



General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 April 2019

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Forty-first session

24 June–12 July 2019

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Chile

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



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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 thirty-second session from 21 January to 1 February 2019. The review of Chile was held at the 3rd meeting, on 22 January 2019. The delegation of Chile was headed by the Undersecretary for Human Rights, Lorena Recabarren. At its 10th meeting, held on 25 January 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Chile.

2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Chile: Argentina, Australia and Eritrea.

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 Chile:

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

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

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belarus, Belgium, Germany, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay was transmitted to Chile 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. The delegation, comprising representatives of the legislative and executive branches and the judiciary, stressed the importance that Chile assigned to the universal periodic review. The review was taking place on the thirtieth anniversary of the first democratic election in Chile after the dictatorship and, with the transition to democracy, unrestricted respect for human rights had become the fundamental pillar of all State policies.

6. Democracy, the rule of law and sustainable development were all necessary conditions to ensure respect for human rights. Since the return to democracy, Chile had striven to promote that “virtuous context”. However, Chile was aware of its remaining challenges and was committed to continuing to promote and protect the human rights of all persons living in the country.

7. Chile had implemented many of the recommendations from the second review cycle. It had ratified various human rights treaties, had submitted overdue reports to several treaty bodies and had become a member of the Human Rights Council. Also highlighted was the appointment of the former President of Chile, Michelle Bachelet, as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

8. Chile had successfully consolidated its institutional human rights framework through the creation, in 2016, of the position of Undersecretary for Human Rights and the development of the first national human rights plan. In 2018, Chile had complied with two important actions under that plan: the approval of the Gender Identity Act and the designation of the National Human Rights Institute as the national mechanism for the prevention of torture.

9. The delegation regretted the death of a member of the Mapuche community during an operation of Carabineros (police) in November 2018 and reiterated the commitment of Chile to achieving truth and justice. It was the duty of the State to promote the development of the nine groups of indigenous peoples in Chile; in that context, the National Agreement for Development and Peace in Araucanía had been launched, which included a comprehensive and inclusive development plan for the region. The Government was committed to promoting the constitutional recognition of indigenous peoples and progress had been made in the process of restitution of indigenous lands.

10. Chile had developed a five-step procedure, under Supreme Decree No. 66 of the Ministry of Social Development, to ensure that indigenous peoples were properly consulted on administrative measures affecting them. However, such consultation was an issue that still needed to be addressed in the context of the legislative process.

11. The protection of children and adolescents was a national priority. In that regard, the President, Sebastián Piñera, had been working since the beginning of his Administration on the National Compact for Children of 2018, which contained a series of measures designed to provide appropriate protection to children. A number of bills were under consideration in Congress, which would introduce important changes to the legal framework for the protection of children and adolescents in Chile.

12. Violence against women remained an important challenge. In that regard, a number of measures had been taken, such as the adoption of the 2014–2018 National Plan of Action on Violence against Women and a bill on the right of women to a life free of violence. The Government had also promoted a bill on sexual harassment in public spaces and a constitutional reform to promote equality between men and women. Following the adoption of a law that established quotas for parliamentary elections, the representation of women in Congress had increased.

13. Since 2008, Chile had implemented policies to investigate and punish trafficking in persons. A number of measures had been taken to combat that crime, including implementing the National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons, 2015–2018, creating specialized prosecutors and establishing shelters for vulnerable women.

14. While the prison situation represented a challenge, Chile had made progress in improving living conditions in prisons and promoting the social reintegration of persons deprived of their liberty. The private sector played an important role in the field of social reintegration. Alternatives to detention were increasingly being applied.

15. Chile was aware of the importance of continuing to investigate and sanction the serious human rights violations that had occurred between 1973 and 1990. The Supreme Court had declared that Decree-Law 2.191 on amnesty was not applicable and that crimes against humanity were not subject to a statute of limitations, and the courts had continued prosecuting and convicting those responsible for human rights violations. In addition, the State had made significant efforts to compensate victims, delivering reparations of approximately 80 million dollars.

16. Chile had worked hard to apply the Brasilia Regulations Regarding Access to Justice for Vulnerable People and the Ibero-American Protocol on Judicial Action to improve access to justice for people in vulnerable conditions. The courts had been increasingly aware of the demands of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and had adopted various measures to promote access to justice for persons with disabilities.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

17. During the interactive dialogue, 101 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

18. Uzbekistan voiced concerns about existing stereotypes regarding the role of women and men in the family and society.

19. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the preparation of the first national human rights plan and the creation, *inter alia*, of the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Gender Equity.
20. Viet Nam noted the adoption of action plans on older persons and women. It commended Chile for its efforts to increase natural disaster resilience.
21. Albania welcomed the creation of the Children's Ombudsman and encouraged Chile to continue efforts to protect children from discrimination and abuse in institutions.
22. Algeria encouraged Chile to adopt a strategy to combat discriminatory stereotypes concerning the roles of women and men in the family and society.
23. Argentina welcomed the accession by Chile to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and the creation of the Children's Ombudsman.
24. Armenia appreciated the drafting of the national human rights plan and the designation of the national human rights institution as the national mechanism for the prevention of torture.
25. Australia welcomed the progress made on the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples. It encouraged Chile to address discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
26. Austria remained concerned about violent incidents between the police and the indigenous community and about the situation of children in detention.
27. Azerbaijan noted the development of the first national human rights plan. It was concerned about reports of excessive use of force during protests held by indigenous peoples.
28. The Bahamas commended Chile for implementing national action plans on gender equality, on children and adolescents and on human rights.
29. Bahrain welcomed the development of the first national human rights plan. It noted concerns about ill-treatment and abuse of persons with disabilities and older persons.
30. Bangladesh noted that despite the considerable progress made by Chile, the poverty rate remained high. It also expressed concern about the adverse effects of environmental degradation on health.
31. Barbados noted the efforts taken to protect the rights of people of African descent and commended Chile for the inclusion of the category "Afrodescendant" in the 2017 partial census.
32. Belarus noted the first national human rights plan and the legislative improvements made by Chile.
33. Belgium acknowledged the positive steps taken by Chile since its second review, and believed that further progress could be achieved in the protection of human rights.
34. Benin welcomed the progress made by Chile in the protection of human rights.
35. The Plurinational State of Bolivia valued the enacting of the Agreement on the Status and the Functions of the International Commission on Missing Persons.
36. Botswana noted with satisfaction the efforts made by Chile to protect human rights.
37. Brazil congratulated Chile for its adoption of the national human rights plan and the progress made in establishing a national mechanism for the prevention of torture.
38. Bulgaria commended Chile for creating the Office of the Undersecretary for Human Rights and the Children's Ombudsman.
39. Cabo Verde commended Chile for creating a national council for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
40. Canada commended Chile for its national human rights plan and emphasized the need for continued progress in the fight against impunity for past human rights violations.

