



General Assembly

Human Rights Council

Fortieth session

25 February–22 March 2019

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review *

Mexico

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-first session from 5 to 16 November 2018. The review of Mexico was held at the 5th meeting, on 7 November 2018. The delegation of Mexico was headed by the Undersecretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights, Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, Miguel Ruiz Cabanas. At its 10th meeting, held on 9 November 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Mexico.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Mexico: Panama, Republic of Korea and Rwanda.

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 Mexico:

- (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/MEX/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.6/31/MEX/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/MEX/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Mexico 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 underscored the importance Mexico attributed to the universal periodic review process, with the participation of a high-level delegation from the three branches of government. Mexico had been open to international scrutiny; since 2013, it had received 28 official visits from universal and regional special procedures and mechanisms, and 18 reports had been submitted.

6. Mexico had an electronic platform open for public consultation, which contained more than 2,600 recommendations made by universal and regional human rights mechanisms.

7. The recommendations from the second cycle of the universal periodic review had been incorporated into the National Human Rights Programme 2014–2018, which mainstreamed the human rights-based approach across sectoral and budgetary programmes. It had become a benchmark for the development of 20 state programmes.

8. The entry into force in 2016 of the new criminal justice system represented the greatest legal transformation in the country in the past 100 years. In that regard, 21 federal or national laws had been created or reformed, and more than 350 local laws had been modified.

9. The use of *arraigo* had been restricted and it had become an exceptional precautionary measure, with only one person currently

detained under that regime.

10. Since 2012, the mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists had provided protection to 1,030 people. Under the mechanism, more than 5,000 measures had been implemented at a cost of Mex\$ 767 million (US\$ 40 million). Currently, the mechanism had sufficient resources to continue its operations.

11. Regarding the situation of persons deprived of liberty, the National Conference of Prison Services had issued 44 protocols for action on issues such as prevention of torture, protection of persons in vulnerable situations, access to health and accessibility for persons with disabilities.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

12. During the interactive dialogue, 102 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

13. The United States noted that corruption had facilitated impunity in cases of serious crimes, particularly enforced disappearances and torture.

14. Uruguay welcomed amendments made to domestic legislation in order to enhance the gender perspective and ensure harmonization with international human rights standards.

15. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged legislative progress made by Mexico on the rights of the child, the prevention and punishment of torture, and regarding enforced disappearances.

16. Viet Nam applauded the work of the Congress of the Union and the code of conduct for the protection of children and adolescents against sexual and labour exploitation.

17. Albania commended Mexico for its reforms aimed at eliminating discrimination and preventing torture, but expressed concern about the labour situation of human rights defenders and journalists.

18. Algeria praised efforts in the areas of early childhood, the increase in prison capacity and improvements in access to health care.

19. Argentina noted the efforts of Mexico to reduce situations of danger for journalists and human rights defenders.

20. Armenia applauded measures adopted by Mexico to combat gender-based violence and to promote the rights of persons with disabilities.

21. Australia acknowledged efforts to reform the criminal justice system, but expressed concern about the lack of prosecutorial independence and about gender-based violence.

22. Austria welcomed the adoption of the General Act on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture and the General Act on Enforced Disappearance of Persons, Disappearance Perpetrated by Individuals, and the National Search System for Missing Persons, but was concerned about the high levels of impunity.

23. Azerbaijan commended the extension of an open invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and the establishment of the National Development Plan and the National Human Rights Programme.

24. Bahrain applauded the agreement with the International Committee of the Red Cross to train naval personnel on human rights.

25. Belarus noted the cooperation of Mexico with the special procedures and expressed concern about human rights issues.

26. Belgium recognized progress made by Mexico since the previous cycle, expressing confidence that further steps could be made to strengthen human rights.

27. Benin welcomed initiatives to protect human rights, particularly in the area of education, employment, access to information and non-discrimination.

28. Bhutan commended progress achieved through development initiatives, including the National Programme for Equality of Opportunities and Non-discrimination against Women.

29. The Plurinational State of Bolivia asked Mexico to share information on the debate about the draft law on the right to food.

30. Botswana applauded the adoption of the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents and the Migration Act.

31. Bulgaria welcomed the amendments to the National Human Rights Commission Act and the adoption of the National Human Rights Programme.

32. Cameroon made recommendations.

33. Canada appreciated efforts made to improve justice and law enforcement systems, and encouraged Mexico to implement laws as impunity remained persistent.

34. Chile commended the cooperation of Mexico with civil society and the special procedures, but expressed concern about cases of enforced disappearance.

- 35.China applauded efforts to reform the Criminal Code, create the National Development Plan and promote sustainable socioeconomic development.
- 36.Colombia praised the General Act on Enforced Disappearance, the National Human Rights Programme 2014–2018, the Migration Act and the Special Migration Programme 2014–2018.
- 37.The Congo welcomed measures aimed at strengthening the domestic human rights mechanisms and improving health care for migrants, asylum seekers and refugees.
- 38.Costa Rica highlighted progress made on the legal and institutional framework on enforced disappearances. It was concerned about attacks against human rights defenders and journalists, including impunity.
- 39.Côte d'Ivoire appreciated the reforms of the legal and institutional framework, and the measures taken to reduce maternal and child mortality.
- 40.Croatia welcomed progress on children's rights, but remained concerned about the number of children facing violence and insecurity, especially children in street situations.
- 41.Cuba welcomed the steps taken by Mexico to implement the previous review recommendations.
- 42.Cyprus welcomed the National Programme for Equality of Opportunities and Non-discrimination against Women 2013–2018.
- 43.Czechia referred to the worrying number of killings of and attacks on journalists, and violence against children and adolescents.
- 44.Denmark recalled the importance of sexual and reproductive health and the rights of women. Additional legal reforms were needed to combat impunity.
- 45.Djibouti welcomed legal measures to protect refugees and prevent human trafficking.
- 46.Ecuador welcomed the National System for Evaluating the Level of Human Rights Fulfilment, and the withdrawal by Mexico of its reservations to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
- 47.The delegation of Mexico stated that the Internal Security Act of 2017 had respected the criteria issued by the inter-American human rights system; however, the Supreme Court of Justice would rule on its constitutionality and level of respect for human rights.
- 48.In Mexico, migrants could obtain a unique population registry code in order to access educational, health, labour and financial services.
- 49.In order to combat trafficking in persons, 28 inter-institutional commissions and 32 specialized prosecutor's offices had been established in the different states, and 27 protocols had been prepared. Between 2013 and 2018, there had been 682 convictions for human trafficking.
- 50.In 2016, the National Act on the Comprehensive Juvenile Criminal Justice System had been promulgated, prioritizing the best interests of juveniles, and establishing alternative mechanisms and sanctions of a socio-educational nature, with particular focus on social reintegration.
- 51.The Supreme Court of Justice had reaffirmed the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons to marriage, to have one's birth certificate rectified following a sex change, and to access social security. It had issued protocols concerning the prohibition of homophobic expressions.
- 52.The National Criminal Enforcement Act of 2016 regulated pretrial detention, the enforcement of sentences and social reintegration. Preventive prison sentences represented 19.52 per cent of the precautionary measures imposed by judges.
- 53.The General Act on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture of 2017 had standardized the classification of criminal offences, assigned competences and established assistance for victims. Through specialized public prosecutor's offices, the right to submit independent expert reports, the non-applicability of statutes of limitations and the development of a national programme for the eradication of torture were guaranteed. The protocol for investigating crimes of torture, which had been approved in 2017, defined investigative methodologies and procedures to be followed by prosecutors, experts and the police. Between 2013 and 2018, some 36 sentences had been passed for crimes of torture.
- 54.The General Act on Enforced Disappearance of Persons, adopted in 2017, had emanated from a dialogue with civil society, relatives of victims and OHCHR. The office of the special prosecutor for enforced disappearance had been created to coordinate investigations into that crime, and was currently investigating 939 cases. It included a specialized unit for cases involving migrants and an external search and research mechanism that coordinated with authorities in other countries to locate and repatriate bodies or human remains. A protocol for searching for disappeared persons and investigating the offence of enforced disappearance had been approved. It combined investigative criteria and procedures, including the use of context analysis as a tool for addressing those crimes.
- 55.Regarding attacks against journalists, the office of the special prosecutor for offences committed against freedom of expression had carried out 84 inquiries and requested 61 arrest warrants. Some 36 people had been linked to prosecutions and eight convictions had been handed down between January 2015 and October 2018.
- 56.The protocol for the investigation of crimes committed against freedom of expression was approved in 2018 with the aim of prioritizing lines of investigation related to freedom of expression and a context analysis methodology.

