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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Uruguay

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in Spanish.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-second session from 21 January to 1 February 2019. The review of Uruguay was held at the 5th meeting, on 23 January 2019. The delegation of Uruguay was headed by Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Ambassador Ariel Bergamino. At its 10th meeting, held on 25 January 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Uruguay.

2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Uruguay: South Africa, Bahrain and Mexico.

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 Uruguay:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/URY/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.6/32/URY/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/URY/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belarus, Germany, Portugal, on behalf of Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Uruguay through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. Uruguay highlighted the importance of human rights and expressed its commitment to the UPR mechanism as well as its readiness for full cooperation, as it had done in the previous two cycles.

6. Uruguay highlighted that it was a party to nine fundamental human rights instruments and to their respective protocols. It was also a party to all the hemispheric, regional and sub-regional instruments on human rights and had recognized the competence of all international and inter-American treaty monitoring bodies.

7. Uruguay stressed that human rights agenda cut across all of its national policies, which were prepared and implemented together with the civil society. It highlighted that the participation of the civil society was essential for the execution, monitoring and sustainability of its national public policies.

8. Uruguay noted that it continued to examine the conditions of applicability of the ILO Convention No 169. The definition of indigenous peoples provided by Article 1 of the Convention was not so evident for implementation within its reality. However, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was analyzing the ways of working with the competent agencies in order to apply the relevant provisions of the Convention in relation to the population of indigenous descent.

9. In the legislative field, Uruguay adopted important new legislation, such as the law against gender-based violence against women, the law on preventing and combating trafficking in persons and the law creating the Integrated National Care System. It also adopted the laws on the promotion of employment of persons with disabilities; promotion of

gender-equitable development; transgender persons; and recognition and protection of stateless persons.

10. Uruguay stated that its national frameworks for equality and non-discrimination had also been strengthened with the approval of the National Plan for Sexual Diversity and the preparation of the National Plan for Racial Equity.

11. Given that Uruguay had observed an exponential increase in the number of people seeking to reside in the country or who arrived in search of protection, the institutional framework in charge of executing the public policy on migration and asylum had been strengthened, with the support from IOM and UNHCR. Uruguay was making constant efforts to ensure access to all basic services and fundamental rights for migrants, asylum seekers and refugees. In this regard, it increased human and financial resources, strengthened inter-institutional work and accelerated regularization processes, seeking to eliminate bureaucratic barriers. It referred to the Law 18.250 of 2008 regulating the country's migration policy, which promoted the rights based approach and the cross-cutting nature of the migration through the National Migration Board. The Board had brought together different national institutions and the civil society.

12. The National Institution for Human Rights and the Ombudsman's Office was accredited with A status in May 2016. For its part, the National Preventive Mechanism against Torture had begun monitoring the places of detention since 2013. The Mechanism had functional independence from the public authorities and autonomy. Recently, the National Preventive Mechanism and the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Prison System had signed a formal agreement for coordination and cooperation in all areas, which included a provision for joint visits.

13. In relation to the voting right of Uruguayans abroad, an Honorary Commission had been created and would analyze the legal alternatives for its implementation. The Government was committed to that right and hoped to implement it in the near future.

14. Uruguay highlighted that the reduction of poverty and the eradication of extreme poverty were its priority objectives. All the measures adopted had allowed a sustained reduction of poverty, leading to the achievement of historically low rates: in 2017 the poverty index in Uruguay had fallen to 7.9%, extreme poverty had been reduced to 0.1% and inequality (Gini index) to 0.38 %. According to the latest ECLAC report, Uruguay was the only country in the region that had fulfilled the United Nations objective of reducing poverty by half and extreme poverty to less than 3%. Child poverty had declined drastically, from 59% in 2005 to 15% in 2018. However, the gap between child and adult poverty had widened, which was one of the great challenges of the present.

15. Uruguay noted that the implementation of the National System of Care had begun under the current administration. This system recognized care as a right and promoted autonomy and assistance to people in situations of dependency.

16. With regard to the right to health, Uruguay highlighted the establishment and strengthening of the National Integrated Health System. It noted that the reduction of infant mortality and maternal mortality, the low incidence of malnutrition and teenage pregnancy, as well as the low incidence of vaccine-preventable diseases, clearly showed the impact of its actions aimed, in particular, at the most vulnerable population. These results were linked also to broader inter-sectoral public policies, including the prevention and reduction of risk factors to non-communicable diseases such as tobacco control.

17. With regard to the serious human rights violations that occurred during the authoritarian regime and dictatorship between 1968 and 1985, Uruguay noted the important institutional advances that had been made. In particular, it noted the creation of the Truth and Justice Working Group and the Specialized Prosecutor's Office in Crimes against Humanity, which had taken over the existing cases and initiated new cases, applying the new Code of Criminal Procedure, processed claims of unconstitutionality and had an intense work on international cooperation on these issues. Since 2013, the Supreme Court of Justice had declared, in some cases, the unconstitutionality of arts. 2 and 3 of Law 18.831 that rendered the Law on the Expiration of the Punitive Claims of the State null and void. This declaration

had effect only in the specific case brought before the court, so in practice the sentence had not constituted the closing of judicial investigations.

18. Uruguay highlighted that the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up to Recommendations was coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was composed of 32 national and municipal Institutions, with the National Institution for Human Rights and the Ombudsman's Office as a permanent observer of the National Mechanism.

19. Regarding the reduced terms and the pre-trial detention, a new Code of Criminal Procedure came into force in November 2017, modifying the criminal procedure, turning it from inquisitorial to accusatory process as well as leading to oral and public proceedings. The Code established the use of pre-trial detention as the last resort and limited its duration maximum to two years.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

20. During the interactive dialogue, 89 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

21. Croatia welcomed the progress made, in particular the adoption of the new Criminal Procedure Code in 2017. It noted, however, that adults deprived of liberty faced poor and potentially life-threatening conditions in some prisons and detention centres.

22. Cuba appreciated the actions taken by Uruguay to implement the recommendations accepted during the second UPR cycle, updating its legal framework. It noted the actions to reduce various forms of gender-based violence.

23. Denmark noted that the indigenous peoples were amongst the most marginalised populations around the world often facing discrimination and exploitative labour conditions and stressed the importance of the ILO Convention No 169.

24. Djibouti welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communication procedure and of the Inter-American Convention against racism, racial discrimination and related forms of intolerance.

25. Dominican Republic noted with appreciation the various systematic reforms undertaken by Uruguay, as well as the normative and institutional progress made since its last UPR.

26. Ecuador acknowledged the progress made in reducing poverty and inequality, and the efforts made to implement the Law 19122 and its regulation on affirmative actions in the public and private spheres for people of African descent.

