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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review *

Argentina

Introduction

The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-eighth session from 6 to 17 November 2017. The review of Argentina was held at the 2nd meeting, on 6 November 2017. The delegation of Argentina was headed by the Secretary of Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism of the Nation of Argentina, Claudio Avruj. At its 10th meeting, held on 10 November 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on Argentina.

2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Argentina: Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba and the United Arab Emirates.

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

- (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/28/ARG/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.6/28/ARG/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/28/ARG/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Brazil, Czechia, Germany, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Argentina through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation stressed the importance of the universal periodic review and indicated that Argentina was always open to receiving the recommendations formulated by United Nations human rights mechanisms. Under the current Government, several special rapporteurs from the United Nations and the Inter-American human rights systems had visited the country, thus reversing the country's previous lack of cooperation with those systems.

6. Under the current Government, human rights were both a State policy and a fundamental element in the design of all public policies. For that reason, Argentina was now implementing an expanded human rights agenda. After years of frustrating self-isolation, Argentina was now a country open to the world, leaving behind populism and starting a new period of democratic strengthening.

7. For the first time in its history, Argentina would implement a national human rights plan. The plan outlined the human rights targets, defined as priorities by each ministry, and addressed many of the recommendations made to the country by international human rights mechanisms, including those issued in the context of the universal periodic review.

8. One of the Government's priorities was to protect and promote the human rights of indigenous communities by incorporating cultural pluralism as a fundamental part of the new human rights paradigm in Argentina. That new and comprehensive State policy, which was in line with basic human rights standards, included ensuring prior consultation of, access to land by, decent housing for and the enjoyment of cultural rights by indigenous peoples. In order to properly implement the shift towards the new paradigm, the

Government had moved the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs from the Ministry of Social Development to the Secretariat of Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism.

9.The delegation stressed that the Government's objective was to build a country free of xenophobia, discrimination and racism. It highlighted the adoption of the presidential decree on the International Decade for People of African Descent and the implementation of the programme for Syrian refugees as flagship initiatives that embodied the country's ideals of integration and dialogue.

10.The State policy of achieving truth, justice and memory about the human rights violations perpetrated during the military dictatorship was being pursued with increased efficiency by the current Government. The State continued as the plaintiff in 220 cases involving crimes against humanity. Under the previous administration the State had brought to court the head of the armed forces and had opposed all requests for the application of a more lenient law (the "two for one" law) to the sentencing of persons convicted of crimes against humanity.

11.Taking into account the federalist nature of the country, the Government was working to strengthen the Federal Human Rights Council and had signed cooperation agreements with all provinces in order to promote good human rights practices at the municipal level. Soon the national committee against torture would be established and the Ombudsman appointed. The delegation emphasized that Argentina was carrying out, in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross, a procedure to identify "those Argentine heroes fallen in the Malvinas Islands, buried in graves marked as 'Argentine soldier known only by God'".

12.The delegation highlighted the creation of the network in support of the right to know one's biological identity as an important tool for all those who could not gain access to the current mechanisms, which covered only the relatives of persons who had been abducted and disappeared during the military dictatorship.

13.Finally, the delegation underscored the country's efforts to reduce poverty and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, including in the areas of housing and access to basic services, access to health care, the expansion of existing cash transfer programmes and the development of social integration policies. The delegation reiterated the commitment of Argentina to build a fairer and more equal country, based on the values of peaceful coexistence, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity.

B.Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

14.During the interactive dialogue, 79 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

15.The United Kingdom welcomed the progress made by Argentina in implementing previous universal periodic review recommendations, in particular the introduction of the national action plan on preventing and eradicating violence against women and providing assistance in cases of such violence. It was concerned by reports of increased criminalization of peaceful social protest, and by prison conditions.

16.The United States commended Argentina for developing its first national action plan to reduce femicide and violence against women, but observed problems in the protection of women and in data collection. It remained troubled by reports of torture in detention centres and by prison conditions.

17.Uruguay encouraged Argentina to redouble efforts to implement the recommendations formulated by several treaty bodies and aimed at expediting the establishment of the system of the national mechanism for the prevention of torture in all provinces.

18.The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed concern about the excessive use of force by federal and provincial security forces, the existence of structural discrimination against indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants and the high level of overcrowding in prisons.

19.Viet Nam recognized the progress made by Argentina in ratifying and acceding to international human rights instruments and welcomed the State's ongoing strategies, and the priorities it had set, to overcome remaining human rights challenges.

20.Albania congratulated Argentina on the progress it had achieved in combating violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, but noted that institutional violence against sexual minorities remained a problem. It acknowledged efforts in the area of police training and remained concerned about prison overcrowding.

21.Algeria commended Argentina for adopting legislation on domestic work, child labour, parental responsibility, protection of women and children, and the rights of indigenous peoples. It encouraged Argentina to intensify efforts in favour of vulnerable social groups.

22.Angola welcomed the country's progress on access to health services, access to information, education, child mortality and birth registration. It was concerned about cases of domestic violence and inadequate prison conditions.

23.Armenia noted with satisfaction the country's international leadership in promoting truth, justice and memory, and its participation in preventing crimes against humanity. It commended the reduction in maternal mortality and the measures taken against human trafficking.

24.Australia commended Argentina for its work to protect freedom of expression. It applauded the country's national action plan on preventing and eradicating violence against women and providing assistance in cases of such violence, and welcomed its planned legislation on protecting stateless persons.

25.Austria commended Argentina for having obtained the convictions of those who were responsible for human rights violations during the military rule and noted its efforts to combat institutional violence. However, it referred to ill-treatment in prisons and

detention centres.

26. Azerbaijan congratulated Argentina on its efforts to fight corruption and promote transparency and access to information. It welcomed the adoption of the Justice 2020 Programme, aimed at strengthening the judicial system and building a robust and efficient civil service.

27. Bahrain welcomed the first national action plan on preventing and eradicating violence against women and providing assistance in cases of such violence, but expressed concern about domestic violence and sexual violence against women, which required immediate and appropriate State action.

28. Bangladesh appreciated the measures taken by Argentina to reduce maternal mortality, as well as the proactive efforts to curtail discrimination against indigenous people. Bangladesh remained concerned about Emergency Decree No. 70/2017, considering it a regression in the country's migration legislation.

29. Benin congratulated Argentina for its efforts in promoting the rights of women, combating human trafficking and protecting the rights of migrants, indigenous people and persons with disabilities.

30. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the realization of the second national map of discrimination and inquired as to what measures had been taken to guarantee the rights of Bolivian migrants in Argentina.

31. Bosnia and Herzegovina welcomed the adoption of the first national action plan on preventing and eradicating violence against women and providing assistance in cases of such violence. It remained concerned by reported cases of violence and arbitrary detention, particularly regarding young people and children.

32. Botswana commended Argentina for its legislative framework on human rights. However, it noted reports of child labour, discrimination against minority groups and high unemployment among women.

33. Brazil praised the creation of the national register of femicides and the significant reduction of the maternal mortality rate. It encouraged Argentina to develop protocols to guarantee the rights of women and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons in detention.

34. Bulgaria commended the adoption of the national action plan on preventing and eradicating violence against women and providing assistance in cases of such violence and the establishment of the National System for the Prevention of Torture.

35. Burkina Faso welcomed the country's efforts to improve its child protection system, including birth registration, as well as the adoption of a national action plan to prevent and eradicate violence against women.

36. Canada welcomed the willingness of Argentina to receive visits from United Nations and regional human rights mechanisms. It encouraged Argentina to take legislative measures to ban racial profiling in law enforcement.

37. Chile valued the efforts of Argentina to implement previous recommendations, such as the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, among others.

38. China praised the achievements of Argentina, including the enhancement of the social protection system, the development of national plans on education and health care, the fight against domestic violence and the establishment of the indigenous peoples' advisory and participatory council.

39. Colombia noted a number of positive measures adopted by Argentina, such as those aimed at combating human trafficking, the approval of the national plan of action on preventing and eradicating violence against women and providing assistance in cases of such violence, and the launch of the national plan for early childhood.

40. Costa Rica welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It expressed concern about the effectiveness of the programmes against child abuse and about the incidence of smoking as a cause of premature and avoidable death.

41. Côte d'Ivoire commended the legislative and institutional reforms in the area of human rights undertaken by Argentina following the second cycle of the review. In particular, it welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the adoption of the Justice 2020 Programme.

42. Croatia welcomed the adoption of the national plan of action on preventing and eradicating violence against women and providing assistance in cases of such violence for the period 2017–2019. It was concerned about violence, including sexual, physical and mental abuse, against women and girls in the country.

43. Czechia welcomed the participation of Argentina in voluntary midterm universal periodic review reporting.

44. Ecuador congratulated Argentina for its recognition of human rights obligations as binding for companies and invited it to share its valuable experience in the intergovernmental working group mandated with the elaboration of an international legally binding instrument on business enterprises on human rights.

45. Egypt praised Argentina for the measures taken to promote human rights, especially through the ratification of international instruments and the implementation of the recommendations received during the previous review. Egypt encouraged Argentina to continue implementing the remaining recommendations.

46. Estonia welcomed the efforts made by Argentina to prevent gender-based violence and the setting up of the indigenous peoples' advisory and participatory council. It urged Argentina to take steps to reduce overcrowding in detention centres and guarantee the rights of detainees.

47. France welcomed the implementation by Argentina of the recommendations received in its previous review and welcomed the significant progress achieved in the fight against gender-based violence.

48. Georgia commended Argentina for establishing the unit responsible for the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and welcomed the steps taken to combat trafficking in persons.

49. Germany commended Argentina for its cooperation with international human rights institutions.

50. Ghana commended Argentina for the implementation of a significant number of recommendations accepted during its previous review, including the ratification of various international human rights instruments, and for its commitment to reduce the number of unregistered births within indigenous communities.

51. Greece expressed appreciation for the acceptance by Argentina of international norms. Greece also welcomed the State's ratification of the Paris Agreement and its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

52. Guatemala expressed concern about the information regarding disproportionate responses by law enforcement authorities to indigenous peoples' protests and encouraged Argentina to resume dialogue with indigenous communities. It welcomed the initiative of the Ombudsman to establish an observatory on femicide.

53. Honduras recognized the legislative measures taken by Argentina in the areas of prevention of torture, sexual crimes and trafficking in persons, among others.

54. In response to some of the questions received, Argentina reiterated its firm commitment to cooperate with the international human rights mechanisms. Within that framework, Argentina had supported the creation of various special procedure mandates, including those on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons and on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. Argentina was also part of several international human rights initiatives, including initiatives against the death penalty, torture, enforced disappearance and genocide.

55. The delegation stressed that the national human rights action plan constituted a conceptual, planning and operational tool that facilitated the coordination of work across ministries. In particular, the delegation referred to the efforts made in the area of indigenous peoples' rights, including with respect to intercultural education, women's rights, access to health, land demarcation and free, prior and informed consent.

56. The national statistical system, criticized in the past for its inefficiencies, had been restructured and had resumed publication of reliable data on poverty indicators. The data indicated that 28.8 per cent of the population lived below the poverty line, with 6 per cent in extreme poverty. The delegation detailed the efforts taken to address the situation in the areas of access to water, housing, social security and older persons.

57. The delegation referred to the Justice 2020 Programme, a comprehensive plan of justice reform whose medium- and long-term objective was to establish, as a State policy, a vision of a more inclusive, transparent, modern and independent administration of justice. The Programme would incorporate open-government techniques into the judicial process by ensuring the active participation of the population in public affairs.

58. Iceland commended Argentina for promoting human rights worldwide and noted with appreciation that it had provided a midterm report on the implementation of the recommendations accepted during its previous review.

59. India commended Argentina for its progress in recognizing differences in its society and noted its efforts to eradicate poverty and promote equality. India also noted reports of violence and arbitrary action by security forces against socially disadvantaged people.

60. Indonesia welcomed the efforts made by Argentina in enhancing children's rights through the establishment of the national strategic plan for the period 2016–2021. It also noted with appreciation the measures taken to promote gender equality.

61. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concern, inter alia, over the continuation of xenophobic, Islamophobic and stigmatizing discourse by officials and politicians and the persistence of structural discrimination against indigenous peoples and people of African descent.

62. Iraq appreciated the efforts made by Argentina to combat human trafficking by punishing perpetrators and compensating victims, and praised the establishment of a special national programme to issue humanitarian visas to Syrian victims of conflict.

63. Ireland acknowledged the country's continued advocacy for human rights on the global stage and appreciated its efforts to combat violence against women. Ireland acknowledged legislative advancements, but was concerned that implementation remained weak in some cases.