57.Regarding the case of the 43 students in Ayotzinapa, the precautionary measures adopted by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and 98 per cent of the 20 recommendations made by the interdisciplinary group of experts had been complied with. The investigation and search activities had been carried out with the special follow-up mechanism that had been established for that case. Mexico had received 11 visits and submitted five questionnaires about the action it had taken. More than 100 people had been prosecuted on the grounds that they had been involved in the kidnapping of the students, and 27 individuals had been prosecuted for the attempted murder of one of the students.

58.Mexico incorporated a cross-cutting gender strategy across all public administration, through the National Programme for Equality of Opportunities and Non-discrimination against Women 2013–2018. The National System for Equality between Women and Men had been consolidated in order to strengthen coordination with the legislative and judicial branches, with the 32 federal states and with the Comprehensive Programme to Prevent, Treat, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women.

59.Gender parity had been achieved in the Federal Congress, as well as in many local congresses. In 2017, the 32 federal states had adopted the nationwide definition of the crime of femicide.

60.Egypt welcomed cooperation with human rights mechanisms and valued efforts to achieve gender equality and combat violence against women.

61.Estonia acknowledged progress on corruption, torture, enforced disappearances, gender equality, non-discrimination and cross-border migration. It invited Mexico to ensure migrants' rights.

62.Finland noted human rights efforts but referred to the high level of violence and impunity in Mexico.

63.France acknowledged the solid human rights legal framework but noted that its implementation remained insufficient.

64.Georgia valued various human rights and development programmes, and praised Mexico for its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

65.Germany commended the General Act on Enforced Disappearance and appreciated human rights efforts.

66.Ghana welcomed the amendments of the Migration Act in 2014 and 2018 and the National Human Rights Programme 2014–2018.

67.Greece commended the mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists, and the new criminal justice system established in 2016.

68.Guyana commended Mexico for its efforts regarding constitutional and other reforms in labour, education, public finances, social welfare, information access, energy, finance and economic competition.

69.Haiti welcomed the progress made in promoting and protecting human rights under the previous administration and hoped that the level of commitment would be maintained.

70.The Holy See welcomed the pursuit of social security reforms seeking better protection of the poor and the most disadvantaged.

71.Honduras welcomed reforms to migration laws aiming at better protection of the human rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.

72.Hungary commended Mexico for its development of a comprehensive normative and institutional framework to fulfil its human rights obligations.

73.Iceland was pleased with its cooperation with Mexico on gender equality, the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and person with disabilities.

74.India recognized the continued efforts of Mexico to promote and protect the rights of women.

75.Indonesia appreciated the enactment of various legal instruments and the introduction of the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents.

76.The Islamic Republic of Iran commended Mexico for its recent reforms and initiatives aiming at the full realization of human rights.

77.Iraq welcomed the legislative changes introduced to promote and protect the human rights of migrants and combat human trafficking.

78.Ireland noted that the relevant institutions of the National Anti-corruption System were not yet in place.

79.Italy welcomed the measures taken to develop the institutional framework for human rights protection and valued the efforts made to combat torture and impunity.

80.Japan commended Mexico for its efforts to address discrimination and violence against women, including femicide.

81.Jordan thanked Mexico for the presentation of its report, which testified to the progress it had made in promoting and protecting human rights.

82.Kazakhstan encouraged Mexico to increase its efforts regarding public security and the fight against impunity. It supported the

Government's intention to clarify the Ayotzinapa case.

83.The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the National Development Plan and the Human Rights Programme.

84.Liechtenstein, while welcoming the legislative and institutional measures taken, was concerned at the persistence of gender-based violence. It welcomed the efforts of Mexico to overcome insecurity.

85.Lithuania, while welcoming the legislative and policy frameworks of Mexico, was concerned at the remaining challenges, particularly the need to address impunity in cases of human rights violations.

86.Madagascar welcomed the General Act on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture. It was concerned at the persistence of discrimination against vulnerable groups of children.

87.Malaysia welcomed measures to combat trafficking. It urged Mexico to redouble its efforts to combat extreme poverty and discrimination against women.

88.Maldives welcomed measures to protect migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, and efforts to promote indigenous and migrant children's right to education.

89.Montenegro was concerned at the high level of violence and extrajudicial killings. It urged Mexico to ensure implementation of the justice system reforms.

90.Morocco welcomed measures taken to protect migrants' rights and to combat trafficking in persons.

91.Mozambique noted the strides made by Mexico to implement the universal periodic review recommendations.

92.Myanmar was encouraged by the progress made by Mexico regarding legal and institutional frameworks and developments programmes.

93.Nepal welcomed the National Human Rights Programme 2014–2018, the improvements to the criminal justice system and measures to combat discrimination and torture.

94.The delegation of Mexico stated that multidisciplinary and participatory work had been carried out on the issue of business and human rights. Agreement on objectives, strategies and coordinated action on business and human rights had been reached with the Business Coordinating Council in October 2018. The plan was to cooperate with civil society organizations with the aim of advancing towards the publication of a national action programme.

95.During the previous six years, around 4 million formal jobs had been created, and the national employment service had placed more than 2.4 million young people in jobs. Consultations were under way to move towards ratification of the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

96.In order to combat poverty, the Mexican Social Security Institute's social inclusion Programme (PROSPERA) provided assistance to more than 6.5 million families. Between 2013 and 2018, the National Crusade against Hunger had helped 1.9 million people overcome food poverty.

97.The 2016 national housing policy focused on people living in poverty, overcrowding, women heads of family, seniors and persons with disabilities.

