



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
25 January 2019

Original: English

UNEDITED VERSION

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-second session
Geneva, 21 January-1 February 2019

Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Chile

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in Spanish.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-second session from 21 January to 1 February 2019. The review of Chile was held at the 3rd meeting, on 22 January 2019. The delegation of Chile was headed by the Undersecretary of Human Rights, Lorena Recabarren. At its 10th meeting, held on 25 January 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Chile.
2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Chile: Argentina, Australia and Eritrea.
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 Chile:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/CHL/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/CHL/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/CHL/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belarus, Belgium, Germany, Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay was transmitted to Chile through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 8 February 2019]

- A. Presentation by the State under review**
- B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

5. During the interactive dialogue, 101 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. **The following recommendations will be examined by Chile, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-first session of the Human Rights Council:**
 - 6.1 **Ratify International Labour Organisations Convention of 2011 concerning decent work for domestic workers (no. 189) (Benin);**
 - 6.2 **Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity in a short term (Armenia);**
 - 6.3 **Finalize the legislative process of the bill that ratifies the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Ecuador);**

-
- 6.4 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain) (Benin);**
- 6.5 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as previously recommended (Portugal);**
- 6.6 **Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Djibouti);**
- 6.7 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Spain) (Croatia) (Benin) (Albania) (Ukraine) (Ireland) (Hungary) (Republic of Moldova);**
- 6.8 **Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Djibouti);**
- 6.9 **Finalize the legislative process of the bill that ratifies the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ecuador);**
- 6.10 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Mauritius);**
- 6.11 **Enhance efforts to protect and promote women's rights, also by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in order to facilitate the full enjoyment of the rights guaranteed in the Convention (Italy);**
- 6.12 **Accelerate the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Lithuania);**
- 6.13 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as recommended in the previous UPR cycle (Netherlands);**
- 6.14 **Speed up the legislative process for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, signed by Chile in 1999 (Paraguay);**
- 6.15 **Ratify the still outstanding Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Austria);**
- 6.16 **Accelerate the ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Togo);**
- 6.17 **Strengthen the legislative framework by ratifying and implementing the ILO Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention 1930, noting in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and reviewing its legislation on the trafficking of persons for the purposes of labour exploitation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.18 **Continue to cooperate with the special human rights mechanisms of the United Nations (El Salvador);**
- 6.19 **Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.20 **Integrate good practices of implementation of UPR recommendations into its voluntary national reviews of SDGs implementation (Cabo Verde);**
- 6.21 **Implement the first national human rights plan for 2018-2021 (Bahrain);**

-
- 6.22 Continue promoting the implementation of the actions contained in the National Human Rights Plan (Dominican Republic);
- 6.23 Increase efforts in the effective implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan (Armenia);
- 6.24 Ensure the effective implementation of the National Action Plan on Human Rights (Algeria);
- 6.25 Establish a human rights recommendations implementation plan, aligned with the SDGs and integrating all accepted UPR recommendations (Cabo Verde);
- 6.26 Promote an integrated approach to human rights and the SDGs, by encouraging direct collaboration of the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up and the national coordination body for SDGs/VNR reporting (Cabo Verde);
- 6.27 Establish a national preventive mechanism (Russian Federation);
- 6.28 Continue with the ongoing process to promulgate the law designating the National Human Rights Institute as the national preventive mechanism to implement provisions of the OP-CAT, so it can enter into force for the national preventive mechanism to be established (Ghana);
- 6.29 Create a National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture in compliance with international standards (Mexico);
- 6.30 Accelerate promulgation of the law designating the National Human Rights Institute (INDH) as the national preventative mechanism against torture, and ensure the mechanism has the necessary resources to operate effectively, impartially and autonomously within the INDH (Australia);
- 6.31 Finalise the establishment within the national human rights institution of a committee of experts with operational and financial autonomy in compliance with the Paris Principles (Senegal);
- 6.32 Adopt as soon as possible the law designating the national mechanism on the prevention of torture and allocate the necessary resources for its proper functioning (Switzerland);
- 6.33 Expedite the process for the adoption in the Congress of the bill on designation of the National Human Rights Institution as the National Preventive Mechanism (Turkey);
- 6.34 Address the concerns raised about the future operation of the National Preventive Mechanism in accordance with the Paris principles (Turkey);
- 6.35 Establish the National Preventive Mechanism in compliance with all requirements under the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (Ukraine);
- 6.36 Develop an action plan to ensure the effective implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Law (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.37 Implement plans to combat behaviours of xenophobia, racism, racial discrimination and other forms of related intolerance against Bolivian citizens by border authorities in the performance of their duties at international borders (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 6.38 Continue to promote antidiscrimination legislation and further strengthen protection of rights and interests of vulnerable groups, such as women, children and indigenous peoples (China);
- 6.39 Ensure that legislation passed to protect the welfare of LGBTI persons is fully implemented (Ireland);