64. Israel noted the important measures taken by Argentina since the previous review and reiterated its concern that those responsible for the attack on the Israeli Embassy and the Argentine Israelite mutual association had not been identified and tried.

65. Italy commended Argentina for respecting the rights of vulnerable groups and addressing violence against women, in particular through the adoption of the 2016 national action plan on preventing and eradicating violence against women and providing assistance

in cases of such violence.

66.Libya welcomed the positive developments that had taken place in many areas of human rights. It praised the important legislation enacted in Argentina and the ratification of two International Labour Organization conventions and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

67.Madagascar noted the State's ratification of international human rights instruments. It welcomed the establishment of the National System for the Prevention of Torture, but noted that some gaps remained in the implementation of the recommendations issued under the previous review.

68.Malaysia welcomed the adoption of the national action plan on preventing and eradicating violence against women and providing assistance in cases of such violence. However, it noted challenges in that area, such as coordination between federal and provincial governments and a lack of safe shelters for victims of gender-based violence.

69.Maldives welcomed the progress made by Argentina in advancing women's rights, and the establishment of the indigenous peoples' advisory and participatory council, which enabled the participation of indigenous communities in programmes and plans in a number of areas.

70.Mauritania noted with satisfaction the State's ratification of a number of international instruments and the adoption of laws aimed at better harmonizing its national legislation with international standards.

71.Mexico acknowledged the progress achieved since the previous review cycle and welcomed the establishment of the national register of femicides.

72.Montenegro noted the establishment of the National System for the Prevention of Torture. While acknowledging the significant progress made towards the eradication of poverty among children, it noted the existing disparities among provinces.

73.Morocco commended Argentina for its efforts to promote equality between men and women and to combat femicide and racial discrimination. It welcomed the country's commitment in the areas of enforced disappearance, combating corruption, access to justice and access to information.

74.Namibia commended Argentina for the actions it had taken to implement the recommendations from the previous review, especially the incorporation of intercultural education into its education system.

75.The Netherlands welcomed the creation of the national women's council and of the department of sexual diversity within the secretariat responsible for human rights. It also welcomed the action taken to ensure that perpetrators of violence against women were held to account.

76.Nicaragua welcomed the progress made by Argentina since its previous review, including the development of the national human rights plan and the ratification of international human rights instruments.

77.Norway noted the large number of unsafe abortions and the fact that gender-based violence remained a serious problem. It also noted a significant gap between the legislation protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and its implementation. It commended Argentina for passing a law on access to public information.

78.Panama highlighted the State's submission of a midterm report, the legislative and policy progress achieved in the area of human rights since its last review, and the ratification of several international human rights instruments.

79.Paraguay welcomed the approval of the national plan of action on preventing and eradicating violence against women and providing assistance in cases of such violence. It thanked Argentina for organizing the next global conference on the reduction of child labour.

80.Peru highlighted progress in the fight against corruption and in the area of access to public information. It also noted the creation of the indigenous peoples' advisory and participatory council.

81.Portugal commended Argentina for the progress made since its review in 2012 and congratulated it for the ratification of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

82.Qatar commended Argentina for the national strategic plan for the period 2016–2021, entitled "Argentina teaches and learns" and for the 2016 national plan of action for early childhood.

83.The Republic of Korea welcomed the adoption of the National Code of Criminal Procedure, the Justice 2020 Programme and the national action plan on preventing and eradicating violence against women and providing assistance in cases of such violence.

84. Saudi Arabia welcomed the 2016 national plan of action for early childhood, aimed at ensuring the comprehensive development of children in situations of social vulnerability.

85.Senegal noted the ratification of international human rights instruments and commended the social policies of Argentina, such as the non-contributory pension system and the family allowance system.

86.Serbia welcomed the launch of the Justice 2020 Programme and highlighted the establishment of the national plan for comprehensive assistance to and support for victims of institutional violence. Serbia also commended the progress in the empowerment of women and the measures adopted to fight child sexual abuse.

87. Sierra Leone noted the progress made to map discrimination across Argentina and commended the establishment of the national plan of action on preventing and eradicating violence against women and providing assistance in cases of such violence.

88. Slovakia acknowledged efforts to tackle gender-based violence. Nevertheless, it noted with concern the increasing rate of femicide and the persistence of discriminatory stereotypes regarding the roles of women and men. It was also concerned about the criminalization of social protest and poor detention conditions.

89. Slovenia welcomed the information provided by Argentina on the steps taken to address poor prison conditions, but remained concerned about the stagnation of the maternal mortality rate, especially in rural areas.

90. South Africa welcomed the progress made by Argentina since the previous review, including the implementation of the human rights action plan and observance of the national day of Afro-Argentines and African culture.

91. Spain welcomed the ratification by Argentina of a number of international human rights instruments, as well as the progress made in the areas of violence against women, penitentiary conditions, and freedom of expression and the plurality of media.

92. The State of Palestine welcomed the efforts made by Argentina to improve the quality of education, including through the adoption of the national strategic plan entitled “Argentina teaches and learns”, and the progress achieved in the fight against discrimination.

93. Sweden noted that, while the launch of the national strategy to combat violence against women was a first, positive step, violence against women remained a major concern. It also noted the lack of a general prohibition on corporal punishment of children.

94. Switzerland welcomed the efforts made in the area of women’s rights, but noted that more progress was needed with regard to sexual and reproductive rights. It shared the concerns of the Committee against Torture regarding recurrent practices of torture and ill-treatment in detention.

95. Thailand welcomed the efforts made by Argentina to ensure access to justice for persons with disabilities and the country’s inclusion of children with disabilities in the development of the education system. It recognized the country’s continuing efforts to improve prison conditions.

96. Timor-Leste commended Argentina for its adoption of the Justice 2020 Programme and the Act on the prevention and punishment of trafficking in persons and assistance to victims. It also welcomed efforts to promote women’s rights.

97. Ukraine commended the significant steps taken in creating a strong legislative framework to safeguard human rights. While noting the remarkable efforts made in gradual economic liberalization, it deemed it important to ensure a balance by providing the social assistance necessary to meet the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals.

98. The delegation reaffirmed that freedom of expression and access to information were pillars of the Argentinian democratic system and noted the creation, in 2015, of the national communications authority as an independent supervisory mechanism. It highlighted the participatory reform process of the regulatory framework regarding audiovisual communications services, telecommunications and new information technologies, as well as the implementation of a protocol for the protection of journalists investigating, inter alia, cases of drug trafficking, human trafficking, corruption, kidnappings, terrorism and abuse of authority.