98.The Netherlands wished the new President success in his ambitious plan to end corruption, impunity, inequality and violence.

99.New Zealand welcomed the implementation of judicial reform. It was concerned at the high rates of gender-based violence in Mexico, including femicide.

100.Nigeria welcomed the National Anti-corruption System, the Special Migration Programme and the efforts of Mexico to promote and protect the rights of people of African descent.

101.Norway welcomed the multilateral engagement of Mexico regarding human rights. However, it remained concerned at the alarmingly high levels of impunity and violence.

102.Pakistan appreciated the legislative reform to combat violence against women and efforts to implement the national programme to promote women's rights.

103.Paraguay welcomed the withdrawal by Mexico of its reservations to international treaties, the legislative harmonization process and the national system for evaluating human rights fulfilment.

104.Peru acknowledged the harmonization of military legislation with the Constitution, the General Act on Enforced Disappearance and measures taken to protect journalists.

105.The Philippines commended the enactment of a landmark law on the rights of children and adolescents, and a plan of action to prevent human trafficking.

106.Poland welcomed the new national legislation to eliminate discrimination, combat enforced disappearances, and prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

107.Portugal congratulated Mexico on having set up the Human Rights Defenders and Journalists Protection Fund and on the steps

taken towards gender equality.

108. Qatar welcomed the adoption of legislation, the amendments to the Constitution and the efforts to improve access to education.

109. The Republic of Korea appreciated the efforts aimed at improving the living standards of migrants and migrant children and at reintegrating them into society.

110. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the adoption of the General Act on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence.

111. The Russian Federation was concerned about increasing violence, the high number of murders, overcrowding of prisons, and segregation of indigenous peoples in regard to their access to education and health care.

112. Rwanda welcomed the steps to implement the recommendations from the previous review and efforts to combat human trafficking.

113. Saudi Arabia commended the efforts to protect migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.

114. Serbia welcomed the National Programme for Equality and Non-Discrimination, which mainstreamed the right to non-discrimination and labour equality across federal agencies.

115. Singapore congratulated Mexico for its achievements in reducing poverty and social inequalities, and improving gender equality.

116. Slovakia noted with concern increased political violence and the high number of attacks against journalists, media workers, human rights defenders and other activists.

117. Slovenia encouraged Mexico to adopt a gender-based approach to protection measures for women human rights defenders and journalists, particularly when addressing impunity.

118. Spain welcomed the establishment of a national follow-up mechanism on the review recommendations, but was concerned about the prevalence of gender violence.

119. Sri Lanka noted the adoption of laws in the areas of transparency and access to public information, anti-corruption and prevention of torture.

120. The State of Palestine praised Mexico for efforts to promote the rights of indigenous peoples and its initiatives on business and human rights.

121. Sweden welcomed the commitment to international policy development, but noted the high levels of violence and serious violations and abuses of human rights.

122. Switzerland congratulated Mexico for the adoption of a law on enforced disappearance and its efforts to combat impunity.

123. The Syrian Arab Republic noted the measures, practices and legislation in the area of human rights and their impact and compatibility at all levels.

124. Thailand welcomed the progress Mexico had made on human rights programmes, its efforts in terms of business and human rights and its action to safeguard the rights of migrants.

125. Trinidad and Tobago recognized the commitment to the National Development Plan 2013–2018 and the National Human Rights Programme 2014–2018.

126. Tunisia appreciated the adoption of national programmes and legislation since the previous universal periodic review, particularly concerning the fight against human trafficking, corruption and enforced disappearances.

127. Turkey welcomed the adoption of the General Acts on Enforced Disappearance and on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture.

128. Turkmenistan welcomed the adoption and implementation of the National Human Rights Programme and commended the reforms in the normative and institutional framework.

129. Ukraine noted the efforts to improve the institutional and legislative framework for human rights.

130. The United Kingdom welcomed the implementation of a new adversarial criminal justice system and the adoption of legislation on torture and enforced disappearance. It remained concerned about limitations to freedom of expression, and violence against journalists and human rights defenders.

131. Brazil commended the adoption of the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents and the General Act on Enforced Disappearance.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

132. The following recommendations will be examined by Mexico, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fortieth session of the Human Rights Council:

132.1 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal) (Spain); Accede to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Benin); Speed up the finalization of the inter-institutional consultations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Georgia);

132.2 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal) (Slovakia) (Croatia) (Albania) (Cameroon); Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Chile); Speed up the finalization of the inter-institutional consultations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Georgia);

132.3 Ratify the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons, 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 (Cameroon);

132.4 Expedite the consultation process, in regard to the ratification of six human rights and related instruments, especially the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance (Mozambique);

132.5 Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute (Liechtenstein);

132.6 Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Albania) (Cameroon); Ratify the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Paraguay);

132.7 Consider accepting the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive individual complaints (Paraguay);

132.8 Recognize the competency of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (Benin);

132.9 Accept the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider individual and inter-State communications, pursuant to articles 31 and 32 of the Convention (Uruguay);

132.10 Recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive individual complaints, pursuant to articles 31 and 32 of the Convention (Costa Rica);

132.11 Ensure effective implementation of recommendations emerging from country visits of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (Belarus);

132.12 Strengthen the capacities and autonomy of the National Human Rights Commission (Ukraine);

132.13 Work for the promotion of a constructive dialogue and mutual benefit cooperation in multilateral human rights mechanisms (Cuba);

132.14 Give effective follow-up to the accepted universal periodic review recommendations, with the active participation of civil society (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

132.15 Continue to further involve civil society in the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations (Indonesia);

132.16 Further strengthen its meaningful collaboration with stakeholders in implementing universal periodic review recommendations and safeguarding human rights (Myanmar);

132.17 Strengthen the national system to follow up and implement human rights recommendations, in coordination with the different levels of government (Paraguay);

132.18 Continue its efforts in enhancing the rights of vulnerable groups, particularly women, children and persons with disabilities, and continue the harmonization of legislation across its state constitutions (Bhutan);

132.19 Continue harmonizing national legislation across the 32 states in the country (Jordan);

132.20 Further strengthen the legislative and institutional framework (Morocco);

132.21 Take further effective measures to safeguard the human rights of potentially vulnerable groups such as women, children, indigenous people and migrant workers (Nepal);

132.22 Continue reviewing the national normative and institutional frameworks to comply with its international human rights obligations (Turkmenistan);

132.23 Continue establishing the national coordination scheme between the federal mechanism and state governments, and the creation of a protocol to coordinate actions to address and reduce situations of risk for journalists and human rights defenders (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

132.24 Include the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex population in the 2018–2024 National Development

Plan, with a view to continuing developing governmental actions to guarantee the full protection of their rights (Uruguay);

132.25 Provide sufficient human and financial resources to the national mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders (Uruguay);

132.26 Allocate human and material resources for the effective implementation of the National Programme for the Protection of Children and Adolescents as well as the National Search System for Missing Persons (Honduras);

132.27 Take active steps to increase the representation of women, indigenous peoples and migrants within the judicial system and provide training to the military, police and judiciary designed to prevent systemic discrimination against these groups (New Zealand);