41. China commended Chile for the progress made in poverty reduction, education and the right of persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples, among others.
42. Costa Rica noted with satisfaction the creation of the Office of the Undersecretary for Human Rights and the adoption of the national human rights plan.
43. Croatia welcomed the creation of the Ministry for Women's Affairs and Gender Equality and the development of the fourth national plan on equality between women and men.
44. Cuba commended Chile on the progress made, but was concerned that poverty disproportionately affected indigenous peoples and by acts of violence against young students and women protesters.
45. Cyprus commended Chile on the improvement in the quality of life of indigenous peoples and noted the adoption of the National Agreement for Development and Peace in Araucanía.
46. Czechia appreciated the first national action plan on business and human rights. It remained concerned at the excessive use of force in police interventions.
47. Denmark commended Chile on the steps taken to enhance the protection of women's physical integrity and autonomy through the introduction of the abortion law in 2017.
48. Djibouti commended Chile for its accession to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and for its ratification of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).
49. The Dominican Republic congratulated Chile for its ratification of several international human rights instruments and its cooperation with the treaty bodies.
50. Ecuador acknowledged the efforts made by Chile to implement the recommendations from the second review cycle, and noted its adoption of the National Agreement for Development and Peace in Araucanía.
51. Egypt commended Chile for its adoption of the national human rights plan, the promotion of women's equality and the protection of migrants.
52. El Salvador congratulated Chile for its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.
53. Estonia welcomed the ratification of the amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Kampala amendments), and the creation of the Ministry for Women's Affairs and Gender Equity.
54. Fiji congratulated Chile for its leadership in the fight against torture, and for the introduction of a gender equity agenda and the national gender equality plan.
55. Finland appreciated the creation of the Undersecretary for Human Rights and the adoption of the national human rights plan, but was concerned about police violence.
56. France welcomed the ratification by Chile of several international human rights instruments and the strengthening of its institutional framework on human rights.
57. Georgia noted with satisfaction the ratification of the Kampala amendments and the initiatives to strengthen the protection of children and women.
58. Germany commended Chile for decriminalizing abortion and for creating the Office of the Undersecretary for Human Rights, the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Gender Equality and the Children's Ombudsman.
59. Ghana welcomed the progress made with respect to the rights of the indigenous community and the National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents.
60. Greece commended Chile for ratifying the Optional Protocol on the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and adopting legislation on civil unions.

61. Guyana commended Chile for establishing the Ministry for Woman's Affairs and Gender Equity and the Office of the Undersecretary for Human Rights.

62. Haiti welcomed the adoption of the national human rights plan (2018–2021) and encouraged Chile to involve all stakeholders in its follow-up.

63. Honduras commended Chile for establishing the Office of the Undersecretary for Human Rights and its first national human rights plan.

64. Hungary valued the creation of the Office of the Undersecretary for Human Rights. It invited Chile to fully prohibit corporal punishment and to restructure the education system.

65. Iceland applauded the significant progress made by Chile with respect to the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and towards gender equality. It welcomed the 2017 law decriminalizing abortion in certain cases.

66. India appreciated the commitment of Chile to end all forms of violence against children, and noted several initiatives relating to women.

67. Indonesia commended Chile for adopting a definition of torture in accordance with international standards and for establishing the Office of the Undersecretary for Human Rights.

68. Iraq noted the efforts made by Chile to implement the recommendations from the second review cycle and the development of its national plan for human rights (2018–2021).

69. Ireland commended the leadership of Chile in international forums. It also noted the progress made on gender equality and encouraged further progress in that area.

70. In response to the recommendations and questions raised during the interactive dialogue regarding cases of police abuse during demonstrations, the delegation noted that, between 2014 and 2018, the Public Prosecution Service had investigated more than 3,300 cases of excessive use of force by the police; a new manual on police intervention techniques for Carabineros had been published; and the protocols on the use of force for the maintenance of public order had been updated. The Supreme Court had also declared that military courts did not have jurisdiction over cases involving civilians and minors as defendants or victims, remitting the cases to the ordinary criminal courts. A specialized human rights office had been established in the Araucanía Region in order to coordinate investigations into the use of force by police in relation to Mapuche communities.

71. The delegation noted that the bill to replace the existing antiterrorist legislation would bring it into line with human rights standards. It established objective forms of conduct that amounted to the perpetration of terrorist offences, allowed the use of special investigative techniques and prevented conviction based exclusively on testimonial evidence from protected witnesses.

72. A new migration bill had been drafted in order to ensure safe and orderly migration while guaranteeing the rights of migrants. The bill also ensured that any person born in Chile to a non-resident foreigner, who would otherwise be stateless, was considered a Chilean by birth. In addition to the new legislation, the President had ordered a special regularization process for all those who were in Chile in an irregular situation.

73. Chile was also playing a leadership role on the issue of climate change. It was to host the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in December 2019, and was developing a draft framework law on climate change. Having been affected by the consequences of climate change, Chile considered the population's drinking water supply a priority. The Ministry of the Environment was also working to update current regulations on wastewater treatment.

74. Chile had a system that assessed investment projects that were likely to have an environmental impact. In order to respond to remaining challenges, the current administration had recently presented a bill to punish serious environmental damage, establish preventive and sanctioning mechanisms and incorporate environmental crimes into Act No. 20.393 on the criminal liability of legal persons. Chile acknowledged that

greater efforts were required, and provided information on the implementation of numerous air pollution prevention and decontamination plans.

75. Italy welcomed the efforts made by Chile to improve respect for the rights of women and gender equality and the adoption of several laws on persons with disabilities.

76. Jordan commended Chile for its recent legislative reforms. It expressed concern at the high rate of illiteracy among indigenous peoples and the prevalence of violence against women.

77. Liechtenstein welcomed the efforts made by Chile to improve its institutional and policy framework to accelerate the elimination of discrimination and gender-based violence.

78. Lithuania commended Chile for its commitment to and advancements in the field of human rights.

79. Madagascar welcomed the laws in Chile on domestic workers and persons with disabilities, the creation of the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Gender Equity and the measures taken to improve detention conditions.

80. Malaysia commended Chile for adopting laws safeguarding the rights of persons with disabilities and for founding the citizens' council of older persons and its related programme.

81. Maldives commended Chile for promoting the rights of indigenous peoples, including the empowerment of indigenous women leaders, and for enacting inclusive public education legislation.