99. In order to promote public policies on women rights, in 2017 Argentina had strengthened its national mechanism for gender equality by creating the National Women’s Institute, a decentralized entity with financial autonomy and the rank of State secretariat, a decision that had followed an unprecedented increase in the mechanism’s budget. Argentina had also incorporated the crime of femicide into its legal system, with a penalty of life imprisonment, without the possibility of mitigating circumstances. In addition, the innovative figure of “linked” femicide (the act of killing a person, male or female, linked by family or emotional ties to someone with whom the perpetrator maintained a relationship, for the purpose of causing suffering to the person with whom the perpetrator had a relationship) had been introduced in the Criminal Code, expressing a comprehensive approach to the concept of violence against women.

100. With regard to the right to health, the delegation highlighted the implementation of the universal health coverage strategy, aimed at generating a new health-care system able to provide all people with adequate access, free of charge, to quality health services.

101. The Government’s primary focus regarding sexual and reproductive rights was on ensuring access to information, free contraceptive methods and legal interruption of pregnancy in the types of cases listed in the Criminal Code. Within that framework, the Ministry of Health, together with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Social Development, had designed the national plan for the prevention and reduction of unintended pregnancy in adolescents. The plan was aimed at improving sexual and reproductive health services, ensuring informed decisions by adolescents and strengthening public policies to prevent sexual violence and abuse and facilitate access to legal interruption of pregnancy.

102. In the area of education, the Government’s objectives were to guarantee equal access to and completion of primary and secondary education for all children, reduce existing sociocultural differences through the use of new technologies and tools in the learning process, and ensure comprehensive sexual education by training teachers in both public and private schools.

103. With regard to migration, since 2012 Argentina had granted residence to more than 1,350,000 persons and special regimes of migratory regularization had been implemented for Dominican, Korean, Senegalese and Haitian nationals who resided in Argentina.

104. The delegation noted the creation, in September 2017, of the national disability agency as a decentralized agency within the General Secretariat of the Presidency and the approval of the national disability plan. Labour inclusion, access to justice, accessibility in education and transport were among the agency’s priority tasks. The delegation further highlighted the federal disability council as a space for dialogue and planning that facilitated the introduction of disability as a transversal issue across government, provincial and

municipal policies.

105. In the area of public security, the delegation pointed out the creation of the directorate for the control of the integrity of the police and security forces, charged with developing prevention and control policies based on the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, the Code of Ethics for Public Officials, as well as other national and international standards and norms.

106. Argentina thanked all delegations for their constructive participation. It welcomed the encouraging comments and recommendations received and stressed that Argentina would work to address them and to fulfil the voluntary commitments it had made for the third cycle.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

107.1 Ratify the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control of the World Health Organization (WHO) (Costa Rica); Consider the possibility of ratifying the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (Ecuador); Consider the ratification of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (Peru);

107.2 Sign the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Guatemala);

107.3 Ratify the Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance (Paraguay);

107.4 Ratify the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance (Côte d'Ivoire) (Paraguay);

107.5 Consider the establishment of a permanent governmental mechanism to implement the universal periodic review recommendations (Georgia);

107.6 Consider the establishment or the strengthening of the existing national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up (Portugal);

107.7 Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

107.8 Continue collaborating with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council on cases of enforced or involuntary disappearance (Chile);

107.9 Continue its active commitment on the international level for the prevention of genocide and crimes against humanity (Armenia);

107.10 Continue its efforts to reform its human rights institutions in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Australia);

107.11 Accelerate the process of designation of the new Ombudsman (Georgia); Designate a new Ombudsman as soon as possible (Guatemala); Designate an Ombudsman as soon as possible considering that the national ombudsman's office has been without leadership for the past eight years (Republic of Korea);

107.12 Appoint an independent ombudsperson to guarantee more effective control of compliance with human rights norms by State organs (Slovakia);

107.13 Designate a new ombudsperson and implement without delay the national preventive mechanism against torture (Costa Rica);

107.14 Establish and appoint an ombudsman for the rights of children and adolescents (Costa Rica); Establish an ombudsperson for the rights of children and adolescents, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Honduras);

107.15 Put into place a comprehensive national plan to ensure protection, respect, and promotion of human rights for all (Egypt);

107.16 Develop and implement a national human rights plan with clear, specific measurable goals to ensure the civil, political, social and economic rights of all citizens (Indonesia);

107.17 Develop and implement, in close consultation with civil society, a national human rights plan with clear, specific and measurable goals (Ireland);

107.18 Undertake an inclusive process with a wide range of civil society representatives when implementing the universal periodic review recommendations (Greece);

107.19 Further mainstream human rights throughout its administration, both at national and provincial levels, to ensure that legal reforms result in improved human rights protection, especially for women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Netherlands);

107.20 Elevate racial discrimination to a criminal offence (Slovakia);

107.21 Effectively implement the national plan against discrimination with the active participation of all interested groups (Panama);

107.22 Develop a broad national multisectoral strategy to address the rights of indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and other vulnerable groups subject to discrimination (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

107.23 Multiply its awareness-raising campaigns and trainings on combating racial discrimination (Morocco);

107.24 Take steps to address persistent cultural discrimination against indigenous people and people of African descent, including awareness-raising and the establishment of quantitative measures promoting their participation at the highest level and in decision-making positions (Sierra Leone);

107.25 Intensify efforts to consolidate a broad national multisectoral strategy to combat structural discrimination, including verbal expressions, against indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and other vulnerable groups, considering their specific needs and capacities, through the empowerment of their rights and fair reparation mechanisms (Ecuador);

107.26 Continue advancing in the adoption of measures aimed at the non-discrimination of people on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity (Colombia);

107.27 Adopt a new law on anti-discrimination that makes specific reference to sexual orientation and gender identity (Albania);

107.28 Amend the Law on discriminatory acts to recognize sexual orientation and gender identity as prohibited grounds for discrimination before its next review under the universal periodic review (Czechia);

107.29 Enhance national efforts to combat discrimination, xenophobia and racism, in particular the discriminatory practices against migrants and people of African descent (Egypt);

107.30 Adopt a comprehensive and integral policy against discrimination in all its forms, especially against women, people of African descent and indigenous peoples, along with a respective plan of action (Honduras);