132.28 Take effective measures to address racial discrimination faced by people of African descent (Botswana);

132.29 Strengthen the measures aimed at eliminating discrimination against indigenous children, Mexican children of African descent and migrant children (Côte d'Ivoire);

132.30 Step up efforts to combat discrimination against Afrodescendants, primarily in Guerrero, Oaxaca, Tabasco and Veracruz (Honduras);

132.31 Put in place a legislative mechanism prohibiting all forms of discrimination on the grounds of ethnic orientation (Madagascar);

132.32 Make progress with regard to non-discrimination policies against children, adolescents, indigenous peoples, Mexican people of African descent, migrants and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (Colombia);

132.33 Adopt legislative measures and policies to prevent and combat discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Honduras);

132.34 Undertake an awareness-raising campaign in all Mexican states to promote a culture of respect for the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Iceland);

132.35 Improve records and other data on violence faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Iceland);

132.36 Recognize the important work of women human rights defenders, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex defenders, environmental defenders and others, and ensure their effective protection against the threats and violence they face because of their work or who they are (Iceland);

132.37 Fully operationalize all measures to prevent and punish all forms of violence against women, girls and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Australia);

132.38 Conclude the process of adoption of the national action plan for business and human rights (Cameroon); Promptly adopt and implement the action plan on business and human rights (Colombia); Intensify its efforts to adopt a national action plan on business and human rights (Congo); Consider adopting a national action plan on business and human rights (State of Palestine); Finalize and adopt the national action plan on business and human rights in consultation with relevant stakeholders (Thailand);

132.39 Consider the adoption of the national action plan on business and human rights (Turkmenistan);

132.40 Accelerate and conclude the process with a view to adopting a national action plan on business and human rights in order to harmonize policy and practice with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Chile);

132.41 Adopt additional measures to guide those who are responsible for law enforcement as to the limits of the use of force and to bolster training programmes in human rights for police authorities (Brazil);

132.42 Strengthen the guarantees offered to victims of aggression and adopt more measures to tackle this phenomenon (Bahrain);

132.43 Strengthen the national strategies that address the structural causes of violence (Czechia);

132.44 Deal with criminal organizations and tackle the high rate of killing that threatens the daily life of the Mexican people (Japan);

132.45 Strengthen its public security strategy to combat organized crime and to eliminate the high levels of violence that continue to affect women and girls in particular (Liechtenstein);

132.46 Continue its efforts to reduce levels of violence and poverty and to promote equality and protection (Myanmar);

132.47 Intensify efforts to implement the 2017 General Act on Enforced Disappearance of Persons as a means of combating impunity and violation of human rights (Botswana);

132.48 Adopt adequate measures to sanction enforced disappearances (Czechia);

132.49 Fully implement on a nationwide basis the federal law against enforced disappearance and ensure the creation of

an efficient judicial mechanism involving federal, state and municipal institutions that ensures prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations, a fair trial and convictions of perpetrators of enforced disappearance (Germany);

132.50 Create a database of disappeared and missing migrants within its territory (Greece);

132.51 Implement the legislation to address cases of enforced disappearance (Italy);

132.52 Ensure the full implementation of the General Act on Enforced Disappearance (Montenegro);

132.53 Allocate sufficient resources to enforce the General Act on Enforced Disappearance of Persons (Republic of Korea);

132.54 Provide sufficient resources for the effective implementation of the General Act on Enforced Disappearance of Persons (Spain);

132.55 Provide the National Search Commission with an adequate budget, sufficient competent staff and a research programme and national register of missing persons (Switzerland);

132.56 Continue taking the necessary steps at the federal level, as well as at the state and local levels, to fully implement the General Act on Enforced Disappearance and the General Act on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture, and to strengthen the existing national protection mechanisms (Turkey);

132.57 Ensure the full and effective implementation of the 2017 General Act on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture (Finland);

132.58 Ensure effective application of national legislation outlawing torture and fighting enforced disappearances (Belarus);

132.59 Take steps to implement the General Act on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture of 2017, especially during the first few hours of arrest (Ghana);

132.60 Take concrete steps to combat arbitrary detention and torture of detainees, including by establishing a nationwide and consistent register of arrests in line with international human rights law (Norway);

132.61 Repeal provisions in the Constitution and in laws that provide for *arraigo* detention and investigate and prosecute allegations of violations of human rights committed under these laws (Pakistan);

132.62 Respect and defend life from conception to natural death, based on amendments of state constitutions, promoting similar protection at the federal and local levels (Holy See);

132.63 Identify and hold criminally accountable those who are responsible for the disappearances in the Iguala/Ayotzinapa case, as well as those who ordered and carried out torture and obstruction of justice in the investigation of the case (United States of America);

132.64 Promulgate laws, establish the necessary protection mechanisms and allocate sufficient resources to combat impunity, notably with regard to crimes committed against women, children and the elderly (Bahrain);

132.65 Conduct swift, independent and impartial investigations of all cases of enforced disappearance and bring to justice perpetrators following fair trials (Belgium);

132.66 Conduct thorough, independent and impartial investigation into femicide ensuring that the perpetrators are brought to justice and guaranteeing reparation for victims and their families for the harm suffered (Belgium);

132.67 Develop and effectively implement guidelines for the investigation of femicide in those states where they do not yet exist (Canada);

132.68 Conduct prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations into all cases of enforced disappearance (Canada);

132.69 Make effective progress with the implementation of the national search system for missing persons (Chile);

132.70 Adopt measures that would ensure thorough investigation of all attacks and threats against journalists and that would guarantee victims' rights, including effective remedies (Czechia);

132.71 Ensure that all violations of human rights committed by defence and security forces – disproportionate use of force, torture, ill-treatment, arbitrary detentions – are independently and impartially investigated (France);

132.72 Conduct prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations of all cases of enforced disappearance, and bring to justice perpetrators in full respect of international standards on justice (France);

132.73 Conduct prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations into attacks against journalists and human rights defenders, and ensure that any perpetrator can be brought to justice in a fair trial; ensure that the Mexican Federation's protection mechanism for journalists and human rights defenders receives long-term funding and political

support (Germany);

132.74 Continue to conduct investigations into incidences of enforced disappearance and ensure that the perpetrators are brought to justice (Ghana);

132.75 Do not tolerate impunity, and punish all perpetrators of serious crimes, including the murderers of journalists and human rights defenders (Hungary);

132.76 Consolidate efforts in promptly and impartially investigating all instances of gender-based violence and enforced disappearance of women and girls (Lithuania);

132.77 Continue with the efforts aimed at investigating and sanctioning cases of enforced disappearance (Argentina);

132.78 Continue to strengthen measures to prevent, investigate and prosecute aggressions and other forms of abuse against journalists and human rights defenders, especially against women human rights defenders (Argentina);

132.79 Adequately investigate killings and disappearances of journalists and effectively implement the federal mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists (New Zealand);

132.80 Investigate allegations of violations of the rights of migrants and refugees, including refoulement (Pakistan);

132.81 Ensure that allegations of extrajudicial killing and enforced disappearance will be effectively investigated and prosecuted (Poland);

