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

Argentina

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

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Introduction

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

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

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

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/28/ARG/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/28/ARG/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/28/ARG/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Brazil, Czechia, Germany, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Argentina through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 24 November 2017]

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 79 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 Argentina which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council in March 2018:**

6.1. Ratify the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (Costa Rica); Consider the possibility of ratifying the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (Ecuador); Consider the ratification of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (Peru);

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

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

- 6.3. Ratify the Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance (Paraguay);
- 6.4. Ratify the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance (Côte d'Ivoire) (Paraguay);
- 6.5. Consider the establishment of a permanent governmental mechanism to implement the UPR recommendations (Georgia);
- 6.6. Consider the establishment or the strengthening of the existing national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up (Portugal);
- 6.7. Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for UN treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.8. Continue collaborating with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council on cases of enforced or involuntary disappearances (Chile);
- 6.9. Continue its active commitment on the international level for the prevention of genocide and crimes against humanity (Armenia);
- 6.10. Continue its efforts to reform its human rights institutions in line with the Paris Principles (Australia);
- 6.11. Accelerate the process of designation of the new Ombudsman (Georgia); Designate a new Ombudsman as soon as possible (Guatemala); Designate Ombudsman as soon as possible considering that the National Ombudsman's Office had been without leadership for the past eight years (Republic of Korea);
- 6.12. Appoint an independent Ombudsperson to guarantee more effective control of compliance with human rights norms by state organs (Slovakia);
- 6.13. Designate a new Ombudsperson and implement without delay the national preventive mechanism against torture (Costa Rica)
- 6.14. Establish and appoint an Ombudsman for the rights of children and adolescents (Costa Rica); Establish an Ombudsperson for the rights of children and adolescents, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Honduras);
- 6.15. Put into place a comprehensive national plan to ensure protection, respect, and promotion of human rights for all (Egypt);
- 6.16. Develop and implement a National Human Rights Plan with clear, specific measurable goals to ensure the civil, political, social and economic rights of all citizens (Indonesia);
- 6.17. Develop and implement, in close consultation with civil society, a national human rights plan with clear, specific and measurable goals (Ireland);
- 6.18. Undertake an inclusive process with a wide range of civil society representatives when implementing the UPR recommendations (Greece);
- 6.19. Further mainstream human rights throughout its administration, both at national and provincial levels, to ensure that legal reforms result in improved human rights protection, especially for women and LGBTI persons (Netherlands);
- 6.20. Elevate racial discrimination to a criminal offence (Slovakia);
- 6.21. Effectively implement the National Plan against Discrimination with an active participation of all the interested groups (Panama);
- 6.22. Develop a broad national multisectoral strategy to address the rights of indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and other vulnerable groups subject to discrimination (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.23. Multiply its awareness raising campaigns and trainings on combatting racial discrimination (Morocco);

- 6.24. Take steps to address persistent cultural discrimination against indigenous people and people of African descent, including awareness-raising and the establishment of quantitative measures promoting their participation at the highest level and in decision-making positions (Sierra Leone);
- 6.25. Intensify efforts to consolidate a broad national multisectoral strategy to combat structural discrimination, including verbal expressions, against indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and other vulnerable groups, considering their specific needs and capacities, through the empowerment of their rights and fair reparation mechanisms (Ecuador);
- 6.26. Continue advancing in the adoption of measures aimed at the non-discrimination of people on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity (Colombia);
- 6.27. Adopt a new law on anti-discrimination that makes specific reference to sexual orientation and gender identity (Albania);
- 6.28. Amend the Law on Discriminatory Acts to recognize sexual orientation and gender identity as prohibited grounds for discrimination before its next UPR cycle (Czechia);
- 6.29. Enhance national efforts to combat discrimination, xenophobia and racism, in particular the discriminatory practices against migrants and people of African descent (Egypt);
- 6.30. Adopt a comprehensive and integral policy against discrimination in all its forms, especially against women, people of African descent and indigenous peoples, along with their respective plan of action (Honduras);
- 6.31. Take measures to put an end to incidents of racial discrimination against certain social groups and xenophobic hate speech and stigmatization from public and political officials (Iraq);
- 6.32. Put in place a robust legal and judicial instrument aimed at combatting discriminatory practices against indigenous peoples and persons of African descent and promote their inclusion in the area of human rights (Madagascar);
- 6.33. Intensify efforts aimed at eliminating structural discrimination, especially against the indigenous people and people of African descent (Namibia);
- 6.34. Investigate and criminalize cases of xenophobic and stigmatizing discourses expressed by public officials and politicians (Sierra Leone);
- 6.35. Take all necessary measures to ensure equal access to all rights for the entire population, particularly the population of African descent and indigenous peoples (Algeria);
- 6.36. Continue the normative progress made in the area of environment and the strengthening of related bodies (Morocco);
- 6.37. Strengthen measures to combat the negative effect of the economic activities of companies on the environment and biodiversity (Algeria);
- 6.38. Investigate all allegations of abuse of police authority and to prosecute the perpetrators (Slovakia);
- 6.39. Address hate crimes against LGBTI persons (South Africa);
- 6.40. Provide training to security forces, penitentiary services, prosecutors and judges in order to reduce the cases of institutional violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression (Israel);
- 6.41. Protect all detainees, including those in police custody, from excessive use of force (Germany);
- 6.42. Review practices of detention without a court order and address the issue of unduly protracted detentions (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

