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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Uruguay

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



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-sixth session from 29 April to 10 May 2024. The review of Uruguay was held at the 5th meeting, on 1 May 2024. The delegation of Uruguay was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Omar Paganini. At its 10th meeting, held on 3 May 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Uruguay.
2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Uruguay: Brazil, Eritrea and Malaysia.
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);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Canada, Germany, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America 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 reaffirmed its historic commitment to the multilateral system and highlighted the universal periodic review as the broadest review mechanism available to the universal system for the promotion and protection of human rights. It indicated that the information provided during its presentation constituted elements of State policies that had been passed from one government to the next. The human rights agenda cut across all national policies, and took into consideration progress made as well as current challenges.
6. Uruguay indicated that the report presented had been prepared by the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up to recommendations, coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, made up of 37 State institutions from the three branches of power and the National Human Rights Institution as a permanent observer. The national mechanism also had a channel for consultation with civil society.
7. Uruguay highlighted its traditional attachment to human rights and the rule of law. It also pointed to the challenges generated by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic at the national level and the effort made to provide care to vulnerable persons. It stressed the approval of the first National Human Rights Plan 2023–2027.
8. Regarding the national penitentiary system, Uruguay stated that challenges persisted, despite the sustained efforts in penitentiary management to comply with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules). Uruguay described its efforts to reduce prison overcrowding, which included the creation of new spaces through the construction of new detention centres, while underlining that the significant increase in the prison population made it impossible to resolve the situation. Uruguay also stressed the importance of the reintegration of persons after they had served

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/46/URY/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/46/URY/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/46/URY/3](#).

their sentences. It also highlighted the role of the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture and of the Parliamentary Commissioner in monitoring detention centres.

9. With the objective of strengthening public policies on gender equality, Uruguay had approved, in 2022, the National Action Plan for Women, Peace and Security. Some of the main strategies for implementing and monitoring that gender policy were: (a) promoting the economic autonomy of women, for which the National Care System was a key element, as were programmes to support women entrepreneurs; (b) promoting the participation of women in political decision-making bodies through the National Gender Council; and (c) improving, increasing and deepening the prevention of and response to gender-based violence, which was at the crux of the 2022–2024 national action plan for a life free from gender-based violence. Uruguay also mentioned a modification to an article in a law adopted in 2020, which had generated a disproportionate increase in the number of women convicted of trafficking in small amounts of narcotics.

10. With regard to minors in conflict with the law and access to justice, Uruguay noted that in 2022 it had been verified for the first time that there were higher percentages of adolescents sentenced to non-custodial measures than sentenced to custodial measures, in compliance with the obligations derived from the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the observations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

11. Regarding memory, truth and justice, Uruguay highlighted the increase in investigations, trials and prosecutions for crimes against humanity. At the instigation of the specialized prosecutor's office, the judiciary had issued convictions for enforced disappearance, a classification which, until recently, had not been accepted. The executive branch was implementing concrete measures to comply with the rulings of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. In addition, the legislative branch was studying a bill to create the General Archive of the Nation for the collection, organization and preservation of documents related to the recent past.

12. Uruguay highlighted Law No. 17,817 to Fight against Racism, Xenophobia and All Forms of Discrimination, adopted in 2004. That law had created the Honorary Commission against Racism, Xenophobia and Discrimination, integrated across ministries. The Commission undertook various educational campaigns, responded to queries about registered acts of discrimination and triggered judicial actions when required. In addition, the National Council for Racial Equity and Afrodescendancy had been created in 2019, in line with the directives from that Commission. The Council had been undertaking affirmative action since 2013, which had been extended for 15 years in 2022 through a law to give continuity to policies seeking to promote the exercise of all rights under conditions of equality.

13. Regarding human trafficking and smuggling, Uruguay highlighted the effective coordination and referral between national actors and institutions involved in the detection and identification of possible situations of human trafficking and/or exploitation. Uruguay stressed the cooperation within the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR).

14. With regard to migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees, Uruguay reported on the approval of the first National Integration Plan for Migrants, Asylum-Seekers and Refugees, which was aimed at guaranteeing these populations' integration and promoting their contribution to the development of the country. This plan had contributed to improving the articulation of existing national public policies, and to implementing a comprehensive, cross-cutting, intersectoral and multi-actor strategy with common objectives and concrete actions defined as priorities, which covered the whole country and the different levels of government.

15. In relation to persons with disabilities, Uruguay emphasized that different State institutions worked in coordination with other actors to implement different strategic initiatives that were implemented.

16. Regarding sexual and reproductive health, Uruguay highlighted the legal framework in force since 2008 that guaranteed the full exercise of sexual and reproductive rights to the whole population. It also highlighted the problem of teenage pregnancy.

17. Uruguay reported that, although it had not yet been possible to fill the labour quota requested in the Comprehensive Law for Trans Persons, the increase in the employment of trans persons in the public administration had been sustained.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

18. During the interactive dialogue, 95 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
19. Iraq noted the efforts of the Government made since the last review of Uruguay.
20. Ireland expressed concern regarding restrictions to the freedom of expression of journalists and urged Uruguay to apply the Law of Urgent Consideration, in conformity with articles 19, 21 and 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
21. Israel commended measures taken against antisemitism, progress in combating gender-based violence, and efforts to strengthen the National Institute for Older Persons.
22. Italy welcomed the adoption of the first National Human Rights Plan, in 2023.
23. Jordan appreciated the national plans and legislation to promote human rights.
24. Kyrgyzstan appreciated the developments made since the last universal periodic review.
25. Latvia noted the adoption of the first National Human Rights Plan as a further step in promoting and protecting human rights.
26. Lebanon noted with interest the results achieved by the National Human Rights Institution and the Office of the Ombudsman.
27. Luxembourg commended the adoption of a law on violence against women and the decriminalization of abortion, yet remained concerned about high numbers of femicides.
28. Malawi made recommendations.
29. Malaysia welcomed the progress made in implementing recommendations from the previous review.
30. Maldives commended Uruguay for the legal and institutional measures developed to combat gender-based violence, including digital violence.
31. Mauritius welcomed the legislation on gender equality, on gender-based violence and on equality in education, and the increasing of the minimum age of marriage to 18 years.
32. Mexico welcomed the first National Human Rights Plan, and the National Directorate of Gender Policies within the Ministry of the Interior.
33. Montenegro commended Uruguay for its first National Human Rights Plan and for legal and institutional measures to combat gender-based violence and promote gender equality.
34. Morocco commended Uruguay for the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan and for updating the legislative framework on the rights of migrants.
35. Nepal noted the adoption in 2023 of the first National Human Rights Plan.
36. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended progress made in the provision of care to survivors of gender-based violence. It remained concerned about the prevalence of gender-based violence, and about criminal prosecution and threats against journalists.
37. New Zealand welcomed the adoption in 2023 of the first National Human Rights Plan.
38. The Niger noted the measures taken by Uruguay to tackle trafficking in human beings, particularly women, children and adolescents.
39. Nigeria welcomed the adoption of the first National Human Rights Plan and progress made in protecting the rights of persons of African descent.
40. Oman welcomed the National Human Rights Plan.
41. Pakistan acknowledged the continued cooperation by Uruguay with United Nations human rights mechanisms and appreciated the measures taken to further the human rights agenda.