132.82 Ensure that intimidation or harassment, including against journalists and human rights defenders, are investigated promptly, impartially and exhaustively, guaranteeing that perpetrators are held accountable and victims are granted effective remedies (Sweden);

132.83 Create the national DNA database and stand up mechanisms such as commissions and special prosecutors required by the 2017 laws on enforced disappearance and torture, in coordination with victims' families, and with full funding and political support (United States of America);

132.84 Establish the politically independent career prosecutor's office envisioned in the 2014 constitutional reform (United States of America);

132.85 Take all necessary actions and steps to create an autonomous and fully independent federal Attorney General's Office and ensure its effective functioning in order to promptly, impartially and thoroughly investigate all allegations of crime (Austria);

132.86 Increase efforts to tackle impunity and corruption nationwide through the establishment of an advisory council to strengthen investigations and increase accountability for serious crimes and grave human rights violations, including those committed by public officials (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

132.87 Create an autonomous, accountable and fully independent National Prosecutor's Office with the technical capacity to ensure transparent investigations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

132.88 Adopt the necessary regulation to have an Attorney-General of the Republic which is independent from the Executive (Costa Rica);

132.89 Establish an effective and independent mechanism to combat impunity, with a mandate to investigate atrocity crimes, human rights violations and related acts of corruption (Denmark);

132.90 Strengthen the mechanisms of accountability and reparation for victims of human rights violations and their families (Ecuador);

132.91 Implement concrete mechanisms to tackle impunity, including the installation of the institutions of the National Anti-corruption System, and ensure that investigations into reported crimes are conducted promptly and on an independent and impartial basis, ensuring that those who commit crimes (particularly violent crimes) are brought to justice and that victims are granted effective remedies (Ireland);

132.92 Put in place effective mechanisms against impunity that allow progress in the investigation of human rights violations to avoid impunity for the perpetrators and ensure the application of international human rights law (Spain);

132.93 Establish an independent Attorney General's Office for conducting impartial investigations and to ensure perpetrators are brought to justice (Australia);

132.94 Ensure due implementation of the reform of the criminal justice system in all Mexican states (Ukraine);

132.95 Intensify efforts to combat corruption and organized crime, including human trafficking and drug trafficking (Belarus);

132.96 Reinforce efforts to fight against corruption, including by fully implementing the National Anti-corruption System (Estonia);

132.97 Combat impunity by strengthening the independence and professionalism of the staff of the criminal justice system (France);

132.98 Enter into structured cooperation with the international community on the rule of law with the aim of enhancing Mexican institutions' capabilities and determination to conduct prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations, to ensure fair trials and to attain convictions based on international standards (Germany);

132.99 Continue its efforts to enhance the rule of law and adopt measures to guarantee effective protection of citizens, especially journalists and human rights defenders, by ensuring prompt and effective investigations of threats, attacks and killings (Italy);

132.100 Continue efforts in the implementation of judicial reform, including on the independence of prosecutors and the prohibition of torture, and ensure accountability (New Zealand);

132.101 Continue with its efforts to fight corruption and impunity, as well as human trafficking (Nigeria);

132.102 Take further steps to tackle impunity by guaranteeing the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, thereby ensuring that judges are free from any interference, pressure or undue influence in the exercise of their functions (Norway);

132.103 Ensure the impartiality and independence of the judiciary so that it operates free of interference or pressure in the exercise of its functions (Pakistan);

132.104 Strengthen the independence and effectiveness of the judiciary in order to concretize the right to truth and access to justice (Peru);

132.105 Take the necessary measures to effectively combat impunity for attacks against religious leaders, journalists or members of religious minorities (Poland);

132.106 Guarantee in law and in practice the independence of justice and, in particular, that judges can exercise their functions free from any interference, pressure and abusive influence (Switzerland);

132.107 Ensure the restitution and reparation due to victims of violence (Holy See);

132.108 Address impunity, especially related to corruption, by strengthening the agility of the new adversarial criminal justice system. This includes follow-up on its intention to establish an independent National Prosecutor's Office (Netherlands);

132.109 Ensure the effective functioning of the federal protection mechanism for journalists and human rights defenders, in particular through the allocation of sufficient human, financial and technical resources (Austria);

132.110 Guarantee the effective implementation and application of existing legislation aiming to protect journalists and human rights defenders at the federal, state and municipal levels (Austria);

132.111 Strengthen programmes for protection of human rights defenders and journalists and guarantee due investigation of crimes against them (Brazil);

132.112 Put in place public policies to create a safe and respectful working environment for the work of journalists and human rights defenders (Belgium);

132.113 Provide sufficient financial and human resources to the national mechanisms for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists (Cameroon);

132.114 Adopt comprehensive policies for the protection of human rights defenders, journalists and religious leaders, and ensure that existing mechanisms are adequately funded and staffed with trained personnel (Canada);

132.115 Strengthen the structure and budget of the mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists (Colombia);

132.116 Strengthen the mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists through the allocation of human and financial resources in order to improve its implementation (Costa Rica);

132.117 Fully support the work of civil society organizations dedicated to the welfare of street children (Croatia);

132.118 Provide all necessary resources and support to the human rights defenders and journalists protection mechanism to improve its operational effectiveness (Czechia);

132.119 Adopt effective measures to protect human rights defenders (Ecuador);

132.120 Fully implement the 2012 law for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists and effectively adopt measures against impunity (Finland);

132.121 Strengthen the mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists as well as all mechanisms for independent investigation and prosecution of crimes committed against journalists and human rights

defenders (France);

132.122 Take additional steps to ensure the safety of journalists and the proper funding of the relevant protection mechanism (Greece);

132.123 Provide financial and human resources which are sufficient to national mechanisms for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists (Albania);

132.124 Make effective and transparent use of the mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists, including from a gender perspective (Lithuania);

132.125 Ensure the unhindered work of human rights defenders (Montenegro);

132.126 Further strengthen and harmonize its policies for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists, including a more proactive and investigatory role for its federal mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists (Netherlands);

132.127 Effectively ensure the safety of human rights defenders (Poland);

132.128 Strengthen governmental efforts to protect journalists and human rights defenders from threats, reprisals and intimidation, for example, by allocating increased resources to the Human Rights Defenders and Journalists Protection Fund (Republic of Korea);

132.129 Ensure a safe and enabling environment for journalists and media workers and for media freedom (Slovakia);

132.130 Take additional measures to protect human rights defenders and other activists (Slovakia);

132.131 Allocate sufficient financial and human resources to the national mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists (Slovenia);

132.132 Strengthen the protection mechanism for human rights defenders and journalists by providing sufficient resources (Spain);

132.133 Prioritize effective protection for journalists and human rights defenders, and guarantee sufficient resources to the mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists (Australia);

132.134 Strengthen the mechanism for protection of human rights defenders and the safety of journalists, in particular women, and ensure that it has adequate resources and powers to carry out its work, including at the state and municipal levels (Sweden);

132.135 Effectively protect, promote and guarantee the safety and human rights of migrants and refugees, including the right to seek asylum, especially those who are in transit within the national territory and around the southern border. Special attention needs to be given to women and children (Sweden);