- 6.43. Take adequate and credible measures to put an end to incidents of arbitrary detention in line with the international law (India);
- 6.44. Take concrete steps to implement fundamental safeguards in police custody, and prohibit the use of police stations as places for long-term detention (Ghana);
- 6.45. Reduce protracted pre-trial detentions by seeking alternatives to confinement in all possible cases and by ensuring more expedient court processes (Canada);
- 6.46. Introduce thorough and impartial investigation of allegations of torture and other ill-treatment in detention and ensure that alleged perpetrators are brought to justice (Austria);
- 6.47. Ensure that all allegations of excessive use of force or arbitrary behavior by state officials including those that may amount to torture or ill-treatment are investigated (Germany);
- 6.48. Adopt appropriate measures to prevent and eliminate excessive use of force and summary executions by security forces, and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.49. Improve treatment of prisoners by encouraging provinces to implement the National Mechanism to Prevent Torture, increasing training for police and prison officials, and addressing overcrowding (United States of America);
- 6.50. Take urgent measures to guarantee better conditions of detention and that the application of preventive detention is not the norm, strictly limiting its duration through alternative non-custodial measures (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.51. Continue efforts to improve penitentiary system conditions and to reduce episodes of violence in prison (Italy);
- 6.52. Continue its efforts to improve the conditions of detention and consider the possibility of adopting alternative measures to detention in order to reduce overcrowding in prisons (Mauritania);
- 6.53. Continue to take measures to improve prison conditions, namely overcrowding, poor medical care and unsanitary conditions (Portugal);
- 6.54. Take steps aimed at reducing overcrowding in detentions centers and to improve detention conditions (Slovakia);
- 6.55. Prohibit by law the confinement of more persons than the number of spots available in places of detention. In addition, establish by law mechanisms to immediately solve overcrowding (Slovenia);
- 6.56. Endow the Annual Professional Technical Training Plan with specific modules on human rights and continue providing resources for the programs aimed at expanding and renovating prison infrastructure, with the objective of improving the conditions of the penitentiary system and combatting prison overcrowding (Spain);
- 6.57. Take immediate and concrete steps to rectify the deficiencies in Argentinian prisons, detention centres and police stations such as overcrowding, poor access to health services, insufficient food, bad ventilation, precarious sanitary conditions and squalor (Sweden);
- 6.58. Implement measures for the improvement of prison facilities and thus reduce overcrowding in line with the Mandela Rules (Angola);
- 6.59. Ensure that detainees in pre-trial detention are separated from persons convicted by final judgement (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.60. Adopt alternative measures to detention aiming at reducing the overpopulation in prisons and also provide alternative measures to detention for pregnant women and mothers with children at young age (Albania);

