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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review *

Uruguay

Introduction

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

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

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

- (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/URY/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/URY/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/URY/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belarus, Germany, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Uruguay through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. Uruguay highlighted the importance of human rights and expressed its commitment to and full cooperation with the universal periodic review, as it had demonstrated in the previous two cycles.

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

7. The human rights agenda cut across all national policies, which were prepared and implemented together with civil society. The participation of civil society was essential for the implementation, monitoring and sustainability of all those policies.

8. Uruguay had continued to examine the conditions of applicability of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (ILO). It was unclear how the definition of indigenous peoples contained in article 1 of that Convention could be applied in the context of Uruguay. However, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was analysing ways of working with the competent agencies in order to apply the relevant provisions of the Convention to the population of indigenous descent.

9. In the legislative field, Uruguay had adopted important new legislation, such as the law on gender-based violence against women, the law on preventing and combating trafficking in persons and the law creating the integrated National Care System. It had also adopted laws promoting the employment of persons with disabilities, promoting gender-equitable development, upholding the rights

of transgender persons and recognizing and protecting stateless persons.

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

11. Given the exponential increase in the number of people seeking to reside in Uruguay or who had arrived in search of protection, the institutional framework on implementing the policy on migration and asylum had been strengthened, with support from the International Organization for Migration and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Uruguay was making constant efforts to ensure access to all basic services and fundamental rights for migrants, asylum seekers and refugees. It had increased human and financial resources, strengthened inter-institutional work and accelerated regularization processes, seeking to eliminate bureaucratic barriers. Act No. 18.250 of 2008 regulating the country's migration policy promoted a rights-based approach and the cross-cutting nature of migration through the National Migration Directorate. The Directorate brought together several national institutions and civil society.

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

13. An honorary commission had been created to analyse the legal alternatives for implementing the voting rights of Uruguayans abroad. The Government was committed to upholding those rights and hoped to be able to do so in the near future.

14. Poverty reduction and the eradication of extreme poverty were priority objectives for Uruguay. All the measures adopted had resulted in a sustained reduction in poverty, leading to the achievement of historically low poverty rates. In 2017, the poverty index in Uruguay had fallen to 7.9 per cent, extreme poverty had been reduced to 0.1 per cent and inequality to 0.38 per cent, according to the Gini index. According to the most recent report of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Uruguay was the only country in the region that had fulfilled the United Nations objective of reducing poverty by half and extreme poverty to less than 3 per cent. Child poverty had declined drastically, from 59 per cent in 2005 to 15 per cent in 2018. However, the gap between child and adult poverty had widened, which was one of the great challenges currently.

15. The implementation of the National Care System had begun under the current administration. The system recognized care as a right and promoted autonomy and assistance for people in situations of dependency.

16. The National Integrated Health System had been established and strengthened. The rates of infant and maternal mortality had been reduced. The levels of malnutrition and teenage pregnancy were low, as was the incidence of vaccine-preventable diseases. That clearly showed the impact of the action aimed, in particular, at the most vulnerable parts of the population. Those results were also linked to broader intersectoral policies, including on the prevention and reduction of risk factors to non-communicable diseases, such as tobacco control.

17. Important institutional advances had been made with regard to the serious human rights violations that had occurred during the authoritarian regime and dictatorship between 1968 and 1985. In particular, the Truth and Justice Working Group and the Specialized Prosecutor's Office in Crimes against Humanity had been created. That office had taken over existing cases and initiated new cases, applying the new Code of Criminal Procedure, processing claims of unconstitutionality and carrying out significant work on international cooperation on those issues. Since 2013, the Supreme Court of Justice had declared, in some cases, the unconstitutionality of articles 2 and 3 of Act No. 18.831, which rendered the law on the expiration of the punitive claims of the State null and void. As that declaration was effective only in the specific cases that had been brought before the court, in practice the sentence had not constituted the closing of judicial investigations.

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

19. Regarding reduced terms and pretrial detention, the new Code of Criminal Procedure, which had come into force in November 2017, had modified criminal procedure, changing it from an inquisitorial to an accusatory process and resulting in oral, public proceedings. The Code established the use of pretrial detention as a last resort and limited its duration to a maximum of two years.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

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

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

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

23. Denmark noted that indigenous peoples were among the most marginalized populations in the world, often facing discrimination and exploitative labour conditions. It stressed the importance of the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).