27. Egypt valued the progress made to eliminate violence against women, including domestic violence, to combat discrimination against women and to reduce poverty.

28. El Salvador noted with satisfaction the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, the Arms Trade Treaty and the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons.

29. Eritrea complimented Uruguay for taking measures to prevent and criminalize acts of discrimination, sexual exploitation and gender based violence.

30. France commended the laws to strengthen the fight against trafficking in human beings and violence against women. It encouraged Uruguay to continue its truth establishing processes concerning human rights violations committed during the dictatorship.

31. Georgia welcomed the National Institute for the Social Integration of Adolescents, ratification of the Optional Protocol to the CRC on a communication procedure and the A status of the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office.

32. Germany commended Uruguay for the adoption of laws aiming to tackle discrimination, enhance the rights of women and LGBTI and to improve the detention situation in prisons.

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33. Ghana commended the progress made since the adoption of the 2015 Action Plan for a Life Free of Gender-Based Violence. It welcomed the ongoing process of drafting the National Plan on Racial Equality and African Descent.
34. Greece welcomed the National Gender Equality Strategy 2030, introduction of relevant legislation and the action plans against gender-based violence and trafficking in and exploitation of persons.
35. Guyana commended the efforts to implement many recommendations from the last UPR, in particular those related to accession and ratification of international treaties on human rights promotion and protection.
36. Haiti noted the efforts deployed by Uruguay to fight against structural discrimination against Uruguayans of African descent.
37. Honduras acknowledged the progress made in sustainable development through its policies such as the energy transformation and implementation of plans on the land use and management.
38. Iceland commended the significant progress made in promoting the rights of LGBTI persons and reducing drastically maternal mortality. It acknowledged the important achievements in access to education for women and girls.
39. India welcomed the adoption of the Action Plan for a Life Free of Gender-Based Violence, with a Generational Perspective, the establishment of the National Integrated Care System and the National Gender Equality Strategy 2030.
40. Indonesia welcomed the Action Plan for a Life Free of Gender-Based Violence, the Inter-institutional Committee to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons and the National Plan to Combat Trafficking in and Exploitation of Persons.
41. Iran welcomed the National Preventive Mechanism against Torture and appreciated the endeavours to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation and forced labor.
42. Iraq welcomed Uruguay's efforts, including the accession to a large number of regional and international human rights instruments, efforts to improve the situation of women in rural areas and laws for improvement of human rights situation.
43. Ireland commended the adoption of law and policy to enhance the rights of women and LGBTI persons as well as the "A" status accreditation of its National Human Rights Institution in 2016.
44. Italy welcomed the significant institutional and legislative progress as well as efforts in promoting and protecting human rights, in particular in the areas of children's rights, combating violence against women, gender equality and trafficking in persons.
45. Kyrgyzstan supported all steps taken by Uruguay in promoting and protecting human rights in the country.
46. Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the progress made in promoting and protecting human rights for its citizens, especially the rights of children and adolescents through its various national policies and programs.
47. Liechtenstein welcomed the measures to combat gender-based violence, but was concerned about the provisions in the Criminal Code, which prevented the prosecution of some forms of sexual violence against women and about the high rates of violence against children.
48. Madagascar welcomed Uruguay's actions to promote human rights and to implement recommendations accepted during the previous review, including the 2015 ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
49. Malaysia recognized the efforts to improve national frameworks for the advancement of human rights. It was convinced that further steps could be taken in the areas of children's, women's and indigenous peoples' rights.

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50. Maldives commended Uruguay for efforts to combat trafficking in human beings and the comprehensive Act to combat trafficking in and exploitation of persons. It also welcomed the Neighbourhood Improvement Programme and the National Relocation Plan.
51. Malta commended the steps taken to address discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, most notably the comprehensive act on transgender persons and the efforts to ensure more gender equality.
52. Mauritius congratulated Uruguay for ratifying the main international human rights treaties. It also commended the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's office for its "A" status accreditation.
53. Mexico recognized the progress made, in particular the establishment of the Institutional Council to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons and the National Plan to Combat Trafficking in and Exploitation of Persons.
54. Uruguay highlighted the measures taken to combat discrimination based on race and sexual identity, including through the adoption of laws and establishment of a national council. It also highlighted institutional strengthening with the creation of the Specialized Unit on Gender and Unit on Victims and Witnesses as well as the Specialized Unit on Human Rights and the office of three Criminal Prosecutors for Sexual Offenses, Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence, all within the General Prosecutor's Office.
55. With regard to overcrowding in prisons, Uruguay stressed that since January 2018, zero overcrowding had been observed at the general level, with only some units and sectors still suffering from the problem. The decentralization process continued, and within this process, the work was being done to create adequate living conditions for people deprived of their liberty. During 2018, actions were taken aimed at strengthening the prison system in different aspects: infrastructure and services, integral management (administration, technical intervention and security) and professional training.
56. Uruguay stated that it was implementing the National Plan for Early Childhood, Childhood and Adolescence for 2015-2020, within the National Strategy on the commitments assumed by Uruguay in the 2030 Agenda. The Plan was the result of an inter-sectorial effort with contributions from the civil society, children and adolescents.
57. With regard to adolescents in conditions of special vulnerability subject to custodial and non-custodial sentences in the area of juvenile criminal justice, Uruguay highlighted the legislative measures, a new model of socio-educational measures and social inclusion. Uruguay also stressed the efforts made to address violence against children and adolescents, child labour and children in street situations, including policy measures and elaboration of plans of actions.
58. Montenegro commended the "A" status of the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office and called Uruguay to step up its efforts to combat discrimination against LGBTI persons, prosecute and punish perpetrators of violence against them.
59. Myanmar noted with satisfaction the numerous measures taken by Uruguay in the areas of gender equality, participation of women at the decision-making level and the rights of person with disabilities.
60. The Netherlands commended Uruguay for its positive legislative developments, including the law against gender-based violence. It noted the importance of Uruguay advancing gender and SOGI issues.
61. Nicaragua welcomed Uruguay's third national report and made recommendations.
62. Nigeria commended Uruguay's cooperation with human rights mechanisms, its commitment to uphold the rights of people of African-descent and efforts in combatting racism and discrimination.
63. Oman applauded human rights related actions and welcomed the accession to international and Inter-American instruments and political and legal measures to comply with international standards.