42. Panama made recommendations.
43. Paraguay welcomed the functioning of the National Reporting and Recommendations Monitoring System, and efforts in implementing human rights recommendations.
44. Peru commended the first National Human Rights Plan and the Inter-Institutional Committee for Women in Science, Technology and Innovation.
45. The Philippines lauded the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan 2023–2027.
46. Poland welcomed the launching of a course for technical assistants to enhance the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the workplace.
47. Portugal commended the combat against gender-based violence and domestic violence, including through the classification of femicide as a particular aggravating circumstance of murder.
48. Egypt made recommendations.
49. The Republic of Korea appreciated the allocation of more resources to improve conditions for detainees.
50. Romania commended the adoption of the first National Human Rights Plan, for 2023–2027, and encouraged Uruguay to make progress in solving structural challenges such as child poverty.
51. The Russian Federation expressed concern about the deteriorating situation of media freedom and about overcrowding in places of detention.
52. Samoa underlined progress made in combating gender-based violence and domestic violence.
53. Senegal welcomed the establishment of a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up.
54. Serbia commended the strengthening of the national mechanism for the prevention of torture.
55. Sierra Leone welcomed the commendable policies and laws to combat racism, racial discrimination and various forms of intolerance.
56. Slovenia noted the tendency to underreport cases of violence and abuse against older persons, and noted continued prison overcrowding.
57. Spain welcomed progress made in combating gender-based violence, and in protecting the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, through the National Sexual Diversity Plan.
58. Suriname stated that the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan 2023–2027 showed the commitment of Uruguay to promote and protect the inherent rights of every person.
59. Switzerland made recommendations.
60. The Syrian Arab Republic made recommendations.
61. Togo welcomed the efforts by Uruguay to combat discrimination and to protect all sections of the population, in particular women and children.
62. Tunisia welcomed the legislation aimed at strengthening the human rights legislative and institutional framework and at supporting the rights of women, children and the elderly.
63. Türkiye commended the engagement of Uruguay with human rights mechanisms.
64. Ukraine appreciated the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan, and the implementation of the national action plan for a life free from gender-based violence and the national plan to prevent and combat the trafficking and exploitation of persons.
65. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognized the strong stance of Uruguay on media freedom and promotion of freedom of expression, and the legislation promoting LGBT+ rights. It expressed concern about the growing rates of

gender-based violence against women and girls and about the high figures for detention and the growing overcrowding in prisons.

66. The United States of America recognized efforts in ensuring worker protections, LGBTQI+ rights, free and fair elections and the integration of refugees. It expressed concern about poor prison conditions.

67. Vanuatu acknowledged efforts to strengthen the mechanism for the prevention of torture and encouraged Uruguay to advance the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan.

68. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed concern about the human rights situation in Uruguay.

69. Viet Nam commended the efforts to adopt the first National Human Rights Plan and to eliminate extreme poverty.

70. Regarding gender equality and gender-based violence, Uruguay reported on the approval of a regulatory framework on public policies to promote gender equality, to combat gender-based violence, and to ensure equal opportunities in labour and education and with regard to participation in public affairs. Among other measures, Uruguay had introduced modifications to its Penal Code and its Code of Criminal Procedure as well as to the organic structure of various State agencies to ensure that all State agencies had specialized gender units. Uruguay recalled its National Action Plan for Women, Peace and Security.

71. Guided by the World Programme for Human Rights Education, Uruguay indicated that its National Education System had cross-cutting, conceptual and curricular thematic areas, among which it highlighted: (a) inclusion and human rights with an inclusive education programme; (b) intercultural education; and (c) migration, education and gender. The gender approach guided the implementation of courses, workshops and awareness-raising and training programmes on masculinities, domestic violence, and prevention and early detection of sexual abuse.

72. Regarding gender equality, Uruguay pointed to the appointment of the first female Vice-President in the executive branch, as well as of ministers, deputy ministers and secretaries of the presidency. However, it highlighted the difficulties of accessing such positions in full equality. The party system that sustained Uruguayan democracy still housed traditional approaches and a highly influential male leadership. Uruguay added that the legislative branch was considering a political parity plan to remedy these remaining inequalities.

73. With regard to gender-based violence, Uruguay highlighted the challenges that it faced, and its work to strengthen coordinated responses between the different State institutions and the implementation of various measures in accordance with Law No. 19,580. The National Institute for Women had a response system for situations of gender-based violence. By law, the budget of the Institute had been increased by 50 per cent, which had allowed the scope of its response to be strengthened, thus contributing to accessibility and territorial decentralization. Uruguay also highlighted the “violence-free dating” campaign – a public prevention policy focusing on adolescents and youth.

74. Uruguay stressed the measures applied to alleviate the consequences of gender-based violence, which included the payment of a benefit for children of people who had died due to domestic violence, the family allowance, psychological treatment, the extraordinary financial benefit and the benefit for victims of violent crimes.

75. Uruguay highlighted the establishment of specialized gender courts and specialized prosecutor’s offices in various departments, as well as the free legal assistance to people who needed it.

76. Uruguay underscored the participation of people deprived of liberty in programmes to guarantee access to rights, rehabilitation, and reduction of recidivism. Uruguay described the particular situation of women deprived of liberty.

77. In relation to the classification of torture as a crime, Uruguay had ratified the Rome Statute in 2002. In 2006, by Law No. 18,026, the Penal Code had been modified to enshrine

the division between crimes and offences. Full application of the Rome Statute had been established and the crime of torture had been defined. Although it had not been possible to reach a similar consensus in Parliament to harmonize the article of the Penal Code with the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, judges resorted to condemning that conduct under a variety of alternative criminal offences and no such conduct went unpunished.

78. Albania welcomed the National Human Rights Plan and the incorporation of the crime of torture into the legal system, and expressed hope for the criminalization of torture as a separate offence. It also welcomed the efforts to eradicate child labour and for the protection of adolescent workers.

79. Algeria commended the achievements of Uruguay in protecting human rights by implementing a large number of recommendations from the previous cycles.

80. Argentina commended the first National Human Rights Plan and the law on reparation for victims of acts by armed groups.

81. Armenia praised Uruguay for creating a framework for public policies to combat gender-based violence and promote equality in employment and education.

82. Australia welcomed the National Human Rights Plan. It expressed concern about the high incarceration rates, prison conditions, the incidence of child marriage and the inadequate number of shelters for survivors of domestic violence.

83. Azerbaijan thanked Uruguay for the presentation of its national report and made recommendations.

84. The Bahamas commended Uruguay for the National Human Rights Plan and the significant role of the National Human Rights Institution and Office of the Ombudsman. It highlighted the efforts of Uruguay to combat torture, and to protect the rights of children, adolescents, and persons with disabilities.

85. Bahrain made recommendations.

86. Bangladesh noted the amendments made to laws discriminating against women and the establishment of a framework to combat gender-based violence and promote gender equality.

87. Bhutan welcomed the National Human Rights Plan, the establishment of a national preventive mechanism against torture, the law on combating human trafficking, the establishment of the National Institute for Women and the national action plan for a life free from gender-based violence.