-
- 6.40 **Address effectively societal negative attitudes that discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Malta);**
- 6.41 **Guarantee the protection of all vulnerable groups in society, including transgender and intersex children and adolescents (Malta);**
- 6.42 **Continue to promote legislation and actions to eliminate discrimination and strengthen the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and indigenous peoples (Nepal);**
- 6.43 **Continue to take measures to increase the population's resilience against natural disaster and adverse impact of climate change, particularly for those belonging to vulnerable groups of its society (Viet Nam);**
- 6.44 **Guarantee the right to a safe environment (France);**
- 6.45 **Accelerate the implementation of socio-environmental recovery programmes, develop environmental quality norms in accordance with the international standards of the World Health Organization, and apply the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in the field of exploration and exploitation of natural resources (Costa Rica);**
- 6.46 **Consider the establishment of a regulatory framework for companies, so that their activities do not affect the exercise of economic, social and cultural rights (Ecuador);**
- 6.47 **Reinforce its policies and adopt suitable measures in order to face the increased challenges of the environmental impacts of development projects (Greece);**
- 6.48 **Continue to strengthen policies and measures in the field of the right to live in a non-polluted environment (Oman);**
- 6.49 **Assess environmental and socio-economical damage due to industrial activity, including mining operations (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.50 **Adopt the necessary measures to implement the National Plan on business and human rights (Spain);**
- 6.51 **Take further steps to ensure robust implementation of the national action plan on business and human rights among the business sector in order to reduce the negative impacts on both human rights and the environment (Thailand);**
- 6.52 **Consider abrogating the Amnesty Law (Italy);**
- 6.53 **Undertake a review of its Military Justice Code to remove the death penalty for crimes during wartime (Australia);**
- 6.54 **Address allegations of excessive use of force by police against human rights defenders, indigenous peoples, and women and adolescent girls, ensuring prompt and effective investigation and adoption of systematic training on human rights and protocols (Canada);**
- 6.55 **Step up efforts to systematically provide training to all law enforcement officers on the use of force in the context of demonstrations (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.56 **Step up the efforts to provide training to law enforcement on the use of force during demonstrations (Cyprus);**
- 6.57 **Provide specific trainings to all law enforcement officers on the use of force and human rights (Pakistan);**
- 6.58 **Continue its efforts in conducting training programs on human rights for public officials, including those in the law enforcement and the judiciary (Philippines);**

-
- 6.59 **Take efforts to address excessive use of force and discriminatory actions by law-enforcement officials, through adequate training and investigations into violations by officials (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.60 **Prevent and ensure investigations of the excessive use of force in police interventions, paying particular attention to the interactions with children and adolescents (Estonia);**
- 6.61 **Adopt necessary legal acts in the area concerning the use of force by law enforcement officers and security forces (Russian Federation);**
- 6.62 **Uphold procedures to ensure that law enforcement agencies follow the rule of law and prevent abusive practices, particularly against the Mapuche community (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.63 **Further enhance measures to combat torture and other inhuman or degrading treatment (Armenia);**
- 6.64 **Continue the measures in order to address the issue of use of force by the police, including the ill-treatment in detention (Romania);**
- 6.65 **Take further measures to alleviate overcrowding in detention centres (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.66 **Take measures to improve the living conditions in the prisons on a priority basis (Bangladesh);**
- 6.67 **Take measures to resolve the issue of prison overcrowding and ensure that detention conditions in prisons meet international standards (Belarus);**
- 6.68 **Incorporate in the reform of the penitentiary system a gender perspective and the possibility of making greater use of non-custodial sanctions and measures for women in detention centers (Panama);**
- 6.69 **Intensify efforts to resolve the issue of prison overcrowding (Russian Federation);**
- 6.70 **Step up efforts to reduce prison overcrowding and adopt urgent measures to overcome the gaps observed in the general living conditions in prisons (Senegal);**
- 6.71 **Investigate all accusations of unlawful killings, excessive force, abuse, and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment by law enforcement, including against the indigenous Mapuche persons, and hold those responsible accountable (United States of America);**
- 6.72 **Ensure that all complaints of excessive use of force by law enforcement and security personnel are subject to a prompt, impartial and effective investigation (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.73 **Ensure investigation and actions are taken against abuses by law enforcement authorities as a way of curbing violations (Botswana);**
- 6.74 **Work to eliminate and combat impunity for acts of violence by law enforcement personnel, including sexual violence, against peaceful demonstrators (Cuba);**
- 6.75 **Ensure prompt and impartial investigation of all complaints of excessive use of force by law enforcement and security personnel as well as appropriate compensation to victims (Czechia);**
- 6.76 **Ensure prompt, impartial and effective investigation into all complaints of excessive use of force by law enforcement and security personnel (Pakistan);**
- 6.77 **Investigate thoroughly allegations of violence by the police and bring those responsible to justice (Finland);**