132.136 Strengthen the protection mechanism for human rights defenders and journalists by providing it with the resources and competences necessary for its work (Switzerland);

132.137 Ensure freedom of expression, promptly and impartially investigate all cases of attacks against journalists and human rights defenders, and bring perpetrators to justice (Estonia);

132.138 Protect freedom of expression by effectively prosecuting perpetrators of attacks against journalists and human rights defenders (Lithuania);

132.139 Ensure freedom of religion for all people, especially indigenous populations, so that they are not forcibly displaced and compelled to convert (Pakistan);

132.140 Strengthen the anti-trafficking committees' and specialized units' human and financial resources to respond more effectively to cases of trafficking in persons (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

132.141 Take measures to prevent and eliminate trafficking in persons and assist the victims of these violations (Côte d'Ivoire);

132.142 Continue the efforts made to fight against trafficking in persons, in particular the exploitation of children and women, by reinforcing the fight against traffickers (Djibouti);

132.143 Combat impunity associated with crimes committed in the field of human rights (Egypt);

132.144 Continue and expand current efforts to tackle all aspects of trafficking in persons, particularly in women and girls (Guyana);

132.145 Take further steps to improve coordination on the implementation of a national policy to prevent, eradicate and punish human trafficking (Indonesia);

132.146 Continue developing an early warning mechanism to prevent adverse effects for the civilian population in its fight against drug trafficking and organized crime (Indonesia);

132.147 Make extra efforts towards the protection of children and prevention of child trafficking, exploitation, child prostitution and involvement in organized crime (Iraq);

132.148 Continue efforts to combat the scourge of human trafficking (Malaysia);

132.149 Intensify efforts to combat trafficking in persons while strengthening protection and care, especially for women and child survivors (Philippines);

132.150 Investigate and prevent the numerous fatalities of children related to armed violence and drug trafficking (Portugal);

132.151 Adopt more proactive measures to comprehensively address human trafficking and ensure accountability for victims, particularly women and girls, who are disproportionately affected (Rwanda);

132.152 Continue to prevent trafficking in children, particularly migrant and indigenous children and girls, for sexual exploitation and forced labour (Sri Lanka);

132.153 Ensure that the relevant authorities are sensitized to the applicable human trafficking legislation (Trinidad and Tobago);

132.154 Continue efforts to support children's rights and protect them against trafficking and sexual exploitation (Tunisia);

132.155 Protect the welfare of the family as the main natural unit that binds society and helps it grow (Egypt);

132.156 Take all possible steps to put an end to enforced disappearances, due to which the whereabouts of thousands of people remain unknown (Hungary);

132.157 Quickly and effectively implement the General Act on Enforced Disappearance of Persons, Disappearance Perpetrated by Individuals and the National Search System for Missing Persons, with sufficient opportunity for the participation of families of disappeared persons (Ireland);

132.158 Adopt comprehensive measures to reduce the levels of unemployment and underemployment (Belarus);

132.159 Continue to reduce the levels of unemployment and underemployment using a comprehensive national action plan, taking into consideration the vulnerable sectors of society (India);

132.160 Reduce the wage gap between men and women in the labour market to strengthen gender equality (Iraq);

132.161 Continue efforts to eliminate the gender wage gap (Maldives);

132.162 Make efforts to bridge the wage gap between women and men in the country (Syrian Arab Republic);

132.163 Continue to implement national programmes for development to eradicate poverty to promote sustainable economic and social development to create a solid base for the enjoyment of all human rights (China);

132.164 Work on the reduction of extreme poverty (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

132.165 Continue and intensify efforts to eradicate poverty and social inequality (Cyprus);

132.166 Adopt legal measures on a social security system that guarantees effective social protection and provides adequate benefits for all (Islamic Republic of Iran);

132.167 Continue its endeavours in alleviating poverty and inequality (Islamic Republic of Iran);

132.168 Continue its efforts to implement the National Development Plan in order to encourage sustainable social development as a condition for the progressive realization of human rights (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

132.169 Take urgent steps to further reduce the poverty level, currently at 43.6 per cent (Malaysia);

132.170 Prioritize the effective implementation of the PROSPERA and DICONSA social support programmes and the National Development Plan in rural areas to further reduce poverty and social inequalities among all its citizens (Singapore);

132.171 Strengthen food and nutrition policies and programmes in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

132.172 Continue efforts to provide vulnerable families with access to adequate housing (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

132.173 Ensure the provision of adequate housing and basic services to internally displaced persons and take steps to create the conditions which will allow them to return to their homes (New Zealand);

132.174 Continue efforts to guarantee the right to safe drinking water and sanitation services for everyone without exception (Saudi Arabia);

132.175 Ensure equal access to legal abortion at least in cases of danger to life and health for all women in all Mexican states (Azerbaijan);

132.176 Harmonize national legislation about pregnant women, ensuring that related services are provided legally and safely throughout the country (Cameroon);

132.177 Ensure nationwide access to safe, timely and high-quality sexual and reproductive health services for all individuals, without discrimination (Canada);

132.178 Harmonize federal and state legislation with a view to decriminalizing abortion and ensuring access to legal and safe abortion at least in cases of rape, incest and danger to the girl's life or health (Denmark); Revise and harmonize the federal and state legislation to decriminalize abortion and allow legal abortion at least in cases of rape, incest and danger to the woman's life and health (Georgia); Harmonize federal and state legislation with a view to decriminalizing abortion at least in cases of rape, incest or danger to the women's health and life (Slovenia);

132.179 Harmonize and guarantee the right to voluntary termination of pregnancy for women victims of rape, early pregnancy or at risk (France);

132.180 Further reduce the maternal mortality and morbidity rates, particularly among women with low incomes and those belonging to disadvantaged groups (India);

132.181 Harmonize national legislation on the termination of pregnancy, ensuring that this service is provided legally and safely throughout the country (Albania);

132.182 Promote the right to education to all, including indigenous communities and persons of African descent, and encourage quality education (India);

132.183 Continue to provide scholarship programmes for children, adolescents and young persons, including in rural and remote areas to ensure that children are in the educational system (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

132.184 Improve school infrastructure and increase the budget for educational personnel in schools, while strengthening training for the personnel to ensure the effective integration of persons with disabilities (Algeria);

132.185 Grant education effectively to all children (Portugal);

132.186 Continue work to increase grants for upper secondary education for students living in municipalities with high levels of violence and delinquency (Qatar);

132.187 Strengthen efforts to improve the quality of and access to education, especially for vulnerable children (Thailand);

132.188 Continue taking the necessary steps to improve the number of qualified teachers within the education system (Trinidad and Tobago);

132.189 Improve the quality of its education by increasing the number of qualified teachers and improving infrastructure and educational materials (Turkmenistan);

132.190 Continue efforts to ensure the right to education and combat the phenomenon of early dropout (Tunisia);

132.191 Continue its efforts in promoting women's rights and gender equality, including through the effective operation of its National System for Equality between Women and Men (Viet Nam);

132.192 Continue and expand measures to address all attitudes and stereotypes that lead to and result in discrimination and violence against women and girls (Guyana);