- 6.61. Take further concrete steps to implement the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders, or the “Bangkok Rules”, to ensure that all women in prison receive equal access to services and that the special needs of women in prison including their children are appropriately addressed. (Thailand);
- 6.62. Take steps to guarantee the effective implementation of the national system to prevent torture, including through encouraging Provincial States to establish by law independent and adequately resourced local preventive mechanisms in compliance with OP-CAT requirements (Ghana);
- 6.63. Establish the national preventive mechanism against torture in accordance with the OPCAT and ensure independent and effective investigation and prosecution of all cases of alleged ill-treatment of persons in detention facilities and prisons as well as for remedies for victims (Czechia);
- 6.64. Establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture as set out in the OPCAT (Estonia); Implement the national prevention mechanism adopted in 2012 in application of the Optional Protocol of the United Nations Convention against Torture (France); Advance in the establishment of the “National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture” foreseen by Law 26827 (Mexico); Implement National Preventive Mechanism Against Torture (Slovakia);
- 6.65. Allocate the necessary human, technical and financial resources to accelerate the implementation of the National Preventive Mechanism for the prevention of torture, in compliance with the provisions in the law 26.827 (Honduras); Establish the National Committee for the Prevention of Torture as soon as possible by providing it with all the human, financial and material resources to function effectively, including the appointment of independent and qualified members (Switzerland);
- 6.66. Expedite the establishment of the national mechanism against torture in all provinces, provide it with human and financial resources and protect its independence (Paraguay);
- 6.67. Consolidate the implementation of the 2020 Program in the framework of justice reform (Angola);
- 6.68. Apply all the necessary measures to continue strengthening the Federal Public Defender and the provincial defenders in order to guarantee the effectiveness of their functions in all regions of the country (Panama);
- 6.69. Adopt new measures to investigate and judge those responsible for the attack on the Argentine Israelite Mutual Association in 1994 (Israel);
- 6.70. Step up the efforts concerning the investigations of human rights violations and crimes against humanity during the military dictatorship from 1976 to 1983, and continue the prosecution of those responsible for these violations, strengthening the pillar on “Memory, truth, justice and reparatory policies” of the Action Plan on Human Rights (Nicaragua);
- 6.71. Continue efforts concerning investigations of past human rights violations, including those related to the economic crimes, and the related judicial processes (Peru);
- 6.72. Pursue its international efforts in the promotion of truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence (Armenia);
- 6.73. Continue its efforts to ensure the effective representation of all minority groups in the highest decision-making positions (Timor-Leste);
- 6.74. Guarantee freedoms of peaceful assembly and association and of opinion and expression, by inter alia ensuring that the use of police force during demonstrations is proportionate and in line with the law the provinces set up in 2011 (Germany);

- 6.75. Recognise the important work of human rights defenders and ensure their effective protection against threats and violence due to their work (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.76. Establish mechanism for comprehensive assistance and protection of human rights defenders including indigenous civil society activists and include them in its design (Czechia);
- 6.77. Continue the adoption of measures aimed at ensuring the effective implementation of the Law on Access to Public Information in all branches of the State (Uruguay); Regulate and implement the law on access to public information (Brazil); Continue strengthening actions directed at the implementation of the law on access to public information (Spain);
- 6.78. Continue its efforts to encourage mass media and journalists' engagement with human rights promotion (Bulgaria);
- 6.79. Enhance the participation of civil society in the strengthening of human rights through appropriate support to civil society organisations, in particular those who focus on the most vulnerable groups notably children, minorities and indigenous peoples (Austria);
- 6.80. Take all necessary practical measures to tackle forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking in line with the 2014 Protocol to the forced labour Convention 1930 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.81. Continue its efforts to bring into line provincial and municipal regulations under subject of trafficking with national and international standards (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 6.82. Develop and implement a National Trafficking Plan to strengthen and combat human trafficking and exploitation, including of women, child labor and domestic work (Indonesia);
- 6.83. Continue fighting against human trafficking (Senegal);
- 6.84. Strengthen the Federal Council to combat human trafficking and exploitation and put in place a national trafficking plan (Sierra Leone);
- 6.85. Consider allocating an adequate budget for the agencies responsible for investigating human trafficking and for taking care of victims (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.86. Strengthen measures as to guarantee the right to an adequate standard of living to indigenous peoples and peasants communities (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 6.87. Continue to advance in the recognition of the differences and the respect for the rights of vulnerable groups, bearing in mind the duty to ensure equality among all people, with special attention to the poorest provinces and the systemic inequalities that may exist between the rural and urban areas (Nicaragua);
- 6.88. Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development to raise people's living standard (China);
- 6.89. Implement its National Housing and National Infrastructure Plan (South Africa);
- 6.90. Continue implementing the universal pension for older persons, and ensure that it reaches all the intended recipients (Namibia);
- 6.91. Make sure that in the process of modernizing the social security system special attention is paid to the conformity of the adopted decisions to international human rights standards (Ukraine);
- 6.92. Continue efforts to eradicate poverty and ensure reducing inequalities in distribution of wealth and access to economic and social well-being of all people (Bangladesh);