88. The Plurinational State of Bolivia commended Uruguay on its first National Human Rights Plan and on the strengthening of the National Institute for Women.

89. Botswana noted with concern reports of an increased number of incidents of racist hate speech and hate crimes, and the dissemination of negative stereotypes.

90. Brazil urged the implementation of the Mental Health Law and encouraged Uruguay to ratify the International Labour Organization (ILO) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).

91. Bulgaria recognized the creation of equal opportunities in employment and education, and equal access to justice for women, young people and migrants.

92. Burkina Faso commended the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan, the renewal of the mandate of the national council for gender issues and the reduction of prison overcrowding.

93. Cabo Verde congratulated Uruguay on its progress in cooperating with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and its progress in preventing human trafficking.

94. Cameroon welcomed the actions taken to improve the various development sectors to promote the rights of vulnerable people.

95. Canada praised measures to improve access to information for persons with disabilities, notably through the implementation of the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled in public policies related to education.
96. Chile commended the creation of the Ministry of the Environment and the ratification of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement).
97. China noted that the National Human Rights Plan guaranteed the rights of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities, and included measures to combat racism, human trafficking and domestic violence and to reduce inequalities and poverty.
98. Colombia welcomed the progress made by Uruguay on human rights since its last universal periodic review.
99. The Congo noted the implementation of the first National Human Rights Plan.
100. Costa Rica welcomed the development of a tool for tracking digital violence against women on social media.
101. Cuba commended the first National Human Rights Plan and the strengthening of the Ministry of Social Development.
102. Cyprus acknowledged the adoption of the first National Human Rights Plan and the national action plan for a life free from gender-based violence.
103. Djibouti welcomed progress made towards gender equality and against domestic and gender-based violence.
104. The Dominican Republic commended the national action plan for a life free from gender-based violence.
105. Ecuador commended the first National Human Rights Plan and the ratification of the Escazú Agreement.
106. Qatar commended the adoption of policies and programmes for the protection of women and children from violence.
107. Equatorial Guinea commended Uruguay for the National Plan for Racial Equity and People of African Descent, the bill raising the minimum age of marriage to 18 years, and the emphasis placed on mental health for young people.
108. Estonia noted the adoption of the first National Human Rights Plan, as well as the legislative and other measures to promote gender equality and to curb gender-based violence.
109. Finland commended the establishment of a framework for public policies designed to combat gender-based violence and promote gender equality.
110. France congratulated Uruguay on its adoption of the law on gender equality and non-discrimination and on its gender equality strategy.
111. The Gambia commended Uruguay for its robust legislation and comprehensive national strategies to combat gender-based violence.
112. Georgia welcomed the improvements made in access to education and services for victims of gender-based violence. It commended the prevention of human trafficking within the digital space.
113. Germany expressed concern about violence against women, and about prisoners' rights and their conditions of detention.
114. Ghana commended the efforts made to address the underrepresentation of people of African descent and to combat trafficking in persons.
115. Greece welcomed the recognition of torture as a separate offence, and the classification of femicide as a serious aggravating factor motivated by hatred or contempt on the grounds of being a woman.

116. The Holy See underscored the importance of respecting the sanctity of human life in all its stages.
117. Honduras commended the National Human Rights Plan and the efforts to combat gender-based violence through the national action plan for a life free from gender-based violence.
118. Iceland made recommendations.
119. India expressed appreciation for the adoption of the first National Human Rights Plan, and commended legislative measures promoting gender equality and the efforts to combat human trafficking.
120. Indonesia commended the efforts to protect children, particularly the financial support and access to health care for orphaned children whose parents had died as a result of domestic violence.
121. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concern about the ongoing discrimination against Indigenous Peoples and about the lack of effective policies for realizing economic, social and cultural rights.
122. In its concluding remarks, Uruguay indicated that non-custodial judicial measures were already imposed in greater numbers than those requiring deprivation of liberty. Regarding juvenile justice, Uruguay indicated that prison was used as a last resort, and that in all cases adolescents were provided with health care and mental health care.
123. Uruguay highlighted the approval of the National Integration Plan for Migrants, Asylum-Seekers and Refugees with a human rights approach. In regard to nationality and citizenship, Uruguay underlined its sustained commitment to the protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of all the country's inhabitants. Uruguay underlined the channel of communication established with civil society. Uruguay also stressed the commitments made to bridge the existing gaps between the application of national legislation and the country's international obligations regarding statelessness, as expressed by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.
124. Uruguay stated that there was currently no consensus in the Higher Tripartite Council – the country's highest collective negotiation body – for ratification of the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

125. **The following recommendations will be examined by Uruguay, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council:**
- 125.1 **Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (Plurinational State of Bolivia) (Cameroon) (Colombia) (Togo);**
- 125.2 **Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization, as well as take measures to achieve the recognition and preservation of the culture of Indigenous Peoples (Mexico);**
- 125.3 **Consider ratification of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (Chile);**
- 125.4 **Consider ratification of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (Honduras);**
- 125.5 **Ratify the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (Kyrgyzstan);**

- 125.6 Continue efforts to combat violence against women by ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, known as the “Istanbul Convention” (France);
- 125.7 Speed up the process to become a full member of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) (Israel);
- 125.8 Strengthen collaboration with civil society in the implementation of the recommendations (Albania);
- 125.9 Review national legislation to bring it into line with the requirements of international human rights law with regard to age discrimination (Dominican Republic);
- 125.10 Strengthen legislation aimed at preventing hate speech and crimes and the dissemination of negative stereotypes, and at activating coordination between the various national mechanisms aimed at achieving equality and combating discrimination (Jordan);
- 125.11 Revise the existing legislation on equal political participation (Türkiye);
- 125.12 Expedite the adoption of legislation to raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years (Sierra Leone);
- 125.13 Ensure that relevant laws and policies respect the rights and duties of parents or legal guardians of children, in accordance with international law (Nigeria);
- 125.14 Harmonize its domestic legislation on enforced disappearance, particularly the definition of victims of this scourge, with the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Cabo Verde);
- 125.15 Continue the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan and pay special attention to economic, cultural and social rights (Egypt);
- 125.16 Fully implement the National Plan of Action for a Life Free from Gender-based Violence against Women as a step towards elimination of all forms of violence against women (Latvia);
- 125.17 Build on current efforts to end sexual and gender-based violence, including through the Plan of Action for a Life Free from Gender-Based Violence against Women and initiatives to counter digital violence against women (New Zealand);
- 125.18 Implement the National Strategy for People of African Descent 2030 and the National Plan against Discrimination, ensuring the full and effective participation of people of African descent and Indigenous Peoples, and allocate sufficient resources for their implementation (Costa Rica);
- 125.19 Renew its National Plan to Prevent and Combat the Trafficking and Exploitation of Persons with a focus on victims, and provide sufficient resources (Paraguay);
- 125.20 Continue to work according to the Plan to Combat Child Labour in the MERCOSUR countries (Oman);
- 125.21 Strengthen further the human, technical and financial capacity of the National Human Rights Institution and of the Ombudsperson’s Office, as well as their independence to better and fully discharge their mandate (Burkina Faso);
- 125.22 Continue improving its National Reporting and Recommendations Monitoring System and consider receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);