82. Malta commended Chile for its legislative and public policy measures to ensure sexual diversity.

83. Mauritius congratulated Chile for establishing the Office of the Undersecretary for Human Rights in 2016.

84. Mexico noted the progress made by Chile, including the adoption of the national human rights plan and the creation of the Office of the Undersecretary for Human Rights.

85. Montenegro welcomed the efforts made by Chile to empower women and girls and called on the Government to ensure equal access to employment for women.

86. Morocco welcomed the designation of the national mechanism to prevent torture and the preparation of the national human rights plan.

87. Myanmar noted the initiatives taken by Chile to support women, children, older persons and indigenous peoples.

88. Nepal appreciated the strengthening of the National Human Rights Institute and the introduction of institutional and legal reforms to address gender-based violence and ensure the participation of women in political processes.

89. The Netherlands commended the progress made in enhancing the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons through the approved Gender Identity Act, but noted that challenges remained.

90. Nigeria noted with encouragement the migration policy of Chile and its efforts to combat human trafficking.

91. Norway commended the efforts made by Chile to protect and promote human rights.

92. Oman appreciated the participatory methodology used in preparing the national report. It welcomed the measures taken to promote integrated and comprehensive development.

93. Pakistan appreciated the achievements of Chile in the promotion and protection of the rights of women and children.

94. Panama welcomed the ratification by Chile of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and its accession to the conventions on statelessness.

95. Paraguay welcomed the ratification of the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), a recommendation that it had made during the second review cycle.

96. Uruguay celebrated the progress achieved by Chile in the field of human rights, including the creation of the Office of the Undersecretary for Human Rights.

97. The Philippines welcomed the launch of the National Agreement for Development and Peace in Araucanía, which included measures on the constitutional recognition of indigenous peoples.

98. Portugal commended Chile for its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

99. Qatar welcomed the creation of the Office of the Undersecretary for Human Rights and the efforts made by Chile on education and health services.

100. The Republic of Korea welcomed the creation of the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Gender Equity and the legalization of abortion in some circumstances.

101. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the adoption of laws protecting vulnerable groups and the creation by the Supreme Court of the Technical Secretariat for Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination.

102. Romania welcomed the ratification of several international instruments, the adoption of relevant human rights legislation and the creation of the Children's Ombudsman.

103. The Russian Federation noted the adoption of the first national human rights plan. It referred to prison overcrowding and the unjustified use of force by the police during demonstrations.

104. Rwanda welcomed the legislative and policy measures adopted by Chile, aimed at the full realization of human rights.

105. Saudi Arabia noted the progress of Chile in promoting human rights and welcomed the efforts made to protect children.

106. Senegal commended Chile for its global initiative against torture and welcomed the formulation of the Life of Dignity Plan, which was aimed at improving detention conditions.

107. Serbia commended Chile on the efforts of the Office of the Undersecretary for Human Rights and its role in coordinating the implementation of the national human rights plan.

108. Singapore commended Chile on the measures taken to protect and promote the rights of its citizens, in particular indigenous peoples. It welcomed the efforts made to advance the rights of women.

109. Slovakia acknowledged the achievements on corruption and democracy. It remained concerned about persisting situations that affected the rights of vulnerable groups such as children.

110. Slovenia hoped for the rapid adoption by Congress of the bill on the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

111. Spain welcomed the creation of the Ministry for Women's Issues and Gender Equality and the development of the fourth national plan on equality between men and women.

112. The State of Palestine commended Chile on the progress made in the constitutional reform process and in its reform of the education system.

113. Sweden acknowledged the commitment of Chile to the full enjoyment of the rights of women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. It noted challenges in the implementation of existing legislation.

114. Switzerland welcomed the adoption of the project to reform the National Service for Minors and the creation of the Office of the Undersecretary for Children.

115. Thailand appreciated the leading role of Chile in advocating the importance of building synergies between human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals.

116. Togo applauded Chile for its creation of the Office of the Undersecretary for Human Rights and its adoption of the first national human rights plan.

117. Trinidad and Tobago noted the creation of the first national human rights plan and the ratification of the Kampala amendments.

118. Tunisia commended Chile on its national human rights institutional framework and congratulated it for strengthening consultations with indigenous peoples.

119. Turkey welcomed the ratification by Chile of international treaties and noted its actions to prevent torture. It commended the launch of the National Agreement for Development and Peace in Araucanía.

120. Ukraine was pleased to note the progress achieved by Chile, in particular on the protection of the rights of women and on gender equality.

121. The United Kingdom welcomed the strong position of Chile on media freedom and its work on human trafficking. It remained concerned about prison conditions.

122. The United States of America expressed concern about reports of unlawful killings and abuses by law enforcement officers, including against Mapuche individuals.

123. Peru highlighted the clear decrease in poverty rates in Chile, the National Agreement for Development and Peace in Araucanía and the efforts made to achieve gender equality.

124. The delegation concluded by thanking all the States that had submitted questions in advance and made recommendations during the review and expressing appreciation for their interest in the human rights situation in Chile. It also thanked the representatives of Chilean civil society organizations for their participation during the process. It acknowledged the remaining challenges and reiterated its commitment to seriously considering all the recommendations received.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

125. **The following recommendations will be examined by Chile, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-first session of the Human Rights Council:**

125.1 **Ratify the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Benin);**

125.2 **Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity in the short term (Armenia);**

125.3 **Finalize the legislative process of the bill ratifying the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Ecuador);**

125.4 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain) (Benin);**

125.5 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as previously recommended (Portugal);**

125.6 **Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Djibouti);**

- 125.7 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Spain) (Croatia) (Benin) (Albania) (Ukraine) (Ireland) (Hungary) (Republic of Moldova);
- 125.8 Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Djibouti);
- 125.9 Finalize the legislative process of the bill ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ecuador);
- 125.10 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Mauritius);
- 125.11 Enhance efforts to protect and promote women's rights, including by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in order to facilitate the full enjoyment of the rights guaranteed in the Convention (Italy);
- 125.12 Accelerate the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Lithuania);
- 125.13 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as recommended in the previous universal periodic review cycle (Netherlands);
- 125.14 Speed up the legislative process for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, signed by Chile in 1999 (Paraguay);
- 125.15 Ratify the still outstanding Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Austria);
- 125.16 Accelerate the ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Togo);
- 125.17 Strengthen the legislative framework by ratifying and implementing the ILO Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), noting in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and reviewing its legislation on the trafficking of persons for the purposes of labour exploitation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 125.18 Continue to cooperate with the special human rights mechanisms of the United Nations (El Salvador);
- 125.19 Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 125.20 Integrate good practices of implementation of universal periodic review recommendations into its voluntary national reviews of Sustainable Development Goal implementation (Cabo Verde);
- 125.21 Implement the first national human rights plan, for 2018–2021 (Bahrain);
- 125.22 Continue promoting the implementation of the actions contained in the national human rights plan (Dominican Republic);
- 125.23 Increase efforts in the effective implementation of the national human rights plan (Armenia);
- 125.24 Ensure the effective implementation of the national human rights plan (Algeria);