24. Djibouti welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and of the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance.
25. The Dominican Republic noted with appreciation the various systematic reforms undertaken by Uruguay, as well as the normative and institutional progress made since the previous review cycle.
26. Ecuador acknowledged the progress made in reducing poverty and inequality, and the efforts made to implement Act No. 19.122 and its regulation on affirmative action in the public and private spheres for people of African descent.
27. Egypt valued the progress made to eliminate violence against women, including domestic violence, to combat discrimination against women and to reduce poverty.
28. El Salvador noted with satisfaction the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, the Arms Trade Treaty and the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons.
29. Eritrea complimented Uruguay for taking measures to prevent and criminalize acts of discrimination, sexual exploitation and gender-based violence.
30. France commended the laws to strengthen the fight against trafficking in human beings and violence against women. It encouraged Uruguay to continue its processes to establish the truth concerning human rights violations committed during the dictatorship.
31. Georgia welcomed the National Adolescent Social Inclusion Institute, the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the A status of the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office.
32. Germany commended Uruguay for the adoption of laws aiming to tackle discrimination, to enhance the rights of women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and to improve the detention conditions in prisons.
33. Ghana commended the progress made since the adoption of the 2015 Action Plan for a Life Free of Gender-based Violence. It welcomed the ongoing process of drafting the National Plan on Racial Equality and African Descent.
34. Greece welcomed the National Gender Equality Strategy 2030, the introduction of the relevant legislation and the action plans on gender-based violence and trafficking in and exploitation of persons.
35. Guyana commended the efforts taken to implement many recommendations from the previous review cycle, in particular those related to accession to and ratification of international treaties on human rights promotion and protection.
36. Haiti noted the efforts deployed by Uruguay to fight against structural discrimination against Uruguayans of African descent.
37. Honduras acknowledged the progress made by Uruguay on sustainable development through its policies such as that on energy transformation and the implementation of plans on land use and management.
38. Iceland commended the significant progress made in promoting the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and drastically reducing maternal mortality. It acknowledged the important achievements in access to education for women and girls.
39. India welcomed the adoption of the Action Plan for a Life Free of Gender-based Violence, with a Generational Perspective, the establishment of the integrated National Care System and the National Gender Equality Strategy 2030.
40. Indonesia welcomed the Action Plan for a Life Free of Gender-based Violence, the Inter-agency Committee to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons and the National Plan to Combat Trafficking in and Exploitation of Persons.
41. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed the national preventive mechanism against torture and appreciated the endeavours to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation and forced labour.
42. Iraq welcomed the efforts of Uruguay, including the accession to a large number of regional and international human rights instruments, steps to improve the situation of women in rural areas and laws to improve the human rights situation.
43. Ireland commended Uruguay for its adoption of laws and policies to enhance the rights of women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, as well as the A status accreditation of its National Human Rights Institution in 2016.
44. Italy welcomed the significant institutional and legislative progress and efforts to promote and protect human rights, particularly in the areas of children's rights, combating violence against women, gender equality and trafficking in persons.
45. Kyrgyzstan supported all the steps taken by Uruguay to promote and protect human rights in the country.
46. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the progress made in promoting and protecting human rights for the citizens of Uruguay, especially the rights of children and adolescents through its various national policies and programmes.
47. Liechtenstein welcomed the measures to combat gender-based violence, but was concerned about the provisions in the Criminal Code that prevented the prosecution of some forms of sexual violence against women and about the high rates of violence against children.

48. Madagascar welcomed the actions of Uruguay to promote human rights and to implement the recommendations accepted during the previous review, including the 2015 ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

49. Malaysia recognized the efforts to improve national frameworks for the advancement of human rights. It was convinced that further steps could be taken in the areas of children's, women's and indigenous peoples' rights.

50. Maldives commended Uruguay for efforts to combat trafficking in human beings and the comprehensive Act to combat trafficking in and exploitation of persons. It also welcomed the Neighbourhood Improvement Programme and the National Relocation Plan.

51. Malta commended the steps taken to address discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, most notably the comprehensive Act on trans persons, and the efforts to ensure more gender equality.

52. Mauritius congratulated Uruguay for ratifying the main international human rights treaties. It also commended the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office for its A status accreditation.

53. Mexico recognized the progress made, in particular the establishment of the Inter-agency Committee to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons and the National Plan to Combat Trafficking in and Exploitation of Persons.

54. Uruguay highlighted the measures taken to combat discrimination based on race and sexual identity, including through the adoption of laws and the establishment of a national council. It also highlighted institutional strengthening with the creation of a specialized gender unit, a victims and witnesses unit, and a specialized human rights unit. In addition, criminal prosecutors' offices for sexual offences, for domestic violence and for gender-based violence had been set up within the Attorney General's Office.

55. Uruguay stressed that since January 2018, zero overcrowding in prisons had been observed at the general level, with only some units and sectors still suffering from the problem. The decentralization process had continued, including steps that were being taken to create adequate living conditions for people deprived of their liberty. In 2018, action had been taken aimed at strengthening the prison system in several ways: infrastructure and services, integral management (administration, technical intervention and security) and professional training.

56. Uruguay stated that it was implementing the National Plan for Early Childhood, Childhood and Adolescence 2016–2020, within the national strategy on the commitments undertaken by Uruguay in the 2030 Agenda. The Plan was the result of intersectoral efforts, with contributions from the civil society, children and adolescents.

57. Uruguay highlighted the legislative measures it had taken with regard to particularly vulnerable adolescents who were subject to custodial and non-custodial sentences in the area of juvenile criminal justice, including a new model of socio-educational measures and social inclusion. It had also taken measures to address violence against children and adolescents, child labour and children in street situations, including by developing policy measures and action plans.

58. Montenegro commended the A status of the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office and called upon Uruguay to step up its efforts to combat discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and to prosecute and punish perpetrators of violence against those persons.

59. Myanmar noted with satisfaction the numerous measures taken by Uruguay in the areas of gender equality, women's participation in decision-making and the rights of persons with disabilities.

60. The Netherlands commended Uruguay for its positive legislative developments, including the law on gender-based violence. It noted the importance of the steps taken by Uruguay to advance gender and sexual orientation and gender identity issues.

61. Nicaragua welcomed the third national report submitted by Uruguay and made recommendations.

62. Nigeria commended the cooperation of Uruguay with human rights mechanisms, its commitment to uphold the rights of people of African descent and its efforts in combating racism and discrimination.

63. Oman applauded the human rights related actions taken by Uruguay and welcomed its accession to international and inter-American instruments. It also welcomed the political and legal measures Uruguay had taken to comply with international standards.

64. Pakistan appreciated the commitment of Uruguay to gender equality and noted, in particular, the efforts of the National Gender Council.

65. Panama welcomed the frameworks on gender, children and combating trafficking in persons. It was concerned about the high rates of femicide and domestic violence, and about prejudice against persons with disabilities, people of African descent and other minority groups.

66. Paraguay welcomed the fact that the age of criminal responsibility had not been lowered. It highlighted the adoption of Act No. 19.580 on gender-based violence against women, and efforts to reduce poverty and improve standards of living. It was concerned about the high rate of violence against children.

67. Peru acknowledged the National Plan on Racial Equality and African Descent and highlighted the voluntary commitments of Uruguay.

68. The Philippines noted the positive steps that had been taken against gender-based violence and on gender equality. It commended Uruguay for the Act to combat trafficking in and exploitation of persons and the National Plan on Racial Equality and African Descent.