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64. Pakistan appreciated Uruguay's commitment on gender equality and noted, in particular, the National Gender Council's efforts.
65. Panama welcomed the framework on gender, children and combating trafficking in persons. It was concerned about high rates of femicides and domestic violence, and prejudices against persons with disabilities, African-descendants and other minority groups.
66. Paraguay welcomed that the age for criminal responsibility had not been reduced. It highlighted the adoption of Law 19.580 and efforts to reduce poverty and improve the standards of living. It was concerned about high rates of violence against children.
67. Peru acknowledged the National Plan on Racial Equality and African Descent and stressed Uruguay's voluntary commitments.
68. Philippines noted positive steps against gender-based violence and on gender equality. It commended the Act on preventing and combating trafficking in and exploitation of persons as well as the National Plan on Racial Equality and African Descent.
69. Portugal welcomed Uruguay's strong commitment towards the respect and protection of human rights.
70. Qatar appreciated efforts to guarantee the right to education for all, including in rural areas and policies to integrate persons with disabilities into the education system, and to improve access to health-care services for all.
71. Republic of Korea acknowledged Uruguay's legislative measures to promote gender equality and to prevent and combat gender-based violence against women.
72. The Russian Federation supported Uruguay's openness to cooperate with the international community, but was concerned about the unsatisfactory conditions in the penitentiary system and the increasing number of inmates. It welcomed the National Gender Equality Strategy 2030.
73. Saudi Arabia noted progress regarding the implementation of human rights recommendations and commended for Uruguay's cooperation with international bodies on human rights and efforts towards the right of persons with disabilities to education.
74. Senegal welcomed the National Human Rights Education Plan, the National Gender Equality Strategy 2030, and the National Plan for Early Childhood, Childhood and Adolescence 2016-2020.
75. Serbia commended the measures taken to financially support and build up the capacities of the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office as well as the National Women's Institute.
76. Slovakia welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and efforts to combat trafficking in persons, but was concerned about sexual exploitation and abuse of children.
77. Slovenia was concerned about gender-based violence. It urged to increase the legal age of marriage to 18 years and valued Uruguay's leadership regarding national mechanisms on reporting and follow up.
78. Spain thanked Uruguay for its participation in the UPR and made recommendations.
79. State of Palestine praised efforts to eradicate child labour and violence against children. It welcomed the project on the "Right to equality and non-discrimination for persons with disabilities".
80. Sweden welcomed the new legislation to address violence against women and the reformed Code of Criminal Procedure to improve prison conditions and treatment of prisoners, urging for their effective implementation.
81. Switzerland welcomed penal procedural changes, but was concerned about poor detention conditions. It commended the law against gender-based violence and the relevant plan of action, but was concerned about the increasing murders of women.

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82. Thailand commended for the 2018 law on preventing and combating trafficking in and exploitation of persons and efforts to combat gender-based violence. It welcomed measures to address prison overcrowding, benefiting women and children.
83. Togo congratulated Uruguay on the adoption of measures to combat inequalities of ethnic and racial origin, but remained concerned by the persistence of structural discrimination against people of African descent, in particular women.
84. Tunisia welcomed legislation adopted since the last UPR cycle to enforce the institutional human rights framework according to Uruguay's international commitments. It commended the national plans on combating gender-based violence and trafficking in human beings.
85. Turkey noted the efforts to strengthen the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office and to combat racism, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination. It praised efforts to combat trafficking in persons and increasing investment in education.
86. Ukraine commended the efforts to improve the institutional and legislative framework for human rights, inter alia through ratification of several international treaties and adoption of specific strategies and action plans.
87. In the field of education, Uruguay noted that schooling had almost universalized for 3, 4 and 5 year-olds. It highlighted the measures taken to strengthen education, including education on human rights of women, against gender-based violence, racism and xenophobia. It also noted measures to prevent school drop outs and integrate migrants and persons with disabilities.
88. Uruguay noted the 2012 law on the voluntary termination of pregnancy as well as requirements for conscientious objection in this regard. It also mentioned measures in the areas of mental health and access to medications.
89. Uruguay also noted its actions on sustainable environment including mining. Furthermore, it noted steps taken to address the enforced disappearances, which occurred in the past and data protection measures.
90. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the positive record in freedom of expression, and laws on gender equality and LGBT rights. It remained concerned that men held the majority of leadership positions and about the growing levels of violence against women.
91. The United States of America lauded the National Juvenile Corrections Institution for reducing reports of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. It noted the legislation against gender based violence and trafficking in persons and encouraged funding for implementation.
92. Uzbekistan noted positively "A" status accreditation of the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office and welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.
93. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela recognized the efforts made by Uruguay to achieve important levels of enrolment and completion in the educational system, benefitting the most vulnerable groups. It appreciated the reductions of poverty, extreme poverty and inequality.
94. Viet Nam welcomed Uruguay's continued efforts in advancing protection and promotion of human rights, its ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, and the effective implementation of its voluntary commitments.
95. Albania welcomed Uruguay's ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It encouraged the country to redouble its efforts to ensure equitable representation of women and men in decision-making bodies.
96. Algeria welcomed progress in combating poverty and inequalities as well as steps taken to benefit persons with disabilities, notably the "Action Protocol for integrating persons with disabilities in educational institutions".

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97. Angola commended the commitment of Uruguay to the different international human rights institutions and its front-line position in recognizing the rights and dignity of the human person.
98. Argentina congratulated Uruguay on criminalizing femicide as an aggravated form of homicide through adoption of Law No. 19.580 on Gender-based Violence against Women and on signing the Declaration on Safe Schools.
99. Armenia welcomed the criminalization of incitement to commit genocide and other crimes against humanity as well as the adoption of the National Human Rights Education Plan and National Plan to Combat Trafficking in and Exploitation of Persons.
100. Australia noted positively the Action Plan for a Life Free of Gender-based Violence, but was concerned by continued high incidence of gender-related violence. It welcomed judicial reforms, but noted that issues remained concerning prison conditions.
101. Azerbaijan appreciated Uruguay's solid commitment to the UPR process and congratulated on its progress with regard to the implementation of the recommendations received during the previous UPR cycle.
102. The Bahamas welcomed the Act on gender-based violence against women, Act to combat trafficking and exploitation, efforts to incorporate gender perspective in policies for rural women and implementation of the project for persons with disabilities.
103. Bahrain appreciated the steps taken by Uruguay since the last UPR cycle to further promote and protect human rights.
104. Bangladesh noted the National Human Rights Plan, National Gender Equality Strategy 2030 and National Legal Protection Plan for Persons with Disabilities as encouraging, but referred to findings of a gap in the legislative framework.
105. Barbados recalled Uruguay's efforts to address the challenges faced by Afro-Uruguayans. It noted that the National Human Rights Education Plan, concerning persons of African descent as a step in the right direction.
106. Belarus noted the measures by Uruguay to reduce crime. It noted however the weak implementation of laws, unsatisfactory conditions in places of detention, overcrowding of certain prisons and the absence of protection for victims of trafficking.
107. Benin noted with satisfaction that Uruguay had ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Arms Trade Treaty.
108. Bhutan noted with satisfaction the adoption of the National Gender Equality Strategy 2030 and the National Plan for Early Childhood, Childhood and Adolescence 2016-2020. It commended measures against gender-based violence and ratification of human rights treaties.
109. The Plurinational State of Bolivia highly commended Uruguay on the ratification of international instruments as well as Inter-American instruments to combat all forms of discrimination, intolerance and racism.
110. Brazil congratulated on the National Plan on Access to Justice and Legal Protection for People with Disabilities and National System of Care. It welcomed measures to counter violence against women and children, and trafficking in human beings.
111. Bulgaria appreciated the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, adoption of the Integral Law against Gender Violence and the National Plan on Early Childhood, Childhood and Adolescence.
112. Cabo Verde commended Uruguay on its policies for sustainable development and noted positively the establishment of the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow up on the implementation of recommendations from the previous cycle.
113. Canada encouraged Uruguay to convene the National Advisory Council for a Life Free of Gender Violence against Women and the Observatory for Monitoring and Evaluation under Law 19580. It was pleased with national human rights institution's submissions to the working group.