- 125.23 **Redouble efforts to prevent all forms of racial discrimination against people of African descent and Indigenous Peoples in the areas of education, employment, health and public life (Iraq);**
- 125.24 **Redouble efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate discrimination that affects people of African descent and Indigenous Peoples in the fields of education, work, health and public life (Peru);**
- 125.25 **Address the persistent discrimination against Afrodescendent and Indigenous Peoples in the fields of education, work, health and public life (Azerbaijan);**
- 125.26 **Redouble the efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against people of African descent and Indigenous Peoples, and guarantee their effective participation in building the nation (Congo);**
- 125.27 **Intensify efforts to eradicate racial discrimination, particularly against African descendants and Indigenous Peoples, by enacting a law to punish direct and indirect discrimination and implementing the national strategy of policies for people of African descent 2030 (Gambia);**
- 125.28 **Take necessary measures to address inequality between people of African descent and the rest of the population with regard to employment, social security, education and housing (Bangladesh);**
- 125.29 **Intensify efforts to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by people of African descent, including the elimination of all forms of discrimination and ensuring access to education for children of African descent (Nigeria);**
- 125.30 **Close the gaps in social and economic policies that exacerbate inequalities against people of African descent (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 125.31 **Strengthen protection mechanisms for people of African descent (Togo);**
- 125.32 **Continue to address inequality and discrimination, in particular with regard to people of African descent (Türkiye);**
- 125.33 **Continue national efforts to combat racism and xenophobia and ensure that all forms of discrimination against people of African descent, especially women, are combated (Egypt);**
- 125.34 **Intensify measures to combat racial discrimination by effectively punishing hate speech and racist hate crimes, by strengthening legislation to combat racial discrimination in the media and by promoting public policies for the protection of people of African descent (Djibouti);**
- 125.35 **Take concrete steps to combat hate speech and the dissemination of negative stereotypes in the media (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 125.36 **Ensure that all reported complaints of racist hate speech and hate crimes are thoroughly, effectively and impartially investigated and prosecuted, and that victims are provided with effective remedies (Botswana);**
- 125.37 **Review its legislation to address the growing incidence of racist hate speech and crimes, as well as the dissemination of negative stereotypes (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 125.38 **Take effective steps to combat racist hate speech and hate crimes (Azerbaijan);**
- 125.39 **Strengthen legal and policy frameworks to address the overrepresentation in prisons of racial and ethnic minorities, particularly of Indigenous Peoples and persons of African descent (Pakistan);**
- 125.40 **Redouble efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate all forms of discrimination (Kyrgyzstan);**

- 125.41 Continue strengthening measures aimed at combating racial discrimination (Senegal);
- 125.42 Continue to implement forward-looking policies and legislation aimed at eliminating racial discrimination in Uruguayan society (Sierra Leone);
- 125.43 Strengthen institutional capacity to combat all forms of discrimination in the country (Albania);
- 125.44 Review the existing legislative framework to ensure that all legislation to combat racial discrimination is in conformity with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other international human rights standards (Botswana);
- 125.45 Reinforce its regulatory framework on the fight against racism and discrimination, that clearly defines it and expressly prohibits racial discrimination (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 125.46 Enhance efforts to ensure that legislation to combat racial discrimination in the media conforms with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Greece);
- 125.47 Implement the commitment of the International Conference on Population and Development to ensure full implementation of the Montevideo Consensus and its Operational Guide, by addressing multiple and intersecting forms of inequality and discrimination (Panama);
- 125.48 Strengthen public policies to combat discrimination and inequalities based on ethnic origin and socioeconomic status, especially in access to education, health care and employment (Ecuador);
- 125.49 Continue strengthening measures for combating racism and all forms of racial discrimination (Nepal);
- 125.50 Adopt policies effective in preventing and combating all forms of discrimination (Bahrain);
- 125.51 Continue promoting comprehensive policies and programmes for prevention, care, protection, punishment and reparation in relation to discrimination in all its forms and manifestations (Cuba);
- 125.52 Design effective mechanisms to guarantee all nationals, regardless of their citizenship status, equal access to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights (Bahrain);
- 125.53 Continue efforts to combat discrimination and protect the rights of vulnerable groups (India);
- 125.54 Continue measures aimed at combating discrimination against persons in vulnerable situations (Argentina);
- 125.55 Continue efforts to promote gender equality and equal opportunities in employment, education and access to justice (Tunisia);
- 125.56 Intensify efforts to improve conditions in prisons and detention centres and develop a strategy and action plan for this purpose (Iraq);
- 125.57 Improve conditions of detention by ensuring that they comply with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, notably the Nelson Mandela, Beijing and Bangkok Rules (Luxembourg);
- 125.58 Undertake multisectoral and comprehensive efforts to improve conditions in detention centres, in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules and the Beijing Rules (Peru);
- 125.59 Continue taking measures to protect and promote the human rights of detainees, including by expanding their access to quality health care and education, and increase their living space (Republic of Korea);

- 125.60 **Take measures to improve detention conditions in prisons, including ensuring access to public health services and legal assistance for persons deprived of liberty (Romania);**
- 125.61 **Improve access to medical attention and care in places of deprivation of liberty (Cabo Verde);**
- 125.62 **Intensify efforts to improve the functioning of the penitentiary system (Russian Federation);**
- 125.63 **Address effectively the deterioration of prison conditions and its negative consequences on the life and health of people deprived of liberty (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 125.64 **Improve detention conditions by reducing prison overcrowding, by ensuring that sanitary facilities are sufficient to guarantee hygiene and dignity, and by facilitating access to health services for incarcerated persons, including women (Canada);**
- 125.65 **Continue measures to improve prison conditions, including public health coverage, mental health care, formal and non-formal education, and rehabilitation, in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules (New Zealand);**
- 125.66 **Take immediate and concrete measures, including through a strategic plan, to reduce prison overcrowding, improve conditions of detention, and ensure access to physical and mental health services and rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, especially for women and minors (Switzerland);**
- 125.67 **Continue efforts to improve detention conditions, with a particular focus on prison overcrowding and unsanitary conditions (Morocco);**
- 125.68 **Improve the conditions of detention and combat prison overcrowding (France);**
- 125.69 **Implement effective measures aimed at alleviating overcrowding in prisons (Germany);**
- 125.70 **Take concrete steps to improve conditions and reduce overcrowding in places of detention (Portugal);**
- 125.71 **Improve the conditions of detention and overcrowding in the penitentiary centres (Türkiye);**
- 125.72 **Reduce overcrowding in prisons and provide detainees access to rehabilitation and integration opportunities (Australia);**
- 125.73 **Reduce overcrowding in men's and women's prisons by establishing robust alternative incarceration systems and incorporating community-based programmes and treatment (United States of America);**
- 125.74 **Restrict the application of custodial measures, especially for minors, develop policies aimed at reintegration from the internment period, and take measures to guarantee an adequate level of health care, including mental health (Spain);**
- 125.75 **Improve detention conditions by reducing overcrowding in prisons, ensuring that detainees have access to rehabilitation and integration opportunities, and enhancing the use of alternative measures to deprivation of liberty (Italy);**
- 125.76 **Take appropriate measures to reduce overcrowding in prisons and to ensure access to rehabilitation and integration opportunities, in line with recommendations made by national and international organizations (Finland);**
- 125.77 **Increase technical staff and programming in prisons to favour rehabilitation, especially re-entry peer support training, including training for employment, to facilitate re-entry after release (United States of America);**