69. Portugal welcomed the strong commitment of Uruguay to respect for and protection of human rights.
70. Qatar appreciated efforts to guarantee the right to education for all, including in rural areas, and policies to integrate persons with disabilities into the education system. It praised efforts to improve access to health-care services for all.
71. The Republic of Korea acknowledged the legislative measures taken by Uruguay to promote gender equality and to prevent and combat gender-based violence against women.
72. The Russian Federation supported the openness of Uruguay to cooperate with the international community, but was concerned about the unsatisfactory conditions in the penitentiary system and the increasing number of inmates. It welcomed the National Gender Equality Strategy 2030.
73. Saudi Arabia noted progress regarding the implementation of human rights recommendations and commended Uruguay for its cooperation with international human rights bodies and efforts to uphold the right of persons with disabilities to education.
74. Senegal welcomed the National Human Rights Education Plan, the National Gender Equality Strategy 2030, and the National Plan for Early Childhood, Childhood and Adolescence 2016–2020.
75. Serbia commended the measures taken to provide financial support for and build capacity within the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office and the National Women's Institute.
76. Slovakia welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and efforts to combat trafficking in persons, but was concerned about sexual exploitation and abuse of children.
77. Slovenia was concerned about gender-based violence. It urged Uruguay to increase the legal age of marriage to 18 years. It valued the leadership of Uruguay regarding national mechanisms on reporting and follow-up.
78. Spain thanked Uruguay for its participation in the universal periodic review and made recommendations.
79. The State of Palestine praised efforts to eradicate child labour and violence against children. It welcomed the project on the right to equality and non-discrimination for persons with disabilities.
80. Sweden welcomed the new legislation to address violence against women and the reformed Code of Criminal Procedure to improve prison conditions and treatment of prisoners. It urged Uruguay to ensure that they were effectively implemented.
81. Switzerland welcomed penal procedural changes, but was concerned about poor detention conditions. It commended Uruguay for its law on gender-based violence and the relevant plan of action, but was concerned about the increasing number of murders of women.
82. Thailand commended Uruguay for its 2018 law on preventing and combating trafficking in and exploitation of persons and its efforts to combat gender-based violence. It welcomed measures to address prison overcrowding, benefiting women and children.
83. Togo congratulated Uruguay on the adoption of measures to combat inequalities on the basis of ethnic and racial origin, but remained concerned by the persistence of structural discrimination against people of African descent, particularly women.
84. Tunisia welcomed legislation adopted since the previous review cycle to enforce the institutional human rights framework in accordance with the international commitments of Uruguay. It commended the national plans on combating gender-based violence and trafficking in human beings.
85. Turkey noted the efforts to strengthen the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office and to combat racism, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination. It praised efforts to combat trafficking in persons and the increasing investment in education.
86. Ukraine commended the efforts to improve the institutional and legislative framework for human rights, inter alia through ratification of several international treaties and adoption of specific strategies and action plans.
87. Uruguay noted that schooling had reached almost universal coverage for children aged 3, 4 and 5. It highlighted the measures taken to strengthen education, including education on women's rights and against gender-based violence, racism and xenophobia. It also noted measures to prevent school dropouts and integrate migrants and persons with disabilities into the education system.
88. Uruguay noted the 2012 law on the voluntary termination of pregnancy and the requirements for conscientious objection in that regard. It also mentioned measures in the areas of mental health and access to medication.
89. Uruguay also noted the action it had taken in terms of ensuring a sustainable environment, including for mining. Furthermore, it noted steps taken to address the cases of enforced disappearances that had occurred in the past and data protection measures.
90. The United Kingdom welcomed the positive record on freedom of expression and laws on gender equality and the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons. It remained concerned that men held the majority of leadership positions and about the growing levels of violence against women.
91. The United States of America applauded the national juvenile corrections institution for the reduction in the number of reports of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. It noted the legislation against gender-based violence and trafficking in persons and encouraged funding for the implementation of those laws.

92. Uzbekistan noted positively the A status accreditation of the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office and welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

93. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela recognized the efforts made by Uruguay to achieve high levels of enrolment and completion in the educational system, benefiting the most vulnerable groups. It appreciated the reduction in the levels of poverty, extreme poverty and inequality.

94. Viet Nam welcomed the continued efforts of Uruguay to advance protection and promotion of human rights, its ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, and the effective implementation of its voluntary commitments.

95. Albania welcomed the ratification by Uruguay of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It encouraged Uruguay to redouble its efforts to ensure equitable representation of women and men in decision-making bodies.

96. Algeria welcomed progress in combating poverty and inequalities and steps taken to benefit persons with disabilities, notably the protocol on integrating persons with disabilities in educational institutions.

97. Angola commended the commitment of Uruguay to the international human rights institutions and its front-line position in recognizing the rights and dignity of the human person.

98. Argentina congratulated Uruguay on criminalizing femicide as an aggravated form of homicide through the adoption of Act No. 19.580 on gender-based violence against women, and on signing the Safe Schools Declaration.

99. Armenia welcomed the criminalization of incitement to commit genocide and other crimes against humanity and the adoption of the National Human Rights Education Plan and National Plan to Combat Trafficking in and Exploitation of Persons.

100. Australia noted positively the Action Plan for a Life Free of Gender-based Violence, but was concerned by the persistently high incidence of gender-related violence. It welcomed judicial reforms, but noted that issues remained concerning prison conditions.

101. Azerbaijan appreciated the solid commitment of Uruguay to the review process and congratulated it on its progress with regard to the implementation of the recommendations received during the previous review cycle.

102. The Bahamas welcomed the Act on gender-based violence against women, the Act to combat trafficking in and exploitation of persons, efforts to incorporate a gender perspective in policies for rural women and the implementation of the project for persons with disabilities.