- 125.25 Establish a human rights recommendations implementation plan, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and integrating all accepted universal periodic review recommendations (Cabo Verde);
- 125.26 Promote an integrated approach to human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals, by encouraging direct collaboration of the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up and the national coordination body for Sustainable Development Goals/voluntary national review reporting (Cabo Verde);
- 125.27 Establish a national preventive mechanism (Russian Federation);
- 125.28 Continue with the ongoing process to promulgate the law designating the National Human Rights Institute as the national preventive mechanism to implement the provisions of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, so that it can enter into force for the national preventive mechanism to be established (Ghana);
- 125.29 Create a national mechanism for the prevention of torture in compliance with international standards (Mexico);
- 125.30 Accelerate promulgation of the law designating the National Human Rights Institute as the national preventive mechanism against torture, and ensure that the mechanism has the necessary resources to operate effectively, impartially and autonomously within the Institute (Australia);
- 125.31 Finalize the establishment within the national human rights institution of a committee of experts with operational and financial autonomy in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Senegal);
- 125.32 Adopt as soon as possible the law designating the national mechanism for the prevention of torture and allocate the necessary resources for its proper functioning (Switzerland);
- 125.33 Expedite the process for the adoption in Congress of the bill on the designation of the National Human Rights Institute as the national preventive mechanism (Turkey);
- 125.34 Address the concerns raised about the future operation of the national preventive mechanism in accordance with the Paris Principles (Turkey);
- 125.35 Establish the national preventive mechanism in compliance with all requirements under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Ukraine);
- 125.36 Develop an action plan to ensure the effective implementation of the anti-discrimination law (Republic of Moldova);
- 125.37 Implement plans to combat acts of xenophobia, racism, racial discrimination and other forms of related intolerance against Bolivian citizens by border authorities in the performance of their duties at international borders (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 125.38 Continue to promote anti-discrimination legislation and further strengthen the protection of the rights and interests of vulnerable groups, such as women, children and indigenous peoples (China);
- 125.39 Ensure that legislation passed to protect the welfare of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons is fully implemented (Ireland);
- 125.40 Address effectively negative societal attitudes that discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Malta);

- 125.41 Guarantee the protection of all vulnerable groups in society, including transgender and intersex children and adolescents (Malta);
- 125.42 Continue to promote legislation and action to eliminate discrimination and strengthen the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and indigenous peoples (Nepal);
- 125.43 Continue to take measures to increase the population's resilience to natural disaster and the adverse impacts of climate change, particularly for those belonging to vulnerable groups of its society (Viet Nam);
- 125.44 Guarantee the right to a safe environment (France);
- 125.45 Accelerate the implementation of socio-environmental recovery programmes, develop environmental quality norms in accordance with the international standards of the World Health Organization, and apply the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in the field of exploration and exploitation of natural resources (Costa Rica);
- 125.46 Consider establishing a regulatory framework for companies, so that their activities do not affect the exercise of economic, social and cultural rights (Ecuador);
- 125.47 Reinforce its policies and adopt suitable measures in order to face the increased challenges of the environmental impact of development projects (Greece);
- 125.48 Continue to strengthen policies and measures in the field of the right to live in a non-polluted environment (Oman);
- 125.49 Assess environmental and socioeconomic damage due to industrial activity, including mining operations (Republic of Korea);
- 125.50 Adopt the necessary measures to implement the national action plan on business and human rights (Spain);
- 125.51 Take further steps to ensure robust implementation of the national action plan on business and human rights in the business sector in order to reduce negative impacts on both human rights and the environment (Thailand);
- 125.52 Consider abrogating the amnesty law (Italy);
- 125.53 Undertake a review of its Code of Military Justice to remove the death penalty for crimes committed during wartime (Australia);
- 125.54 Address allegations of excessive use of force by police against human rights defenders, indigenous peoples, and women and adolescent girls, ensuring prompt and effective investigation and adoption of systematic training on human rights and protocols (Canada);
- 125.55 Step up efforts to systematically provide training to all law enforcement officers on the use of force in the context of demonstrations (Azerbaijan);
- 125.56 Step up efforts to provide training to law enforcement officers on the use of force during demonstrations (Cyprus);
- 125.57 Provide specific training to all law enforcement officers on the use of force and human rights (Pakistan);
- 125.58 Continue its efforts in conducting training programmes on human rights for public officials, including those in law enforcement and the judiciary (Philippines);
- 125.59 Make efforts to address the excessive use of force and discriminatory action by law enforcement officials, through adequate training and investigations into violations by officials (Republic of Korea);

- 125.60 Prevent and ensure investigation of the excessive use of force in police interventions, paying particular attention to interactions with children and adolescents (Estonia);
- 125.61 Adopt necessary legal acts concerning the use of force by law enforcement officers and the security forces (Russian Federation);
- 125.62 Uphold procedures to ensure that law enforcement agencies follow the rule of law and prevent abusive practices, particularly against the Mapuche community (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 125.63 Further enhance measures to combat torture and other inhuman or degrading treatment (Armenia);
- 125.64 Continue the measures taken in order to address the issue of the use of force by the police, including ill-treatment in detention (Romania);
- 125.65 Take further measures to alleviate overcrowding in detention centres (Azerbaijan);
- 125.66 Take measures to improve living conditions in prisons on a priority basis (Bangladesh);
- 125.67 Take measures to resolve the issue of prison overcrowding and ensure that detention conditions in prisons meet international standards (Belarus);
- 125.68 Incorporate in the reform of the prison system a gender perspective, and the possibility of making greater use of non-custodial sanctions and measures for women in detention centres (Panama);
- 125.69 Intensify efforts to resolve the issue of prison overcrowding (Russian Federation);
- 125.70 Step up efforts to reduce prison overcrowding and adopt urgent measures to overcome the shortcomings observed in the general living conditions in prisons (Senegal);
- 125.71 Investigate all accusations of unlawful killings, excessive force, abuse, and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment by law enforcement officers, including against indigenous Mapuche persons, and hold those responsible accountable (United States of America);
- 125.72 Ensure that all complaints of excessive use of force by law enforcement and security personnel are subject to a prompt, impartial and effective investigation (Azerbaijan);
- 125.73 Ensure that abuses by law enforcement authorities are investigated and action taken, as a way of curbing violations (Botswana);
- 125.74 Work to eliminate and combat impunity for acts of violence by law enforcement personnel, including sexual violence, against peaceful demonstrators (Cuba);
- 125.75 Ensure the prompt and impartial investigation of all complaints of excessive use of force by law enforcement and security personnel, as well as appropriate compensation to victims (Czechia);
- 125.76 Ensure prompt, impartial and effective investigation into all complaints of excessive use of force by law enforcement and security personnel (Pakistan);
- 125.77 Investigate thoroughly allegations of violence by the police and bring those responsible to justice (Finland);
- 125.78 Ensure that all reports of police violence are duly investigated by the specialized unit in the Attorney General's Office that investigates cases of police violence and torture involving police officers, and increase awareness of