- 125.78 Ensure that individuals deprived of liberty have access to opportunities for rehabilitation and integration, in alignment with recommendations put forth by both national and international organizations (Germany);
- 125.79 Take necessary measures to develop the prison conditions which negatively impact the quality of life of persons deprived of liberty (Bangladesh);
- 125.80 Continue the efforts to improve conditions of detention in penitentiary facilities (Burkina Faso);
- 125.81 Develop an efficient mechanism for reporting acts of torture and ill-treatment (Ireland);
- 125.82 Reinforce measures to institute an efficient mechanism for reporting acts of torture and ill-treatment, especially of women and girls (Pakistan);
- 125.83 Prevent acts of torture and ill-treatment by strengthening human rights training for judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officials and other officials dealing with persons deprived of liberty (Poland);
- 125.84 Strengthen human rights training for judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officials and other officials who deal with persons deprived of liberty (Qatar);
- 125.85 Continue its efforts in the prevention of torture and cruel treatment by expanding the capacity and reach of its national preventive mechanism, ensuring comprehensive oversight of all places of detention (Bahamas);
- 125.86 Work on criminalizing torture, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and to redouble efforts to combat overcrowding in prisons and to improve life conditions in detention, including through access to legal and health services (Lebanon);
- 125.87 Criminalize torture, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);
- 125.88 Criminalize torture, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Türkiye);
- 125.89 Criminalize torture as a separate offence, following the provisions of article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 125.90 Criminalize torture, in accordance with article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Montenegro);
- 125.91 Consider undertaking necessary reforms to align the definition of torture in the national legislation with article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Peru);
- 125.92 Amend the definition of torture in Act No. 18.026 in order to meet international standards in accordance with article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and criminalize torture in all situations (Ireland);
- 125.93 Strengthen measures to prevent acts of police violence, through the continued implementation of anti-racism awareness programmes and by ensuring that all allegations of excessive use of force by law enforcement officers are promptly and effectively investigated (Colombia);

- 125.94 **Implement effective measures to prevent racial profiling, ill-treatment, torture and the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 125.95 **Make efforts to strengthen the independence and transparency in a rights guarantee system (Argentina);**
- 125.96 **Strengthen efforts to improve procedures for effective and timely access to information of public interest (Argentina);**
- 125.97 **Put an end to persistent impunity for human rights violations and crimes against humanity committed during the dictatorship (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 125.98 **Advance investigations into all allegations of human rights violations committed during the period of the military dictatorship and bring perpetrators to justice (Luxembourg);**
- 125.99 **Continue the investigation process of human rights violations, particularly of enforced disappearances that occurred in the past (Cuba);**
- 125.100 **Continue the work of justice for human rights violations perpetrated during the dictatorship and strengthen efforts to fight impunity (France);**
- 125.101 **Step up the efforts to ensure full and comprehensive reparations for victims of grave human rights violations during the civil-military dictatorship (Republic of Korea);**
- 125.102 **Improve cooperation with other States in the region in the search for missing persons (Dominican Republic);**
- 125.103 **Increase efforts in the area of transitional justice to solve the crimes of enforced disappearance, including effective access to reparation (Honduras);**
- 125.104 **Intensify the necessary measures, including legislative measures, to overcome obstacles and delays in the progress of criminal proceedings initiated on enforced disappearances and other serious human rights violations (Colombia);**
- 125.105 **Strengthen media freedom further, by providing a safe and enabling environment for journalists, including through the adoption of relevant legislative and policy measures (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 125.106 **Prevent threats against and restrictions of the freedom of expression of journalists and ensure that all allegations of such acts of intimidation are investigated promptly, thoroughly, independently and impartially (Poland);**
- 125.107 **Ensure freedom of expression and the media, and guarantee journalists the opportunity to protect their sources (Russian Federation);**
- 125.108 **Strengthen efforts to safeguard the exercise of freedom of expression and freedom of the press, including by ensuring adequate protection for journalists and other individuals exercising these freedoms (Indonesia);**
- 125.109 **Continue efforts that allow the guaranteeing of the effective exercise of freedom of expression (Senegal);**
- 125.110 **Take urgent measures against threats to journalists and limitations on the right to freedom of expression (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 125.111 **Ensure freedom of expression and prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigation of all acts of intimidation against journalists (Azerbaijan);**
- 125.112 **Ensure that the rights to freedom of opinion and expression and to freedom of assembly and association established in the Act of Urgent Consideration are upheld in conformity with the requirements of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Romania);**

- 125.113 **Recognize the institutional dimension of the right to conscientious objection and fully protect this right, in particular, in educational, working and health institutions (Holy See);**
- 125.114 **Recognize the public and institutional dimension of religious freedom (Holy See);**
- 125.115 **Step up efforts to combat child marriage, including by expediting work on the bill raising the minimum age for marriage to 18 years old (Philippines);**
- 125.116 **Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years, consistent with international standards (Australia);**
- 125.117 **Guarantee the freedom to celebrate religious marriages, thereby eliminating the legislation that criminalizes them if they are not preceded by a civil marriage (Holy See);**
- 125.118 **Promote policies to support and protect the family as the natural and fundamental group unit of society (Qatar);**
- 125.119 **Intensify efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking, while ensuring the promotion of the rights of victims of trafficking (Nigeria);**
- 125.120 **Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking in persons, in particular women and girls, including through the reinforcement of victim identification systems (Italy);**
- 125.121 **Continue its efforts in combating human trafficking, including by providing necessary resources for the effective implementation of the National Action Plan 2022–2026 as well as the new law on the prevention and combating of trafficking in persons (Indonesia);**
- 125.122 **Adopt a comprehensive law on trafficking in persons and regulations to ensure its application, in accordance with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 125.123 **Continue with stepped-up measures to combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to the trafficking of women, children and adolescents (Malawi);**
- 125.124 **Make further efforts to confront and dismantle trafficking in persons networks, and increase victims' opportunities to obtain support, especially in cases of sexual exploitation of women (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 125.125 **Intensify measures to combat human trafficking, especially of women and children (Oman);**
- 125.126 **Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Algeria);**
- 125.127 **Take steps necessary to eliminate trafficking in persons, in particular of women and children, by prioritizing the dismantling of trafficking networks, and increasing access to long-term victim support outside, among others (Bangladesh);**
- 125.128 **Allocate adequate resources for the implementation of Act No. 19.643 (Israel);**
- 125.129 **Work to close the wage gap between women and men and increase women's access to employment (Iraq);**
- 125.130 **Take necessary measures to reduce the wage gap between men and women (Bangladesh);**
- 125.131 **Redouble efforts to eliminate discrimination against women, including by closing the pay gap between men and women (Nigeria);**