132.193 Amend legislation, policies and practices which discriminate against women and girls, including by ensuring safe and legal access to abortion (New Zealand);

132.194 Take all appropriate measures to address patriarchal attitudes and gender stereotypes, including reviewing laws, customs and practices that may constitute discrimination against women and girls (Rwanda);

132.195 Continue fighting domestic violence against women (Serbia);

132.196 Continue to invest sufficient resources to improve gender equality and to better protect women and girls in Mexico (Singapore);

132.197 Enhance efforts towards eradication of gender stereotypes that have a negative impact on the situation of women, in particular those from rural areas (Slovenia);

132.198 Continue to prevent difficulties and discriminatory practices that women face when attempting to enter the labour market and prevent violence against women and girls with regular monitoring (Sri Lanka);

132.199 Continue efforts to eliminate discrimination against women, especially in the labour market (Tunisia);

132.200 Evaluate and create the necessary regulations to eliminate legal and procedural uncertainties in the application

of the gender violence alert mechanism (Austria);

132.201 Work for the effective implementation of the national legal framework to combat impunity for acts of violence and discrimination against women in all its forms (Cuba);

132.202 Develop actions for the prevention of all forms of violence against women and for the assistance and protection of victims, as well as to raise awareness among the population and public officers (Cuba);

132.203 Step up actions to prevent and eradicate gender violence (Ecuador);

132.204 Step up the fight against gender-based violence, including violence against girls and femicide (Estonia);

132.205 Assess and strengthen the alert mechanism for gender violence and systematize the application of the investigation protocol of the crime of femicide (France);

132.206 Ensure the harmonization of the penal codes of all Mexican states so that women, regardless of their place of residence, can access legal, safe and voluntary termination of pregnancy, and guarantee the provision of the respective medical services (Iceland);

132.207 Take effective measures to combat violence and discrimination against women, including measures to reduce female unemployment (Albania);

132.208 Continue to take measures to fully promote and protect the rights of women and children and to prevent violence and abuse against them (Italy);

132.209 Eliminate violence and discrimination against women (Japan);

132.210 Protect women's and girls' rights and adopt measures to prevent the violent deaths, killings and enforced disappearance of women and girls, including by addressing the root causes of such violence (Liechtenstein);

132.211 Strengthen cooperation with independent experts and non-governmental organizations in preventing gender-based violence and in collecting verified data on violence against women and girls (Lithuania);

132.212 Continue to address the problem of gender violence, particularly in terms of access to justice for the women affected (Malaysia);

132.213 Continue to take effective measures to address gender-based violence (Nepal);

132.214 Intensify its efforts to reduce the high levels of gender-based violence against women, including by evaluating and modifying the procedure for activating the gender violence alert mechanism in broad consultation with civil society (Norway);

132.215 Ensure allocation of sufficient resources to strengthen programmes and measures to address violence against women and children, combat human trafficking, and improve migrants' and asylum seekers' welfare (Philippines);

132.216 Implement measures to effectively combat all forms of violence against girls and women (Portugal);

132.217 Continue the efforts to harmonize legislation in favour of the human rights of women and girls (Qatar);

132.218 Continue to further strengthen the national system in order to prevent and eliminate violence against women (Armenia);

132.219 Strengthen governmental efforts and resources to combat and investigate violence against women, including domestic violence (Republic of Korea);

132.220 Take further steps to ensure the effective implementation of the General Act on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence and with a view to ending impunity for violence against women (Republic of Moldova);

132.221 Apply as a matter of priority the General Act on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence and assess the application of the early warning mechanism for gender violence against women (Spain);

132.222 Adopt effective measures to address the problem of the increased violence against women, especially that leading to the killing of women (Syrian Arab Republic);

132.223 Implement measures aimed at ensuring women's appointment to decision-making positions in the executive agencies and the judiciary system (Bulgaria);

132.224 Continue setting up a comprehensive system to protect children's rights and develop a national strategy to prevent and address all forms of violence against them (Ukraine);

132.225 Continue the efforts to combat violence against children by strengthening, inter alia, the relevant national action plan through the development of strategies and actions that address the structural causes of violence and the inclusion of monitoring, evaluation and accountability mechanisms (Cyprus);

132.226 Prohibit corporal punishment of children in the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents and the

civil and family codes of the 32 federative entities (Hungary);

132.227 Strengthen its efforts to improve the enjoyment by children and adolescents of their basic rights and in particular unaccompanied migrant children (Islamic Republic of Iran);

132.228 Continue to strengthen measures to protect children from armed violence, including drug trafficking and organized crime (Maldives);

132.229 Continue efforts to ensure the access of refugee children to education and health-care services (Morocco);

132.230 Ensure the alignment of federal and local legislation with the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Republic of Moldova);

132.231 Adopt a clear and budgeted programme of work for the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents (Republic of Moldova);

132.232 Continue investing efforts in the fight against child poverty and promoting the social inclusion of children in areas of the country where it is needed (Serbia);

132.233 Continue to reduce the high child and maternal mortality rates among indigenous and rural populations and the high maternal mortality rate among adolescents through strengthening health systems (Sri Lanka);

132.234 Strengthen efforts to prohibit corporal and psychological punishment of children (Syrian Arab Republic);

132.235 Modernize legal frameworks and action plans to address the sexual exploitation of children and harmonize federal and local legislation with the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Syrian Arab Republic);

132.236 Work towards ensuring that relevant federal legislation is consistent with the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents in respect of the minimum age for marriage (Trinidad and Tobago);

132.237 Promote the participation of people of African descent in official economic, cultural and political issues affecting them (Azerbaijan);

132.238 Strengthen the legislative and institutional framework to combat discrimination against indigenous peoples and people of African descent, and to ensure equal opportunities to government jobs and leadership positions (Egypt);

132.239 Strengthen and expand efforts to promote access to social, political and economic justice by indigenous populations (Guyana);

132.240 In follow-up to the recommendation in paragraph 148.170 of the report of the Working Group from the second cycle (A/HRC/25/7), create and implement federal and national policies with clear and measurable objectives to improve opportunities and to eliminate the structural obstacles preventing the social and economic inclusion of black minorities, including teaching in schools their contribution to Mexican history, with their full participation (Haiti);

132.241 Strengthen the protection of the rights of indigenous people to education and access to health care, and seek their free, prior and informed consent regarding the usage of their land (Holy See);

132.242 Take measures to prevent discrimination against indigenous, Afro-Mexican and migrant children, children with disabilities and children living in poverty, particularly in rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);

132.243 Redouble efforts to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by people of African descent (Nigeria);

132.244 Continue holding prior consultations with indigenous communities as a fundamental tool for the full achievement of their rights (Peru);

132.245 Adopt concrete measures to address marginalization and discrimination against persons of African descent, including through enhancing institutional capacity to systematically document, investigate and prosecute acts of discrimination (Rwanda);

132.246 Continue efforts to guarantee the end of human rights abuses against indigenous people (State of Palestine);

132.247 Continue efforts to eliminate all forms of domestic and institutional degrading treatment of children with disabilities (Bulgaria);

