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Universal periodic review

## Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\*

### Argentina

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



## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-second session from 23 January to 3 February 2023. The review of Argentina was held at the 2nd meeting, on 23 January 2023. The delegation of Argentina was headed by the Secretary for Human Rights, Horacio Pietragalla Corti. At its 10th meeting, held on 27 January 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Argentina.

2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Argentina: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China and Gabon.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Argentina:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);<sup>1</sup>

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Germany, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Argentina 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 head of the delegation said that the national report was the result of an inclusive process, at the federal and provincial levels, involving a consultative mechanism that allowed for the participation of civil society organizations.

6. On 10 December 2019, a new national Government had taken office, and it had expressed its firm commitment to strengthening the country's institutions and guaranteeing the full enjoyment of human rights. The current President had affirmed in his earliest public statements that the defence of human rights would be the cornerstone of the policies to be adopted in the country.

7. The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) crisis had worsened the economic and social emergency that Argentina was facing as a legacy of the former Government. The new Government had made great efforts to mitigate the impact of the pandemic, while at the same time initiating a process to address the challenge of the extraordinary level of external debt, while prioritizing the improvement of the quality of life of the population.

8. Argentina was facing challenges in addressing the implications of hate speech on its democratic coexistence, which had become more visible in recent times. The situation had been aggravated by the regrettable events of the previous few months, which had culminated in the attempted assassination of the current Vice-President, and twice former President, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner. The issue required reflection and action by the international community, as hate speech and attacks, such as that seen recently in Brazil, eroded basic

<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/42/ARG/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/42/ARG/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/42/ARG/3](#).

agreements of the democratic system and generated complicated contexts for guaranteeing the enjoyment of human rights.

9. Another major challenge to ensuring the enjoyment of human rights was the practice of “lawfare” (“legal warfare”), under which criminal cases were brought against leaders of social or political movements, resulting in a loss of the judiciary’s legitimacy. The practice had led to regressive policies in the field of human rights, and had been directed only against political leaders who represented the working class, with the sole purpose of removing them from the political stage.

10. Among measures taken in the field of human rights, the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons had been confirmed at the constitutional level, taking precedence over domestic law, and a mechanism for the selection of candidates to international human rights systems had been created.

11. Once again, the process of memory, truth, justice and reparation for crimes against humanity had become a State policy in Argentina. Major progress had been made in the prosecution of those responsible for serious human rights violations, with 1,117 people convicted of crimes against humanity. Thanks to the efforts of the group Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo, and with the support of the National Commission on the Right to an Identity and the Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Trials for Crimes against Humanity (launched in 2020), 132 people had determined their identity.

12. The Dr. Fernando Ulloa Centre for Victims of Human Rights Violations provided assistance to an average of 250 victims of State terrorism per month. The Special Unit for the Investigation of Crimes against Humanity Committed for Economic Gain had been reactivated. Nearly 250 sites of remembrance were marked with plaques, the opening of four new sites in different provinces was planned and the Campo de Mayo Place of Remembrance was to be created. Moreover, a dossier in support of the designation of the Navy School of Engineering Place of Remembrance Museum as a World Heritage site had been formally submitted to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

13. The current Government promoted cultural change to eradicate institutional violence by law enforcement officials. To that end, the Secretariat for Human Rights had appeared as *amicus curiae* in various emblematic cases of police violence in different provinces of the country, and had maintained a firm position of public repudiation in each of those cases. Congress was studying a draft comprehensive bill against institutional violence, and the security forces were being trained in human rights issues.

14. The prison situation was of enormous concern, in particular the prison overcrowding in several provinces of the country and the abusive use of pretrial detention. In 2017, the National Committee for the Prevention of Torture had been established, and the creation of local mechanisms for the prevention of torture had been promoted. Such mechanisms had already been established in 17 jurisdictions.

15. In relation to women deprived of liberty, various strategies had been designed, with a focus on pregnant women and women living with their children in prisons. A specific programme for transgender persons in prison had been put in place.

16. In December 2019, the Ministry for Women, Gender and Diversity had been created and, in 2020, the National Cabinet for the Mainstreaming of Gender Policies and the system for labelling budget items with a gender and diversity perspective had been established. The National Action Plan for Combating Gender-based Violence for the period 2022–2024 comprised more than 100 measures for combating the most extreme forms of gender-based violence.

17. In 2021, the Diana Sacayán-Lohana Berkins Act on the Promotion of Access to Formal Employment for Transvestite, Transsexual and Transgender Persons had been enacted, and the Lohana Berkins-Diana Sacayán Central Register of Transvestite, Transsexual and Transgender Job Seekers had been created.

18. The Ministry of Health, which was downgraded to a Secretariat during the previous Administration, had been re-established. The work of the National Directorate for Sexual and Reproductive Health of the Ministry had been prioritized. The Act on Access to Voluntary

Interruption of Pregnancy, regulating access to legal abortion and post-abortion care, had been adopted.

19. Various health-care measures had been adopted by the Government to respond to the impact of COVID-19. The number of beds available in intensive care units in the public health system had been increased by 47 per cent, the purchase and distribution of ventilators had been centralized, and the availability of vaccines had been guaranteed throughout the country.

20. In addition, a comprehensive health strategy had been undertaken, which included the provision of free medication to older persons and the implementation of the federal strategy for a comprehensive approach to mental health and problem consumption.

21. The Ministry of Education had resumed the Connect Equality programme, and *Progresar* scholarships had been awarded, with the number growing exponentially between 2021 and 2022 following the inclusion of young people aged 16 and 17 into the programme.

22. The current Government had promoted the development of the National Plan against Discrimination 2021–2024, developed with the participation of 1,700 civil society organizations.

23. Regarding the rights of Indigenous Peoples, in 2021, the national Government had established a new extension of Act No. 26.160, suspending the execution of the eviction of Indigenous communities or the vacating of lands traditionally occupied by Indigenous communities until November 2025. In 2021, a unit to implement the judgment of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the case of the *Indigenous Communities of the Lhaka Honhat (Our Land) Association v. Argentina* had been created.

24. Argentina was proud of its policy on immigration and refugees' rights. In 2021, Decree No. 70/2017 had been repealed, thus restoring the full validity of the National Migration Act of 2003, as requested by several treaty bodies. In 2022, the National Migration Directorate had implemented new special regularization programmes and, in 2019, the General Act on the Recognition and Protection of Stateless Persons had been enacted.

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

25. During the interactive dialogue, 104 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

26. Poland hoped that the process to address crimes against humanity by the military dictatorship would be completed promptly.