-
- 6.78 **Ensure that all reports of police violence are duly investigated by the specialised unit in the Attorney General's Office that investigates cases of police violence and torture involving police officers, and increase awareness of human rights in law enforcement by providing human rights education, especially to the forces tasked with interventions in marginalised neighbourhoods (Greece);**
- 6.79 **Adopt necessary laws and mechanisms and allocate adequate resources to combat impunity, including for crimes committed against children, women and older persons (Bahrain);**
- 6.80 **Take the necessary investigative measures to clarify the circumstances surrounding cases of unsolved deaths in incidents with members of the indigenous community and guarantee due diligence in the actions of justice operators, as well as the rule of law in all relations between the State and the indigenous community (Austria);**
- 6.81 **Ensure effective investigation of all unclarified cases of disappearances and regular dialogue with the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of the Human Rights Council (Belarus);**
- 6.82 **Create a permanent instance for the recognition of the rights of integral reparation to the victims of the dictatorship (Costa Rica);**
- 6.83 **Judge and punish violations perpetrated during the dictatorship proportionately to the gravity of the crimes committed (France);**
- 6.84 **Strengthen measures to achieve progress in investigating and punishing perpetrators of human rights violations during the dictatorship (Argentina);**
- 6.85 **Continue the process of addressing the human rights violations committed during the dictatorship, as the reports submitted to us show that challenges remain to Chile's process of transitional justice and many victims and their families still have not received the appropriate reparations from the State (Romania);**
- 6.86 **Provide effective safeguards for the full exercise of the right to freedom of expression and information recognized in the Constitution and in international treaties ratified by the country (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.87 **Take the necessary measures to ensure the rights of all people to freedom of expression and freedom of peaceful assembly and association (Cuba);**
- 6.88 **Guarantee, and promote, the rights to freedom of expression, freedom of association and peaceful assembly, and to protect journalists and human rights defenders, also in the online environment (Iceland);**
- 6.89 **Refrain from applying antiterrorism law in the context of social protests by Mapuche peoples seeking to claim their rights (Czechia);**
- 6.90 **Streamline efforts and include the participation of relevant stakeholders, including civil society, to reduce marginalisation of older persons and increase their inclusion in society (Malaysia);**
- 6.91 **Promote norms that comply with the principles of legality, necessity and proportionality regarding the use of communications and technologies, in order to avoid the criminalization of indigenous social protest (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 6.92 **Implement policies that facilitate equal access to communication and information technologies, in particular for indigenous peoples, rural populations and women (Mexico);**
- 6.93 **Harmonise national legislation with the international standards, with regard to the inclusion of acts of trafficking in human beings for purposes of exploitation in the criminal offence of trafficking (Jordan);**

-
- 6.94 **Align its criminal legislation on trafficking in persons with international standards, in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Panama);**
- 6.95 **Review its criminal legislation on trafficking in persons so as to bring it into line with international standards, in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (Liechtenstein);**
- 6.96 **Step up efforts in combatting trafficking in human beings, including criminalising trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation (Belarus);**
- 6.97 **Continue efforts at tackling trafficking in persons, including those trafficked for labour exploitation (Guyana);**
- 6.98 **Allocate sufficient resources for the effective implementation of the framework for action against exploitation of children 2017-2019 (Hungary);**
- 6.99 **Continue with its efforts in combatting human trafficking (Nigeria);**
- 6.100 **Strengthen capacity-building activities among duty bearers on trafficking in persons, especially on responding to victims of trafficking (Philippines);**
- 6.101 **Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, including by harmonizing national legislation with relevant international standards and ensuring that victims have access to adequate rehabilitation services (Qatar);**
- 6.102 **Take measures to effectively combat the trafficking in persons, especially women and children, including through reviewing its criminal legislation on trafficking in persons in line with international standards, ensuring prosecution of perpetrators, as well as providing rehabilitation and compensation to victims (Thailand);**
- 6.103 **Proceed with the legalization of same sex marriages by ratifying the Marriage Equality Bill currently under debate in Congress (Netherlands);**
- 6.104 **Adopt the existing draft law on same-sex marriage (Portugal);**
- 6.105 **Legalize same-sex marriage (Sweden);**
- 6.106 **Preserve the family, and developing it as the fundamental and natural unit for the preservation of the society (Egypt);**
- 6.107 **Modify legislation on conjugal society regulated in the civil code, in order to guarantee equal rights in administering marital property for men and women (Uruguay);**
- 6.108 **Assess from a human rights approach, in particular the right to privacy and taking into account the principle of non-discrimination, the surveillance and personal data collection technologies (Peru);**
- 6.109 **Adopt specific legislation to protect and promote human rights in digital environments, including the right to privacy (Brazil);**
- 6.110 **Strengthen its legislation for the protection of data of its citizens, in accordance with the principles of the rule of law, proportionality and respect for privacy, in particular by considering the creation of an independent control authority (Switzerland);**
- 6.111 **Make continued and increased efforts at the inclusion of women in the workforce (Guyana);**
- 6.112 **Pay specific attention to informal sectors of the country, where a large number of women are aspiring for wage parity (India);**