103. Bahrain appreciated the steps taken by Uruguay since the previous review cycle to further promote and protect human rights.

104. Bangladesh noted as encouraging the National Human Rights Plan, the National Gender Equality Strategy 2030 and the National Access to Justice and Legal Protection Plan for Persons with Disabilities, but noted the reported gap in the legislative framework.

105. Barbados recalled the efforts of Uruguay to address the challenges faced by Afro-Uruguayans. It noted as a step in the right direction the inclusion in the National Human Rights Education Plan of efforts to train staff on matters relating to African descent.

106. Belarus noted the measures taken by Uruguay to reduce crime. It was concerned, however, about the weak implementation of laws, unsatisfactory conditions in places of detention, overcrowding of certain prisons and the absence of protection for victims of trafficking.

107. Benin noted with satisfaction that Uruguay had ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Arms Trade Treaty.

108. Bhutan noted with satisfaction the adoption of the National Gender Equality Strategy 2030 and the National Plan for Early Childhood, Childhood and Adolescence 2016–2020. It commended Uruguay for the measures it had taken to address gender-based violence and to ratify human rights treaties.

109. The Plurinational State of Bolivia commended Uruguay for its ratification of international and inter-American instruments to combat all forms of discrimination, intolerance and racism.

110. Brazil congratulated Uruguay on its National Access to Justice and Legal Protection Plan for Persons with Disabilities and its National Care System. It welcomed measures to counter violence against women and children and trafficking in human beings.

111. Bulgaria appreciated the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, the adoption of the Act on gender-based violence against women and the National Plan on Early Childhood, Childhood and Adolescence.

112. Cabo Verde commended Uruguay on its policies for sustainable development and welcomed the establishment of the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up to recommendations from the previous review cycle.

113. Canada encouraged Uruguay to convene the national advisory council for a life free of gender-based violence against women and the observatory for monitoring and evaluation, which were provided for under Act No. 19.580. It welcomed the National Human Rights Institution's submissions to the Working Group.

114. Chile welcomed the ratification of human rights instruments and the support to the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office, as well as the national mechanism for the prevention of torture.

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

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

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

II.Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

118.1 Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Honduras) (Uzbekistan);

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

118.3 Consider the possibility of ratifying the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Nicaragua);

118.4 Study the possibility of ratifying or adhering to the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

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

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

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

118.8 Strengthen efforts to implement human rights related legislation (Guyana);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

118.16 Continue its efforts to conduct human rights education and training programmes and activities on combating racism and discrimination and on matters related to African descent (Philippines);

118.17 Step up efforts to fight discrimination against people of African descent (Togo);

118.18 Continue efforts to combat racism and xenophobia and empower women of African descent through ensuring their access to leadership positions (Egypt);

118.19 Strengthen the capacity of the judiciary to combat racial discrimination by adopting a definition of direct and indirect discrimination and introducing in law enforcement mechanisms for specific cases of discrimination, in particular against minorities (Angola);

118.20 Continue to promote the systematic collection and use by government offices of data that include an ethno-racial variable (Barbados);

118.21 Produce reliable, up-to-date and comprehensive statistical data, disaggregated by race, descent and national or ethnic origin, on the demographic composition of the population (Barbados);

118.22 Step up policies and programmes to eradicate discrimination against women of African descent, indigenous populations and persons with disabilities, including through actions for their recognition and awareness-raising within society (Ecuador);

118.23 Strengthen coordination and implementation of public policies that guarantee equality of rights and opportunities for the whole population, and that promote changes in social behaviours (Panama);

118.24 Continue to take effective measures to promote the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups (China);

118.25 Further promote and protect the human rights of older persons, including by creating a conducive environment for healthy and active ageing and ensuring that older persons are not left behind in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Thailand);

118.26 Continue strengthening efforts, including the allocation of budgetary resources and launching cross-cutting programmes, to eradicate all violence and discrimination, in particular against women, persons with disabilities, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, as well as to protect their rights (Chile);

118.27 Continue with measures aimed at combating discrimination, in particular by investigating and punishing acts of discrimination and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Argentina);

118.28 Take all measures to combat discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, investigate all acts of violence motivated by the sexual orientation or gender identity of the victim and bring the perpetrators to justice (Iceland);

118.29 Integrate a rights-based approach to the protection of the environment in the elaboration and implementation of the National Environmental Plan, including prior consultation with indigenous peoples (Slovenia);

118.30 Continue the implementation of programmes that might have positive environmental effects (Saudi Arabia);

118.31 Continue efforts to further improve the penitentiary system and prison conditions, especially to ensure that the human rights of women prisoners are protected (Croatia);

118.32 Carry out a comprehensive reform of the penitentiary system in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations treaty bodies and institutions (Uzbekistan);

118.33 Redouble efforts to improve prison conditions (France);

118.34 Take further measures in order to reduce overcrowding in prisons and improve the living conditions of the inmates (Greece);

118.35 Improve living conditions in detention centres and ensure the provision of adequate medical care, water supply and sanitation in detention cells (Portugal);

118.36 Improve prison conditions by investing in safe and humane detention facilities, including by increasing access to routine physical and mental health care, clean water, reliable food intake, and increased time outside of detention cells (United States of America);

118.37 Intensify efforts to improve the penitentiary system and search for additional diverse resources, including legal resources, to address the problem of overcrowding in prisons (Russian Federation);

118.38 Devote greater resources to the improvement of detention facilities as well as to a comprehensive reintegration policy in order to improve living conditions of prisoners and reduce overcrowding, thus complying with international standards (Spain);

118.39 Strengthen its efforts to establish improved standards and allocate sufficient resources to address overcrowding and poor conditions in prisons (Turkey);

118.40 Review prison conditions and initiate steps for improvement, particularly in relation to overcrowding and access to rehabilitation programmes (Australia);

118.41 Take measures to address the problem of overcrowding in prisons and bring conditions of detention in prisons into accordance with international standards (Belarus);