27. Portugal expressed appreciation for efforts on women's rights, including on sexual and reproductive health.

28. Qatar noted the adoption of the National Plan against Discrimination 2021–2024.

29. Romania commended progress in the area of women's rights.

30. The Russian Federation welcomed the creation of a body to monitor places of detention.

31. Samoa commended the appointment of the members of the Office of the Ombudsperson for Children and Adolescents.

32. Saudi Arabia commended efforts to implement recommendations on education and health.

33. Serbia welcomed the establishment of the Ministry for Women, Gender and Diversity.

34. Slovakia commended the adoption of the definition of antisemitism in domestic law.

35. Slovenia encouraged Argentina to reduce violence against Indigenous women.

36. South Africa commended measures adopted demonstrating the importance of gender on the country's agenda.

37. Spain commended progress on women's rights and the prevention of torture.
38. Sri Lanka expressed appreciation for new strategies on gender and for diversity policies.
39. The State of Palestine commended the adoption of various strategies on human rights.
40. The Sudan expressed appreciation for the establishment of the National Committee for the Prevention of Torture.
41. Sweden welcomed the positive steps taken regarding access to legal abortion.
42. Switzerland commended the law on abortion and progress on the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons.
43. The Syrian Arab Republic acknowledged challenges, in particular regarding the implications of the external debt.
44. Thailand welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan for Combating Gender-based Violence for the period 2022–2024.
45. Timor-Leste applauded the National Action Plan for Combating Gender-based Violence.
46. Togo welcomed measures to strengthen social cohesion and promote the right to health.
47. Turkmenistan commended the adoption of the Act on Minimum Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Budgets.
48. Ukraine welcomed the establishment of the National Committee for the Prevention of Torture.
49. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland commended the drafting of the comprehensive bill against institutional violence.
50. The United States of America praised efforts to address criminal cases related to atrocities committed during the period 1976–1983.
51. Uruguay applauded the adoption of the Act on Access to Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy.
52. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made recommendations.
53. Viet Nam hailed initiatives to prevent gender-based violence and support victims of such violence.
54. Afghanistan welcomed the commitment of Argentina to the universal periodic review process.
55. Albania encouraged Argentina to appoint a head of the Office of the Ombudsperson of the Nation.
56. Algeria encouraged Argentina to intensify efforts in favour of vulnerable groups.
57. Armenia expressed appreciation for measures to advance justice and reparations and to address hate speech.
58. Australia welcomed the appointment of the Minister for Women, Gender and Diversity and the commitment to universal health care.
59. Austria noted a gap between the legal framework and implementation in some areas.
60. Azerbaijan commended measures to advance human rights protection for persons with disabilities.
61. The Bahamas applauded the adoption of the National Education Act and the commitment to ensuring quality education.
62. Bahrain welcomed the efforts to eliminate hate crime, poverty and inequalities.

63. Bangladesh expressed appreciation for the establishment of the Ministry for Women, Gender and Diversity.
64. Belarus made recommendations.
65. Belgium praised the progress made regarding the rights of women and LGBTIQ+ persons.
66. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the fourth national report of Argentina.
67. Botswana noted the lack of policies on the protection of women in rural areas.
68. Brazil welcomed measures on gender equality and the rights of LGBTQIA+ persons and invited Argentina to demarcate Indigenous lands.
69. Bulgaria highlighted measures for gender equality and expressed its expectation that Argentina would appoint a head of the Office of the Ombudsperson of the Nation.
70. Burkina Faso welcomed the reduction in the number of teenage pregnancies and encouraged Argentina to combat violence against women and children.
71. Cabo Verde commended efforts to prosecute the crimes that had been committed during the dictatorship. It advised creating a long-term assistance plan for victims of trafficking in persons.
72. Cameroon noted improvements in the promotion and protection of human rights.
73. Canada commended the legalization of abortion and the national identification system for non-binary persons.
74. Chile welcomed the creation of the Ministry for Women, Gender and Diversity.
75. The Delegation of Argentina stated that the creation of the Ministry for Women, Gender and Diversity had been a response to a historic struggle and that the National Action Plan for Combating Gender-based Violence for the period 2022–2024 was aimed at going beyond emergency interventions to addressing the structural nature of inequalities and gender-based violence. More than 82,000 interventions had been carried out through the free national hotline for victims of gender-based violence; and the programme “Acompañar” had provided 258,000 victims with a minimum living wage for six months, promoting their economic independence. In addition, under the Micaela Act (2019), 5,612 public officers had received training on gender issues. However, the judiciary still maintained practices that hindered access to justice for victims of gender-based violence.
76. Regarding the rights of Indigenous Peoples, policies had been implemented through four main programmes, relating to territorial demarcation, access to justice, participation, and access to clean water. Currently, the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs recognized 39 ethnic groups, in 1,800 registered communities. Regarding unresolved land issues, the territorial survey was being implemented in 1,207 Indigenous communities and it had already been completed in 857 communities, covering approximately 10,400,000 hectares. Legal defence for the communities was guaranteed, which protected them from eviction and/or the criminalization of their members. Dialogue on the right to free, prior and informed consent was ongoing in the Provinces of Santa Cruz and Neuquén.
77. While the federal penitentiary emergency continued in Argentina, prison overcrowding had declined, from 10 per cent of facilities in March 2020 to 2 per cent in January 2023. A federal penitentiary complex had recently been inaugurated in the Province of Mendoza (512 places), and centres were being built in the Provinces of Buenos Aires (1,152 places) and Santa Fe (464 places). Moreover, electronic wristbands were distributed to facilitate house arrest as an alternative to imprisonment. Training initiatives for prison staff had been carried out and a programme for the provision of personalized attention to members of vulnerable groups, including women, women with children, older persons, LGTBI+ persons and Indigenous Peoples, was being implemented.
78. China expressed appreciation for the achievements concerning development, investment in education and health, the legal protection of vulnerable people, and combating trafficking in persons.

79. Colombia welcomed measures concerning gender-based violence, sex education and the human rights of Afro-Argentinian persons.
80. Costa Rica made recommendations.
81. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the creation of the National Committee for the Prevention of Torture.
82. Croatia noted the lack of effective measures to address gender violence and impunity in femicide cases.
83. Cuba acknowledged the results of the national mechanism on follow-up to the recommendations from the previous review cycle.
84. Cyprus congratulated Argentina on progress regarding the rights of women and LGBTQI+ persons.
85. Denmark welcomed measures ensuring access to legal abortion.
86. Djibouti welcomed the reforms and investments implemented to strengthen women's rights.
87. The Dominican Republic commended the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsperson for Children and Adolescents.
88. Ecuador welcomed the establishment of the national preventive mechanism and the ratification of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement).
89. Egypt commended efforts to combat violence against women and reform the prison system.
90. Estonia commended the establishment of the Ministry for Women, Gender and Diversity.
91. Finland commended the adoption of legislation on access to sexual and reproductive health care and services.
92. France welcomed progress in relation to the rights of women and LGBT+ persons.
93. Gabon noted the development of the National Action Plan for Combating Gender-based Violence.
94. The Gambia commended efforts to address gender-based violence.
95. Georgia welcomed the creation of the National Committee for the Prevention of Torture.
96. Germany expressed concern about attempts to exercise political influence over the justice system.
97. Ghana commended measures adopted to safeguard freedom of expression, association and assembly.
98. Greece welcomed the continued implementation of the principle of universal jurisdiction.
99. Iceland welcomed the delegation and the national report.
100. India noted the establishment of the Ministry for Women, Gender and Diversity.
101. Indonesia welcomed measures providing for greater investment in gender-equality policies.
102. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concerns about racist and xenophobic attacks against Indigenous Peoples.
103. Iraq welcomed the lifting of the state of emergency in 2021.
104. Ireland expressed concerns about allegations of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials.