-
- 6.113 Continue the ongoing measures to tackle gender wage gap between women and men (Myanmar);
- 6.114 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development to eliminate poverty and raise people's living standards (China);
- 6.115 Redouble its efforts to decrease poverty, namely through the strengthening of its Ethical Family Income programme (Indonesia);
- 6.116 Make additional efforts in order to reduce poverty in some population groups (Iraq);
- 6.117 Ensure that the benefits of tourism industry, particularly in Easter island, be inclusive (Myanmar);
- 6.118 Continue the efforts to combat poverty (Morocco);
- 6.119 Develop a comprehensive and targeted poverty eradication strategy and link it to efforts to implement SDGs (Qatar);
- 6.120 Take steps to ensure availability of safe drinking water and sanitation, particularly for those in rural areas (Bahamas);
- 6.121 Improve nationwide access to water treatment plants and strengthen the relevant regulatory authorities (Germany);
- 6.122 Conduct sustained public information and awareness campaigns, targeting youth, to combat the rise in HIV infections as well as stigma and discrimination (Bahamas);
- 6.123 Fully implement the Special Health Program of Indigenous Peoples, based on equity, interculturality and participation in their health. (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.124 Provide medical services at low prices, particularly to assist persons with disabilities and older persons (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.125 Provide programmes on sexual education in schools and prevention campaigns with the support of the civil society (France);
- 6.126 Extend the scope of Act no. 21030 to decriminalize abortion in all cases and apply strict justification requirements to prevent the blanket use of conscientious objection (Belgium);
- 6.127 Ensure that the public health establishments have at least one team, qualified to provide abortion services, that does not plead to the "conscientious objection" (Denmark);
- 6.128 Guarantee access to services for health to women wishing to abort in cases prescribed by law (France);
- 6.129 Eliminate remaining barriers to women's access to safe and legal abortion (Germany);
- 6.130 Eliminate existing barriers that deny women access to safe and legal voluntary termination of pregnancy and introduce stricter justification requirements to prevent the blanket use by medical institutions and practitioners of conscientious objection (Iceland);
- 6.131 Revise abortion legislation in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, especially with regard to rules on conscientious objection to ensure the protection of access to legal abortion (Norway);
- 6.132 Extend the scope of Act No. 21030 to decriminalize abortion in all cases and apply strict justification requirements to prevent the blanket use of conscientious objection (Slovenia);