human rights in law enforcement by providing human rights education, especially to the forces tasked with interventions in marginalized neighbourhoods (Greece);

125.79 Adopt the necessary laws and mechanisms and allocate adequate resources to combat impunity, including for crimes committed against children, women and older persons (Bahrain);

125.80 Take the necessary investigative measures to clarify the circumstances surrounding unresolved cases of deaths in incidents with members of the indigenous community and guarantee due diligence in the actions of justice operators, as well as the rule of law in all relations between the State and the indigenous community (Austria);

125.81 Ensure the effective investigation of all unclarified cases of disappearance and regular dialogue with the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of the Human Rights Council (Belarus);

125.82 Create a permanent mechanism for the recognition of the rights to full reparation of the victims of the dictatorship (Costa Rica);

125.83 Try and punish violations perpetrated during the dictatorship in proportion to the gravity of the crimes committed (France);

125.84 Strengthen measures to achieve progress in investigating and punishing perpetrators of human rights violations during the dictatorship (Argentina);

125.85 Continue the process of addressing the human rights violations committed during the dictatorship, as the reports submitted show that challenges remain for Chile in its process of transitional justice and that many victims and their families still have not received the appropriate reparations from the State (Romania);

125.86 Provide effective safeguards for the full exercise of the right to freedom of expression and information recognized in the Constitution and in international treaties ratified by the country (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

125.87 Take the necessary measures to ensure the rights of all people to freedom of expression and freedom of peaceful assembly and association (Cuba);

125.88 Guarantee and promote the rights to freedom of expression, freedom of association and peaceful assembly and protection of journalists and human rights defenders, also in the online environment (Iceland);

125.89 Refrain from applying the antiterrorism law in the context of social protests by Mapuche peoples seeking to claim their rights (Czechia);

125.90 Streamline efforts and include the participation of relevant stakeholders, including civil society, to reduce marginalization of older persons and increase their inclusion in society (Malaysia);

125.91 Promote norms that comply with the principles of legality, necessity and proportionality regarding the use of communications and technology, in order to avoid the criminalization of indigenous social protest (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

125.92 Implement policies that facilitate equal access to information and communications technology, in particular for indigenous peoples, rural populations and women (Mexico);

125.93 Harmonize national legislation with international standards with regard to the inclusion of acts of trafficking in human beings for the purposes of exploitation in the criminal offence of trafficking (Jordan);

- 125.94 Align its criminal legislation on trafficking in persons with international standards, in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Panama);
- 125.95 Review its criminal legislation on trafficking in persons so as to bring it into line with international standards, in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Liechtenstein);
- 125.96 Step up efforts in combating trafficking in human beings, including criminalizing trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation (Belarus);
- 125.97 Continue efforts aimed at tackling trafficking in persons, including those trafficked for labour exploitation (Guyana);
- 125.98 Allocate sufficient resources for the effective implementation of the framework for action against exploitation of children (2017–2019) (Hungary);
- 125.99 Continue with efforts in combating human trafficking (Nigeria);
- 125.100 Strengthen capacity-building activities among duty bearers on trafficking in persons, especially on responding to victims of trafficking (Philippines);
- 125.101 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, including by harmonizing national legislation with relevant international standards and ensuring that victims have access to adequate rehabilitation services (Qatar);
- 125.102 Take measures to effectively combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, including by reviewing its criminal legislation on trafficking in persons in line with international standards, ensuring the prosecution of perpetrators and providing rehabilitation and compensation to victims (Thailand);
- 125.103 Proceed with the legalization of same-sex marriage by ratifying the marriage equality bill currently under debate in Congress (Netherlands);
- 125.104 Adopt the existing draft law on same-sex marriage (Portugal);
- 125.105 Legalize same-sex marriage (Sweden);
- 125.106 Preserve the family, developing it as the fundamental and natural unit for the preservation of society (Egypt);
- 125.107 Modify legislation on the joint marital property regime, regulated in the Civil Code, in order to guarantee equal rights in administering marital property for men and women (Uruguay);
- 125.108 Assess surveillance and personal data collection technologies from a human rights approach, in particular considering the right to privacy and taking into account the principle of non-discrimination (Peru);
- 125.109 Adopt specific legislation to protect and promote human rights in the digital environment, including the right to privacy (Brazil);
- 125.110 Strengthen its legislation for the protection of the data of its citizens, in accordance with the principles of the rule of law, proportionality and respect for privacy, in particular by considering the creation of an independent control authority (Switzerland);
- 125.111 Make continued and increased efforts aimed at the inclusion of women in the workforce (Guyana);
- 125.112 Pay specific attention to informal sectors in the country, in which a large number of women are aspiring for wage parity (India);