107.31 Take measures to put an end to incidents of racial discrimination against certain social groups and xenophobic hate speech and stigmatization from public and political officials (Iraq);

107.32 Put in place a robust legal and judicial instrument aimed at combating discriminatory practices against indigenous peoples and persons of African descent and promote their inclusion in the area of human rights (Madagascar);

107.33 Intensify efforts aimed at eliminating structural discrimination, especially against the indigenous people and people of African descent (Namibia);

107.34 Investigate and criminalize cases of xenophobic and stigmatizing discourses expressed by public officials and politicians (Sierra Leone);

107.35 Take all necessary measures to ensure equal access to all rights for the entire population, particularly the population of African descent and indigenous peoples (Algeria);

107.36 Continue the normative progress made in the area of environment and the strengthening of related bodies (Morocco);

107.37 Strengthen measures to combat the negative effect of the economic activities of companies on the environment and biodiversity (Algeria);

107.38 Investigate all allegations of abuse of police authority and prosecute the perpetrators (Slovakia);

107.39 Address hate crimes against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (South Africa);

107.40 Provide training to security forces, penitentiary services, prosecutors and judges in order to reduce the cases of institutional violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression (Israel);

107.41 Protect all detainees, including those in police custody, from excessive use of force (Germany);

107.42 Review practices of detention without a court order and address the issue of unduly protracted detentions (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

107.43 Take adequate and credible measures to put an end to incidents of arbitrary detention in line with international law (India);

107.44 Take concrete steps to implement fundamental safeguards in police custody, and prohibit the use of police stations as places for long-term detention (Ghana);

107.45 Reduce protracted pretrial detention by seeking alternatives to confinement in all possible cases and by ensuring more expedient court processes (Canada);

107.46 Introduce thorough and impartial investigation of allegations of torture and other ill-treatment in detention and

ensure that alleged perpetrators are brought to justice (Austria);

107.47 Ensure that all allegations of excessive use of force or arbitrary behaviour by State officials, including those that may amount to torture or ill-treatment, are investigated (Germany);

107.48 Adopt appropriate measures to prevent and eliminate excessive use of force and summary executions by security forces, and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

107.49 Improve treatment of prisoners by encouraging provinces to implement the national mechanism to prevent torture, increasing training for police and prison officials and addressing overcrowding (United States of America);

107.50 Take urgent measures to guarantee better conditions of detention and that the application of preventive detention is not the norm, strictly limiting its duration through alternative non-custodial measures (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

107.51 Continue efforts to improve penitentiary system conditions and to reduce episodes of violence in prison (Italy);

107.52 Continue its efforts to improve the conditions of detention and consider the possibility of adopting alternative measures to detention in order to reduce overcrowding in prisons (Mauritania);

107.53 Continue to take measures to improve prison conditions, namely overcrowding, poor medical care and unsanitary conditions (Portugal);

107.54 Take steps aimed at reducing overcrowding in detentions centres and to improve detention conditions (Slovakia);

107.55 Prohibit by law the confinement of more persons than the number of spots available in places of detention. In addition, establish by law mechanisms to immediately solve overcrowding (Slovenia);

107.56 Endow the annual professional technical training plan with specific modules on human rights and continue providing resources for the programmes aimed at expanding and renovating prison infrastructure, with the objective of improving the conditions of the penitentiary system and combating prison overcrowding (Spain);

107.57 Take immediate and concrete steps to rectify the deficiencies in Argentinian prisons, detention centres and police stations, such as overcrowding, poor access to health services, insufficient food, bad ventilation, precarious sanitary conditions and squalor (Sweden);

107.58 Implement measures for the improvement of prison facilities and thus reduce overcrowding in line with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Angola);

107.59 Ensure that detainees in pretrial detention are separated from persons convicted by final judgement (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

107.60 Adopt alternative measures to detention aimed at reducing the overpopulation in prisons and provide alternative measures to detention for pregnant women and mothers with young children (Albania);

107.61 Take further concrete steps to implement the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), to ensure that all women in prison receive equal access to services and that the special needs of women in prison, including of their children, are appropriately addressed (Thailand);

107.62 Take steps to guarantee the effective implementation of the national system to prevent torture, including by encouraging provinces to establish by law independent and adequately resourced local preventive mechanisms in compliance with the requirements of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);

107.63 Establish the national preventive mechanism against torture in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and ensure independent and effective investigation and prosecution of all cases of alleged ill-treatment of persons in detention facilities and prisons as well as remedies for victims (Czechia);

107.64 Establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture as set out in the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Estonia); Implement the national prevention mechanism adopted in 2012 in application of the Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture (France); Advance in the establishment of the national mechanism for the prevention of torture envisioned in Law No. 26827 (Mexico); Implement the national preventive mechanism against torture (Slovakia);

107.65 Allocate the necessary human, technical and financial resources to accelerate the implementation of the national preventive mechanism for the prevention of torture, in compliance with the provisions in Law No. 26827 (Honduras); Establish the national committee for the prevention of torture as soon as possible by providing it with all the human, financial and material resources to function effectively, including through the appointment of independent and qualified members (Switzerland);

107.66 Expedite the establishment of the national mechanism against torture in all provinces, provide it with human and financial resources and protect its independence (Paraguay);