-
- 6.133 **Eliminate all barriers to the full implementation of the abortion law, including institutional conscientious objection (Sweden);**
- 6.134 **Decriminalize abortion in further cases, in particular when there is risk to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman, or pregnancy as a result of incest (Sweden);**
- 6.135 **Implement necessary reforms to ensure full access to inclusive, quality education for all, regardless of socioeconomic status (Bahamas);**
- 6.136 **Adopt a public policy on inclusive education to reduce inequalities in learning based on socio-economic situation of families (Algeria);**
- 6.137 **Continue to strengthen efforts to provide equal access to quality education services to all, irrespective of socio-economic status (Maldives);**
- 6.138 **Take appropriate measures to address the high financial costs of education and to ensure that no child is deprived of education (Mauritius);**
- 6.139 **Adopt measures to further strengthen the public education system considering the needs of all sections of the society (India);**
- 6.140 **Continue efforts aimed at strengthening inclusive education for all children (Georgia);**
- 6.141 **Continue efforts to improve the quality of education and implement a public education policy more inclusive (State of Palestine);**
- 6.142 **End discrimination in all level of education (Iraq);**
- 6.143 **Ensure that the funding model being used for the educational system addresses access barriers and discriminatory regulations (Ghana);**
- 6.144 **Adopt a law on financing education to provide the necessary resources for quality education (Saudi Arabia);**
- 6.145 **Ensure the provision of quality services in the area of education to minority groups and indigenous peoples (Uzbekistan);**
- 6.146 **Strengthen measures aimed at ensuring inclusive education at all levels for persons with disabilities (Argentina);**
- 6.147 **Continue to improve equal access to education and strengthen quality learning, particularly in rural areas (Trinidad and Tobago);**
- 6.148 **Pursue efforts to adopt a comprehensive policy on inclusive education and promote the equal opportunities for all in the realization of the right of education (Tunisia);**
- 6.149 **Continue their efforts in improving access to education for minority groups and indigenous people, as well as children in rural and remote areas (Mauritius);**
- 6.150 **Make further efforts to ensure equal access to education, particularly in the rural areas (Qatar);**
- 6.151 **Continue the efforts made in human rights education and training in particular for security forces, judges and other authorities (Morocco);**
- 6.152 **Take all measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against children in educational setting and ensure equal access to education in line with provisions present in Sustainable Development Goal No. 4 (Slovakia);**
- 6.153 **Develop administrative measures and instruments that guarantee an offer of sexual education with a human rights approach (Spain);**
- 6.154 **Ensure access to inclusive and quality education provided in detention centres for juveniles as well as the continuity of studies in the common educational system after the completion of sentences (Austria);**

-
- 6.155 **Adopt a comprehensive definition of discrimination against women in line with the article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Botswana);**
- 6.156 **Adopt legal definition of all forms of discrimination against women, covering direct and indirect discrimination (Bulgaria);**
- 6.157 **Adopt a comprehensive legal definition of all forms of discrimination against women and establish the principle of formal and substantive equality between women and men (Croatia);**
- 6.158 **Adopt a comprehensive legal definition of all forms of discrimination against women and establish the principle of equality in legislation (Iceland);**
- 6.159 **Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against women (Tunisia);**
- 6.160 **Strengthen measures to further address discrimination against women in law and in practice including through reviewing laws, customs and practices that may constitute discrimination against women and girls (Rwanda);**
- 6.161 **Adopt a comprehensive strategy to overcome certain persistent discriminatory stereotypes concerning the roles of women and men in the family and in society (Belgium);**
- 6.162 **Adopt an effective strategy to prevent discrimination and violence against women (Uzbekistan);**
- 6.163 **Approve the bill on the right of women to a life free of violence (Ireland);**
- 6.164 **Continue efforts to eradicate violence and discrimination against women through effective implementation of relevant laws (Bangladesh);**
- 6.165 **Strengthen the safeguards provided for the victims of sexual abuse and take additional measures to prevent such cases (Bahrain);**
- 6.166 **Ensure women may live a life free of violence, including in digital contexts, through appropriate legislation, preventative measures, education and adequate resources, including services for survivors (Canada);**
- 6.167 **Continue to consolidate the achievements reached in the promotion of the rights and wellbeing of women (Dominican Republic);**
- 6.168 **Take further steps to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights by women and girls, including regarding sexual and reproductive health and rights and to accelerate the approval of the bill on the right of women to a life free of violence (Estonia);**
- 6.169 **Include in its policies on gender a section on the impact of climate change on women and establish strategies that ensure women are part of the decision making on national climate action policies in line with the Gender Action Plan Agenda under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Fiji);**
- 6.170 **Take further measures to fully implement women's rights as in line with Chile's human rights obligations (Finland);**
- 6.171 **Continue efforts to improve the participation of women in politics (Albania);**
- 6.172 **Take further measures to ensure the participation of women in the politics in proportion to their population (Nepal);**
- 6.173 **Strengthen efforts at tackling all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (Guyana);**
- 6.174 **Take specific measures to prevent and combat violence and ill treatment against women in all spheres (Honduras);**