105. Israel welcomed the adoption of the Act on Access to Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy.
106. Italy praised the commitment of Argentina to protecting and enhancing women's rights.
107. Jordan welcomed the adoption of legislation regarding the right to development and eradication of poverty.
108. Kuwait commended the actions taken on economic, social and cultural rights.
109. Lebanon welcomed the national preventive mechanism and the National Action Plan for Combating Gender-based Violence.
110. Liechtenstein made recommendations.
111. Lithuania acknowledged advancements related to women's rights and campaigns against gender-based violence.
112. Luxembourg made recommendations.
113. Malaysia commended advances made on the rights of women and of persons with disabilities.
114. Maldives welcomed the adoption of the Act on Minimum Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Budgets.
115. Malta welcomed the National Action Plan for Combating Gender-based Violence.
116. The Marshall Islands commended efforts related to climate change and expressed regret about the criminalization of human rights defenders.
117. Mauritius applauded the protection of women's rights and the equal and free access to education.
118. Mexico addressed policies on sexual and reproductive health and encouraged Argentina to close the gender gap.
119. Montenegro highlighted the creation of the Ministry for Women, Gender and Diversity and the national preventive mechanism.
120. Morocco welcomed measures to comply with international obligations and cooperation with civil society.
121. Mozambique applauded the adoption of institutional and policy measures to protect the rights of women.
122. Namibia commended the allocation of financial resources to advance the rights of women.
123. Nepal expressed appreciation for institutional and policy measures to protect the rights of women.
124. The Netherlands commended the legalization of abortion and progress on LGBTIQ+ rights. It expressed regret about the excessive use of force by security forces.
125. Nigeria welcomed measures to address discrimination and the reforms to optimize the judicial system.
126. Norway commended the adoption of the Act on Access to Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy.
127. Oman welcomed the adoption of institutional measures to protect the rights of children.
128. Pakistan welcomed the adoption of measures on social security, health, discrimination and climate change.
129. Panama expressed appreciation for the presentation of the national report.
130. Paraguay welcomed the adoption of gender-equality measures and urged Argentina to designate a head of the Office of the Ombudsperson of the Nation.



131. Peru welcomed the gender-equality measures taken and the trials of persons accused of crimes against humanity.

132. The Philippines welcomed the measures taken regarding gender equality, migration and climate change.

133. The delegation of Argentina listened carefully to the interventions and would analyse in detail all those recommendations seeking to contribute to effective compliance with human rights standards. The Government of Argentina, 40 years after the return to democracy in the country, reaffirmed, before the main political body on human rights of the United Nations, that it would continue to work every day to advance in guaranteeing the rights of its people.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

134. The following recommendations will be examined by Argentina, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-third session of the Human Rights Council:

134.1 **Ratify the Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance, and the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance (Mexico);**

134.2 **Sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Samoa);**

134.3 **Ratify the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

134.4 **Ratify the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and its Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products (Panama);**

134.5 **Continue implementing the National Action Plan for Combating Gender-Based Violence and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (France);**

134.6 **Cooperate fully with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and strengthen cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights by establishing a permanent country office, with guarantees of its full functioning, which will facilitate the implementation of recommendations emanating from such mechanisms as the treaty bodies, the special procedures and the universal periodic review (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

134.7 **Continue to work and collaborate with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council in cases of enforced or involuntary disappearances (Dominican Republic);**

134.8 **Strengthen the permanent national implementation, reporting and follow-up mechanism (Paraguay);**

134.9 **Adopt and implement the measures granted by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in favour of Milagro Sala (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

134.10 **Approve the comprehensive bill against institutional violence (South Africa);**

134.11 **Adopt norms based on international human rights standards on the use of personal biometric data for facial recognition systems and cyber patrolling (Costa Rica);**

134.12 **Continue to take effective measures to protect the vulnerable groups of the population (Russian Federation);**

- 134.13 **Put in place a comprehensive national plan to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights for all (Bahrain);**
- 134.14 **Finalize the national action plan on business and human rights, including through broad consultations (Norway);**
- 134.15 **Accelerate the process of appointing the Ombudsperson of the Nation, in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Samoa);**
- 134.16 **Appoint the Ombudsperson of the Nation, in compliance with the Paris Principles (South Africa);**
- 134.17 **Appoint a person to lead the Office of the Ombudsperson of the Nation, given its fundamental role in the human rights system (Spain);**
- 134.18 **Work across the political spectrum to appoint the Ombudsperson of the Nation and fill other vacant important posts in the justice system without delay (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 134.19 **Ensure that the national human rights institution is able to fulfil its mandate to protect human rights, including by appointing the Ombudsperson of the Nation (Australia);**
- 134.20 **Appoint the Ombudsperson of the Nation as soon as possible (Austria);**
- 134.21 **Initiate the selection process and appoint the Ombudsperson of the Nation, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Croatia);**
- 134.22 **Carry out the necessary processes for the appointment of the Ombudsperson of the Nation (Dominican Republic);**
- 134.23 **Expedite the appointment of the new head of the Office of the Ombudsperson of the Nation, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Georgia);**
- 134.24 **Consider expediting the appointment of head of the Office of the Ombudsperson of the Nation, in compliance with the Paris Principles (India);**
- 134.25 **Appoint the Ombudsperson of the Nation by means of an open, transparent and public selection process in compliance with the Paris Principles (Ireland);**
- 134.26 **Activate the selection mechanism and appoint the Ombudsperson of the Nation, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Luxembourg);**
- 134.27 **Initiate the selection process and appoint the Ombudsperson of the Nation, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Montenegro);**
- 134.28 **Pursue efforts to strengthen the role of the Office of the Ombudsperson of the Nation, in particular by appointing a head thereof (Morocco);**
- 134.29 **Expedite the process of appointing the Ombudsperson for the Nation (Nigeria);**
- 134.30 **Accelerate the process of approval of the bill that proposes a mechanism to cover the situation of the Ombudsperson of the Nation (Paraguay);**
- 134.31 **Continue efforts with a view to ensuring the appointment of the Ombudsperson of the Nation (Peru);**
- 134.32 **Appoint a head of the Office of the Ombudsperson of the Nation to ensure that it documents and investigates government misconduct and protects human rights, including women's access to their human rights (United States of America);**
- 134.33 **Ensure the proper functioning of the Office of the Ombudsperson of the Nation, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Lithuania);**
- 134.34 **Continue efforts to make the Office of the Ombudsperson of the Nation operational (Togo);**