- 107.67 Consolidate the implementation of the 2020 programme in the framework of justice reform (Angola);
- 107.68 Apply all the necessary measures to continue strengthening the federal public defender and the provincial defenders in order to guarantee the effectiveness of their functions in all regions of the country (Panama);
- 107.69 Adopt new measures to investigate and judge those responsible for the attack on the Argentine Israelite Mutual Association in 1994 (Israel);
- 107.70 Step up the efforts concerning the investigations of human rights violations and crimes against humanity that occurred during the military dictatorship between 1976 and 1983, and continue the prosecution of those responsible for these violations, strengthening the pillar on memory, truth, justice and reparatory policies of the action plan on human rights (Nicaragua);
- 107.71 Continue efforts concerning investigations of past human rights violations, including those related to economic crimes, and the related judicial processes (Peru);
- 107.72 Pursue its international efforts in the promotion of truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence (Armenia);
- 107.73 Continue its efforts to ensure the effective representation of all minority groups in the highest decision-making positions (Timor-Leste);
- 107.74 Guarantee freedoms of peaceful assembly and association and of opinion and expression by, inter alia, ensuring that the use of police force during demonstrations is proportionate and in line with the law the provinces set up in 2011 (Germany);
- 107.75 Recognize the important work of human rights defenders and ensure their effective protection against threats and violence due to their work (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 107.76 Establish a mechanism for comprehensive assistance for and protection of human rights defenders, including indigenous civil society activists, and include them in its design (Czechia);
- 107.77 Continue the adoption of measures aimed at ensuring the effective implementation of the Law on access to public information in all branches of the State (Uruguay); Regulate and implement the law on access to public information (Brazil); Continue strengthening actions directed at the implementation of the law on access to public information (Spain);
- 107.78 Continue its efforts to encourage mass media and journalists' engagement with human rights promotion (Bulgaria);
- 107.79 Enhance the participation of civil society in the strengthening of human rights through appropriate support to civil society organizations, in particular those who focus on the most vulnerable groups, notably children, minorities and indigenous peoples (Austria);
- 107.80 Take all necessary practical measures to tackle forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking in line with the 2014 Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 107.81 Continue its efforts to bring provincial and municipal regulations on trafficking into line with national and international standards (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 107.82 Develop and implement a national trafficking plan to combat human trafficking and exploitation, including of women and for the purposes of child labour and domestic work (Indonesia);
- 107.83 Continue fighting against human trafficking (Senegal);
- 107.84 Strengthen the federal council to combat human trafficking and exploitation and put in place a national trafficking plan (Sierra Leone);
- 107.85 Consider allocating an adequate budget for the agencies responsible for investigating human trafficking and for taking care of victims (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 107.86 Strengthen measures to guarantee the right to an adequate standard of living to indigenous peoples and peasant communities (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 107.87 Continue to advance in the recognition of the differences, and the respect for the rights, of vulnerable groups, bearing in mind the duty to ensure equality among all people, paying special attention to the poorest provinces and the systemic inequalities that may exist between rural and urban areas (Nicaragua);
- 107.88 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development to raise people's living standards (China);
- 107.89 Implement its national housing and national infrastructure plan (South Africa);
- 107.90 Continue implementing the universal pension for older persons, and ensure that it reaches all intended recipients

(Namibia);

107.91 Make sure that in the process of modernizing the social security system special attention is paid to the conformity of the adopted decisions to international human rights standards (Ukraine);

107.92 Continue efforts to eradicate poverty and ensure the reduction of inequalities in the distribution of wealth and access to economic and social well-being by all people (Bangladesh);

107.93 Introduce further measures to sustain and reinforce progress made in poverty reduction (Viet Nam);

107.94 Ensure the provision of adequate resources for poverty reduction programmes (Saudi Arabia);

107.95 Step up efforts aimed at increasing the employment of women in the formal sector, including ensuring equal pay to women in the labour market (Botswana);

107.96 Redouble efforts to eliminate inequalities between men and women regarding salary remuneration and participation in high-level employment positions (Uruguay);

107.97 Take necessary measures to ensure gender equality in wages in the labour sector (Iraq);

107.98 Improve the sanitary situation in the northern provinces where the majority of indigenous people live, in accordance with the cultural characteristics of that group of Argentinian society (Iraq);

107.99 Continue the implementation of the national health programme for indigenous peoples in order to reduce inequalities in the health status of indigenous peoples (Maldives);

107.100 Further strengthen institutional building in public health to ensure people's right to health (China);

107.101 Step up its efforts so as to further reduce the rate of early pregnancy (Burkina Faso);

107.102 Enact pending legislation that would provide women legal access to fulsome reproductive health services, including comprehensive sexuality education, family planning, prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, safe and legal abortion, and post-abortion care (Canada);

107.103 Ensure the effective implementation in all provinces of the protocol for the comprehensive care of persons entitled to legal termination of pregnancy and of the national plan on comprehensive sexual education (France);

107.104 Ensure that access to legal abortion is available on equal terms in all regions across the country (Iceland);

107.105 Promote public policies to prevent early pregnancy and ensure access to education and to sexual and reproductive health and rights (Israel);

107.106 Take further steps to remove obstacles that may occur in accessing reproductive health products and services, paying special attention to women who have been victims of rape (Italy);

107.107 Take all necessary measures to significantly decrease the level of maternal mortality (Montenegro);

107.108 Develop policies to reduce high maternal mortality rates due to unsafe abortions, including the adoption of measures to ensure broad, affordable access to available abortion medication (Slovenia);

107.109 Guarantee access to legal abortions in all jurisdictions throughout the country, supported by publicity campaigns on the right to legally interrupt pregnancy in cases provided for by law, as well as training for health-care workers (Slovenia);

107.110 Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and ensure that women and girls can access safe and legal abortion (Iceland);

107.111 Take steps to ensure that no woman or girl is subject to criminal sanctions for abortion (Norway); Implement all necessary measures, including legal measures, so that under no circumstances can women and girls be criminally prosecuted for having solicited or obtained an abortion (Switzerland);

107.112 Ensure safe access to legal abortion, including for female rape victims, within the public health system in all regions. Initiate a public debate on the decriminalization of abortion (Germany);

107.113 Continue its positive practice of incorporating intercultural education into the education system as part of the recognition of ethnic diversity (Azerbaijan);

107.114 Continue the efforts to improve universal access to education (Viet Nam);

107.115 Enhance efforts to increase the educational infrastructure in the poorest provinces (Qatar);

107.116 Continue its efforts to guarantee the provision of resources and infrastructure in the area of initial and secondary education so the quality standards are ensured (State of Palestine);

107.117 Continue enhancing the implementation of public policies on education and health (Libya);

107.118 Continue enacting laws and strengthen policies aimed at providing women with protection and enhancing their roles in society (Bahrain);

107.119 Grant ministerial rank to the national council for women (Paraguay);

107.120 Redouble efforts to achieve permanent coordination between the national council for women and the provincial and municipal offices for the implementation of national gender equality plans (Guatemala);

107.121 Refrain from further budgetary cuts for the national council for women (Slovakia);

107.122 Extend the coverage of gender equality programmes and institutions such as the national council of women into rural areas in order to combat gender-based discrimination and violence (Mexico);

107.123 Make further efforts to advance gender parity and protect the rights and freedoms of women and girls, including by considering ways to address economic discrimination (Australia);

107.124 Continue its efforts aimed at combating the persistence of discriminatory stereotypes concerning the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society (Morocco);

107.125 Continue efforts to promote equal opportunities between men and women by strengthening the implementation of the quota law with respect to electoral lists and the functioning of the tripartite equal opportunities commission, among other initiatives (Nicaragua);