-
- 6.175 **Review and revise laws, policies and regulations to address violence against women, also in digital contexts, in compliance with international human rights obligations (Iceland);**
- 6.176 **Continue to strengthen Chile's judicial system and institutional framework to prevent family and gender-based violence (Indonesia);**
- 6.177 **Continue and enhance efforts to combat all forms of gender-based violence against women (Liechtenstein);**
- 6.178 **Enhance efforts to prevent and eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls as well as discrimination, including by expediting adoption of the bill on the right of women to a life free of violence and by conducting a review of the current anti-discrimination law (Lithuania);**
- 6.179 **Undertake legislative reforms in order for the crime of femicide to include all gender-based murders and not merely those perpetrated by the spouse, former spouse, cohabiting partner and former cohabiting partner (Mexico);**
- 6.180 **Ensure full implementation of the national plan on equality between women and men for the period 2018–2030 (Montenegro);**
- 6.181 **Continue the Governments' gender parity measures, including participation of women in political decision level, particularly for indigenous women (Myanmar);**
- 6.182 **Make gender equality effective in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, throughout the process of implementation of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (Panama);**
- 6.183 **Legally establish the principle of formal and substantive equality between men and women (Portugal);**
- 6.184 **Take steps to ensure that the draft bills on the right of women to a life free of violence, and on violence in intimate partner relationships without cohabitation, are well socialised and effectively implemented when passed by the legislature (Singapore);**
- 6.185 **Progress towards a comprehensive legal definition of all forms of discrimination and reform the Law of Domestic Violence in a way that includes all forms of violence against women and girls, removing the requirement of "habitual abuse" (Spain);**
- 6.186 **Make efforts to prevent violence against women and domestic violence (Tunisia);**
- 6.187 **Take effective measures to protect the rights of the child in accordance of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Uzbekistan);**
- 6.188 **Continue the efforts to have a law on a system of guarantees of children's rights, in order to have a legal framework in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Peru);**
- 6.189 **Adopt a bill on the comprehensive protection of children's rights at the earliest possible (Viet Nam);**
- 6.190 **Within the framework of its commitment for the respect and defense of human rights, make the greatest efforts to ensure measures for the protection of children and adolescents, through the promulgation and implementation of the Law on the Comprehensive Protection of the Rights of the Child in order to guarantee the full respect of their rights against the serious violations that affect them, such as violence and sexual and economic exploitation, and child labor (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

-
- 6.191 Fully implement the measures developed by the National Agreement on Childhood, particularly ending abuses and facilities operated by the National Service for Minors, or SENAME (United States of America);
- 6.192 Take further measures to ensure respect and protection of the rights of children, especially for those in institutional care (Bulgaria);
- 6.193 Establish an independent commission to investigate reports concerning abuse of children in SENAME, hold perpetrators accountable and improve the supervision of SENAME (Germany);
- 6.194 Continue the implementation of its National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents for child and adolescent victims of discrimination and social exclusion (Indonesia);
- 6.195 Protect children working in the informal sector from forced labour by increasing the number of labour inspectors, particularly in remote areas (United States of America);
- 6.196 Develop a strategy to prevent and combat all forms of violence against children, including in the school setting (Brazil);
- 6.197 Take further steps in preventing the human rights violations of children in state care (Estonia);
- 6.198 Establish institutions for the protection of childhood and for reinsertion of juvenile offenders (France);
- 6.199 Prohibit corporal punishment of children in the home and in all alternative care settings, as previously recommended (Liechtenstein);
- 6.200 Take all necessary actions to strengthen comprehensive child protection system and to introduce specific measures ensuring the rights of children and adolescents living in centres run by the National Service for Minors (Lithuania);
- 6.201 Ensure that all forms of violence against children in the school environment are punished by a solid legislative framework (Madagascar);
- 6.202 Adopt measures to prohibit corporal punishment in all aspects of society, including in the home, and promote alternative non-violent disciplinary measures (Uruguay);
- 6.203 Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment against children in all settings (Montenegro);
- 6.204 Give urgent attention to adopt a bill on comprehensive protection of children that ensures compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Norway);
- 6.205 Criminalize sexual offences against children and ensure that cases of sexual abuse of children are effectively investigated and prosecuted (Pakistan);
- 6.206 Continue strengthening the follow up mechanism of recommendations on the rights of children and adolescents, under the National Children Council, and progressively expand it to other sectors of the population and other basic rights addressed in various recommendations made to Chile by different human rights protection mechanisms, as well as to their linkages with the goals of Agenda 2030 (Paraguay);
- 6.207 Adopt a comprehensive law that explicitly prohibits corporal punishment against children (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.208 Examine legal protections for intersex children from non-therapeutic medical procedures before they reach an age where they can consent (Australia);
- 6.209 Continue to strengthen Chile's legal and institutional framework to comprehensively and effectively protect children's rights (Singapore);