- 134.35 **Work with the political opposition to fill the vacant posts of the Attorney General, the Supreme Court judge and the Ombudsperson of the Nation (Germany);**
- 134.36 **Continue to implement the Sustainable Development Goals linked to the National Plan against Discrimination 2021–2024 (Oman);**
- 134.37 **Reinforce government measures to combat hate speech, discrimination and xenophobia (Mozambique);**
- 134.38 **Strengthen strategies to combat hate speech and its effects, and take effective measures to address the persistence of discrimination (Paraguay);**
- 134.39 **Strengthen enforcement mechanisms for the prevention of xenophobia and hate speech at all State levels (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 134.40 **Enhance measures to combat hate speech and discrimination on any grounds (Indonesia);**
- 134.41 **Address further the phenomenon of hate speech in all its manifestations (Armenia);**
- 134.42 **Proceed with the implementation of the National Plan against Discrimination (Gabon);**
- 134.43 **Accelerate efforts to combat structural discrimination, particularly against Indigenous Peoples, as well as the spread of hate and xenophobic speech, and criminalize all forms of racial discrimination and hate speech (Djibouti);**
- 134.44 **Address the structural causes of racism, racial discrimination and the invisibility of Afro-Argentinian people and make effective the national plan for people of African descent and the action plan to implement the International Decade for People of African Descent (Costa Rica);**
- 134.45 **Implement the National Plan against Discrimination and revise it in order to include new objectives aimed at strengthening public policies and programmes on the prevention and eradication of hate speech, xenophobia and other forms of discrimination at all State levels, including through strengthening public officials' training and education campaigns in schools (Romania);**
- 134.46 **Extend the implementation of the National Plan against Discrimination 2021–2024 into the future (Russian Federation);**
- 134.47 **Continue with efforts to eradicate discrimination in all its forms and to adopt specific measures to reduce unemployment, placing special emphasis on disadvantaged groups such women, young people and residents of rural areas (Serbia);**
- 134.48 **Intensify awareness-raising campaigns aimed at combating negative social attitudes towards Indigenous children, children with disabilities, children from minority communities and children with an immigrant background (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 134.49 **Strengthen public policies and programmes to prevent and eradicate discrimination and xenophobia in all its forms, with special emphasis on Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants and migrants (Ecuador);**
- 134.50 **Intensify public education campaigns to address negative social attitudes towards Indigenous children, children with disabilities, children belonging to minorities and children with a migrant background (State of Palestine);**
- 134.51 **Take all necessary measures to implement an effective and strict policy of zero tolerance, in particular at the local level, for any form of police brutality and other excessive use of force, especially in the context of demonstrations and freedom of assembly (Poland);**

- 134.52 **Ensure that any lawful use of force by police and other security forces is reasonable, necessary and proportionate and that excessive use of force by police is adequately investigated and, where appropriate, prosecuted (Australia);**
- 134.53 **Reinforce the mechanisms protecting against excessive use of force and arrests and abuses by the police and security forces, especially against vulnerable groups (Pakistan);**
- 134.54 **Systematically collect disaggregated data on any cases of human rights violations by law enforcement officials (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 134.55 **Ensure that all acts of torture are criminalized and punishable by appropriate penalties commensurate with the acts committed (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 134.56 **Ensure that all cases of torture and other ill-treatment are effectively documented and investigated (Cyprus);**
- 134.57 **Consider taking the measures necessary to ensure the combating of torture inside places of detention and to promote accountability (Egypt);**
- 134.58 **Advance efforts to establish local torture prevention mechanisms in all provinces and ensure that the mechanisms are adequately staffed and funded to improve operational effectiveness (Samoa);**
- 134.59 **Ensure that all provinces implement the law establishing the national preventive mechanism, in line with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Slovenia);**
- 134.60 **Limit the duration of preventive detention through alternative measures that do not involve deprivation of liberty, and prohibit the use of police stations as places of prolonged detention, in order to address the increase in the prison population (Spain);**
- 134.61 **Ensure judicial reforms and intensify training courses for security forces and prison officers to eradicate practices that violate human rights (Pakistan);**
- 134.62 **Guarantee that the law establishing the national preventive mechanism is implemented in all provinces and that local mechanisms are established in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Spain);**
- 134.63 **Work towards ensuring and enhancing efforts and strategies to eradicate violence in the prison system (Sri Lanka);**
- 134.64 **Implement fully the recommendations of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, in particular with regard to detainees held in overcrowded places in degrading conditions, by establishing effective monitoring mechanisms (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 134.65 **Continue efforts to improve prison conditions and guarantee the rights of prisoners (Viet Nam);**
- 134.66 **Continue efforts to improve detention conditions with the aim of reducing overcrowding in line with international standards, including prohibiting the use of police stations for long-term detention (Austria);**
- 134.67 **Continue improving the penitentiary system, including prison conditions (Belarus);**
- 134.68 **Improve the conditions of penal facilities by adopting a legal framework preventing overcrowding (Sweden);**

- 134.69 **Improve conditions in penitentiaries by addressing instances of overcrowding, poor medical care and unsanitary conditions (United States of America);**
- 134.70 **Take immediate and additional steps to improve prison conditions, with particular attention to addressing overcrowding, violence and inadequate health services in juvenile facilities (Australia);**
- 134.71 **Create a comprehensive, updated and public national database of disappeared persons to build on its progress (Cabo Verde);**
- 134.72 **Support the efforts of the National Committee for the Prevention of Torture in terms of protection of the rights of persons deprived of liberty and their prison conditions (Chile);**
- 134.73 **Ensure that aspects of treatment and conditions of detention in detention facilities conform to international standards, in particular the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Greece);**
- 134.74 **Continue efforts to improve penitentiary system conditions and to reduce episodes of violence in prison (Italy);**
- 134.75 **Further operationalize the national mechanism to prevent torture, especially at the provincial level (Netherlands);**
- 134.76 **Establish and implement local mechanisms for the prevention of torture in those provinces that do not have them (Paraguay);**
- 134.77 **Develop measures to counter the phenomenon of lawfare and strengthen the rule of law (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 134.78 **Effectively pursue the principle of the independence of the judiciary (Slovakia);**
- 134.79 **Create a single registry of arrests without a judicial warrant, in order to carry out independent monitoring at the federal level of the activity of the State security forces and bodies (Spain);**
- 134.80 **Keep the momentum and further promote the agenda of truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence and the special emphasis on accountability, as well as the valuable contribution to international efforts to prevent crimes against humanity (Armenia);**
- 134.81 **Continue efforts to reduce prolonged pretrial detention by seeking alternatives to detention in all possible cases and ensuring speedier trials (Austria);**
- 134.82 **Guarantee the full independence of the judiciary and the Public Prosecutor's Office for the exercise of their functions (Chile);**
- 134.83 **Strengthen the independence of the judiciary and protect judges and investigators from pressure and intimidation (Germany);**
- 134.84 **Adopt new measures to investigate and bring to justice those responsible for the attack on the Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina in 1994 (Israel);**
- 134.85 **Guarantee the rights of juveniles in detention facilities and provide good means of reintegration through a national framework across provinces (Denmark);**
- 134.86 **Adopt a comprehensive law on juvenile justice for all regions in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and international standards on juvenile justice (Luxembourg);**