118.42 Take measure to improve the deplorable and unhealthy living conditions found in some detention facilities (Bangladesh);

118.43 Ensure that sufficient resources are in place to fully implement the reformed Code of Criminal Procedure in order to further reduce overcrowding in prisons, rehabilitate prisoners to reduce recidivism and limit the practice of pretrial detention (Sweden);

118.44 Improve conditions of detention in prisons and ensure that detainees have access to rehabilitation and reintegration programmes (Switzerland);

118.45 Make further efforts to improve poor conditions in many of its detention centres and to prevent ill-treatment of detainees, especially women and adolescents (Republic of Korea);

118.46 Pursue efforts to ease the detention conditions of women and children (Senegal);

118.47 Strengthen efforts to reduce overcrowding in prisons by improving detention conditions and by reducing imprisonment of juveniles and the long duration of pretrial detention (Germany);

118.48 Improve prison conditions, particularly for young offenders, by reducing prison overcrowding and the use of pretrial detention, including through measures such as conditional release (Canada);

118.49 Allocate the necessary financial and human resources to ensure that persons deprived of their liberty, including adolescents, are treated in accordance with international standards, and strengthen the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture (Greece);

118.50 Intensify its efforts to improve the conditions of detention centres with a view to encouraging reintegration of adolescents in conflict with the law into society (Turkey);

118.51 Continue efforts to improve detention conditions with a focus on juvenile detention centres (Italy);

118.52 Continue efforts to consolidate the independence of the national mechanism against torture (Tunisia);

118.53 Strengthen the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (Croatia);

118.54 Strengthen its national mechanism for the prevention of torture in its penitentiary system and investigate thoroughly all allegations of torture and ill-treatment (Albania);

118.55 Establish an independent complaints mechanism to investigate all allegations of torture, excessive use of force and collective punishments in all detention facilities (Portugal);

118.56 Legislate the crime of torture as a separate offence in the Uruguayan Penal Code by March 2020, as set out in the United Nations Convention against Torture, to avoid potential loopholes that can foster impunity (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

118.57 Take immediate action to prevent cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment by guards and staff in Uruguay's prisons, including by training guards in conflict de-escalation, security procedures and suicide prevention, and investigating and prosecuting staff who perpetrate physical and psychological abuses (United States of America);

118.58 Continue efforts to implement the policy on truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence, in relation to human rights violations committed under the dictatorships (Cuba);

118.59 Take steps to ensure the safety of judicial officials and human rights defenders who participate in judicial proceedings concerning serious human rights violations perpetrated during the military dictatorship, and ensure that all alleged death threats against such persons are fully investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice (Ghana);

118.60 Step up its efforts in the process of investigating the human rights violations that occurred during the dictatorship period, as well as cases of obstacles being put to said investigations (Greece);

118.61 Abolish the Amnesty Law of 1986 and ensure that crimes against humanity, including acts of torture and enforced disappearances, and human rights violations committed between 1973 and 1985 are not subject to statutes of limitation, amnesty, immunities or other similar measures (Panama);

118.62 Take concrete measures to bring to justice those responsible for grave human rights violations during the civil-military dictatorship and to ensure reparations for victims of those crimes (Republic of Korea);

118.63 Continue with measures to ensure progress with the investigation and punishment of the perpetrators of human rights violations committed during the military dictatorship, in particular by guaranteeing that this type of violation is not subject to statutes of limitation or amnesty (Argentina);

118.64 Take measures to guarantee that crimes against humanity and violations of human rights are not subject to statutes of limitation, amnesty or immunity in the legal provisions on impunity and victim reparation, in relation to the period of the military government (Costa Rica);

118.65 Continue making progress in the fight against impunity through actions and necessary resources that will facilitate investigations, thus ensuring the implementation of international law (Spain);

118.66 Continue efforts to ensure that deprivation of liberty for juveniles is used as a measure of last resort only, and that the use of pretrial detention is minimized (Ireland);

118.67 Revise its juvenile justice system and develop national policies based on its international human right treaty obligations, with a particular focus on non-custodial measures and access to education (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

118.68 Step up the revision of the juvenile justice system based on human rights, prioritizing non-custodial measures and emphasizing educational aspects (Chile);

118.69 Continue to evaluate the juvenile detention system while promoting educational measures and opportunities

among juvenile prisoners (Eritrea);

118.70 Continue implementing adequate measures in the fight against trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation (Germany);

118.71 Strengthen efforts, including through comprehensive legislation, to tackle trafficking in persons, in particular women and girls, for sexual and labour exploitation (Guyana);

118.72 Intensify efforts in the area of combating trafficking in and exploitation of persons, with a special focus on women and children (Armenia);

118.73 Intensify measures to combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children (Bahrain);

118.74 Continue to implement adequate measures to fight trafficking in women and girls, as well as adequate measures to fight violence against women (Italy);

118.75 Establish a legislative mechanism to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour (Madagascar);

118.76 Further strengthen its capacity-building programmes for law enforcers and duty bearers on combating trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Philippines);

118.77 Make further efforts to human trafficking reduction (Iraq);

118.78 Scale up its efforts in combating human trafficking (Nigeria);

118.79 Ensure the effective implementation of Act No. 19.643 on preventing and combating trafficking in and exploitation of persons, including through awareness-raising, capacity-building of law enforcement officials and technical cooperation with international partners (Thailand);

118.80 Approve and implement a national action plan to support the implementation of target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which calls for the eradication of forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking by 2030 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

118.81 Fully implement the agreed National Plan on Trafficking in Persons and continue to conduct public awareness campaigns to combat trafficking as well as to provide necessary training to relevant officials (Bahamas);

118.82 Adopt comprehensive legislation to combat trafficking in human beings, including provisions on the protection and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking, and ensure its effective application (Belarus);

118.83 Provide protection and support for the family as the natural and fundamental unit for the preservation of the society (Egypt);