114. Chile welcomed the ratification of human rights instruments and the support to the National Institution of Human Rights and Ombudsman's Office, as well as the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture.

115. China welcomed the promotion and protection of human rights and the reduction of poverty. It noted the measures to improve prison conditions, efforts to protect vulnerable groups and promote gender equality and social inclusiveness.

116. Costa Rica highlighted the measures to improve the participation of women and the strengthening of the National Institution of Human Rights and the Ombudsman's Office. It recognised Uruguay's robust electoral system and high rates of human development.

117. Uruguay thanked the delegations for their interventions and stated that it had taken note of all comments and recommendations.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

118. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Uruguay and enjoy the support of Uruguay:

118.1 Ratify the ILO Convention No 169 on Indigenous and Tribal peoples (Honduras) (Uzbekistan);

118.2 Ratify the ILO Convention No 169 without further delay (Denmark);

118.3 Consider the possibility of ratifying the ILO Convention No 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (Nicaragua);

118.4 Study the possibility of ratifying or adhering to the ILO Convention No 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

118.5 Consider ratifying the ILO Convention No 169 (Chile);

118.6 Reactivate the process of internal consultations to facilitate the ratification of the ILO Convention No 169 (Ecuador);

118.7 Strengthen consultations for the ratification of the ILO Convention No 169, in order to guarantee effective protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples, recognising their identity, ethnic and cultural pre-existence, in particular of the Charrua people (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

118.8 Strengthen efforts at implementation of human rights related legislation (Guyana);

118.9 Make further efforts to strengthen the existing national legislations to address discrepancies, and enact new legislations to implement human rights instruments it is party to (Bhutan);

118.10 Continue allocating sufficient resources to ensure that the Ombudsman's Office can operate independently and fulfil its mandate (Slovakia);

118.11 Ensure all human rights institutions are adequately funded, with a particular focus on the National Women's Institute (Australia);

118.12 Continue strengthening its tool for the follow up to human rights recommendations (SIMORE), linking it to the Sustainable Development Goals of Agenda 2030 (Paraguay);

118.13 Strengthen legislation against racial discrimination with a focus on structural discrimination (Bahrain);

118.14 Criminalize the dissemination of theories on racial superiority or inferiority, as previously recommended (Honduras);

118.15 Explicitly prohibit racial discrimination, including direct and indirect discrimination, by adopting appropriate laws (Pakistan);

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- 118.16 Continue its efforts in conducting human rights education and training programs and activities on combating racism and discrimination and on matters related to African-descent (Philippines);
- 118.17 Step up efforts to fight discrimination against People of African descent (Togo);
- 118.18 Continue efforts to combat racism and xenophobia and empower women of African descent through ensuring their access to leadership positions (Egypt);
- 118.19 Strengthen the capacity of the judiciary to combat racial discrimination, by adopting a definition of direct and indirect discrimination and introducing in law enforcement, mechanisms for specific cases of discrimination, in particular against minorities (Angola);
- 118.20 Continue to promote the systematic collection and use of data by government offices that include an ethno-racial variable (Barbados);
- 118.21 Produce reliable, up-to-date and comprehensive statistical data, disaggregated by race, descent and national or ethnic origin, on the demographic composition of its population (Barbados);
- 118.22 Step up policies and programmes to eradicate discrimination against women of African descent, indigenous population and persons with disabilities, including through actions for their recognition and awareness raising within society (Ecuador);
- 118.23 Strengthen coordination and implementation of public policies that guarantee equality of rights and opportunities for its whole population, and that promote changes in social behaviours (Panama);
- 118.24 Continue to take effective measures to promote rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups (China);
- 118.25 Further promote and protect the human rights of older persons, including by creating a conducive environment for healthy and active ageing and ensuring that older persons are not left behind in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Thailand);
- 118.26 Continue strengthening efforts, including the allocation of budgetary resources and launching cross-cutting programs, to eradicate all violence and discrimination, in particular against women, persons with disabilities, LGBTI persons, as well as to protect their rights (Chile);
- 118.27 Continue with measures aimed at combatting discrimination, in particular by investigating and punishing acts of discrimination and violence against LGBTI persons (Argentina);
- 118.28 Take all measures to combat discrimination against LGBTI persons, investigate all acts of violence motivated by sexual orientation or gender identity of the victim and bring the perpetrators to justice (Iceland);
- 118.29 Integrate a rights-based approach to the protection of the environment in the elaboration and implementation of the National Environmental Plan, including the prior consultation with indigenous peoples (Slovenia);
- 118.30 Continue the implementation of programs that might have positive environmental effects (Saudi Arabia);
- 118.31 Continue efforts to further improve the penitentiary system and prison conditions, especially to ensure that human rights of women prisoners are protected (Croatia);
- 118.32 Carry out a comprehensive reform of the penitentiary system in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations treaty bodies and institutions (Uzbekistan);