- 134.87 **Adopt a comprehensive law on juvenile justice consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and international standards on juvenile justice (Liechtenstein);**
- 134.88 **Adopt comprehensive laws on juvenile justice consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Afghanistan);**
- 134.89 **Guarantee real access to justice for victims of human rights violations, as well as independent and impartial investigations (Switzerland);**
- 134.90 **Adopt a comprehensive law on juvenile justice consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and international standards on juvenile justice (Montenegro);**
- 134.91 **Adopt measures to improve oversight mechanisms for the security forces, including the establishment of a legally binding regulatory framework that protects and guarantees rights related to peaceful assembly (Ireland);**
- 134.92 **Continue investigations into all allegations of violence against human rights defenders and journalists imprisoned for exercising the freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association, and ensure that alleged perpetrators are brought to justice (Lithuania);**
- 134.93 **Adopt a comprehensive policy for the protection of environmental and human rights defenders with strategies to prevent and investigate attacks against them, including those perpetrated by State agents (Marshall Islands);**
- 134.94 **Continue efforts to protect human rights defenders, including by adopting a comprehensive policy for the protection of women and environmental rights defenders (Timor-Leste);**
- 134.95 **Promote policies to support the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);**
- 134.96 **Continue to enhance the progress made in combating trafficking in persons, and continue to implement national mechanisms to address it (Saudi Arabia);**
- 134.97 **Increase the availability of longer-term assistance for victims of trafficking (Cyprus);**
- 134.98 **Ensure that all offences of trafficking in persons are promptly, effectively and impartially investigated, tried and punished and that victims of trafficking have access to effective remedies (Liechtenstein);**
- 134.99 **Continue to intensify efforts to strengthen policies and strategies aimed at addressing trafficking in persons and exploitation (Malaysia);**
- 134.100 **Develop national mechanisms to combat trafficking in women, provide assistance programmes for victims and ensure investigations into trafficking in persons crimes (Jordan);**
- 134.101 **Strengthen efforts to assist victims of trafficking in persons, especially women (Iraq);**
- 134.102 **Focus on gender equality by more actively combating trafficking in women, including by setting up a long-term assistance plan for victims of trafficking that goes beyond traditional emergency care (Cabo Verde);**
- 134.103 **Take further measures to end abuse and sexual exploitation of women and children (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 134.104 **Undertake appropriate measures for ensuring the universal coverage of social programmes to address the high degree of inequality (Bangladesh);**
- 134.105 **Continue efforts aimed at the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including the provision of social services (Sudan);**

- 134.106 Continue efforts to improve the standard of living by adopting and implementing a comprehensive, long-term poverty-reduction strategy with specific, measurable targets and a human rights approach (Poland);
- 134.107 Continue efforts to eradicate poverty to better protect, support and assist all people living below the poverty line (Viet Nam);
- 134.108 Continue efforts to promote sustainable economic and social development to raise people's standard of living (Algeria);
- 134.109 Counteract and do not allow impunity for the high indebtedness inherited from previous administrations, which mainly affects the economic, social and cultural rights of the population in vulnerable situations (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 134.110 Strengthen income-transfer programmes and access to food for the most vulnerable populations with a view to eradicating extreme poverty (Brazil);
- 134.111 Adopt measures to ensure the economic, social and cultural rights of the population living in poverty, especially those affected by the economic crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic (Chile);
- 134.112 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development and further improve people's living standards (China);
- 134.113 Continue to promote and carry out the necessary efforts for sustainable economic and social development to raise the standard of living of the population (Dominican Republic);
- 134.114 Allocate sufficient resources to ensure the timely processing of the remaining cases and trials related to crimes against humanity (Georgia);
- 134.115 Incorporate better human rights principles in the design of economic policies in order to eradicate poverty and improve living conditions for all people in Argentina (Indonesia);
- 134.116 Continue efforts to promote the rights of Indigenous Peoples, including with reference to land, property and consultative mechanisms (Italy);
- 134.117 Pursue the efforts undertaken to promote the right to development and eradicate poverty (Lebanon);
- 134.118 Continue strengthening policies and actions aimed at eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities to ensure that access to economic and social well-being assistance is guaranteed for the entire population (Malaysia);
- 134.119 Continue efforts to improve detention facilities, including through the allocation of sufficient financial and human resources (Maldives);
- 134.120 Strengthen the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights (Cameroon);
- 134.121 Consider further initiatives for addressing poverty and reducing inequality, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (India);
- 134.122 Continue to implement measures to eradicate poverty and provide social support to persons with disabilities, families with children and the most disadvantaged groups of the population (Belarus);
- 134.123 Enhance poverty eradication actions, especially in rural areas (Sudan);
- 134.124 Continue efforts to support policies related to free and comprehensive access to health care (Saudi Arabia);
- 134.125 Continue efforts to eradicate gender-based violence and improve women's access to sexual and reproductive health (Sri Lanka);

- 134.126 Strengthen, in all jurisdictions throughout the country, the equal and non-discriminatory application of Act No. 27.610, granting access to legal abortion (Sweden);
- 134.127 Strengthen measures and cooperation under South-South and triangular frameworks to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 in promoting access to health care and employment opportunities and addressing inequalities and the digital divide (Thailand);
- 134.128 Continue improving health services and ensuring equal access to quality health services for all (Turkmenistan);
- 134.129 Strengthen health-care services at all levels to meet the demand for sexual and reproductive health care, including access to abortions, in line with Act No. 27.610 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 134.130 Continue efforts for the effective implementation of Act No. 27.610 throughout the national territory, including through capacity-building campaigns for health workers and the judiciary, minimizing the impact of conscientious objection (Uruguay);
- 134.131 Take measures to tackle the deficiencies in the health-care system and guarantee access to health services across the country (Azerbaijan);
- 134.132 Make efforts to address disparities in the health services under the national health-care system (Bangladesh);
- 134.133 Continue to promote the development of health services and effectively protect the people's right to health (China);
- 134.134 Guarantee that all levels and branches of the judiciary comply with the Micaela Act and that guidelines are issued so as not to criminalize those who seek respect for their sexual and reproductive rights (Costa Rica);
- 134.135 Guarantee that there is at least one doctor in each public health centre who facilitates the full exercise of all sexual and reproductive rights recognized in the country, with a human rights approach and within an intercultural paradigm (Costa Rica);
- 134.136 Continue developing government actions that facilitate universal access to sexual and reproductive health care for the population (Cuba);
- 134.137 Strengthen the system of universal access to free and inclusive public health by guaranteeing equal access to quality services throughout the territory, as well as through sustained investments (Djibouti);
- 134.138 Improve further access to sexual and reproductive health services across the country on equal terms by ensuring adequate budget, infrastructure, staffing and training (Estonia);
- 134.139 Ensure equal and effective access to sexual and reproductive health services, including safe abortion, in all regions of the country (Finland);
- 134.140 Pursue the efforts undertaken in terms of sexual and reproductive health rights by guaranteeing effective access to voluntary termination of pregnancy throughout the country in accordance with the provisions of legislation from December 2020 (France);
- 134.141 Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the International Conference on Population and Development on intersectional actions on health, mental health, and sexual and reproductive rights, and on comprehensive sexual education (Iceland);
- 134.142 Ensure adequate budget, infrastructure, staffing and training for sexual and reproductive health services, and guarantee equal access to legal and safe abortion across the country (Iceland);