118.84 Strengthen efforts at addressing youth unemployment, particularly among persons with disabilities (Guyana);

118.85 Continue to strengthen its employment policies in order to reduce unemployment rates, particularly among young people, women and persons with disabilities (Indonesia);

118.86 Take the necessary measures to combat unemployment among young people, women and persons with disabilities (Costa Rica);

118.87 Implement a system to measure indicators of progress in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights (Oman);

118.88 Establish an inclusive dialogue on a universal basic income as a tool to change the current social security system, in consultation with all stakeholders (Haiti);

118.89 Extend the initiatives to further reduce poverty and improve the quality of and access to health and education services, including for persons with disabilities (Cuba);

118.90 Consider adopting a rights-based approach in anti-poverty programmes to ensure that people have adequate standards of living, specifically for children, people living in rural areas and persons with disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);

118.91 Ensure that persons of African descent and persons living in urban and rural areas benefit from programmes to fight poverty in an equal manner (Madagascar);

118.92 Continue to further the poverty relief strategy to reduce the number of people living in poverty and improve people's living standards (China);

118.93 Ensure proper implementation of its National Drinking Water and Sanitation Plan with a particular focus on the vulnerable and marginalized sectors of its population (Mauritius);

118.94 Continue its efforts towards poverty alleviation and address the gaps between urban and rural areas (Mauritius);

- 118.95 Continue to implement poverty reduction policies with a focus on reducing income inequality (Viet Nam);
- 118.96 Establish a human rights recommendations implementation plan, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, integrating all accepted universal periodic review recommendations (Cabo Verde);
- 118.97 Integrate good practices of implementation of universal periodic review recommendations into its national reviews on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (Cabo Verde);
- 118.98 Introduce education on sexual and reproductive health to prevent early pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections (Iceland);
- 118.99 Promote training tools in health and education sectors on the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls, such as prevention of early and teenage pregnancy, contraceptive methods, abortion, sexual diversity and prevention of gender-based violence (Mexico);
- 118.100 Introduce age-appropriate education on sexual and reproductive health to prevent early pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections (Montenegro);
- 118.101 Align comprehensive sexual education programmes with international standards, taking into account key sexual and reproductive health rights and sexual orientation and gender identity issues, and ensuring the consistent implementation of these programmes across the educational system (Netherlands);
- 118.102 Promote ongoing training of health and education professionals on sexual and reproductive health, based on gender, age, race and ethnicity approach (Peru);
- 118.103 Introduce stricter justification requirements to prevent the blanket use by medical institutions and practitioners of conscientious objection to performing an abortion (Iceland);
- 118.104 Ensure that women can exercise their legal right to access abortion and post-abortion services in all regions of the country, by effectively regulating medical professionals' rights to conscientious objection (Netherlands);
- 118.105 Take measures to ensure that all women have access to legal abortion and post-abortion services (Iceland);
- 118.106 Strengthen efforts to provide affordable access to all medicine in an effort to ensure the right to health for all of its people (Indonesia);
- 118.107 Ensure that health services are accessible to persons with disabilities, and train health professionals in treating persons with disabilities, observing the right to free and informed consent (Iceland);
- 118.108 Continue taking the necessary measures to ensure that basic health-care services are accessible to persons with disabilities and train health professionals taking care of such persons (Senegal);
- 118.109 Take the necessary steps to make ordinary health services accessible to persons with disabilities (Algeria);
- 118.110 Continue efforts to shape public policy in order to provide access to health services in rural areas (Bahrain);
- 118.111 Eliminate inequalities in terms of access to education, which have had a serious impact on children from disadvantaged groups (India);
- 118.112 Take effective steps against discrimination within the education system and eliminate inequalities in terms of access to education and educational attainment (Mauritius);
- 118.113 Ensure equal access to high-quality education for children, particularly those in vulnerable situations, and adopt a comprehensive strategy to address the factors that contribute to low enrolment and to high dropout rates, especially among girls (Portugal);
- 118.114 Address the problem of school dropout among girls and improve access to education for women and girls (Mauritius);
- 118.115 Ensure equal access to education and address the root causes of high-school dropout rates, especially among girls (Myanmar);
- 118.116 Take the necessary measures to reduce the school dropout rate for girls (Algeria);
- 118.117 Take additional measures to guarantee equal access to education for underprivileged groups of the population (Albania);
- 118.118 Strengthen its commitment to reducing school dropout rates and countering the problem of early school leaving (Italy);
- 118.119 Continue the scholarship and support system for students to ensure that they continue to be in the formal education systems and to prevent them from dropping out of school (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 118.120 Develop and implement educational programmes aimed at the continuous education of adolescents who are socially vulnerable (Mexico);

118.121 Continue the implementation of education programmes aimed at favouring the continuation of education of adolescents in vulnerable situations (Peru);

118.122 Implement alternative measures to allow young people and adults to complete their education (Qatar);

118.123 Strengthen the institutional framework for human rights education (Armenia);

118.124 Respect the rights guaranteed under international law of parents to raise and educate their children in accordance with their moral and religious convictions (Bangladesh);

118.125 Ensure that children and youth with physical and learning disabilities have access to education (Canada);

118.126 Make greater efforts at tackling all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (Guyana);

118.127 Provide the necessary resources to effectively combat violence against women (France);

118.128 Intensify efforts to prevent gender-based violence (Georgia);

118.129 Ensure the effective implementation and funding of measures contained in the Act on Gender-based Violence against Women in order to reduce the persistently high rates of gender-based killings of women and bring those responsible to justice (Germany);

118.130 Ensure that the comprehensive Act to Guarantee Women a Life Free of Gender-based Violence, approved in 2017, is implemented to the full scope of the law, with sufficient resources for its broad application (Canada);