- 6.93. Introduce further measures to sustain and reinforce progress made in poverty reduction (Viet Nam);
- 6.94. Ensure providing adequate resources for poverty reduction programmes (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.95. Step up efforts aimed at increasing the employment of women in the formal sector, including ensuring equal pay to women in the labour market (Botswana);
- 6.96. Redouble efforts to eliminate inequalities between men and women regarding salary remuneration and participation in high-level employment positions (Uruguay);
- 6.97. Take necessary measures to ensure gender equality in wages in the labour sector (Iraq);
- 6.98. Improve the sanitary situation in the northern provinces where the majority of indigenous people live in accordance with the cultural peculiarity of that group of the Argentinian society (Iraq);
- 6.99. Continue the implementation of the National Health Programme for Indigenous Peoples in order to reduce inequalities in the health status of indigenous peoples (Maldives);
- 6.100. Further strengthen institutional building in public health to ensure people's right to health (China);
- 6.101. Step up its efforts so as to further reduce rate of early pregnancy (Burkina Faso);
- 6.102. Enact pending legislation that would provide women legal access to fulsome reproductive health services, including comprehensive sexuality education, family planning, prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, safe and legal abortion, as well as post-abortion care (Canada);
- 6.103. Ensure the effective implementation in all provinces of the Protocol for the comprehensive care of persons entitled to legal termination of pregnancy and of the national plan on comprehensive sexual education (France);
- 6.104. Ensure that access to legal abortion is available on equal terms in all regions across the country (Iceland);
- 6.105. Promote public policies to prevent early pregnancies and ensure access to education and sexual and reproductive health and rights (Israel);
- 6.106. Take further steps to remove obstacles that may occur in accessing reproductive health products and services, with special attention to women who have been victims of rape (Italy);
- 6.107. Take all necessary measures to significantly decrease the level of maternal mortality (Montenegro);
- 6.108. Develop policies to reduce high maternal mortality rates due to unsafe abortions, including the adoption of measures to ensure broad, affordable access to available abortion medication (Slovenia);
- 6.109. Guarantee access to legal abortions in all jurisdictions throughout the country, supported by publicity campaigns on the right to legally interrupt pregnancy in cases provided for by law, as well as training for healthcare workers (Slovenia);
- 6.110. Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and ensure that women and girls can access safe and legal abortion (Iceland);
- 6.111. Take steps to ensure that no woman or girl is subject to criminal sanctions for abortion (Norway); Implement all necessary measures, including legal measures,

so that under no circumstances women and girls can be criminally prosecuted for having solicited or obtained an abortion (Switzerland);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.119. Grant ministerial rank to the National Council for Women (Paraguay);

6.120. Redouble efforts to achieve permanent coordination between the National Council for Women and the provincial and municipal offices for the implementation of national gender equality plans (Guatemala);

6.121. Refrain from further budgetary cuts for National Council for Women (Slovakia);

6.122. Extend the coverage of gender equality programs and institutions such as the National Council of Women into rural areas in order to combat gender based discrimination and violence (Mexico);

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

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

6.125. Continue efforts to promote equal opportunities between men and women, by strengthening the implementation of the Quota Law in electoral lists and the functioning of the Tripartite Equal Opportunities Commission, among other initiatives (Nicaragua);

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

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

6.128. Ensure government entities budget more resources to implement the National Action Plan to reduce violence against women, increase support and legal protection for victims, and improve national data collection (United States of America);

