rape victims, within the public health system in all regions. Initiate a public debate on the decriminalization of abortion (Germany);
- 107.113. Continue its positive practice of incorporating intercultural education into the education system as part of the recognition of ethnic diversity (Azerbaijan);
- 107.114. Continue the efforts to improve universal access to education (Viet Nam);
- 107.115. Enhance efforts to increase the educational infrastructure in the poorest provinces (Qatar);

- 107.116. Continue its efforts to guarantee the provision of resources and infrastructure in the area of initial and secondary education so the quality standards are ensured (State of Palestine);
- 107.117. Continue enhancing the implementation of public policies on education and health (Libya);
- 107.118. Continue enacting laws and strengthen policies aimed at providing women with protection and enhancing their roles in the society (Bahrain);
- 107.119. Grant ministerial rank to the National Council for Women (Paraguay);
- 107.120. Redouble efforts to achieve permanent coordination between the National Council for Women and the provincial and municipal offices for the implementation of national gender equality plans (Guatemala);
- 107.121. Refrain from further budgetary cuts for National Council for Women (Slovakia);
- 107.122. Extend the coverage of gender equality programs and institutions such as the National Council of Women into rural areas in order to combat gender based discrimination and violence (Mexico);
- 107.123. Make further efforts to advance gender parity and protect the rights and freedoms of women and girls, including considering ways to address economic discrimination (Australia);
- 107.124. Continue its efforts aimed at combatting the persistence of discriminatory stereotypes concerning the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in the society (Morocco);
- 107.125. Continue efforts to promote equal opportunities between men and women, by strengthening the implementation of the Quota Law in electoral lists and the functioning of the Tripartite Equal Opportunities Commission, among other initiatives (Nicaragua);
- 107.126. Continue to take effective measures to promote gender equality and to combat violence against women (China);
- 107.127. Implement effectively the legislation on violence against women to combat misogynous stereotypes, discrimination and violence (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 107.128. Ensure government entities budget more resources to implement the National Action Plan to reduce violence against women, increase support and legal protection for victims, and improve national data collection (United States of America);
- 107.129. Ensure effective implementation of plans and strategies to curb gender-based violence and implement pending legislations to provide legal access to reproductive health services (India);
- 107.130. Continue efforts concerning lowering rates of violence against women (Libya);
- 107.131. Strengthen human rights education as a pillar of prevention of gender-based violence (Slovakia);
- 107.132. Fully implement its policies aimed at curbing violence against women, promoting equal opportunities for men and women, and eliminating discrimination stereotypes of their respective roles in the family and society (Namibia);
- 107.133. Continue efforts to strengthen the implementation of legislation on violence against women (Malaysia);

107.134. Continue to strengthen the role of the National Council for Women and continue working to eradicate violence against women (Chile);

107.135. Continue its efforts to provide a swift and effective Government response to violence against women and girls, including through strengthening the role of the National Women's Council, by providing it with adequate budgetary and human resources for implementing, monitoring and evaluating the National Plan of Action for Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women 2017-2019 (Croatia);

107.136. Ensure the effective implementation, including through ensuring disaggregated data, effective public policies and necessary resource allocation, of the "National Plan of Action for Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women 2017-19" (Bangladesh);

107.137. Ensure the effective implementation of the National Plan of Action for Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women 2017-2019, established by Law N° 26.485 (Croatia); Fully implement the national action plan to prevent and eradicate violence against women and to assist victims, of which France welcomes the adoption (France); Ensure the effective implementation of the National Plan of Action for Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women (Iceland);

107.138. Allocate adequate budgetary resources for the effective implementation of the National Action Plan on Eradication of Violence Against Women and to ensure that sufficient safe shelters for women are available (Estonia);

107.139. Allocate the necessary human, technical and financial resources for the implementation of the National Plan of Action for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and the Assistance to Victims for the period 2017-2019 (Honduras);

107.140. Allocate adequate budgetary resources to the effective implementation of its National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of violence against Women and ensure that sufficient safe shelters for women victims are available and easily accessible in every province (Ireland);

107.141. Continue the effective implementation of the National Plan of Action for Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women 2017-2019 (Maldives);

107.142. Take further steps in order to prevent gender-based violence and ensure that these cases of violence are effectively investigated, prosecuted and sanctioned, envisaging the comprehensive implementation of the 2017-2019 National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women (Portugal);

107.143. Advance in the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence Against Women with the objective to continue strengthening actions aimed at combatting violence against women and reducing the number of deaths of women caused by such violence (Spain);

107.144. Implement the National Strategy for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against women 2017-2019, and ensure continuation of this work beyond 2019 (Sweden);

107.145. Allocate sufficient resources to ensure effective implementation of the National Plan to combat violence against women (Norway);

107.146. Continue to raise awareness regarding the criminal nature of domestic violence and keep on bringing those responsible before the courts (Serbia);