- 125.113 Continue ongoing measures to tackle the gender wage gap between women and men (Myanmar);
- 125.114 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development to eliminate poverty and raise people's living standards (China);
- 125.115 Redouble its efforts to decrease poverty, namely through the strengthening of its Ethical Family Income programme (Indonesia);
- 125.116 Make additional efforts in order to reduce poverty in some population groups (Iraq);
- 125.117 Ensure that the benefits of the tourism industry, particularly on Easter Island, are inclusive (Myanmar);
- 125.118 Continue efforts to combat poverty (Morocco);
- 125.119 Develop a comprehensive and targeted poverty eradication strategy and link it to efforts to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (Qatar);
- 125.120 Take steps to ensure the availability of safe drinking water and sanitation, particularly for those in rural areas (Bahamas);
- 125.121 Improve nationwide access to water-treatment plants and strengthen the relevant regulatory authorities (Germany);
- 125.122 Conduct sustained public information and awareness-raising campaigns, targeting youth, to combat the rise in HIV infections as well as stigma and discrimination (Bahamas);
- 125.123 Fully implement the special health-care programme for indigenous peoples, based on equity, interculturality and participation in their health (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 125.124 Provide medical services at low prices, particularly to assist persons with disabilities and older persons (Saudi Arabia);
- 125.125 Provide programmes on sexual education in schools and prevention campaigns with the support of civil society (France);
- 125.126 Extend the scope of Act No. 21.030 to decriminalize abortion in all cases and apply strict justification requirements to prevent the blanket use of conscientious objection (Belgium);
- 125.127 Ensure that public health establishments have at least one team qualified to provide abortion services that does not plead "conscientious objection" (Denmark);
- 125.128 Guarantee access to health services for women wishing to abort in cases prescribed by law (France);
- 125.129 Eliminate remaining barriers to women's access to safe and legal abortion (Germany);
- 125.130 Eliminate existing barriers that deny women access to safe and legal voluntary termination of pregnancy and introduce stricter justification requirements to prevent the blanket use by medical institutions and practitioners of conscientious objection (Iceland);
- 125.131 Revise abortion legislation in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, especially with regard to rules on conscientious objection to ensure the protection of access to legal abortion (Norway);
- 125.132 Extend the scope of Act No. 21.030 to decriminalize abortion in all cases and apply strict justification requirements to prevent the blanket use of conscientious objection (Slovenia);

- 125.133 Eliminate all barriers to the full implementation of the abortion law, including institutional conscientious objection (Sweden);
- 125.134 Decriminalize abortion in further cases, in particular when there is a risk to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman, or when the pregnancy is the result of incest (Sweden);
- 125.135 Implement the necessary reforms to ensure full access to inclusive, quality education for all, regardless of socioeconomic status (Bahamas);
- 125.136 Adopt a public policy on inclusive education to reduce inequalities in learning based on the socioeconomic situation of families (Algeria);
- 125.137 Continue to strengthen efforts to provide equal access to quality education services for all, irrespective of socioeconomic status (Maldives);
- 125.138 Take appropriate measures to address the high financial costs of education and to ensure that no child is deprived of education (Mauritius);
- 125.139 Adopt measures to further strengthen the public education system, considering the needs of all sections of society (India);
- 125.140 Continue efforts aimed at strengthening inclusive education for all children (Georgia);
- 125.141 Continue efforts to improve the quality of education and implement a more inclusive public education policy (State of Palestine);
- 125.142 End discrimination at all levels of education (Iraq);
- 125.143 Ensure that the funding model being used for the educational system addresses access barriers and discriminatory regulations (Ghana);
- 125.144 Adopt a law on financing education to provide the necessary resources for quality education (Saudi Arabia);
- 125.145 Ensure the provision of quality services in the area of education to minority groups and indigenous peoples (Uzbekistan);
- 125.146 Strengthen measures aimed at ensuring inclusive education at all levels for persons with disabilities (Argentina);
- 125.147 Continue to improve equality of access to education and strengthen the quality of learning, particularly in rural areas (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 125.148 Pursue efforts to adopt a comprehensive policy on inclusive education and promote equal opportunities for all in the realization of the right to education (Tunisia);
- 125.149 Continue efforts to improve access to education for minority groups and indigenous peoples, as well as children in rural and remote areas (Mauritius);
- 125.150 Make further efforts to ensure equal access to education, particularly in rural areas (Qatar);
- 125.151 Continue the efforts made in human rights education and training in particular for the security forces, judges and other authorities (Morocco);
- 125.152 Take all measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against children in an educational setting and ensure equal access to education in line with Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Slovakia);
- 125.153 Develop administrative measures and instruments that guarantee the provision of sexual education with a human rights approach (Spain);
- 125.154 Ensure access to inclusive and quality education in detention centres for juveniles as well as the continuity of studies in the common educational system after the completion of sentences (Austria);

- 125.155 Adopt a comprehensive definition of discrimination against women in accordance with the article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Botswana);
- 125.156 Adopt a legal definition of all forms of discrimination against women, covering direct and indirect discrimination (Bulgaria);
- 125.157 Adopt a comprehensive legal definition of all forms of discrimination against women and establish the principle of formal and substantive equality between women and men (Croatia);
- 125.158 Adopt a comprehensive legal definition of all forms of discrimination against women and establish the principle of equality in legislation (Iceland);
- 125.159 Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against women (Tunisia);
- 125.160 Strengthen measures to further address discrimination against women in law and in practice including by reviewing laws, customs and practices that may constitute discrimination against women and girls (Rwanda);
- 125.161 Adopt a comprehensive strategy to overcome certain persistent discriminatory stereotypes concerning the roles of women and men in the family and in society (Belgium);
- 125.162 Adopt an effective strategy to prevent discrimination and violence against women (Uzbekistan);
- 125.163 Approve the bill on the right of women to a life free of violence (Ireland);
- 125.164 Continue efforts to eradicate violence and discrimination against women through effective implementation of the relevant laws (Bangladesh);
- 125.165 Strengthen the safeguards provided for the victims of sexual abuse and take additional measures to prevent such cases (Bahrain);
- 125.166 Ensure that women can live a life free of violence, including in digital contexts, through appropriate legislation, preventative measures, education and adequate resources, including services for survivors (Canada);
- 125.167 Continue to consolidate the achievements made in the promotion of the rights and well-being of women (Dominican Republic);
- 125.168 Take further steps to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights by women and girls, including regarding sexual and reproductive health and rights, and to accelerate the approval of the bill on the right of women to a life free of violence (Estonia);
- 125.169 Include in its policies on gender a section on the impact of climate change on women and establish strategies that ensure that women are part of decision-making on national climate action policies in accordance with the gender action plan agenda under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Fiji);
- 125.170 Take further measures to fully implement women's rights in accordance with its human rights obligations (Finland);
- 125.171 Continue efforts to improve the participation of women in politics (Albania);
- 125.172 Take further measures to ensure the participation of women in politics in proportion to their population (Nepal);
- 125.173 Strengthen efforts aimed at tackling all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (Guyana);