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- 118.33 **Redouble efforts to improve prison conditions (France);**
- 118.34 **Take further measures in order to reduce overcrowding in prisons and improve the living conditions of the inmates (Greece);**
- 118.35 **Improve living conditions in detention centres and ensure the provision of adequate medical care, water supply and sanitation in detention cells (Portugal);**
- 118.36 **Improve prison conditions by investing in safe and humane detention facilities, including by increasing access to routine physical and mental healthcare, clean water, reliable food intake, and increased time outside of detention cells (United States of America);**
- 118.37 **Intensify efforts to improve the penitentiary system, search for additional diverse resources, including legal resources, to address the problem of overcrowding in prisons (Russian Federation);**
- 118.38 **Devote greater resources to the improvement of detention facilities as well as to a comprehensive reintegration policy in order to improve living conditions of prisoners and reduce overcrowding, thus complying with international standards (Spain);**
- 118.39 **Strengthen its efforts to establish improved standards and allocate sufficient resources to address overcrowding and poor conditions in prisons (Turkey);**
- 118.40 **Review prison conditions and initiate steps for improvement, particularly in relation to overcrowding and access to rehabilitation programmes (Australia);**
- 118.41 **Take measures to address the problem of overcrowding in prisons and bring conditions of detention in prisons in accordance with international standards (Belarus);**
- 118.42 **Take measure to improve “deplorable and unhealthy” living conditions found in some detention facilities (Bangladesh);**
- 118.43 **Ensure that sufficient resources are in place to fully implement the reformed Code of Criminal Procedure in order to further reduce overcrowding in prisons, rehabilitate prisoners to reduce recidivism and limit the practice of pre-trial detention (Sweden);**
- 118.44 **Improve conditions of detention in prisons and ensure that detainees have access to rehabilitation and reintegration programmes (Switzerland);**
- 118.45 **Make further efforts to improve poor conditions in many of its detention centers and to prevent ill-treatment of detainees, especially women and adolescents (Republic of Korea);**
- 118.46 **Pursue efforts to ease detention conditions of women and children (Senegal);**
- 118.47 **Strengthen efforts to reduce overcrowding in prisons by improving detention conditions and by reducing imprisonment of juveniles and the long duration of pre-trial detention (Germany);**
- 118.48 **Improve prison conditions, particularly for young offenders, by reducing prison overcrowding and the use of pre-trial detention, including through measures such as conditional release (Canada);**
- 118.49 **Allocate the necessary financial and human resources to ensure that persons deprived of their liberty, including adolescents, are treated in accordance with international standards, and strengthen the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture (Greece);**

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- 118.50 Intensify its efforts to improve the conditions of detention centres with a view to encouraging reintegration of adolescents in conflict with the law into society (Turkey);
- 118.51 Continue efforts to improve detention conditions with a focus on juvenile detention centres (Italy);
- 118.52 Continue efforts to consolidate the independence of the national mechanism against torture (Tunisia);
- 118.53 Strengthen the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture in accordance with the UN Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture recommendations (Croatia);
- 118.54 Strengthen its national mechanism for the prevention of torture in its penitentiary system and investigate thoroughly all allegations of torture and ill-treatment (Albania);
- 118.55 Establish an independent complaints mechanism to investigate all allegations of torture, excessive use of force and collective punishments in all detention facilities (Portugal);
- 118.56 Legislate the crime of torture as a separate offence in the Uruguayan Penal Code by March 2020, as set out in the United Nations Convention against Torture, to avoid potential loopholes that can foster impunity (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 118.57 Take immediate action to prevent cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment by guards and staff in Uruguay's prisons, including by training guards in conflict de-escalation, security procedures and suicide prevention, and investigating and prosecuting staff who perpetrate physical and psychological abuses (United States of America);
- 118.58 Continue efforts to implement the policy on truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence, in relation to human rights violations committed under the dictatorships (Cuba);
- 118.59 Take steps to ensure the safety of judicial officials and human rights defenders who participate in judicial proceedings concerning serious human rights violations perpetrated during the military dictatorship, and ensure that all alleged death threats against such persons are fully investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice (Ghana);
- 118.60 Step up its efforts in the process of investigating the human rights violations that occurred during the dictatorship period, as well as cases of obstacles being put to said investigations (Greece);
- 118.61 Abolish the Amnesty Law of 1986 and ensure that crimes against humanity, including acts of torture and enforced disappearances, and human rights violations committed between 1973 and 1985 are not subject to statute of limitation, amnesty, immunities or other similar measures (Panama);
- 118.62 Take concrete measures to bring to justice those responsible for grave human rights violations during the civil-military dictatorship and to ensure reparations for victims of those crimes (Republic of Korea);
- 118.63 Continue with measures to ensure progress with the investigation and punishment of the perpetrators of human rights violations committed during the military dictatorship, in particular by guaranteeing that this type of violation is not subject to statute of limitation and amnesty (Argentina);
- 118.64 Take measures to guarantee that crimes against humanity and violations of human rights are not subject to statutes of limitation, amnesty or immunity, in the legal provisions on impunity and victims reparation, in relation to the period of the military government (Costa Rica);

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- 118.65 Continue making progress in the fight against impunity through actions and necessary resources that will facilitate investigations, thus ensuring implementation of international law (Spain);
- 118.66 Continue efforts to ensure that deprivation of liberty for juveniles is used as a measure of last resort only, and that use of pre-trial detention is minimized (Ireland);
- 118.67 Revise its juvenile justice system and develop national policies based on its international human right treaty obligations, with a particular focus on non-custodial measures and access to education (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 118.68 Step up the revision of the juvenile justice system based on human rights, prioritizing non-custodial measures and emphasizing educational aspects (Chile);
- 118.69 Continue to evaluate the juvenile detention system while promoting educational measures and opportunities among juvenile prisoners (Eritrea);
- 118.70 Continue implementing adequate measures in the fight against trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation (Germany);
- 118.71 Strengthen efforts, including through a comprehensive legislation, at tackling trafficking in persons, in particular women and girls, for sexual and labour exploitation (Guyana);
- 118.72 Intensify efforts in the area of combatting trafficking in and exploitation of persons, with a special focus on women and children (Armenia);
- 118.73 Intensify measures to combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children (Bahrain);
- 118.74 Continue to implement adequate measures to fight trafficking in women and girls as well as adequate measures to fight violence against women (Italy);
- 118.75 Establish a legislative mechanism to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor (Madagascar);
- 118.76 Further strengthen its capacity-building programs for law enforcers and duty bearers on combating trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Philippines);
- 118.77 Make further efforts to human trafficking reduction (Iraq);
- 118.78 Scale up its efforts in combatting human trafficking (Nigeria);
- 118.79 Ensure the effective implementation of Act No 19.643 on preventing and combating trafficking in and exploitation of persons, including through awareness-raising, capacity-building of law enforcement officials, and technical cooperation with international partners (Thailand);
- 118.80 Approve and implement a national action plan to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 8.7, which calls for the eradication of forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking by 2030 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 118.81 Fully implement the agreed National Plan on Trafficking in Persons and continue to conduct public awareness campaigns to combat trafficking as well as to provide necessary training to relevant officials (Bahamas);
- 118.82 Adopt a comprehensive legislation to combat trafficking in human beings, including provisions on protection and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking, and ensure its effective application (Belarus);