118.131 Assign adequate resources for the effective implementation of measures contained in legislation on gender-based violence, such as Law No. 19.580, especially regarding provision of support services to victims; and implement and adequately fund nationwide strategies to raise awareness of the criminal nature of gender-based violence (Ireland);

118.132 Work to ensure that the law on gender-based violence is fully applied (Togo);

118.133 Adopt a law punishing all forms of violence against women, including marital rape and domestic violence (Madagascar);

118.134 Take measures to prevent and combat domestic violence through the reform of the Criminal Code (Portugal);

118.135 Amend the Criminal Code and adopt a comprehensive legislation to introduce criminal liability for all acts of violence against women, based on international standards (Russian Federation);

118.136 Abolish the provisions in the Criminal Code that incorporate the patriarchal concepts of “honest behaviour”, “virtue” and “public scandal” as elements of the criminal offences that affect women (Liechtenstein);

118.137 Continue to consider revising the Criminal Code and the Civil Code in order to further promote gender equality and the rights of women (Viet Nam);

118.138 Continue working on the effective implementation of its action plans for a life free from gender-based violence (Cuba);

118.139 Build on the current action plan to end gender-based violence and further strengthen inter-agency coordination to prevent violence, increase access to justice, protect victims and punish perpetrators (Australia);

118.140 Redouble its efforts in implementing policies and strategies to address gender-based violence and promote gender equality (Philippines);

118.141 Further intensify efforts to prevent gender-based violence and particularly domestic violence against women, prosecute acts of gender-based violence and expand public awareness-raising campaigns (Slovenia);

118.142 Allocate sufficient resources and further implement measures to reduce the number of cases of gender-based violence in the country (Spain);

118.143 Ensure that sufficient resources are allocated to the judicial system in order to implement the national legislation to combat violence against women and to duly process and investigate suspected cases of violence (Sweden);

118.144 Continue taking effective measures to prevent sexual violence against women, ensure all cases of sexual violence are investigated, perpetrators are brought to justice and victims are provided with medical and psychosocial services (Malaysia);

118.145 Continue its efforts to tackle gender-based and domestic violence against women (Myanmar);

118.146 Take further measures in combating gender-based violence and domestic violence, including sexual abuse against women and girls (Ukraine);

118.147 Address the shortage of shelters for victims of domestic violence and ensure that access to a support system is widely available, including in rural areas (Malaysia);

118.148 Continue efforts aimed at addressing gender-based violence and discrimination against vulnerable groups, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Malta);

118.149 Allocate the necessary human and financial resources to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, in accordance with target 5.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Switzerland);

118.150 Go ahead with efforts to combat violence against women and domestic violence and provide protection to victims (Tunisia);

118.151 Strengthen efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the National Gender Equality Strategy 2030 (Indonesia);

118.152 Pursue and accelerate the policy to eliminate inequalities between men and women by taking the necessary measures aimed at increasing the participation of women in political and public life, in accordance with the National Gender Equality Strategy 2030 (Djibouti);

118.153 Carry on working on the evaluation of the National Plan for Equal Rights and Opportunities for men and women in order to design a national gender policy (Oman);

118.154 Bring the national legislation into compliance with the recommendations that the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women addressed to Uruguay (Russian Federation);

118.155 Continue strengthening the progress made in promoting women's rights and well-being (Dominican Republic);

118.156 Take supplementary legislative actions in countering gender stereotypes and discriminative attitudes (Ukraine);

118.157 Take effective measures to eliminate all forms of gender-based discrimination against women, including wage gaps (India);

118.158 Eliminate the wage gap between men and women (Iraq);

118.159 Take measures to remove the gender wage gap and meet several treaty bodies' concerns (Bangladesh);

118.160 Intensify efforts to eliminate discrimination against women, including promotion of equal access for women and girls to all levels of education (Kyrgyzstan);

118.161 Take further measures to ensure equal access to education for women and girls (Uzbekistan);

118.162 Take active measures in order to ensure that the full and equal participation of women in politics increases, in accordance with the law regulating party lists for legislative elections (Sweden);

118.163 Further protect women's rights by providing more assistance to marginalized women, including those with disabilities (Malaysia);

118.164 Continue to strengthen measures to combat discrimination against women and empower women, in particular women of African descent (Maldives);

118.165 Take further measures to combat discrimination and stereotypes against women, particularly women of African descent (Azerbaijan);

118.166 Consolidate laws guaranteeing the rights of women in rural areas, in particular in the areas of access to health-care services, high-quality education, access to justice and productive resources, and access to work opportunities (Qatar);

118.167 Continue its actions and initiatives aimed at promoting standards guaranteeing the rights of women in rural areas, especially in terms of support, access to full care, quality education, justice, means of production and employment opportunities (Benin);

118.168 Continue implementing demographic studies and research on rural development and public policies with a view to establishing guidelines for the incorporation of a gender-based perspective in policies for family agriculture (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

118.169 Expedite the implementation of regulations which guarantee the rights of rural women, including access to health care, employment opportunities, justice and education (Eritrea);

118.170 Continue its efforts to adopt the National Plan for the Care of Children and Adolescents to ensure that they are given proper care and socioeconomic aid (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

118.171 Continue implementing the National Early Childhood, Childhood and Adolescence Plan 2015–2020 and allocate sufficient budgetary resources to it (Bulgaria);

118.172 Increase the budget for the implementation of policies aimed at guaranteeing the effective enjoyment of the rights of children and adolescents (Paraguay);

118.173 Continue efforts to increase the minimum age of marriage to 18 years without any distinction of gender (El Salvador);

118.174 Adopt legislation to raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 years regardless of gender (Republic of Korea);

118.175 Consider legal and administrative measures to bring the minimum age for marriage in line with international standards (Bulgaria);

118.176 Conduct a more active policy to protect children, in particular, addressing their critical nutritional and health-care needs (Kyrgyzstan);