- 134.143 Continue with the implementation of measures for promoting gender equality and combating gender-based violence, including by ensuring access to safe reproductive health services (India);
- 134.144 Step up efforts to address cases of child food insecurity and malnutrition, and regularly monitor and assess the effectiveness of policies and programmes, including school meal programmes (Malaysia);
- 134.145 Consider additional steps to address disparities in the provision of public health services among provinces to ensure equal access to health services for all (Malta);
- 134.146 Provide comprehensive health-care facilities while ensuring equal access to all (Mauritius);
- 134.147 Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the International Conference on Population and Development to use the demographic dividend to invest in sexual and reproductive health information and services, health, education and employment for young people and older persons (Panama);
- 134.148 Continue efforts to improve the health-care system, expand access to quality health-care services and reduce child mortality rates (Belarus);
- 134.149 Further strengthen national efforts to improve the health-care system (Sri Lanka);
- 134.150 Continue to work to strengthen the health-care system and reduce inequalities (Iraq);
- 134.151 Continue with the SUMAR programme to provide health care to everyone, especially those who do not have social security or prepaid coverage (Oman);
- 134.152 Strengthen efforts to eradicate the root causes of infant mortality (Poland);
- 134.153 Ensure that all children have access to comprehensive, compulsory education of high quality (Qatar);
- 134.154 Guarantee access to high-quality mandatory education for all children, including in rural and remote areas, tackle the dropout rate of high schools and establish a strategy to combat bullying and harassment (Portugal);
- 134.155 Redouble efforts to develop a comprehensive public education policy that guarantees the right to inclusive education (State of Palestine);
- 134.156 Modernize the training system in place for teachers to ensure that they are equipped with the skills and instructional tools necessary to provide quality education (Bahamas);
- 134.157 Ensure equal access to quality education for all, particularly those from marginalized groups, through the formulation of a comprehensive education policy (Bangladesh);
- 134.158 Take further steps to enhance the digital inclusion of learners and teachers while ensuring their protection online (Bulgaria);
- 134.159 Continue efforts aimed at providing teachers with relevant training and new technologies (Georgia);
- 134.160 Take measures to prevent and deter excessive State and police violence, and to raise awareness among police and prison forces (Germany);
- 134.161 Continue to facilitate access to compulsory education by providing scholarships (Kuwait);
- 134.162 Guarantee access to quality compulsory education for all children, including those from Indigenous communities (Belarus);

- 134.163 Ensure that digital platforms are fully implemented in the school system for dual (in-person and online) learning (Bahamas);
- 134.164 Ensure that all communities have access to connectivity (Bahamas);
- 134.165 Continue efforts to ensure that all children have access to compulsory, high-quality education (Iraq);
- 134.166 Continue to review and develop national policies aimed at preventing children from dropping out of school, especially in rural areas (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 134.167 Ensure equal access to good-quality inclusive education for children undergoing alternative forms of education through comprehensive measures addressing existing differences among provinces (Romania);
- 134.168 Organize campaigns and educational programmes to raise awareness of the importance of cultural heritage in all its diversity (Cyprus);
- 134.169 Invest in renewable energy technologies and rapidly reduce dependence on fossil fuels to combat the negative impact of climate change on human rights (Costa Rica);
- 134.170 Implement human rights-based approaches in environmental and climate change policies, legislation and regulations allowing for the comprehensive protection and enjoyment of human rights despite the adverse impacts of climate change (Marshall Islands);
- 134.171 Continue efforts to align the nationally determined contributions with the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels (Marshall Islands);
- 134.172 Strictly regulate hydraulic fracturing to bring it into line with human rights requirements, implement impact assessments in all provinces and consult affected populations to base those projects on free, prior and informed consent (Luxembourg);
- 134.173 Strengthen programmes designed to protect, support and assist the most vulnerable populations affected by the global economic and social crisis (Mozambique);
- 134.174 Continue efforts to strengthen equality between men and women and support the institution of the family (Russian Federation);
- 134.175 Formulate policies that address the needs of women across all communities in the country (Botswana);
- 134.176 Extend the National Plan to Prevent Unintended Teenage Pregnancies to all localities (Burkina Faso);
- 134.177 Provide specialized training for obstetricians who perform abortions to enable them to provide appropriate information, psychological support and dignified treatment for women seeking abortions (Austria);
- 134.178 Ensure access to legal abortion throughout Argentina, especially in rural areas, and provide training for the judiciary and the health sector on the application of the new abortion law (Belgium);
- 134.179 Ensure the effective implementation of the Act on Access to Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy, including by providing the necessary infrastructure and funding, and by facilitating the training of health-care professionals (Netherlands);
- 134.180 Ensure the effective implementation of the law on the right to safe and legal abortion, including by disseminating information about the right to legal abortion, facilitating capacity-building for health-care professionals and collecting and publicizing data at the local and national levels regarding the implementation of the law (Norway);

- 134.181 Strengthen efforts to promote policies for reconciling work and family life for both men and women (Malta);
- 134.182 Continue efforts towards ensuring the protection of the rights of women and children (Bahrain);
- 134.183 Adopt the measures necessary to advance gender equality and the fight against violence, especially in rural areas (Ecuador);
- 134.184 Continue fighting against gender-based and domestic violence, as well as discrimination against women, by adapting the judicial system to the needs of victims and by introducing early detection and reporting mechanisms (Estonia);
- 134.185 Take adequate measures against femicides, particularly against Indigenous and peasant women (Gabon);
- 134.186 Ensure effective implementation of measures under the National Action Plan for Combating Gender-based Violence (Samoa);
- 134.187 Continue efforts to strengthen work towards the prevention of gender-based violence and femicide (Timor-Leste);
- 134.188 Continue adopting measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence, especially femicide, and guarantee equal opportunities in accessing the labour market (Brazil);
- 134.189 Strengthen the fight against gender-based violence and introduce the reforms in the judicial system necessary to tackle impunity in femicide cases (Croatia);
- 134.190 Strengthen efforts to combat gender-based violence, including femicide (Cyprus);
- 134.191 Ensure the full adaptation of the judicial system to the needs of victims of gender-based violence to counter the increasing number of femicides, including through providing free specialized legal aid, as well as shelters and safe houses for women victims and their children (Denmark);
- 134.192 Take prompt action to tackle violence against women, including domestic, sexual and gender-based violence and feminicide, and ensure full accountability for such acts (Israel);
- 134.193 Take urgent action and allocate the necessary resources to bring perpetrators of femicide to justice (Switzerland);
- 134.194 Take all necessary measures to end femicide and all forms of violence against women and ensure that all victims have adequate access to medical and legal services, counselling, safe emergency accommodation and shelters (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 134.195 Continue implementing the National Action Plan for Combating Gender-based Violence in order to reduce rates of femicide and adapt the judicial system to the needs of victims of gender-based violence, while simultaneously providing a specific budget for free, specialized legal aid for women (Romania);
- 134.196 Improve protection, support and assistance for victims of gender-based violence (Slovakia);
- 134.197 Effectively enforce existing laws to combat gender-based violence, implement preventive measures through education and community networks and ensure fair access to legal services and compensation schemes for victims (Thailand);
- 134.198 Implement the Integrated System for Cases of Gender-based Violence in order to accelerate the adoption of protection measures and facilitate coordination between police and judicial authorities for a comprehensive response to gender-based violence (Belgium);