- 125.174 Take specific measures to prevent and combat violence and ill-treatment against women in all spheres (Honduras);
- 125.175 Review and revise laws, policies and regulations to address violence against women, including in digital contexts, in compliance with international human rights obligations (Iceland);
- 125.176 Continue to strengthen the judicial system and institutional framework to prevent family and gender-based violence (Indonesia);
- 125.177 Continue and enhance efforts to combat all forms of gender-based violence against women (Liechtenstein);
- 125.178 Enhance efforts to prevent and eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls, as well as discrimination, including by expediting the adoption of the bill on the right of women to a life free of violence and by conducting a review of the current anti-discrimination law (Lithuania);
- 125.179 Undertake legislative reforms in order for the crime of femicide to include all gender-based murders and not merely those perpetrated by the spouse, former spouse, cohabiting partner or former cohabiting partner (Mexico);
- 125.180 Ensure full implementation of the national plan on equality between women and men for the period 2018–2030 (Montenegro);
- 125.181 Continue the Government’s gender parity measures, including the participation of women in political decision-making, particularly for indigenous women (Myanmar);
- 125.182 Make gender equality effective in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, throughout the process of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Panama);
- 125.183 Legally establish the principle of formal and substantive equality between men and women (Portugal);
- 125.184 Take steps to ensure that the draft bills on the right of women to a life free of violence and on violence in intimate partner relationships without cohabitation are well disseminated and effectively implemented when passed by the legislature (Singapore);
- 125.185 Progress towards a comprehensive legal definition of all forms of discrimination and reform the Domestic Violence Act to include all forms of violence against women and girls, removing the requirement of “habitual ill-treatment” (Spain);
- 125.186 Make efforts to prevent violence against women and domestic violence (Tunisia);
- 125.187 Take effective measures to protect the rights of the child in accordance of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Uzbekistan);
- 125.188 Continue efforts to introduce a law on a system of guarantees of children’s rights, in order to bring the legal framework into line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Peru);
- 125.189 Adopt a bill on the comprehensive protection of children’s rights at the earliest possible opportunity (Viet Nam);
- 125.190 Within the framework of its commitment to respect for and defence of human rights, make the greatest efforts to ensure measures for the protection of children and adolescents, through the promulgation and implementation of the bill on the comprehensive protection of the rights of the child in order to guarantee full respect for their right to be protected from the

serious violations that affect them, such as violence, sexual and economic exploitation and child labour (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

125.191 Fully implement the measures in the National Compact on Childhood, particularly ending abuses in facilities operated by the National Service for Minors (United States of America);

125.192 Take further measures to ensure respect for and protection of the rights of children, especially those in institutional care (Bulgaria);

125.193 Establish an independent commission to investigate reports concerning the abuse of children in the care of the National Service for Minors, hold perpetrators accountable and improve the supervision of the Service (Germany);

125.194 Continue the implementation of its National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents for child and adolescent victims of discrimination and social exclusion (Indonesia);

125.195 Protect children working in the informal sector from forced labour by increasing the number of labour inspectors, particularly in remote areas (United States of America);

125.196 Develop a strategy to prevent and combat all forms of violence against children, including in the school setting (Brazil);

125.197 Take further steps to prevent the human rights violations of children in State care (Estonia);

125.198 Establish institutions for the protection of childhood and for the reintegration of juvenile offenders (France);

125.199 Prohibit corporal punishment of children in the home and in all alternative care settings, as previously recommended (Liechtenstein);

125.200 Take all necessary actions to strengthen the system of comprehensive child protection and introduce specific measures to ensure the rights of children and adolescents living in centres run by the National Service for Minors (Lithuania);

125.201 Ensure that all forms of violence against children in the school environment are punishable under a solid legislative framework (Madagascar);

125.202 Adopt measures to prohibit corporal punishment in all aspects of society, including in the home, and promote alternative, non-violent disciplinary measures (Uruguay);

125.203 Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Montenegro);

125.204 Give urgent attention to adopting a bill on the comprehensive protection of children that ensures compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Norway);

125.205 Criminalize sexual offences against children and ensure that cases of sexual abuse of children are effectively investigated and prosecuted (Pakistan);

125.206 Continue strengthening the follow-up mechanism for recommendations on the rights of children and adolescents, under the National Council for Children, and progressively expand it to cover other sectors of the population and other basic rights addressed in various recommendations made to Chile by different human rights protection mechanisms, as well as their linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals (Paraguay);

125.207 Adopt a comprehensive law that explicitly prohibits corporal punishment against children (Republic of Moldova);

- 125.208 Examine legal protections for intersex children from non-therapeutic medical procedures before they reach an age where they can consent (Australia);
- 125.209 Continue to strengthen the legal and institutional framework to comprehensively and effectively protect children's rights (Singapore);
- 125.210 Adopt new governmental policies on the eradication of child labour (Slovakia);
- 125.211 Adopt a comprehensive law that prohibits corporal punishment against children in all settings (Slovenia);
- 125.212 Strengthen measures of prevention and reparation for victims of abuse, irrespective of who the perpetrators are, in order to curb violence against children (Switzerland);
- 125.213 Continue work towards adopting the bill on the comprehensive protection of children's rights and the bill on the right of women to a life free of violence (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 125.214 Allocate sufficient financial and human resources to the Office of the Children's Ombudsman (Ukraine);
- 125.215 Promulgate a bill on the constitutional recognition of indigenous peoples and all their rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 125.216 Advance the process of constitutional recognition of indigenous peoples in Chile and enhance participation of and prior consultation with indigenous peoples on public policies affecting them (Canada);
- 125.217 Redouble efforts to guarantee indigenous peoples' rights, as enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Peru);
- 125.218 Ensure that appropriate measures are taken to stop discrimination against, the improper criminalization of and the excessive use of force against indigenous communities (Belgium);
- 125.219 Develop a strategy for the elimination of poverty among indigenous Mapuche peoples, in consultation with all stakeholders (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 125.220 Take measures to eliminate discrimination against and improve the living conditions of indigenous peoples, including access to employment, health, education and land ownership (Cuba);
- 125.221 Adopt measures to allow for the proper participation of indigenous peoples in forums for discussion and for formal representation in Chile (Czechia);
- 125.222 Immediately re-establish communications with indigenous leaders, including with Mapuche leaders, in order to identify and resolve conflict-related issues (Denmark);
- 125.223 Continue to promote the rights of indigenous peoples and communities (Dominican Republic);
- 125.224 Continue efforts to protect the rights of indigenous peoples, so that they can enjoy access to work, housing and health services (Egypt);
- 125.225 Strengthen institutional consultation mechanisms, in particular with indigenous peoples, based on the recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (El Salvador);
- 125.226 Take further steps to ensure the rights of indigenous peoples, prevent and address their social and political exclusion and structural social inequalities

and adopt measures to officially recognize land tenure and ownership by indigenous women (Estonia);

125.227 Fight discrimination against indigenous persons (France);

125.228 Continue to make efforts to guarantee the constitutional protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and to improve their situation (Albania);

125.229 Recognize the rights of indigenous peoples in the national constitution and ensure the participation of indigenous communities in decision-making processes that affect them (Germany);