132.248 Make further efforts to protect children, women, people with disabilities and indigenous people (China);

132.249 Continue implementing the policies aimed at supporting the integration of all persons with disabilities in society, as well as their active participation in the community, and allocate sufficient resources to this end (Djibouti);

132.250 Continue efforts to establish a guide on how to care for persons with disabilities so that aid can be provided properly (Jordan);

132.251 Continue the adoption of measures to raise awareness among the population on the rights of persons with disabilities (Algeria);

132.252 Take steps towards the eradication of stereotypes through, inter alia, awareness-raising campaigns and dissemination of information on the rights of persons with disabilities (Armenia);

132.253 Develop an adequate legal framework as well as public policies and programmes to address displacement, which disproportionately affects Indigenous communities (Canada);

132.254 Adopt all measures to ensure decent treatment for migrant minors who enter the country (Chile);

132.255 Guarantee access to justice to migrants, asylum seekers and refugees (Côte d'Ivoire);

132.256 Take the necessary legal and administrative measures to guarantee the rights of national and foreign migrants, in accordance with Mexico's international obligations (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

132.257 Protect the human rights of persons in a situation of human mobility, in particular in border areas (Ecuador);

132.258 Take adequate steps to prevent crimes against migrants and in particular violence against children and adolescents from third countries while in transit through Mexico (Greece);

132.259 In follow-up to the recommendations in paragraphs 128.146, 128.173, 128.175 and 128.176 of the report of the Working Group from the second cycle, strengthen the Commission on Assistance for Refugees by considerably increasing the number of social workers to process asylum applications (Haiti);

132.260 Protect effectively and guarantee the safety and fundamental human rights of migrants, especially women and children, including those who are in transit on the national territory, ensuring their access to justice, education, health and civil registry, incorporating the principle of the best interest of the child and the family unit (Holy See);

132.261 Enforce efforts toward the protection of migrant women and asylum seekers from risk of abduction, violence and trafficking (Iraq);

132.262 Continue to apply legislation on immigration procedures, in line with its human rights obligations and standards, in particular the respect for due process and the principle of non-refoulement (Paraguay);

132.263 Consider adopting a mandatory protocol for asylum seekers (Peru);

132.264 Ensure the full implementation of economic, social and cultural rights for refugees and asylum seekers (Armenia).

133. 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 Mexico was headed by H.E. Ambassador Miguel Ruiz Cabanas, Undersecretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights, Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, and composed of the following members:

- Sr. Rafael Adrián Avante Juárez, Subsecretario de Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de Gobernación;
- Sr. David Arellano Cuan, Subsecretario de Previsión Social, Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social;
- Sra. María Marcela Eternod Arámburu, Secretaria Ejecutiva, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres;
- Sra. Kenia López Rabadán, Presidenta de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos, Senado de la República;
- Sra. Leticia Bonifaz Alfonzo, Directora General de Estudios, Promoción y Desarrollo de los Derechos Humanos, Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación;
- Embajadora Socorro Flores Liera, Representante Permanente de México ante la ONU y otros Organismos Internacionales;
- Embajador Raúl Heredia Acosta, Representante Permanente Alterno ante la ONU y otros Organismos Internacionales;
- Sr. Guillaume Michel Blin, Director General de Derechos Humanos y Democracia, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores;
- Sra. Patricia Colchero Aragonés, Titular de la Unidad para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de Gobernación;
- Sra. María del Pilar Torre Canales, Directora General de Política Pública de Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de Gobernación;
- Sr. José Carlos Beltrán Benites, Director General de Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional;
- Sr. Alejandro Ramos Flores, Jefe de la Unidad de Asuntos Jurídicos, Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional;

- Sr. Hilario Durán Tiburcio, Jefe de la Unidad de Promoción y Protección de los Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de Marina;
- Sr. Andrés Alejandro Pérez Frías, Abogado General, Secretaría de Economía;
- Sra. Nazarea Herrera Maldonado, Directora General de Salud Materna y Perinatal del Centro Nacional de Equidad de Género y Salud Reproductiva, Secretaría de Salud;
- Sr. Ricardo Sánchez Pérez del Pozo, Fiscal Especial para la Atención de Delitos Cometidos contra la Libertad de Expresión, Procuraduría General de la República;
- Sr. Abel Galván Gallardo, Fiscal Especial en Investigación de los Delitos de Desaparición Forzada, Procuraduría General de la República;
- Sr. Sergio Alberto Ortiz Rosales, Coordinación General de Planeación y Evaluación, Comisión Nacional Para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas;
- Sr. Alejandro Robledo Flores, Coordinador General de Derechos Indígenas, Comisión Nacional Para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas;
- Sr. Sergio Jaime Rochín del Rincón, Comisionado Ejecutivo, Comisión Ejecutiva de Atención a Víctimas;
- Sr. Roberto Cabrera Alfaro, Comisionado, Comisión Nacional de Búsqueda de Personas;
- Sr. Rafael Heredia Aguilar, Director General de Vinculación y Atención Ciudadana, Comisión Nacional de Búsqueda de Personas;
- Sra. Patricia Pérez Ankarvall, Directora General de Planeación Normativa y Evaluación, Comisión Nacional de Búsqueda de Personas;
- Sra. Ángela Quiroga, Comisionada Nacional, Comisión Nacional para Prevenir y Erradicar la Violencia contra las Mujeres;
- Sr. Ricardo Antonio Bucio Mujica, Secretario Ejecutivo del Sistema Nacional de Protección Integral de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes, Sistema Nacional de Protección de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes;
- Sra. Alondra Mendoza Carlos, Directora General Adjunta de Política Internacional sobre Derechos Humanos II, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores;
- Sra. Nalleli Corro Aviña, Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de Economía;
- Sr. Luis Fernando Rosas Ramírez, Director General Adjunto de Políticas Públicas, Capacitación e Investigación, Comisión Ejecutiva de Atención a Víctimas;
- Sra. Miriam Heredia Zertuche, Directora General Adjunta de Asuntos Internacionales, Procuraduría General de la República;
- Sra. Ana Paula Lavalle Arroyo, Directora de Política Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores;
- Sr. Mario Aguilar Palma, Director de Planeación, Estudios y Vinculación de Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de Marina;
- Sr. Roberto Velasco Álvarez, Asesor del Equipo de Transición;
- Sra. Erika Martínez Liévano, Ministra, Misión Permanente de México ante la ONU y otros Organismos Internacionales;
- Sr. Erasmo A. Lara Cabrera, Jefe de Cancillería en la Embajada de México en Alemania, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores;
- Sr. Oscar García Ponce de León, Consejero Militar, Misión Permanente de México ante la ONU y otros Organismos Internacionales, Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional;
- Sr. Raúl Vargas, Primer Secretario, Misión Permanente de México ante la ONU y otros Organismos Internacionales;
- Sr. Diego Ruiz Gayol, Segundo Secretario, Misión Permanente de México ante la ONU y otros Organismos Internacionales;
- Sra. Lucía Ramón Torres, Asesora, Misión Permanente de México ante la ONU y otros Organismos Internacionales.