- 134.199 **Conduct comprehensive awareness campaigns on policies of gender-based violence, particularly in rural areas (Botswana);**
- 134.200 **Continue addressing sexual and gender-based violence, especially after a marked resurgence during the COVID-19 pandemic, through the effective implementation of all applicable national laws, alongside education and awareness-raising campaigns, and services to victims (Canada);**
- 134.201 **Continue the implementation of the institutional programmes of the Ministry for Women, Gender and Diversity of the Nation, allowing for the promotion of and planning of actions for the prevention and eradication of gender-based violence and the protection for victims (Cuba);**
- 134.202 **Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat all forms of gender-based violence (Ghana);**
- 134.203 **Ensure effective implementation of the National Action Plan for Combating Gender-based Violence and provide support for victims of violence (Indonesia);**
- 134.204 **Establish shelters and safe houses that provide suitable accommodation for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (Liechtenstein);**
- 134.205 **Allocate sufficient resources to ensure the effective implementation of the National Action Plan for Combating Gender-based Violence and increase accessibility to justice mechanisms for victims (Lithuania);**
- 134.206 **Address gender-based violence by establishing shelters and safe houses, especially in remote rural areas (Maldives);**
- 134.207 **Consider establishing mechanisms to guarantee effective access to free legal representation for victims of gender-based violence (Malta);**
- 134.208 **Continue the effective implementation of national plans for combating gender-based violence and discrimination (Nepal);**
- 134.209 **Strengthen efforts to combat gender-based violence, including by ensuring that victims have access to free legal representation (Norway);**
- 134.210 **Implement the Integrated System for Cases of Gender-based Violence to accelerate the adoption of protection measures and facilitate coordination between police and judicial forces for the comprehensive treatment of gender-based violence (Panama);**
- 134.211 **Expand the ongoing campaign against gender-based violence and abuses to include those perpetrated in the digital sphere, especially involving children, and the provision of legal and other appropriate support to victims (Philippines);**
- 134.212 **Introduce measures to efficiently combat the worrying level of violence against women and girls throughout the country (Slovakia);**
- 134.213 **Continue to take measures for the effective protection of women and girls against violence and sexual abuse, as well as for the punishment of perpetrators (Uruguay);**
- 134.214 **Continue efforts to prevent and combat discrimination and violence against women (Italy);**
- 134.215 **Take further measures to develop effective remedies to protect victims of domestic violence (Bahrain);**
- 134.216 **Put in place a formal policy with a human rights-based approach to address current cases of women reported missing by creating a database of disappeared persons and designing specific search strategies (Gambia);**
- 134.217 **Step up efforts to prevent violence against women (Belarus);**

- 134.218 **Take further steps to establish shelters that provide suitable support for female victims of sexual violence and their children (Ukraine);**
- 134.219 **Ensure dignified conditions in the remaining centres for children with behavioural or social difficulties, and thoroughly investigate any allegations of abuse or ill-treatment committed in those centres (Poland);**
- 134.220 **Introduce early detection and reporting mechanisms for sexual violence and abuse by parents, relatives or caregivers, in close collaboration with role players working on children's rights (South Africa);**
- 134.221 **Conduct a comprehensive assessment at the national level of the status of child labour in order to take appropriate prevention and response measures, including providing protection and support for children involved in this phenomenon (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 134.222 **Take further proper legislative measures to protect children and families at risk and in most need of aid (Ukraine);**
- 134.223 **Provide inclusive and quality education for all the children in the country, especially those living in rural areas (Azerbaijan);**
- 134.224 **Strengthen measures to protect the rights of children throughout the national territory, including by ensuring access to education, combating and prosecuting sexual violence, and providing training to the judiciary on those issues (Belgium);**
- 134.225 **Develop a national policy for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, providing for specific goals and measurable targets with time frames and indicators (Burkina Faso);**
- 134.226 **Continue the progress made in the promotion and protection of the rights of children, women and girls (Cameroon);**
- 134.227 **Introduce mechanisms for the early detection and reporting of cases of violence against and sexual abuse of children by parents, relatives or caregivers (Greece);**
- 134.228 **Continue to provide a comprehensive child allowance for those under the age of 18 in order to maintain equal opportunities for all children (Kuwait);**
- 134.229 **Continue to strengthen social protection policies for children and their families, with a specific focus on those in need (Mauritius);**
- 134.230 **Promote the approval of a general law on juvenile justice that is compatible with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and a strategy to improve the conditions of children who are deprived of their liberty (Mexico);**
- 134.231 **Continue efforts to ensure children's access to health services, education and nutrition (Nepal);**
- 134.232 **Continue to strengthen social development policies to eradicate poverty, and continue to provide universal child allowance through the National Social Security Agency in order to ensure the realization of equal opportunities for all children (Oman);**
- 134.233 **Assess the suitability of developing a general juvenile justice law, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and international standards on the subject (Peru);**
- 134.234 **Continue strengthening public education campaigns to address negative social attitudes towards children with disabilities, older persons and Indigenous Peoples (Lithuania);**
- 134.235 **Continue the policy of inclusive education for persons with disabilities at all educational levels (Kuwait);**

- 134.236 Continue efforts to develop a general framework project on disability in order to harmonize local legislation with international human rights treaties to ensure the protection of persons with disabilities from sexual assault and to ensure that children with disabilities receive a comprehensive education (Jordan);
- 134.237 Strengthen measures aimed at the protection and integration of persons with disabilities (Israel);
- 134.238 Address the living conditions of and violence against children in alternative care centres, with special attention paid to girls and children with disabilities (Gambia);
- 134.239 Redouble efforts to guarantee access to quality and inclusive education for Indigenous communities, children with disabilities and others in vulnerable situations (Ecuador);
- 134.240 Ensure inclusive education, especially for persons with disabilities, by providing adequate infrastructure and training of educational personnel (Croatia);
- 134.241 Allocate sufficient resources to the Federal Strategy for a Comprehensive Approach to Mental Health and support the full exercise of the legal capacity of persons with disabilities (Costa Rica);
- 134.242 Continue efforts to integrate people with disabilities with regard to access to health care and education (Cameroon);
- 134.243 Develop a comprehensive public education policy that guarantees equal access to inclusive education in mainstream schools for children with disabilities (Bulgaria);
- 134.244 Continue the harmonization of domestic legislation on the rights of persons with disabilities with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other relevant international human rights treaties (Bulgaria);
- 134.245 Continue enacting laws and strengthen policies aimed at providing protection to person with disabilities and enhancing their role in society (Algeria);
- 134.246 Take further measures to promote and protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities through improving and developing national strategies (Turkmenistan);
- 134.247 Involve persons with disabilities in the preparation of the draft general framework law on disability (Qatar);
- 134.248 Progressively replace confinement in psychiatric institutions with a comprehensive, integrated and interdisciplinary system of community-based mental health services in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Portugal);
- 134.249 Intensify work on a draft general framework law on disability, with a view to the continuing harmonization of domestic legislation with international human rights treaties (Poland);
- 134.250 Guarantee the rights of Indigenous Peoples, in particular access to justice and the full application of the emergency Act No. 26.160, which guarantees their possession and ownership of the lands they traditionally occupy (Switzerland);
- 134.251 Pass a national law on Indigenous communal ownership of traditional lands (United States of America);
- 134.252 Strengthen the protection of Indigenous Peoples (Cameroon);
- 134.253 Enhance the meaningful participation of, and engagement with, Indigenous Peoples in the development and implementation of public policies

affecting them, including with regard to national resource exploitation and territorial claims, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Canada);

134.254 Consider the adoption of a comprehensive policy for the protection of human and environmental rights defenders, including actions to prevent attacks against defenders of the rights of Indigenous Peoples (Colombia);

134.255 Continue advancing in the effective implementation, in all the provinces, of Act No. 26.160, which suspends the execution of sentences and procedural or administrative acts whose aim is the eviction of Indigenous communities from the lands traditionally occupied by them (Colombia);

134.256 Take steps to ensure the participation and decision-making of Indigenous Peoples in all matters that concern their rights and adapt relevant legislation (Estonia);

134.257 Implement fully Emergency Act No. 26.160 to prevent the eviction of Indigenous communities from their territories, in order to guarantee the rights of Indigenous Peoples (Finland);