107.126 Continue to take effective measures to promote gender equality and to combat violence against women (China);

107.127 Implement effectively legislation on violence against women to combat misogynous stereotypes, discrimination and violence (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

107.128 Ensure that government entities budget more resources to implement the national action plan to reduce violence against women, increase support and legal protection for victims and improve national data collection (United States of America);

107.129 Ensure effective implementation of plans and strategies to curb gender-based violence and implement pending legislation to provide legal access to reproductive health services (India);

107.130 Continue efforts to lower rates of violence against women (Libya);

107.131 Strengthen human rights education as a pillar of prevention of gender-based violence (Slovakia);

107.132 Fully implement its policies aimed at curbing violence against women, promoting equal opportunities for men and women and eliminating discrimination stereotypes of their respective roles in the family and society (Namibia);

107.133 Continue efforts to strengthen the implementation of legislation on violence against women (Malaysia);

107.134 Continue to strengthen the role of the national council for women and continue working to eradicate violence against women (Chile);

107.135 Continue its efforts to provide a swift and effective government response to violence against women and girls, including by strengthening the role of the national women's council, by providing it with adequate budgetary and human resources for implementing, monitoring and evaluating the national plan of action for prevention, assistance and eradication of violence against women 2017–2019 (Croatia);

107.136 Ensure the effective implementation, including by ensuring disaggregated data, effective public policies and necessary resource allocation, of the national plan of action for prevention, assistance and eradication of violence against women 2017–2019 (Bangladesh);

107.137 Ensure the effective implementation of the national plan of action for prevention, assistance and eradication of violence against women 2017–2019, established by Law No. 26485 (Croatia); Fully implement the national action plan to prevent and eradicate violence against women and to assist victims, of which France welcomes the adoption (France); Ensure the effective implementation of the national plan of action for prevention, assistance and eradication of violence against women (Iceland);

107.138 Allocate adequate budgetary resources for the effective implementation of the national action plan on eradication of violence against women and to ensure that sufficient safe shelters for women are available (Estonia);

107.139 Allocate the necessary human, technical and financial resources for the implementation of the national plan of action for the prevention and eradication of violence against women and assistance to victims for the period 2017–2019 (Honduras);

107.140 Allocate adequate budgetary resources to the effective implementation of its national action plan for the prevention, assistance and eradication of violence against women and ensure that sufficient safe shelters for women victims are available and easily accessible in every province (Ireland);

107.141 Continue the effective implementation of the national plan of action for prevention, assistance and eradication of

violence against women 2017–2019 (Maldives);

107.142 Take further steps in order to prevent gender-based violence and ensure that such cases of violence are effectively investigated, prosecuted and sanctioned, envisaging the comprehensive implementation of the 2017–2019 national action plan for the prevention, assistance and eradication of violence against women (Portugal);

107.143 Advance in the implementation of the national action plan for the prevention, assistance and eradication of violence against women with the objective to continue strengthening actions aimed at combating violence against women and reducing the number of deaths of women caused by such violence (Spain);

107.144 Implement the national strategy for the prevention, assistance and eradication of violence against women 2017–2019, and ensure continuation of this work beyond 2019 (Sweden);

107.145 Allocate sufficient resources to ensure effective implementation of the national plan to combat violence against women (Norway);

107.146 Continue to raise awareness regarding the criminal nature of domestic violence and keep on bringing those responsible before the courts (Serbia);

107.147 Allocate additional financial and human resources to policies and programmes aimed at combating violence against women and girls (Netherlands);

107.148 Improve prosecution of femicide and all forms of violence against women and ensure that victims have access to shelters and other support services, including health services (Czechia);

107.149 Strengthen its actions to prevent and combat femicide and other forms of gender-based violence (Montenegro); Strengthen the measures to prevent and combat femicide and other forms of gender-based violence (Paraguay);

107.150 Further strengthen access to justice for victims of violence, in particular of gender-based violence, by providing effective legal aid and addressing gender stereotypes among justice officials (Thailand);

107.151 Continue to ensure that sufficient and safe shelters for women victims of gender-based violence are available and accessible for all (Timor-Leste);

107.152 Provide shelters and legal assistance to victims of domestic violence, and present a draft law on domestic violence (Bahrain);

107.153 Continue addressing domestic violence through education, awareness campaigns, victims' services and the effective application of the law against perpetrators, as well as by considering elevating the national council of women to a full ministry (Canada);

107.154 Further strengthen legal provisions and social protection mechanisms to effectively protect women who are victims of domestic violence (Malaysia);

107.155 Step up its ongoing efforts regarding the birth registration of all children (Greece); Take measures to improve the process of birth registration (Angola);

107.156 Strengthen measures to ensure access to free birth registration of children, in particular of indigenous children (India); Adopt the necessary measures to ensure universal birth registration with an emphasis on indigenous children (Paraguay);

107.157 Strengthen efforts to ensure that children and adolescents throughout the country enjoy equal access to social rights (Qatar);

107.158 Further expand the universal child allowance programme coverage and incorporate a large number of eligible children and adolescents, especially those from marginalized groups and as yet undocumented children (Austria);

107.159 Include children from birth and not only after 45 days of life in the national early childhood plan (Colombia);

107.160 Strengthen legislation aimed at the protection of children from all forms of ill-treatment and violence (Bahrain);

107.161 Adopt legislation prohibiting all forms of corporal punishment of children in all settings (Sweden);

107.162 Strengthen efforts in the elimination of child labour, including enforcing legislation on the minimum age of work (Botswana);

107.163 Ensure child labour law enforcement, and investigation and prosecution of trafficking offences and publish key labour and law enforcement data on child labour (United States of America);

107.164 Take all the necessary measures to conduct a nationwide assessment of all manifestations of child sexual exploitation and adopt a national action plan to end it (Islamic Republic of Iran);

107.165 Continue to take measures to prevent child trafficking, sexual exploitation and sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Portugal);

107.166 Adopt a national action plan to end child sexual exploitation (Sierra Leone);

107.167 Continue adapting legislation, at the federal, provincial and local levels, to the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ensuring the participation of organizations that represent persons with disabilities in those processes (Chile);

107.168 Promote inclusive education for persons with disabilities and reduce progressively the special schools (Israel);

107.169 Carry out appropriate actions in order to harmonize its internal legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Panama);