118.177 Take measures to combat child obesity and anaemia (Saudi Arabia);

118.178 Intensify efforts aimed at promoting the rights of children, in particular children of African descent, to grant them full access to education and health care (Ukraine);

118.179 Allocate an adequate budget to relevant national mechanisms on children's affairs, particularly to further advance inclusive education for children with disabilities (Malaysia);

118.180 Adopt additional measures to reduce the number of boys and girls in situations of poverty and vulnerability (Brazil);

118.181 Continue to improve the system of protection of abandoned children, inter alia, by providing more funds for centres for their rehabilitation and social reintegration (Serbia);

118.182 Step up resources aimed at combating violence against children (France);

118.183 Implement effectively laws prohibiting corporal punishment of children (Liechtenstein);

118.184 Continue efforts aimed at eliminating child labour (Georgia);

118.185 Continue the fight against economic exploitation of children and strengthen the mechanisms for monitoring child labour (State of Palestine);

118.186 Continue to combat children's exploitation by strengthening child labour laws and reinforcing support to poor families (India);

118.187 Step up its efforts to eliminate child labour and adopt recovery and social integration measures for children in conflict with the law (Slovakia);

118.188 Improve compliance with child labour laws by dedicating more resources to enforcement, particularly in the informal economy (United States of America);

118.189 Continue efforts to promote children's rights and combat the economic exploitation of children (Tunisia);

118.190 Further increase efforts to protect children's rights, with a focus on the fight against sexual exploitation of children and child labour (Italy);

118.191 Establish a system to safeguard the rights of child victims of sexual exploitation (Eritrea);

118.192 Bring its criminal legislation into compliance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and implement a regulatory framework to prevent and eliminate child sex tourism (Liechtenstein);

118.193 Bring its criminal legislation into compliance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Montenegro) (Pakistan) (Slovakia);

118.194 Continue its efforts in the field of human rights protection on issues such as child labour, juvenile justice, commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and children in street situations (Nicaragua);

118.195 Prevent expressly the enrolment of children under 18 years of age and their use in conflicts by armed forces or non-State armed groups (Togo);

118.196 Establish an independent complaints mechanism accessible to all children deprived of their liberty (Azerbaijan);

118.197 Develop a strategy or take additional measures to prevent the homelessness of adolescents and to reduce juvenile delinquency (Belarus);

118.198 Continue to combat stereotypes against persons of indigenous origin, creating an environment where they can preserve and express their identity, history, culture and tradition, and recognize their collective rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

118.199 Adopt robust measures to ensure the full participation of indigenous people in public affairs and increase their presence in decision-making positions both in government and private sectors (Malaysia);

- 118.200 Adopt legislative measures to recognize the ethnic and cultural existence of indigenous peoples and give impetus to policies to ensure greater visibility and participation, as well as to combat discrimination against them (Mexico);
- 118.201 Ensure that government policies, programmes and initiatives for Uruguayans of African descent are properly funded (Haiti);
- 118.202 Redouble efforts to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by people of African descent (Nigeria);
- 118.203 Adopt measures for the full and meaningful participation of Afro-Uruguayans in public affairs, both in decision-making positions and in representative institutions, at all levels of government (Pakistan);
- 118.204 Strengthen efforts so that the Afro-Uruguayan population fully enjoys its economic, social and cultural rights (Peru);
- 118.205 Continue to implement specific measures aimed at increasing the participation and inclusion of the Afrodescendent population in the country's public policies (Angola);
- 118.206 Take necessary measures to increase the access rate to higher education for adolescents of African descent (Angola);
- 118.207 Fully implement the National Plan on Racial Equality and African Descent in order to address structural inequalities (Bahamas);
- 118.208 Take concrete steps to accelerate progress in reaching the quota of posts in public bodies, including decision-making roles, to be allocated to people of African descent (Bahamas);
- 118.209 Adopt measures for the full participation of Afro-Uruguayans at all levels of government and in decision-making positions in public and private sectors, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Bangladesh);
- 118.210 Guarantee equal rights and opportunities for minorities in the country, including measures for their full participation in public affairs (Albania);
- 118.211 Continue its efforts to ensure that specific policies are being formulated, improved and exercised in order to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and eliminate all kinds of discrimination against them (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 118.212 Ensure the protection of all persons with disabilities, in particular women and children (State of Palestine);
- 118.213 Ensure the full implementation of the right to equality and non-discrimination for persons with disabilities (Bahrain);
- 118.214 Continue efforts to implement efficient policies aimed at integrating all persons with disabilities into society and their active participation in community life, and allocate sufficient resources to this end (Djibouti);
- 118.215 Continue promoting the rights of persons with disabilities (Dominican Republic);
- 118.216 Ensure access to quality mental health-care services through the allocation of greater resources and the implementation of effective measures that guarantee respect for international rights (Spain);
- 118.217 Consider modifying the 2017 Mental Health Law to include the establishment of an autonomous human rights review body on mental health and the provision of an adequate budget to enable this body to effectively carry out its mandate (Ghana);
- 118.218 Adopt additional measures to guarantee the social and family life of people affected by mental health conditions so that hospitalization is only used as a last resort (Brazil);
- 118.219 Drive the corresponding legal reforms to provide full legal capacity to persons with disabilities (Costa Rica);
- 118.220 Ensure the rights of citizens abroad to participate in elections (Iraq);
- 118.221 Adopt measures to allow Uruguayans living abroad to exercise the right to vote, as enshrined in its Constitution (Panama);
- 118.222 Continue special efforts to provide voting rights in elections for the diaspora (Egypt);
- 118.223 Create a mechanism facilitating the participation of Uruguayan residents abroad in electoral and all voting processes (Cabo Verde);
- 118.224 Continue promoting the rights and participation of the diaspora (Dominican Republic);
- 118.225 Continue efforts to facilitate access to education for young people with migrant backgrounds to reduce socioeconomic disparities (Maldives);

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

119. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

[Spanish Only]

Composition of the delegation

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

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