- 125.132 **Adopt concrete measures to eradicate unemployment among young people, women and persons with disabilities (Cuba);**
- 125.133 **Take measures to end the gender gap in the social security system, regarding older women (Israel);**
- 125.134 **Enhance the social security system and provide a more equitable and high-quality public service (China);**
- 125.135 **Further reinforce measures for the realization of people's right to adequate housing and standard of living (Pakistan);**
- 125.136 **Adopt a comprehensive social housing and shelter strategy in fulfilment of the right to adequate and affordable housing (Ghana);**
- 125.137 **Implement a comprehensive social protection system that articulates existing plans, programmes and strategies with a systemic approach and addresses the root causes of poverty and social exclusion to ensure an adequate standard of living for all without distinctions (Paraguay);**
- 125.138 **Adopt new measures to eradicate child poverty (Cyprus);**
- 125.139 **Increase efforts to guarantee universal access to drinking water for the entire population (Honduras);**
- 125.140 **Continue efforts to develop plans to improve water management and prioritize the use of water for human consumption (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 125.141 **Undertake full, effective and timely implementation of the 2018 Mental Health Law nationwide, expand mental health services such as outpatient counselling, inpatient care and community-based support programmes beyond the capital for equitable access, and effectively execute the National Strategy to Prevent Suicides 2021–2025 (Malaysia);**
- 125.142 **Strengthen the decentralization of access to mental health services in the different regions of the country while continuing the implementation of the National Strategy to Prevent Suicide 2021–2025 (Cameroon);**
- 125.143 **Develop and implement mental health and substance abuse policies that are consistent with international human rights obligations and improve the quality of care for those who are confined in asylums and institutions (United States of America);**
- 125.144 **Guarantee equal rights and opportunities for accessing public mental health services for all citizens in need (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 125.145 **Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development for the full exercise of sexual and reproductive rights by ensuring access to comprehensive sexuality education and universal coverage of quality sexual and reproductive health and health services, including safe abortion (Iceland);**
- 125.146 **Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development for the full exercise of sexual and reproductive health and rights by ensuring access to comprehensive sexuality education programmes and universal coverage of quality sexual and reproductive health and rights services, including safe abortion (Finland);**
- 125.147 **Ensure full access to adequate sexual and reproductive health services throughout the country, including to safe abortion (Estonia);**
- 125.148 **Ensure access to health services to women and girls, in particular to sexual and reproductive health services (France);**
- 125.149 **Implement comprehensive sexuality education programmes (Estonia);**

- 125.150 Guarantee women's absolute access to sexual and reproductive health services, in particular by working to remove barriers to accessing safe and legal abortion throughout the country (New Zealand);
- 125.151 Reduce adolescent pregnancy through the provision of youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services, contraceptives, information and education, and adequate protection against abuse and sexual violence (Panama);
- 125.152 Guarantee safe, legal and effective access for women and girls, under equal conditions and regardless of their migration status, to voluntary interruption of pregnancy throughout the country (Mexico);
- 125.153 Uphold the intrinsic dignity of each person and, in accordance with this principle, refrain from legitimizing practices that would result in the unnatural termination of human life (Holy See);
- 125.154 Deepen commitments to the protection of life, at all stages, by adopting measures that further prioritize the well-being and dignity of every individual, including unborn children (Nigeria);
- 125.155 Continue its efforts to promote inclusive education for all (Mauritius);
- 125.156 Continue its efforts to promote and protect the right to education for children, including taking measures to address inequity in access to education (Viet Nam);
- 125.157 Ensure equal opportunities for all children to obtain a quality and continuing education (Qatar);
- 125.158 Enhance the educational framework to further support youth development, focusing on integrating human rights education and ensuring equitable access for all (Bahamas);
- 125.159 Adopt measures to combat school dropout, especially among girls, and enshrine the right to education in the Uruguayan Constitution (Portugal);
- 125.160 Continue promoting access to quality education in rural areas (Algeria);
- 125.161 Strengthen measures on environment protection and initiatives addressing climate change (Samoa);
- 125.162 Build on efforts to integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies into national development policies (Bahamas);
- 125.163 Prioritize environmental protection and sustainability by effectively implementing the Escazú Agreement (Vanuatu);
- 125.164 Continue promoting measures to combat discrimination and violence against women and develop measures that allow increasing women's participation in public life (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 125.165 Strengthen further, also through legislative initiatives, the opportunities for women in the political and public life of the country (Latvia);
- 125.166 Introduce practical measures to reduce gaps in women's participation especially in public service positions (Lebanon);
- 125.167 Implement measures to increase the participation of women in political and public life, aiming to achieve gender parity (Bahrain);
- 125.168 Adopt a parity law that ensures the equal participation of women in elected and political representation positions (Costa Rica);
- 125.169 Make progress in the development and implementation of measures to promote greater participation of women in the public service (Chile);
- 125.170 Develop and implement specific measures to achieve gender parity in the civil service (Dominican Republic);

- 125.171 Continue efforts to increase women's participation in all levels of public service and implement targeted measures to achieve gender parity (Maldives);
- 125.172 Strengthen ongoing efforts to promote women's participation in public office and political life (Peru);
- 125.173 Continue to strengthen measures aimed at increasing women's participation in political and public life (Georgia);
- 125.174 Further promote women's participation and leadership role in the country's political institutions (Philippines);
- 125.175 Continue taking measures to increase the representation of women in management and decision-making positions in the public sector (Honduras);
- 125.176 Work to implement national legal frameworks for the protection and promotion of women's rights, promote equality between men and women, and ensure equal opportunities for women's representation in various public positions and leadership positions (Egypt);
- 125.177 Take urgent measures to address discrimination against women in terms of access to education and the labour market, as well as gender-based violence (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 125.178 Implement effectively comprehensive legislation for the prevention of and attention to discrimination against women, including measures to narrow the wage gap between men and women (Ukraine);
- 125.179 Redouble efforts to reduce gender wage inequality (Colombia);
- 125.180 Implement legislation prohibiting discrimination against women and take necessary measures to eliminate gender inequalities in access to education, decision-making positions, health care and the job market (Azerbaijan);
- 125.181 Raise the rank of the National Institute for Women to a ministerial level and provide it with adequate resources (Panama);
- 125.182 Succeed with the projects to strengthen the National Institute for Women, and with the fight against sexist and domestic violence and digital gender violence, for the well-being of the country (Equatorial Guinea);
- 125.183 Continue efforts to combat and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls (Iraq);
- 125.184 Continue efforts to raise awareness on gender-based violence and efficiently combat it by improving the implementation of the existing strategies and legal framework (Lebanon);
- 125.185 Intensify national actions to prevent, combat and end all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence and sexual violence (Luxembourg);
- 125.186 Intensify efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence and sexual violence (Montenegro);
- 125.187 Step up efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls (Nepal);
- 125.188 Conduct human rights awareness programmes for law enforcement, with a view to providing appropriate support to victims of gender-based violence, in partnership with OHCHR or relevant partners (Samoa);
- 125.189 Continue strengthening protection against gender-based violence and trafficking in persons in the digital environment (Republic of Korea);