- 107.147. Allocate additional financial and human resources to policies and programs aimed at combatting violence against women and girls (Netherlands);
- 107.148. Improve prosecution of femicide and all forms of violence against women and ensure that victims have access to shelters and other support services including health services (Czechia);
- 107.149. Strengthen its actions to prevent and combat femicide and other forms of gender-based violence (Montenegro); Strengthen the measures to prevent and fight against femicide and other forms of gender violence (Paraguay);
- 107.150. Further strengthen access to justice for victims of violence, in particular of gender-based violence, through providing effective legal aid and addressing gender stereotypes among justice officials (Thailand);
- 107.151. Continue to ensure that sufficient and safe shelters for women victims of gender-based violence are available and accessible for all (Timor-Leste);
- 107.152. Provide shelters and legal assistance to victims of domestic violence, and present a draft law on domestic violence (Bahrain);
- 107.153. Continue addressing domestic violence through education, awareness campaigns, victims' services and the effective application of the law against perpetrators, as well as by considering elevating the National Council of Women to a full ministry (Canada);
- 107.154. Further strengthen the legal provisions and social protection mechanisms to effectively protect women who are victims of domestic violence (Malaysia);
- 107.155. Step up its ongoing efforts regarding the birth registration of all children (Greece); Take measures to improve the process of birth registration (Angola);
- 107.156. Strengthen measures to ensure access to free birth registration of children, in particular of indigenous children (India); Adopt the necessary measures to ensure universal birth registration with emphasis on indigenous children (Paraguay);
- 107.157. Strengthen efforts to ensure that children and adolescents throughout the country enjoy equal access to social rights (Qatar);
- 107.158. Further expand the Universal Child Allowance Program coverage and incorporate a large number of eligible children and adolescents, especially for marginalised groups and so far undocumented children (Austria);
- 107.159. Include children from birth and not only after 45 days of life in the national early childhood plan (Colombia);
- 107.160. Strengthen legislation aimed at protection of children from all forms of ill-treatment and violence (Bahrain);
- 107.161. Adopt legislation prohibiting all forms of corporal punishment of children in all settings (Sweden);
- 107.162. Strengthen efforts in the elimination of child labour, including enforcing legislation on the minimum age of work (Botswana);
- 107.163. Ensure child labour law enforcement and investigation and prosecution of trafficking offenses and publish key labour and law enforcement data on child labour (United States of America);
- 107.164. Take all the necessary measures to conduct a nationwide assessment of all manifestations of child sexual exploitation and adopt a national action plan to end it (Islamic Republic of Iran);

107.165. Continue to take measures to prevent child trafficking, sexual exploitation and sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Portugal);

107.166. Adopt a national action plan to end child sexual exploitation (Sierra Leone);

107.167. Continue adapting the legislation, at the federal, provincial and local levels, to the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ensuring the participation of organizations that represent persons with disabilities in these processes (Chile);

107.168. Promote inclusive education for persons with disabilities and reduce progressively the special schools (Israel);

107.169. Carry out appropriate actions in order to harmonize its internal legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Panama);

107.170. Fully implement relevant laws to promote the rights of indigenous people and to ensure their safety in realizing their economic and civil rights (Republic of Korea);

107.171. Take measures to eliminate discrimination against indigenous people and ensure their easy access to justice and the right to property (India);

107.172. Take the necessary legislative measures in order to progress in the regulation and the implementation of the demarcation of indigenous lands (Brazil);

107.173. Enhance participation of and consultation with indigenous peoples and communities on public policies affecting them, including with regard to national resource exploitation and territorial claims, taking into account relevant provisions of the UNDRIP (Canada);

107.174. Redouble efforts to combat discrimination against indigenous peoples and people of African descent, and, in addition, continue to strengthen the National Institute against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism (Colombia);

107.175. Ensure that indigenous peoples are fully involved in the process of drafting legislative or administrative measures that could affect them, and that projects affecting them would be subjected to a process of prior consultation (Estonia);

107.176. Implement the prerogatives of the Consultative and Participatory Council on Indigenous Peoples created in 2016 (France);

107.177. Conclude the survey of the ownership of lands traditionally occupied by indigenous communities as foreseen in Law 26.160 in order to fully guarantee the rights of indigenous people especially territorial rights and the right to previous consultation in compliance with international treaties ratified by Argentina as well as the national constitution (Germany);

107.178. Take further steps to ensure Indigenous People's right to consultation, to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before proceeding with legal and administrative measures that may affect their rights (Norway);

107.179. Adopt targeted policies and programmes to address structural discrimination against Indigenous Peoples and People of African Descent (South Africa); Consider the possibility of developing a national strategy to address the rights of indigenous peoples and other groups that are subject to discrimination (State of Palestine);

107.180. Strengthen the measures aimed at integrating indigenous peoples in relation to the administration of justice, health and education, through the increase of intercultural services such as interpreters and bilingual professors (Peru);