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- 118.83 Provide protection and support for the family as the natural and fundamental unit for the preservation of the society (Egypt);
- 118.84 Strengthen efforts at addressing youth unemployment, and in particular, among persons with disabilities (Guyana);
- 118.85 Continue to strengthen its employment policies in order to reduce unemployment rates, particularly among young people, women and persons with disabilities (Indonesia);
- 118.86 Take necessary measures to combat unemployment of young people, women and persons with disabilities (Costa Rica);
- 118.87 Implement a system to measure indicators of progress in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights (Oman);
- 118.88 Establish an inclusive dialogue on a universal basic income as a tool to change the current social security system in consultation with all stakeholders (Haiti);
- 118.89 Extend the initiatives to further reduce poverty and improve the quality and access to health and education services, inclusive for persons with disabilities (Cuba);
- 118.90 Consider adoption of a rights-based approach in anti-poverty programs to ensure that adequate standards for living conditions of people, specifically for children, people living in rural areas, and person with disabilities are maintained (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 118.91 Ensure that persons of African descent and persons living in urban and rural areas benefit from programmes to fight poverty in an equal manner (Madagascar);
- 118.92 Continue to further the poverty relief strategy to reduce the population of poverty and improve people's living standards (China);
- 118.93 Ensure proper implementation of its National Drinking Water and Sanitation Plan with a particular focus for the vulnerable and marginalized segments of its population (Mauritius);
- 118.94 Continue its efforts towards poverty alleviation and address the gaps between urban and rural areas (Mauritius);
- 118.95 Continue to implement poverty reduction policies with a focus on reducing income inequality (Viet Nam);
- 118.96 Establish a human rights recommendations implementation plan, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, integrating all accepted UPR recommendations (Cabo Verde);
- 118.97 Integrate good practices of implementation of UPR recommendations into its national reviews on Sustainable Development Goals' implementation (Cabo Verde);
- 118.98 Introduce education on sexual and reproductive health to prevent early pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections (Iceland);
- 118.99 Promote training tools in health and education sectors on sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls, such as prevention of early and teenage pregnancy, contraceptive methods, abortion, sexual diversity and prevention of gender-based violence (Mexico);
- 118.100 Introduce age appropriate education on sexual and reproductive health to prevent early pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections (Montenegro);
- 118.101 Align comprehensive sexual education programmes with international standards, taking into account key SRHR and SOGI issues, and ensuring the

consistent implementation of these programmes across the educational system (Netherlands);

118.102 Promote on-going training of health and education professionals on sexual and reproductive health, based on gender, age, race and ethnicity approach (Peru);

118.103 Introduce stricter justification requirements to prevent the blanket use by medical institutions and practitioners of conscientious objection to performing an abortion (Iceland);

118.104 Ensure that women can exercise their legal right to access abortion and post-abortion services in all regions of the country, by effectively regulating medical professionals' rights to conscientious objection (Netherlands);

118.105 Take measures to ensure that all women have access to legal abortion and post-abortion services (Iceland);

118.106 Fortify efforts to provide affordable access to all medicine towards ensuring the right to health for all of its people (Indonesia);

118.107 Ensure that health services are accessible to persons with disabilities, and train health professionals in treating persons with disabilities, observing the right to free and informed consent (Iceland);

118.108 Continue taking necessary measures to ensure that basic health care services are accessible to persons with disabilities and train health professionals taking care of such persons (Senegal);

118.109 Take the necessary steps to make ordinary health services accessible to persons with disabilities (Algeria);

118.110 Continue efforts to shape public policy in order to provide access to health services in rural areas (Bahrain);

118.111 Eliminate inequalities in terms of access to education which has had serious impact on children of disadvantaged groups (India);

118.112 Take effective steps against discrimination within the education system and eliminate inequalities in terms of access to education and educational attainment (Mauritius);

118.113 Ensure equal access to high-quality education for children, particularly those in vulnerable situations, and adopt a comprehensive strategy to address the factors that contribute to low enrolment and to high drop-out rates, especially among girls (Portugal);

118.114 Address the problem of school dropout among girls and improve access to education for women and girls (Mauritius);

118.115 Ensure equal access to education and address the root causes of high-school dropout rates, especially among girls (Myanmar);

118.116 Take the necessary measures to reduce the school drop-out rate for girls (Algeria);

118.117 Take additional measures to guarantee equal access to education for underprivileged groups of the population (Albania);

118.118 Strengthen its commitment to reducing school dropout rates and countering the problem of early school leaving (Italy);

118.119 Continue the scholarship and support system for students to ensure that they continue to be in formal education systems as well as to prevent them from dropping out of school (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

118.120 Develop and implement educational programs aimed at continuous education of adolescents in the context of social vulnerability (Mexico);

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- 118.121 Continue the implementation of education programs aimed at favouring the continuation of education of adolescents in vulnerable situations (Peru);
- 118.122 Implement alternative measures to allow young people and adults to complete education (Qatar);
- 118.123 Strengthen the institutional framework for human rights education (Armenia);
- 118.124 Respect the rights guaranteed under international law of parents to raise and educate their children in accordance with their moral and religious convictions (Bangladesh);
- 118.125 Ensure that children and youth with physical and learning disabilities have access to education (Canada);
- 118.126 Make greater efforts at tackling all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (Guyana);
- 118.127 Provide necessary resources to effectively combat violence against women (France);
- 118.128 Intensify efforts to prevent gender-based violence (Georgia);
- 118.129 Ensure the effective implementation and funding of measures contained in the Act on Gender- Based Violence against Women in order to reduce the persistently high rates of gender based killings of women and bring those responsible to justice (Germany);
- 118.130 Ensure that the comprehensive Act to Guarantee Women a Life Free of Gender-Based Violence, approved in 2017, is implemented to the full scope of the law, with sufficient resources for its broad application (Canada);
- 118.131 Assign adequate resources for the effective implementation of measures contained in legislation on gender-based violence, such as Law 19.580, especially regarding provision of support services to victims; and implement and adequately fund nationwide strategies to raise awareness of the criminal nature of gender based violence (Ireland);
- 118.132 Work to ensure that the Law on Gender-based Violence is fully applied (Togo);
- 118.133 Adopt a law punishing all forms of violence against women, including marital rape and domestic violence (Madagascar);
- 118.134 Take measures to prevent and combat domestic violence through the reform of the Criminal Code (Portugal);
- 118.135 Amend the Criminal Code and adopt a comprehensive legislation to introduce a criminal liability for all acts of violence against women based on international standards (Russian Federation);
- 118.136 Abolish the provisions in the Criminal Code that incorporate the patriarchal concepts of “honest behaviour”, “virtue” and “public scandal” as elements of the criminal offences that affect women (Liechtenstein);
- 118.137 Continue to consider revising the Criminal Code and the Civil Code in order to further promote gender equality and the rights of women (Viet Nam);
- 118.138 Continue working on the effective implementation of its action plans for a “Life Free from Gender Based Violence” (Cuba);
- 118.139 Build on the current Action Plan to end gender-based violence and further strengthen interagency coordination to prevent violence, increase access to justice, protect victims and punish perpetrators (Australia);
- 118.140 Redouble its efforts in implementing policies and strategies to address gender-based violence and promote gender equality (Philippines);