- 125.190 **Intensify concrete efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including domestic violence and sexual violence (Romania);**
- 125.191 **Intensify efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate violence against women and girls (Samoa);**
- 125.192 **Strengthen its efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence (Slovenia);**
- 125.193 **Intensify actions to protect, and to combat and end all forms of violence against, women and girls, including domestic and sexual violence (Togo);**
- 125.194 **Intensify efforts in eradicating all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic and sexual violence (Bhutan);**
- 125.195 **Intensify efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic and sexual violence, and strengthen the observatory on gender-based violence against women (Brazil);**
- 125.196 **Continue efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls (Bulgaria);**
- 125.197 **Intensify efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, allocating the necessary resources, and to achieve gender parity in the public service (Ecuador);**
- 125.198 **Intensify efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls (Iceland);**
- 125.199 **Allocate the necessary financial, technical and human resources required for the prevention of gender-based violence, the punishment of perpetrators, and the provision of reparations to victims (Ireland);**
- 125.200 **Advance on the establishment of the remaining specialized courts on gender-based violence in other departments of the country (Israel);**
- 125.201 **Intensify efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls, including by allocating the necessary budget for the effective implementation of the Law on Gender Violence (Cyprus);**
- 125.202 **Allocate the necessary financial and human resources in order to fully implement Law No. 19580 on violence against women and girls (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 125.203 **Allocate the human, financial and technical resources necessary to implement Act No. 19.580 on gender-based violence against women in order to provide advice, shelter and assistance to victims (Spain);**
- 125.204 **Allocate the necessary financial and human resources to ensure the effective implementation of Law 19.580 on Gender-based Violence, including the provision of counselling services, shelters and assistance to victims, and ensure access to justice and the conduct and prosecution of thorough investigations into acts of gender-based violence, including against LGBTQIA+ persons (Switzerland);**
- 125.205 **Assign adequate resources for the effective implementation of the Law on Gender-based Violence against Women (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 125.206 **Mobilize more resources to fully implement the law on gender-based violence towards women (Canada);**
- 125.207 **Allocate the financial, technical and human resources required for effective implementation of the Law on Gender-based Violence against Women (Estonia);**

- 125.208 **Allocate the necessary resources for the effective implementation of the Law on Gender-based Violence (Iceland);**
- 125.209 **Provide adequate resourcing to implement the Gender-based Violence Law and strengthen support services for survivors, including increased access to shelters (Australia);**
- 125.210 **Intensify efforts to effectively implement measures contained in the law on gender-based violence and expand support services for victims of gender-based violence, including by providing counselling, shelter and legal aid services (Gambia);**
- 125.211 **Fully enforce relevant laws against gender-based violence, including femicide, through enhanced human rights training for law enforcement officers and well-resourced access to justice and prevention mechanisms, among other measures (Philippines);**
- 125.212 **Implement measures to counter gender-based and domestic violence, including by providing protection and assistance to the victims through shelters, legal aid and medical care (Italy);**
- 125.213 **Continue to implement measures to combat gender-based violence (India);**
- 125.214 **Take concrete steps, including the adoption of legislation, to address gender-based violence, which particularly affects women of African descent (Sierra Leone);**
- 125.215 **Continue efforts to combat domestic violence and provide protection to victims (Tunisia);**
- 125.216 **Continue the effective fight against violence against women (Albania);**
- 125.217 **Enhance measures for preventing violence against women by even further expanding territorial helpline services and increasing the number of shelters to protect women in situations of violence, especially in areas outside of departmental capitals (Germany);**
- 125.218 **Continue efforts to allocate the financial, technical and human resources in order to provide adequate counselling, shelter and assistance to victims of gender-based violence, as well as to thoroughly investigate and prosecute all acts of such violence (Greece);**
- 125.219 **Redouble efforts to protect women from femicide (Indonesia);**
- 125.220 **Increase the number of prosecutors' offices specialized in sexual, domestic and gender-based violence in the country's inland, and strengthen those in the capital (Costa Rica);**
- 125.221 **Continue efforts to strengthen mechanisms to prevent and combat violence against women, including femicide, in order to protect victims and provide them with justice and rehabilitation as well as all other forms of assistance (Djibouti);**
- 125.222 **Continue its efforts to ensure the effective prohibition of gender-based violence through appropriate enforcement mechanisms and awareness-raising (Viet Nam);**
- 125.223 **Strengthen the support and response capacities of institutions that ensure access to justice for women, children and adolescents living in situations of gender-based violence (Serbia);**
- 125.224 **Intensify efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate all forms of violence against women, boys, girls and adolescents, and against the LGBTIQ+ population, by strengthening access to justice and to effective reparation measures for victims (Chile);**

- 125.225 **Adopt and implement a comprehensive child protection strategy for the effective application of legislation and regulations in order to better coordinate interventions to prevent the sale, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 125.226 **Adopt a global strategy to eradicate the sale and sexual exploitation of children (Togo);**
- 125.227 **Adopt a comprehensive, child-centred, rights-based and gender-sensitive strategy to combat the sale, sexual exploitation and abuse of children (Estonia);**
- 125.228 **Strengthen mechanisms to detect, address and punish cases of sexual exploitation of children, while providing adequate resources for child protection services (Malaysia);**
- 125.229 **Strengthen mechanisms for detecting, responding to and punishing all forms of sexual exploitation of children, including by developing intervention mechanisms to expand the scope of protection for the victims (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 125.230 **Adopt effective measures to identify and combat the activities of criminal groups that use children in illegal business, including prostitution and pornography (Russian Federation);**
- 125.231 **Ensure effective access to justice for child victims of violence by strengthening the justice system and the institution of public defenders (Ukraine);**
- 125.232 **Strengthen institutional and legislative frameworks aimed at protecting children, including by allocating specific programmes to support the family, as the fundamental unit of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of the child (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 125.233 **Continue efforts to eliminate child labour and protect adolescent workers (Tunisia);**
- 125.234 **Take further measures to eradicate children's poverty (Bulgaria);**
- 125.235 **Redouble efforts to address the situation of minors in conflict with the criminal law, through a legal framework that allows the application of restorative justice strategies (Paraguay);**
- 125.236 **Adopt measures to adjust the criminal process for juveniles, by restoring the possibility of replacing the criminal process with restorative justice agreements, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Spain);**
- 125.237 **Enhance the implementation of the provision of the Criminal Code regarding the prohibition of corporal punishment and the humiliation of children as an educational measure (Greece);**
- 125.238 **Strengthen further the National Institute for Older Persons and develop a comprehensive long-term care policy for older persons (Ukraine);**
- 125.239 **Develop a comprehensive long-term care policy for the elderly, as recommended by the Independent Expert (Cyprus);**
- 125.240 **Develop a comprehensive long-term care policy for older persons, preferably enabling them to remain in their primary environment, and eliminate all forms of abuse against them (Qatar);**
- 125.241 **Strengthen action to combat discrimination and prejudice against persons with disabilities, and ensure that they obtain their rights, especially in the areas of education, health, employment and public services (Jordan);**
- 125.242 **Continue with efforts to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Malawi);**