**107.181. Facilitate access to the labour market for autochthone peoples, people of African descent and migrants and make sure they receive all social benefits (Senegal);**

**107.182. Provide basic health care services to indigenous communities and consider eliminating the structural discrimination against them and migrant community (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

**107.183. Strengthen measures to ensure the human rights of migrants and their families (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

**107.184. Guarantee that the “Decree on Necessity and Urgency”, which limits the procedural guarantees in deportation proceedings, does not restrict the human rights of migrant population (Mexico);**

**107.185. Strengthen its Migration laws to ensure protection of all migrants and their families against any forms of discrimination and adopt comprehensive public programs with adequate budgetary resources for its effective implementation (Indonesia);**

**107.186. Ensure access to fundamental human rights to all individuals residing in Argentina, including foreign nationals, regardless of their immigration status (Bangladesh);**

**107.187. Strengthen the legislation to combat statelessness by adopting the new draft bill on the protection of the stateless (Côte d'Ivoire);**

**107.188. Accelerate its efforts to enact legislation on the protection of stateless persons (Australia).**

**108. 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.**

### **III. Voluntary pledges and commitments**

109. The State of Argentina assumed the following voluntary commitments:

(a) Argentina commits to further strengthen and consolidate national and provincial human rights institutions for the protection of human rights, including in particular the National Human Rights Plan, the Ombudsman's Office and the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture.

(b) Argentina assumes the firm commitment to continue the State policies leading to the construction of memory, the search for truth and the access and guarantee of justice for all human rights violations of the past and also for those of the present and the future.

(c) Argentina commits to make great advances regarding development policies with a human rights focus, by incorporating the economic, social and cultural rights and the Sustainable Development Goals into the planning of public policies and creating mechanisms of inclusion in order to reduce poverty.

(d) Argentina commits to continue promoting the necessary reforms to achieve better standards of transparency, access to information, production of public data and statistics in order to have a better knowledge of the human rights situation in the country.

(e) Argentina commits to deepen the policies to prevent and combat against institutional violence, and to train the security forces and the penitentiary system in order to fulfil the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and other human rights standards.

## Annex

*[Spanish Only]*

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Argentina was headed by His Excellency Mr Claudio Avruj, Secretary of Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism and composed of the following members:

- Sr. Claudio AVRUIJ, Secretario de Derechos Humanos y Pluralismo Cultural de la Nación;
- S.E. Sr. Marcelo CIMA, Embajador, Representante Permanente en Ginebra;
- Sra. Silvana GIUDICI, Subsecretaria de Estado, Vicepresidenta del Ente Nacional de Comunicaciones (ENaCOM);
- Sr. Brian SCHAPIRA, Subsecretario de Protección de Derechos Humanos;
- Secretaría de Derechos Humanos y Pluralismo Cultural de la Nación;
- Sra. María Gabriela QUINTEROS, Dirección General de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto;
- Sr. Leonardo SZUCHET, Secretario Ejecutivo del Plan Nacional De Derechos;
- Humanos, Secretaria de Derechos Humanos y Pluralismo Cultural de la Nación;
- Sr. Alejandro COLLIA, Secretario Ejecutivo del Consejo Federal de Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de Derechos Humanos y Pluralismo Cultural;
- Sra. Carla MAJDALANI, Directora Nacional de Comunicación, Información y Difusión, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres;
- Sr. Francisco MIGUENS, Director Nacional de Cooperación Internacional, Ministerio de Educación y Deportes de la Nación;
- Sra. Érica COVALSCHI, Directora de la Agencia Nacional de Discapacidad;
- Sr. Damián E. ARABIA, Director de Ejecución de Pruebas de Integridad, Ministerio de Seguridad de la Nación;
- Sr. Julián CURI, Subdirector Nacional de Migraciones, Dirección Nacional de Migraciones;
- Sr. Siro DE MARTINI Asesor del Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos de la Nación;
- Sra. Gabriela PERROTA, Coordinadora del Programa Nacional de Salud Sexual y Procreación, Responsable del Ministerio de Salud de la Nación;
- Sra. Carla MORETTI, Asesora de la Jefatura de Gabinete del Ministerio de Salud de la Nación;
- Sra. Anabel B. ALFONSIN CANO, Asesora Legal de la Dirección General de Derechos Humanos del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto;
- Sr. Julio MERCADO, Ministro, Misión Permanente en Ginebra;
- Srta. Victoria GOBBI, Secretario de Embajada, Misión Permanente en Ginebra;
- Sr. Leandro ABBENANTE, Secretario de Embajada, Misión Permanente en Ginebra;
- Sra. Paula VILAS, Secretario de Embajada, Misión Permanente en Ginebra;
- Srta. Daniela GUTIERREZ ALVARO, Secretario de Embajada, Misión Permanente en Ginebra;

- Srta. María Eugenia VAZQUEZ POL, Misión Permanente en Ginebra;
- Sra. Malika ROUSSEAU, Misión Permanente en Ginebra.

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