125.230 Step up efforts to tackle the challenges faced by indigenous peoples, particularly with regard to the protection and restitution of indigenous lands (Greece);

125.231 Continue efforts towards greater respect for the cultural norms and practices of the indigenous populations and for greater access to all aspects of social services, in particular health and education (Guyana);

125.232 Improve the living standards of the indigenous peoples, who are still considered to be the poorest group in the country (India);

125.233 Continue its action to improve the situation of indigenous peoples, including by implementing consultation mechanisms and by considering revising the antiterrorism law (Italy);

125.234 Prepare a comprehensive plan to put an end to poverty among indigenous peoples (Jordan);

125.235 Guarantee the economic, social and cultural rights of indigenous peoples in the new constitutional text (State of Palestine);

125.236 Ensure that the implementation of the antiterrorism law is non-discriminatory, including as regards indigenous peoples (Sweden);

125.237 Apply the antiterrorism law in accordance with international human rights norms so that it does not target the peaceful claims of indigenous peoples and of human rights defenders (Switzerland);

125.238 Put in place the appropriate mechanisms for census, protection and restitution of indigenous peoples' land and improve their representation, as well as that of other ethnic and racial minorities, in spaces of official debate and representation (Togo);

125.239 Continue its efforts in implementing legislation and strategies to promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples (Philippines);

125.240 Continue its efforts to achieve constitutional recognition of indigenous peoples and implement the National Agreement for Development and Peace in Araucanía (Portugal);

125.241 Review the antiterrorism law to remove its application to indigenous land activism (Australia);

125.242 Ensure conciliation between the Government and indigenous groups to address escalating violence in the Araucanía region (Australia);

125.243 Strengthen the implementation of the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), especially with regard to an independent evaluation of national mechanisms for the consultation and participation of indigenous peoples (Norway);

125.244 Ensure that the application of the antiterrorism law does not violate the human rights of indigenous peoples (Norway);

125.245 Continue to strengthen the programmes to promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples (Oman);

- 125.246 Take measures to ensure proper representation of indigenous peoples in Government and the legislature (Pakistan);
- 125.247 Continue to give priority to identifying and addressing challenges faced by persons of African descent and include the category “Afrodescendant” in the full census that will take place in 2022 (Barbados);
- 125.248 Continue to develop and implement policies aimed at combating arbitrary discrimination and commit additional resources to promoting and protecting the rights of its Afrodescendent populations and other vulnerable communities (Barbados);
- 125.249 Take additional legislative measures to protect people of African descent from acts of racial discrimination and xenophobia, notably by adopting the 2016 bill recognizing persons of African descent (Djibouti);
- 125.250 Examine the possibility of developing and implementing, in a participatory and inclusive manner, affirmative action policies for the integration of people of African descent, including their inclusion in a specific category in the general census to be held in 2022 (Haiti);
- 125.251 Adopt concrete measures to address marginalization and discrimination against persons of African descent, including by enhancing institutional capacity to systematically document, investigate and prosecute acts of discrimination (Rwanda);
- 125.252 Continue the process of harmonization of its relevant laws and policies with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Georgia);
- 125.253 Continue to adopt legal measures that improve the position of persons with disabilities (Serbia);
- 125.254 Improve the conditions of persons with disabilities (Iraq);
- 125.255 Combat stereotypes and discrimination in the mass media against persons with disabilities (Jordan);
- 125.256 Establish a national mechanism to further increase the participation, accountability, inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities (Malaysia);
- 125.257 Continue advocacy to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Maldives);
- 125.258 Adopt policies regarding the deinstitutionalization of children with disabilities, including measures to ensure their inclusion in a family environment (Cyprus);
- 125.259 Formulate with a rights-based approach comprehensive and inclusive public policies concerning migrants and their families, ensuring access to housing, education, health and employment (Bangladesh);
- 125.260 Ensure respect for the human rights of Bolivians in transit to the Pacific ports, especially in situations that may lead to arbitrary detention (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 125.261 Continue efforts to protect the rights of migrant workers (Egypt);
- 125.262 Ensure that measures under the migration policy in Chile guarantee the protection of the basic rights of migrants, in accordance with its international commitments (Haiti);
- 125.263 Strengthen the necessary legislative and policy measures to combat discrimination against migrants, asylum seekers and refugees in all spheres (Honduras);

125.264 Enable persons subject to deportation to enjoy their full legal rights (Jordan);

125.265 Develop the legal framework to guarantee the rights of all migrants, regardless of their status, and to promote orderly, safe and regular migration (Mexico);

125.266 Scale up its efforts in ensuring the protection and promotion of the rights of migrants (Nigeria).

126. 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

[English/Spanish only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Chile was headed by Lorena Recabarren, Subsecretaría de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos, and composed of the following members:

- Sr. Juan Eduardo Eguiguren, Embajador Representante Permanente;
- Sr. Felipe Kast, Senador;
- Sr. Manuel Valderrama, Ministro de la Corte Suprema;
- Sr. Sebastián Villarreal, Subsecretario de Servicios Sociales Ministerio de Desarrollo Social;
- Sra Carla Serazzi, Embajadora, Representante Permanente Alterna;
- Sr. Gonzalo Candía, Jefe División de Protección Subsecretaría de Derechos Humanos Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos;
- Sr. Juan Pablo Crisóstomo, Director Derechos Humanos Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores;
- Sr. Alejandro Soto, Director Dirección de Estudios de la Corte Suprema Excelentísima Corte Suprema;
- Sra Carola Muñoz, Ministra Consejera Misión Permanente de Chile;
- Sr. Andrés Cortes, Jefe Unidad de Coordinación de Asuntos Indígenas Ministerio de Desarrollo Social;
- Sra Meilín León, Jefa Oficina Asuntos Internacionales Ministerio del Medio Ambiente;
- Sra María Angélica San Martín, Subdirectora Unidad Especializada en Derechos Humanos, Violencia de Género y Delitos Sexuales Ministerio Público;
- Sr. Maximiliano Valdés, Primer Secretario Misión Permanente de Chile;
- Sra Paula González, Primera Secretaria Misión Permanente de Chile;
- Sra Danae Fuentes, Jefa Departamento de Reinscripción Social Juvenil Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos;
- Sr. Mijail Bonito, Asesor Subsecretaría del Interior;
- Sra Carolina Contreras, Asesora Gabinete, Ministerio de la Mujer y la Equidad de Género;
- Sr. Camilo Godoy, Asesor Derechos Humanos Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores;
- Sr. Ricardo Matute, Asesor, Misión Permanente de Chile.