134.258 Complete the land surveys of Indigenous territories (Germany);

134.259 Develop the administrative and legislative measures necessary to end the structural discrimination against Indigenous Peoples (Islamic Republic of Iran);

134.260 Pursue efforts to promote, protect and preserve the rights of Indigenous Peoples (Lebanon);

134.261 Guarantee the right to consultation and free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples as a means of effective participation in any matter that could affect their rights (Namibia);

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

134.263 Take concrete measures to tackle persistent structural discrimination, particularly against Indigenous Peoples (Pakistan);

134.264 Implement a mechanism to ensure the preservation and use of Indigenous languages (Paraguay);

134.265 Take action to ensure the use and preservation of Indigenous languages and redouble efforts to conclude pending processes regarding the demarcation of Indigenous Peoples' lands (Peru);

134.266 Continue to protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples to prevent discrimination and racism against Indigenous communities, especially women and children (Malaysia);

134.267 Accelerate efforts to advance the needs and interests of people of African descent and implement policies for the promotion of their participation (South Africa);

134.268 Continue the national efforts aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination against Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent, especially in the areas of education and health (Syrian Arab Republic);

134.269 Strengthen measures to make effective the national programme for people of African descent and the action plan for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent (Colombia);

134.270 Take effective measures to promote and protect the rights of Afro-Argentines, including by promoting their culture, traditions and history and ensuring their effective representation in the public sector (Namibia);

- 134.271 Continue the laudable efforts to effectively eradicate inequality and discrimination against Indigenous Peoples and people of colour (Nigeria);
- 134.272 Take meaningful steps to prohibit and prevent racial profiling in law enforcement to address discrimination against migrants, minorities, Afro-descendants and Indigenous Peoples (Canada);
- 134.273 Conduct prompt, independent, impartial, transparent and credible investigations into allegations of human rights violations, especially violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and against women, particularly Indigenous women, with exemplary punishment for the perpetrators, and provide reparation for the victims and their families (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 134.274 Adopt an anti-discrimination law, specifically regarding sexual orientation and gender identity (Albania);
- 134.275 Criminalize discriminatory acts based on sexual orientation, gender identity and/or expression and reverse the burden of proof in favour of victims (Iceland);
- 134.276 Ensure that security personnel, prosecutors and judges refrain from arresting, charging and convicting persons based on their sexual orientation, gender identity and/or expression (Iceland);
- 134.277 Adopt a plan of action to prevent and eliminate xenophobia, hate speech and discrimination against migrants, Indigenous Peoples, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and other people in vulnerable situations (Mexico);
- 134.278 Continue to ensure that migration governance policies are anchored in human rights, and facilitate access to justice and social programmes for migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees, among other measures (Philippines);
- 134.279 Strengthen public policies and awareness-raising campaigns aimed at combating discrimination and xenophobia, in particular against migrant workers (Morocco);
- 134.280 Take concrete and effective measures to safeguard the economic and social rights of migrant workers and their families (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 134.281 Continue efforts to combat discrimination against immigrants and refugees in accordance with international law (Egypt);
- 134.282 Promote the rights of migrants and refugees (Cameroon);
- 134.283 Continue to strengthen measures in favour of the human rights of migrant workers and their families, including in the fight against discrimination (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 134.284 Strengthen public policy aimed at eradicating xenophobia, violence and other forms of discrimination against migrants and refugees (Belarus);
- 134.285 Adopt and implement measures to safeguard the rights of refugees and migrants at border entry points in compliance with the refugee law and the principle of non-refoulement (Afghanistan);
- 134.286 Continue efforts to strengthen the national policy that provides all necessary assistance to migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, especially women, girls and boys (Ukraine);
- 134.287 Take all necessary measures to implement the General Act on the Recognition and Protection of Stateless Persons, enacted in 2019, including in relation to guaranteeing the right to birth registration (Uruguay).
135. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.



### III. Voluntary pledges and commitments

136. Argentina made the following voluntary commitments:

(a) Adopt all necessary measures to expedite trials, strengthen investigations and provide greater support to victims within the framework of the process of memory, truth, justice and reparation for the crimes against humanity of the last civic-military dictatorship. In this context, investigations into and the punishment of crimes against humanity committed for economic gain will also be deepened and the policy of marking memory sites will be consolidated, demonstrating the commitment in this sense to continuing to promote the designation of the Navy School of Engineering Place of Remembrance Museum as a World Heritage site and inaugurating, this year, the Campo de Mayo Place of Remembrance;

(b) Advance in the eradication of institutional violence. To this end, among other measures, continue promoting the enactment of a comprehensive law against institutional violence that generates tools for the prevention of such violence throughout the country and provides support and reparation to victims will continue to be promoted;

(c) Continue promoting dialogue and the peaceful resolution of territorial claims by Indigenous Peoples;

(d) In terms of gender and diversity policies, continue working for the full implementation of the Act on Access to Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy throughout the country and strengthen programmes for people in situations of gender violence and the guarantee of access to rights for the LGBTIQ+ community. The legal creation of a comprehensive system of care policies will also be sought, which implies expanding the offer of care services and infrastructure, adapting working hours to suit care needs and modifying the labour licence regime;

(e) Promote the passing of a new disability law that has a gender, intersectional and intercultural perspective, under which persons with disabilities are considered as an active part of society in all its aspects, and that is in conformity with the obligations arising from the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;

(f) In relation to the challenges generated by hate speech and the practice of lawfare, remain fully committed to raising awareness in society about the need to eradicate violent and discriminatory speeches, and continue promoting reforms to guarantee the proper functioning of the rule of law institutions to ensure the continuity of democracy and the full observance of human rights.

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Argentina was headed by the Secretary for Human Rights, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Mr. Horacio PIETRAGALLA CORTI, and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Federico VILLEGAS; Ambassador; Permanent Representative of Argentina to the International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mrs. Josefina KELLY NEILA; Secretary of Policies Against Gender-Based Violence; Ministry of Women, Genders and Diversity;
- Ms. Andrea POCHAK; Undersecretary for Protection and International liaison for Human Rights, Secretariat for Human Rights, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights;
- Mrs. Carolina VARSKY; Undersecretary of Special Programs Against Gender-Based Violence; Ministry of Women, Genders and Diversity;
- Ms. María Laura GARRIGÓS DE RÉBORI; Undersecretary of Affairs Penitentiaries and Comptroller of the Federal Penitentiary Service, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (virtual);
- Mr. Nicolás RAPETTI; National Director for Strategic Coordination; Secretariat for Human Rights, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights;
- Mrs. Cecilia MEIROVICH, Director for Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship;
- Mr. Alejandro MARMONI; President of the National Institute on Indigenous Issues, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights;
- Ms. María Belma MORO; Legal Adviser of the National Directorate of International Legal Affairs in Human Rights Matters; Secretariat for Human Rights, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights;
- Mr. Carlos Sebastián ROSALES; Minister, Alternate Permanent Representative for Human Rights; Permanent Mission of Argentina to the International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mrs. Josefina BUNGE; Minister, Alternate Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Argentina to the International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Gustavo RUTILO; Minister, Permanent Mission of Argentina to the International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Christian MACHUCA; Minister, Permanent Mission of Argentina to the International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. María Eugenia VAZQUEZ POL; Adviser, Permanent Mission of Argentina to the International Organizations in Geneva; Permanent Mission in Geneva.

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