107.170 Fully implement relevant laws to promote the rights of indigenous people and to ensure their safety in realizing their economic and civil rights (Republic of Korea);

107.171 Take measures to eliminate discrimination against indigenous people and ensure their easy access to justice and the right to property (India);

107.172 Take the necessary legislative measures in order to make progress in the regulation and implementation of the demarcation of indigenous lands (Brazil);

107.173 Enhance participation of and consultation with indigenous peoples and communities on public policies affecting them, including with regard to national resource exploitation and territorial claims, taking into account relevant provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Canada);

107.174 Redouble efforts to combat discrimination against indigenous peoples and people of African descent and, in addition, continue to strengthen the national institute against discrimination, xenophobia and racism (Colombia);

107.175 Ensure that indigenous peoples are fully involved in the process of drafting legislative or administrative measures that could affect them, and that projects affecting them would be subjected to a process of prior consultation (Estonia);

107.176 Implement the prerogatives of the consultative and participatory council on indigenous peoples created in 2016 (France);

107.177 Conclude the survey of the ownership of lands traditionally occupied by indigenous communities as envisioned in Law No. 26160 in order to fully guarantee the rights of indigenous people, especially territorial rights and the right to previous consultation, in compliance with international treaties ratified by Argentina as well as the national constitution (Germany);

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

107.179 Adopt targeted policies and programmes to address structural discrimination against indigenous peoples and people of African descent (South Africa); Consider the possibility of developing a national strategy to address the rights of indigenous peoples and other groups that are subject to discrimination (State of Palestine);

107.180 Strengthen the measures aimed at integrating indigenous peoples in relation to the administration of justice, health and education, through the increase of intercultural services such as interpreters and bilingual professors (Peru);

107.181 Facilitate access to the labour market for indigenous peoples, people of African descent and migrants and make sure they receive all social benefits (Senegal);

107.182 Provide basic health-care services to indigenous communities and consider eliminating the structural discrimination against them and the migrant community (Islamic Republic of Iran);

107.183 Strengthen measures to ensure the human rights of migrants and their families (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

107.184 Guarantee that the decree of necessity and urgency that limits the procedural guarantees in deportation proceedings does not restrict the human rights of migrant population (Mexico);

107.185 Strengthen its migration laws to ensure protection of all migrants and their families against all forms of discrimination and adopt comprehensive public programmes with adequate budgetary resources for their effective implementation (Indonesia);

107.186 Ensure access to fundamental human rights for all individuals residing in Argentina, including foreign nationals, regardless of their immigration status (Bangladesh);

107.187 Strengthen the legislation to combat statelessness by adopting the new draft bill on the protection of the stateless (Côte d'Ivoire);

107.188 Accelerate its efforts to enact legislation on the protection of stateless persons (Australia).

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

III. Voluntary pledges and commitments

109. Argentina assumed the following voluntary commitments:

(a) Argentina commits to further strengthen and consolidate national and provincial human rights institutions for the protection of human rights, including in particular the national human rights plan, the Ombudsman's Office and the national mechanism for the prevention of torture;

(b) Argentina assumes the firm commitment to continue the State policies leading to the construction of memory, the search for truth, and access to and the guarantee of justice for all human rights violations of the past and also for those of the present and the future;

(c) Argentina commits to make great advances regarding development policies with a human rights focus, by incorporating economic, social and cultural rights and the Sustainable Development Goals into the planning of public policies and creating mechanisms of inclusion in order to reduce poverty;

(d) Argentina commits to continue promoting the necessary reforms to achieve better standards of transparency, access to information, production of public data and statistics in order to have a better knowledge of the human rights situation in the country;

(e) Argentina commits to deepen the policies to prevent and combat institutional violence, and to train the security forces and the penitentiary system in order to fulfil the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and other human rights standards.

Annex

[English/Spanish only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Argentina was headed by His Excellency Mr Claudio Avruj, Secretary of Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism and composed of the following members:

Sr. Claudio AVRUIJ, Secretario de Derechos Humanos y Pluralismo Cultural de la Nación;

S.E. Sr. Marcelo CIMA, Embajador, Representante Permanente en Ginebra;

Sra. Silvana GIUDICI, Subsecretaria de Estado, Vicepresidenta del Ente Nacional de Comunicaciones (ENaCOM);

Sr. Brian SCHAPIRA, Subsecretario de Protección de Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de Derechos Humanos y Pluralismo Cultural de la Nación;

Sra. María Gabriela QUINTEROS, Dirección General de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto;

Sr. Leonardo SZUCHET, Secretario Ejecutivo del Plan Nacional de Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de Derechos Humanos y Pluralismo Cultural de la Nación;

Sr. Alejandro COLLIA, Secretario Ejecutivo del Consejo Federal de Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de Derechos Humanos y Pluralismo Cultural;

Sra. Carla MAJDALANI, Directora Nacional de Comunicación, Información y Difusión, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres;

Sr. Francisco MIGUENS, Director Nacional de Cooperación Internacional, Ministerio de Educación y Deportes de la Nación;

Sra. Érica COVALSCHI, Directora de la Agencia Nacional de Discapacidad;

Sr. Damián E. ARABIA, Director de Ejecución de Pruebas de Integridad, Ministerio de Seguridad de la Nación;

Sr. Julián CURI, Subdirector Nacional de Migraciones, Dirección Nacional de Migraciones;

Sr. Siro DE MARTINI, Asesor del Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos de la Nación;

Sra. Gabriela PERROTA, Coordinadora del Programa Nacional de Salud Sexual y Procreación, Responsable del Ministerio de Salud de la Nación;

Sra. Carla MORETTI, Asesora de la Jefatura de Gabinete del Ministerio de Salud de la Nación;

Sra. Anabel B. ALFONSIN CANO, Asesora Legal de la Dirección General de Derechos Humanos del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto;

Sr. Julio MERCADO, Ministro, Misión Permanente en Ginebra;

Srta. Victoria GOBBI, Secretario de Embajada, Misión Permanente en Ginebra;

Sr. Leandro ABBENANTE, Secretario de Embajada, Misión Permanente en Ginebra;

Sra. Paula VILAS, Secretario de Embajada, Misión Permanente en Ginebra;

Srta. Daniela GUTIERREZ ALVARO, Secretario de Embajada, Misión Permanente en Ginebra;

Srta. María Eugenia VAZQUEZ POL, Misión Permanente en Ginebra;

Sra. Malika ROUSSEAU, Misión Permanente en Ginebra.