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- 118.141 Further intensify efforts to prevent gender-based violence and particularly domestic violence against women, prosecute acts of gender-based violence and expand public awareness-raising campaigns (Slovenia);
- 118.142 Allocate sufficient resources and further implement measures to reduce gender-based violence cases in the country (Spain);
- 118.143 Ensure that sufficient resources are allocated to the judicial system in order to implement the national legislation to combat violence against women and to duly process and investigate suspected cases of violence (Sweden);
- 118.144 Continue taking effective measures to prevent sexual violence against women, ensure all cases of sexual violence are investigated, perpetrators are brought to justice and victims are provided with medical and psychosocial services (Malaysia);
- 118.145 Continue its efforts to tackle gender-based and domestic violence against women (Myanmar);
- 118.146 Take further measures in combating gender-based violence and domestic violence, including sexual abuse against women and girls (Ukraine);
- 118.147 Address the shortage of shelters for victims of domestic violence and ensure that access to support system is widely available including in rural areas (Malaysia);
- 118.148 Continue efforts aimed at addressing gender-based violence and discrimination against vulnerable groups, including LGBTI persons (Malta);
- 118.149 Allocate the necessary human and financial resources to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, in accordance with Target 5.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Switzerland);
- 118.150 Go ahead with efforts to combat violence against women and domestic violence and provide protection to victims (Tunisia);
- 118.151 Strengthen efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the National Gender Equality Strategy 2030 (Indonesia);
- 118.152 Pursue and accelerate the policy to eliminate inequalities between men and women by taking necessary measures aimed at increasing the participation of women in political and public life in accordance with the National Gender Equality Strategy 2030 (Djibouti);
- 118.153 Carry on to work on the evaluation of the National Plan for Equal Rights and Opportunities for men and women in order to design a national gender policy (Oman);
- 118.154 Bring the national legislation in compliance with the recommendations by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women addressed to Uruguay (Russian Federation);
- 118.155 Continue strengthening the progress made in promoting women's rights and well-being (Dominican Republic);
- 118.156 Take supplementary legislative actions in countering gender stereotypes and discriminative attitudes (Ukraine);
- 118.157 Take effective measures to eliminate all forms of gender based discrimination against women, including wage gaps (India);
- 118.158 Eliminate the wage gap between men and women (Iraq);
- 118.159 Take measures to remove the gender wage gap and meet several treaty bodies' concerns (Bangladesh);
- 118.160 Intensify efforts at eliminating discrimination against women including promotion of equal access for women and girls to all levels of education (Kyrgyzstan);

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- 118.161 Take further measures to ensure equal access to education for women and girls (Uzbekistan);
- 118.162 Take active measures in order to ensure that full and equal participation of women in politics increases, in accordance with the law regulating party lists for legislative elections (Sweden);
- 118.163 Further protect women's rights by providing more assistance to marginalized women including those with disabilities (Malaysia);
- 118.164 Continue to strengthen measures to combat discrimination against women and empower women, in particular women of African descent (Maldives);
- 118.165 Take further measures in combating discrimination and stereotypes against women, particularly of African descent (Azerbaijan);
- 118.166 Consolidate laws guaranteeing the rights of women in rural areas, in particular in the areas of access to health-care services, high-quality education, access to justice and productive resources, and access to work opportunities (Qatar);
- 118.167 Continue its actions and initiatives aimed at promoting standards, guaranteeing the rights of women in rural areas, especially in terms of support, access to full care, quality education, justice, means of production and employment opportunities (Benin);
- 118.168 Continue implementing demographic studies and research on rural development and public policies with a view to establishing guidelines for incorporation of a gender based perspective in policies for Family Agriculture (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 118.169 Expedite the implementation which guarantee rights of rural women including, access to healthcare, employment opportunities, justice and education (Eritrea);
- 118.170 Continue its efforts to adopt the National Plan for the Care of Children and Adolescents to ensure that they are given proper care and social-economic aid (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 118.171 Continue implementing the National Early Childhood, Childhood and Adolescence Plan 2015 – 2020 and allocate sufficient budgetary resources for it (Bulgaria);
- 118.172 Increase the budget for the implementation of public policies aimed at guaranteeing the effective enjoyment of the rights of children and adolescents (Paraguay);
- 118.173 Continue efforts to increase the minimum age of marriage to 18 years without any distinction of gender (El Salvador);
- 118.174 Adopt a legislation to raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 years regardless of gender (Republic of Korea);
- 118.175 Consider legal and administrative measures to bring the minimum age for marriage in line with international standards (Bulgaria);
- 118.176 Conduct more active policy to protect children, in particular, address the critical nutritional and health care needs (Kyrgyzstan);
- 118.177 Take measures to combat child obesity and anaemia (Saudi Arabia);
- 118.178 Intensify efforts aimed at promoting the rights of children, in particular of African descent, to grant them full access to education and healthcare (Ukraine);

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- 118.179 **Allocate adequate budget to relevant national mechanisms on children's affairs particularly to further advance inclusive education for children with disabilities (Malaysia);**
- 118.180 **Adopt additional measures to reduce the number of boys and girls in situations of poverty and vulnerability (Brazil);**
- 118.181 **Continue to improve the system of protection of abandoned children, inter alia, by providing more funds to centers for their rehabilitation and social reintegration (Serbia);**
- 118.182 **Step up resources aimed at combating violence against children (France);**
- 118.183 **Implement effectively laws prohibiting corporal punishment of children (Liechtenstein);**
- 118.184 **Continue efforts aimed at eliminating child labour (Georgia);**
- 118.185 **Continue the fight against economic exploitation of children and strengthen the monitoring mechanisms of child labour (State of Palestine);**
- 118.186 **Continue to combat children's exploitation by strengthening child labour laws and reinforcing support to poor families (India);**
- 118.187 **Step up its efforts to eliminate the child labour and adopt recovery and social integration measures for children in conflict with the law (Slovakia);**
- 118.188 **Improve compliance with child labour laws by dedicating more resources to enforcement, particularly in the informal economy (United States of America);**
- 118.189 **Continue efforts to promote children's rights and combat economic exploitation of children (Tunisia);**
- 118.190 **Further increase efforts to protect children's rights, with a focus on the fight against sexual exploitation of children and child labor (Italy);**
- 118.191 **Establish a system to safeguard the rights of child victims of sexual exploitation (Eritrea);**
- 118.192 **Bring its criminal legislation in compliance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography as well as implement a regulatory framework to prevent and eliminate child sex tourism (Liechtenstein);**
- 118.193 **Bring its criminal legislation into compliance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Montenegro) (Pakistan) (Slovakia);**
- 118.194 **Continue its efforts in the field of human rights protection on issues, such as child labour, juvenile justice, commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and children in street situations (Nicaragua);**
- 118.195 **Prevent expressly the enrolment of children under 18 years of age and their use in conflicts, by armed forces or non-state armed groups (Togo);**
- 118.196 **Establish an independent complaints mechanism accessible to all children deprived of their liberty (Azerbaijan);**
- 118.197 **Develop a strategy or take additional measures to prevent homelessness of adolescents and to reduce juvenile delinquency (Belarus);**
- 118.198 **Continue to combat stereotypes against persons of indigenous origin, creating an environment where they can preserve and express their identity, history, culture and tradition; and recognizing their collective rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