-
- 6.210 **Adopt new governmental policies on eradication of child labour (Slovakia);**
- 6.211 **Adopt a comprehensive law that prohibits corporal punishment against children in all settings (Slovenia);**
- 6.212 **Strengthen measures of prevention and reparation for victims of abuse, irrespective of who are the perpetrators, in order to curb the violence against children (Switzerland);**
- 6.213 **Continue work towards adopting the bill on the comprehensive protection of children's rights and the bill on the right of women to a life free of violence (Trinidad and Tobago);**
- 6.214 **Allocate sufficient financial and human resources to the Office of the Ombudsperson for Children (Ukraine);**
- 6.215 **Promulgate a Bill of constitutional recognition of the indigenous peoples and all their rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.216 **Advance the process of Constitutional recognition of indigenous peoples in Chile and enhance participation of and prior consultation with indigenous peoples on public policies affecting them (Canada);**
- 6.217 **Redouble the efforts to guarantee the indigenous peoples' rights, as enshrined in the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Peru);**
- 6.218 **Ensure appropriate measures are taken to stop discrimination, improper criminalisation and excessive use of force against indigenous communities (Belgium);**
- 6.219 **Develop a strategy for the elimination of poverty of Mapuche indigenous peoples, in consultation with all stakeholders (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 6.220 **Take measures to eliminate discrimination and improve the living conditions of indigenous peoples, including access to employment, health, education and land ownership (Cuba);**
- 6.221 **Adopt measures to allow for proper participation of indigenous peoples in forums for discussion and for formal representation in Chile (Czechia);**
- 6.222 **Immediately re-establish communications with indigenous leaders, including with Mapuche leaders, in order to identify and resolve conflict-related issues (Denmark);**
- 6.223 **Continue to promote the rights of indigenous peoples and communities (Dominican Republic);**
- 6.224 **Continue efforts to protect the rights of indigenous peoples, so that they can enjoy access to work, housing, and health services (Egypt);**
- 6.225 **Strengthen institutional consultation mechanisms, in particular with indigenous peoples, based on the recommendations made by the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (El Salvador);**
- 6.226 **Take further steps to ensure the rights of indigenous peoples, prevent and address their social and political exclusion and structural social inequalities and to adopt measures to officially recognize land tenure and ownership of indigenous women (Estonia);**
- 6.227 **Fight discrimination against indigenous persons (France);**
- 6.228 **Continue to make efforts to guarantee the constitutional protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and to improve their situation (Albania);**

-
- 6.229 **Recognise the rights of indigenous peoples in the national constitution and ensure the participation of indigenous communities in decision-making processes that affect them (Germany);**
- 6.230 **Step up efforts to tackle the challenges faced by indigenous peoples, particularly with regard to protection and restitution of indigenous lands (Greece);**
- 6.231 **Continue efforts towards greater respect for the cultural norms and practices of the indigenous populations and for greater access to all aspects of social services, in particular health and education (Guyana);**
- 6.232 **Improve living standards of the indigenous people, who are still considered to be the poorest group in the country (India);**
- 6.233 **Continue its action to improve the situation of indigenous peoples, also by implementing consultation mechanisms and by considering revising the Anti-Terrorism Law (Italy);**
- 6.234 **Prepare a comprehensive plan to put an end to poverty among indigenous people (Jordan);**
- 6.235 **Guarantee the economic, social and cultural rights of indigenous peoples in the new constitutional text (State of Palestine);**
- 6.236 **Ensure that the implementation of the antiterrorism law is non-discriminatory, also as regards to indigenous peoples (Sweden);**
- 6.237 **Apply the anti-terrorism law in accordance with international human rights norms so that it does not target the peaceful claims of indigenous peoples and of human rights defenders (Switzerland);**
- 6.238 **Put in place the appropriate mechanisms for census, protection and restitution of indigenous peoples' land and improve their representation, as well as that of other ethnic and racial minorities, in spaces of official debate and representation (Togo);**
- 6.239 **Continue its efforts in implementing legislations and strategies to promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples (Philippines);**
- 6.240 **Continue its efforts to achieve constitutional recognition of indigenous peoples and implement the National Agreement for the Development and Peace in La Araucanía (Portugal);**
- 6.241 **Review the Anti-Terror Law to remove its application to indigenous land activism (Australia);**
- 6.242 **Ensure conciliation between Government and indigenous groups to address escalating violence in the Araucania region (Australia);**
- 6.243 **Strengthen the implementation of ILO Convention 169, especially with regard to an independent evaluation of national mechanisms for consultation and participation of indigenous peoples (Norway);**
- 6.244 **Ensure that the application of the Counter-Terrorism Law does not violate the human rights of indigenous people (Norway);**
- 6.245 **Continue to strengthen the programs to promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples (Oman);**
- 6.246 **Take measures to ensure proper representation of indigenous peoples in government and the legislature (Pakistan);**
- 6.247 **Continue to give priority to identifying and addressing challenges faced by persons of African descent and include a category of 'Afro-descendant' in the full census that will take place in 2022 (Barbados);**
- 6.248 **Continue to develop and implement policies aimed at combating arbitrary discrimination and commit additional resources to promote and**

protect the rights of its Afro-descendant populations and other vulnerable communities (Barbados);