- 125.243 Carry on its work towards the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Georgia);
- 125.244 Continue efforts in promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities through appropriate strategies and resources to ensure accessibility (Bhutan);
- 125.245 Provide free access to education to all persons with disabilities through full and effective implementation of the “Protocol to ensure the right to an inclusive education for persons with disabilities” (Malaysia);
- 125.246 Continue to implement public policies to guarantee access to quality inclusive education for children and youth with disabilities (Canada);
- 125.247 Enhance an accessible environment in construction to ensure a better inclusion of persons with disabilities (China);
- 125.248 Promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities to ensure their full inclusion and participation in society (Egypt);
- 125.249 Continue the efforts towards improving access to public services and health care for persons with disabilities (India);
- 125.250 Consider adopting strategies and assign resources to enhance the accessibility of health care to persons with disabilities (Armenia);
- 125.251 Continue taking measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and to develop programmes to ensure the enjoyment of their rights to education and health (Algeria);
- 125.252 Allocate sufficient resources to enhance the accessibility of health care for persons with disabilities (Maldives);
- 125.253 Redouble efforts to combat discrimination and prejudices faced by persons with disabilities and establish a comprehensive plan for accessibility to the physical environment that ensures their access to public services (Dominican Republic);
- 125.254 Ensure the protection of rights of all persons with disabilities, with particular focus on women and children with disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 125.255 Implement, as soon as possible, the new national plan against racism and discrimination, reinforcing the measures in favour of Afrodescendants, Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities (Cabo Verde);
- 125.256 Collect statistics on Indigenous Peoples and adopt measures to respect, protect and guarantee their human rights, including their identity and self-determination (Paraguay);
- 125.257 Strengthen the protection of Indigenous Peoples and work against all forms of discrimination based on race, religion and culture (Cameroon);
- 125.258 Launch the National Council for the Coordination of Public Policies on Sexual Diversity (Spain);
- 125.259 Strengthen the public policy in favour of the LGBTIQ+ community to guarantee access to rights and to a dignified life (Ecuador);
- 125.260 Respect intersex children’s right to self-determination and ban medically unnecessary surgeries (Iceland);
- 125.261 Ensure the prompt investigation of all crimes committed against persons of diverse sexual orientation or gender identities and expressions or sexual characteristics, bring perpetrators to justice and ensure reparation for victims (Iceland);

- 125.262 Continue the implementation of the first Plan for Integration of Migrants and Refugees, adopted by the National Migration Council in August 2022 (Morocco);
- 125.263 Step up the process of implementation of the National Action Plan for the Integration of Migrants, which also covers asylum-seekers and refugees (Niger);
- 125.264 Implement the National Plan for the Integration of Migrants, Asylum-seekers and Refugees and develop targeted programmes to ensure that they have full access to health care, education, and employment opportunities (Gambia);
- 125.265 Continue efforts aimed at implementation of the National Plan for the Integration of Migrants, Asylum-seekers and Refugees (Armenia);
- 125.266 Adopt and effectively implement the national plan for the integration of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees, as recommended by the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);
- 125.267 Implement the First Plan for Integration of Migrants and Refugees, as established in 2022 by the National Migration Board (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 125.268 Implement the first Integration Plan for Migrants and Refugees adopted by the National Migration Board in August 2022 (Türkiye);
- 125.269 Confer on foreigners who acquire Uruguayan citizenship by naturalization the same rights as other citizens, in order to ensure the enjoyment of human rights without discrimination and to prevent statelessness (Switzerland);
- 125.270 Adopt the necessary measures for the integration of migrants into society and their comprehensive protection (Ecuador);
- 125.271 Establish a procedure for the acquisition of Uruguayan nationality by naturalization, which includes safeguards against statelessness (Mexico);
- 125.272 Consider revising legal citizenship provisions to ensure their conformity with international standards on the right to nationality and the reduction of statelessness (Brazil);
- 125.273 Standardize the administrative criteria on the differences between “Uruguayan legal citizenship” and “Uruguayan nationality”, by designing policies that facilitate and guarantee the rights of refugees, stateless persons and asylum-seekers (Chile);
- 125.274 Design a comprehensive policy to provide humanitarian assistance and facilitate access for refugees, stateless persons and asylum-seekers to their rights, and allocate adequate budget and staff (Costa Rica).
126. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Uruguay was headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mr. Omar Paganini and composed of the following members:

- Dra. Ana Ribeiro, Viceministra de Educación y Cultura, Ministerio de Educación y Cultura;
- Embajador Carlos Mata, Representante Permanente del Uruguay ante ONU Ginebra;
- Embajador Gabriel Bellón, Jefe de Gabinete del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores;
- Ministra Alejandra Costa, Directora General Adjunta para Asuntos Políticos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores;
- Consejera María Emilia Eyheralde, Directora de Derechos Humanos y Derecho Humanitario, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores;
- Sr. Álvaro Irigoitia, Director Comunicación Institucional;
- Lic. Gustavo Sánchez, Secretario del Senado, Poder Legislativo;
- Dra. Sandra De Souza, Directora de Asuntos Jurídicos, Notariales y de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Defensa Nacional;
- Dra. Florencia De Castro, Directora de la División Asesoramiento Legal y Normativo, Ministerio de Ambiente;
- Dr. Juan Pablo Novella, Prosecretario Letrado de la Suprema Corte de Justicia;
- Sra. Sandra Etcheverry, Secretaria de Derechos Humanos, Presidencia de la República;
- Esc. Patricia Romero, Responsable Unidad Especializada en Género, Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Minería;
- Lic. Daniel Pérez, Director Nacional de Empleo, Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social;
- Crio. Gral. Angelina Ferreira, Directora Nacional de Políticas de Género, Ministerio del Interior;
- Crio. Gral. (R) Luis Mendoza Novo, Director del Instituto Nacional de Rehabilitación, Ministerio del Interior;
- Sr. Aldo Velázquez, Vicepresidente del Instituto del Niño y el Adolescente del Uruguay (INAU);
- Lic. Florencia Dudok, Secretaría de Derechos Humanos para el Pasado Reciente, Presidencia de la República;
- Dr. Ariel Sánchez, Director de la Oficina Nacional del Servicio Civil, Oficina Nacional del Servicio Civil;
- Dra. Jimena Hernández, Asesora Jurídica de la Dirección Ejecutiva y Directora de Salud Digital de la Agencia de Gobierno Electrónico y Sociedad de la Información y del Conocimiento (AGESIC);
- Dra. Lucía Curbelo, Presidenta del Instituto Nacional de Inclusión Social Adolescente (INISA);
- Sra. Rosario Pérez, Directora del Instituto Nacional de Inclusión Social Adolescente (INISA);
- Dr. Juan Miguel Petit, Comisionado Parlamentario para el Sistema Carcelario;
- Dra. Gabriela Aguirre Grompone, Directora del Departamento de Cooperación Internacional, Fiscalía General de la Nación;

- Dr. Alfredo Cabrera, Presidente Banco de Previsión Social;
 - Dr. Juan Pablo Dos Santos, Abogado Secretaría de Derechos Humanos para el Pasado Reciente, Presidencia de la República;
 - Sra. Patricia Benítez, Representante Permanente Alternativa del Uruguay ante ONU Ginebra;
 - Sra. Soledad Martínez, Ministra Consejera, Misión de Uruguay ante ONU Ginebra;
 - Sra. Luciana Nader, Consejera, Misión de Uruguay ante ONU Ginebra;
 - Sra. Valentina Sierra, Secretaria, Misión de Uruguay ante ONU Ginebra.
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