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- 118.199 **Adopt robust measures to ensure full participation of indigenous people in public affairs as well as increase their presence in decision-making positions both in government and private sectors (Malaysia);**
- 118.200 **Adopt legislative measures to recognize ethnic and cultural existence of indigenous peoples and give impetus to policies to ensure greater visibility and participation as well as to combat discrimination against them (Mexico);**
- 118.201 **Ensure that government policies, programmes and initiatives for Uruguayans of African descent are properly funded (Haiti);**
- 118.202 **Redouble efforts in ensuring the full enjoyment of human rights by the people of African-descent (Nigeria);**
- 118.203 **Adopt measures for the full and meaningful participation of Afro-Uruguayans in public affairs, both in decision-making positions and in representative institutions, at all levels of the government (Pakistan);**
- 118.204 **Strengthen efforts so that the Afro-Uruguayan population fully enjoys its economic, social and cultural rights (Peru);**
- 118.205 **Continue to implement specific measures aimed at increasing the participation and inclusion of the Afro-descendant population in the country's public policies (Angola);**
- 118.206 **Take necessary measures to increase the access rate in higher education for Afro-descendant adolescents (Angola);**
- 118.207 **Fully implement the National Plan on Racial Equality and African Descent in order to address structural inequalities (Bahamas);**
- 118.208 **Take concrete steps to accelerate progress in reaching the quota of posts in public bodies, including decision-making roles, to be allocated to people of African descent (Bahamas);**
- 118.209 **Adopt measures for full participation of Afro-Uruguayans at all levels of government and in decision-making positions in public and private sectors as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Bangladesh);**
- 118.210 **Guarantee equal rights and opportunities for minorities in the country, including measures for their full participation in public affairs (Albania);**
- 118.211 **Continue its efforts to ensure that specific policies are being formulated, improved, and exercised, in order to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and eliminate all kinds of discrimination against these people (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 118.212 **Ensure the protection of all persons with disabilities, in particular women and children (State of Palestine);**
- 118.213 **Ensure the full implementation of the right to equality and non-discrimination for persons with disabilities (Bahrain);**
- 118.214 **Continue efforts to implement efficient policies aimed at integrating all persons with disabilities in the society as well as their active participation in the community life, and allocate sufficient resources to this end (Djibouti);**
- 118.215 **Continue promoting the rights of persons with disabilities (Dominican Republic);**
- 118.216 **Ensure access to quality mental health care services through the allocation of greater resources and the implementation of effective measures that guarantee the respect for international rights (Spain);**
- 118.217 **Consider modifying the 2017 Mental Health Law to include the establishment of an autonomous Human Rights Review Body on Mental Health,**

as well as the provision of an adequate budget to enable this Body to effectively carry out its mandate (Ghana);

118.218 Adopt additional measures to guarantee social and family life of people affected by mental health conditions so that hospitalisation is only used as a last resort (Brazil);

118.219 Drive the corresponding legal reforms to provide full legal capacity to persons with disabilities (Costa Rica);

118.220 Ensure the rights of citizens abroad to participate in the elections (Iraq);

118.221 Adopt measures to allow exercising the right to vote to Uruguayans living abroad, as enshrined in its Constitution (Panama);

118.222 Continue special efforts to provide voting rights in the elections for the diaspora (Egypt);

118.223 Create a mechanism facilitating the participation of Uruguayan residents abroad in electoral and all the voting processes (Cabo Verde);

118.224 Continue promoting the rights and participation of the diaspora (Dominican Republic);

118.225 Continue efforts to facilitate access to education for young people with migrant backgrounds to reduce socio-economic disparity (Maldives);

118.226 Enhance measures to protect the rights of migrants (Myanmar).

119. 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 Uruguay was headed by Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Ambassador Ariel Bergamino and composed of the following members:

- Señor Representante Permanente del Uruguay ante las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra, Embajador Ricardo González Arenas;
- Señor Director General para Asuntos Políticos del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Embajador Raúl Pollak;
- Señor Ministro de la Suprema Corte de Justicia, Dr. Eduardo Turell;
- Señora Senadora del Poder Legislativo, Dra. Mónica Xavier;
- Señora Presidenta del Instituto del Niño, Niña y Adolescente del Uruguay (INAU), Lic. Marisa Lindner;
- Señora Presidenta del Instituto Nacional de Inclusión Social Adolescente (INISA), Psic, Gabriela Fulco;
- Señora Consejera de la Administración Nacional de Educación Pública (ANEP), Consejera prof Laura Motta;
- Señor Director General de Secretaría del Ministerio de Salud Pública (MSP), Humberto Ruocco;
- Señora Directora de Educación del Ministerio de Educación y Cultura (MEC), prof, Rosita Angelo;
- Señor Director Nacional de Promoción Sociocultural del Ministerio de Desarrollo Social (MIDES), Federico Graña;
- Señora Directora de Asuntos Internos del Ministerio del Interior (MI), Dra. Stella González;
- Señora Directora de Derechos Humanos y Derecho Humanitario del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Ministra Dianela Pi;
- Señora Asesora de la Secretaría de la Presidencia de la República, Esc, María Antonella Introini;
- Señora Directora de Desarrollo Social de la Intendencia de Montevideo, Dra. Fabiana Goyeneche;
- Señor Comisionado Parlamentario para el Sistema Penitenciario, Dr. Juan Miguel Petit;
- Señora Asesora del Mecanismo Nacional de Elaboración de informes y seguimiento de recomendaciones de derechos humanos, Lic. Alejandra Umpiérrez.