6.249 Take additional legislative measures to protect people of African descent against acts of racial discrimination and xenophobia, notably by adopting the 2016 bill recognizing persons of African descent (Djibouti);

6.250 Examine the possibility of developing and implementing, in a participatory and inclusive manner, affirmative action policies for the integration of people of African descent including their inclusion in a specific category in the general census to be held in 2022 (Haiti);

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

6.252 Continue the process of harmonization of its relevant laws and policies with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Georgia);

6.253 Continue to adopt legal measures that improve the position of persons with disabilities (Serbia);

6.254 Improve the conditions of persons with disabilities (Iraq);

6.255 Combat stereotypes and discrimination in the mass media against persons with disabilities (Jordan);

6.256. Establish a national mechanism to further increase participation, accountability, inclusion as well as empowerment of persons with disabilities (Malaysia);

6.257 Continue advocacy to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Maldives);

6.258 Adopt policies regarding the de-institutionalization of children with disabilities, including measures to ensure their inclusion in a family environment (Cyprus);

6.259 Formulate with a rights-based approach comprehensive and inclusive public policies concerning migrants and their families, ensuring access to housing, education, health and employment (Bangladesh);

6.260 Ensure respect of the human rights of Bolivians in transit to the Pacific ports, especially in situation that may lead to arbitrary detention (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

6.261 Continue efforts to protect the rights of migrant workers (Egypt);

6.262 Ensure that measures under migration policy in Chile guarantee the protection of basic rights of migrants, in accordance with its international commitments (Haiti);

6.263 Strengthen the necessary legislative and policy measures to combat discrimination against migrants, asylum seekers and refugees in all spheres (Honduras);

6.264 Enable persons subject to deportation to enjoy their full legal rights (Jordan);

6.265 Develop the legal framework to guarantee the rights of all migrants, regardless of their status, and to promote an orderly, safe and regular migration (Mexico);

6.266 Scale up its efforts in ensuring the protection and promotion of the rights of migrants (Nigeria).

7. 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 Chile was headed by Lorena Recabarren, Subsecretaría de Derechos Humanos Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos, and composed of the following members:

- Sr. Juan Eduardo Eguiguren, Embajador Representante Permanente;
 - Sr. Felipe Kast, Senador;
 - Sr. Manuel Valderrama, Ministro de la Corte Suprema;
 - Sr. Sebastián Villarreal, Subsecretario de Servicios Sociales Ministerio de Desarrollo Social;
 - Sra Carla Serazzi, Embajadora, Representante Permanente Alterna;
 - Sr. Gonzalo Candía, Jefe División de Protección Subsecretaría de Derechos Humanos Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos;
 - Sr. Juan Pablo Crisóstomo, Director Derechos Humanos Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores;
 - Sr. Alejandro Soto, Director Dirección de Estudios de la Corte Suprema Excelentísima Corte Suprema;
 - Sra Carola Muñoz, Ministra Consejera Misión Permanente de Chile;
 - Sr. Andrés Cortes, Jefe Unidad de Coordinación de Asuntos Indígenas Ministerio de Desarrollo Social;
 - Sra Meilín León, Jefa Oficina Asuntos Internacionales Ministerio del Medio Ambiente;
 - Sra María Angélica San Martín, Subdirectora Unidad Especializada en Derechos Humanos, Violencia de Género y Delitos Sexuales Ministerio Público;
 - Sr. Maximiliano Valdés, Primer Secretario Misión Permanente de Chile;
 - Srta Paula González, Primera Secretaria Misión Permanente de Chile;
 - Sra Danae Fuentes, Jefa Departamento de Reinserción Social Juvenil Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos;
 - Sr. Mijail Bonito, Asesor Subsecretaría del Interior;
 - Sra Carolina Contreras, Asesora Gabinete, Ministerio de la Mujer y la Equidad de Género;
 - Sr. Camilo Godoy, Asesor Derechos Humanos Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores;
 - Sr. Ricardo Matute, Asesor, Misión Permanente de Chile.
-