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

6.130. Continue efforts concerning lowering rates of violence against women (Libya);

- 6.131. Strengthen human rights education as a pillar of prevention of gender-based violence (Slovakia);
- 6.132. Fully implement its policies aimed at curbing violence against women, promoting equal opportunities for men and women, and eliminating discrimination stereotypes of their respective roles in the family and society (Namibia);
- 6.133. Continue efforts to strengthen the implementation of legislation on violence against women (Malaysia);
- 6.134. Continue to strengthen the role of the National Council for Women and continue working to eradicate violence against women (Chile);
- 6.135. Continue its efforts to provide a swift and effective Government response to violence against women and girls, including through strengthening the role of the National Women's Council, by providing it with adequate budgetary and human resources for implementing, monitoring and evaluating the National Plan of Action for Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women 2017-2019 (Croatia);
- 6.136. Ensure the effective implementation, including through ensuring disaggregated data, effective public policies and necessary resource allocation, of the "National Plan of Action for Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women 2017-19" (Bangladesh);
- 6.137. Ensure the effective implementation of the National Plan of Action for Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women 2017-2019, established by Law N° 26.485 (Croatia); Fully implement the national action plan to prevent and eradicate violence against women and to assist victims, of which France welcomes the adoption (France); Ensure the effective implementation of the National Plan of Action for Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women (Iceland);
- 6.138. Allocate adequate budgetary resources for the effective implementation of the National Action Plan on Eradication of Violence Against Women and to ensure that sufficient safe shelters for women are available (Estonia);
- 6.139. Allocate the necessary human, technical and financial resources for the implementation of the National Plan of Action for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and the Assistance to Victims for the period 2017-2019 (Honduras);
- 6.140. Allocate adequate budgetary resources to the effective implementation of its National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of violence against Women and ensure that sufficient safe shelters for women victims are available and easily accessible in every province (Ireland);
- 6.141. Continue the effective implementation of the National Plan of Action for Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women 2017-2019 (Maldives);
- 6.142. Take further steps in order to prevent gender-based violence and ensure that these cases of violence are effectively investigated, prosecuted and sanctioned, envisaging the comprehensive implementation of the 2017-2019 National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women (Portugal);
- 6.143. Advance in the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence Against Women with the objective to continue strengthening actions aimed at combatting violence against women and reducing the number of deaths of women caused by such violence (Spain);
- 6.144. Implement the National Strategy for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against women 2017-2019, and ensure continuation of this work beyond 2019 (Sweden);

- 6.145. Allocate sufficient resources to ensure effective implementation of the National Plan to combat violence against women (Norway);
- 6.146. Continue to raise awareness regarding the criminal nature of domestic violence and keep on bringing those responsible before the courts (Serbia);
- 6.147. Allocate additional financial and human resources to policies and programs aimed at combatting violence against women and girls (Netherlands);
- 6.148. Improve prosecution of femicide and all forms of violence against women and ensure that victims have access to shelters and other support services including health services (Czechia);
- 6.149. Strengthen its actions to prevent and combat femicide and other forms of gender-based violence (Montenegro); Strengthen the measures to prevent and fight against femicide and other forms of gender violence (Paraguay);
- 6.150. Further strengthen access to justice for victims of violence, in particular of gender-based violence, through providing effective legal aid and addressing gender stereotypes among justice officials (Thailand);
- 6.151. Continue to ensure that sufficient and safe shelters for women victims of gender-based violence are available and accessible for all (Timor-Leste);
- 6.152. Provide shelters and legal assistance to victims of domestic violence, and present a draft law on domestic violence (Bahrain);
- 6.153. Continue addressing domestic violence through education, awareness campaigns, victims' services and the effective application of the law against perpetrators, as well as by considering elevating the National Council of Women to a full ministry (Canada);
- 6.154. Further strengthen the legal provisions and social protection mechanisms to effectively protect women who are victims of domestic violence (Malaysia);
- 6.155. Step up its ongoing efforts regarding the birth registration of all children (Greece); Take measures to improve the process of birth registration (Angola);
- 6.156. Strengthen measures to ensure access to free birth registration of children, in particular of indigenous children (India); Adopt the necessary measures to ensure universal birth registration with emphasis on indigenous children (Paraguay);
- 6.157. Strengthen efforts to ensure that children and adolescents throughout the country enjoy equal access to social rights (Qatar);
- 6.158. Further expand the Universal Child Allowance Program coverage and incorporate a large number of eligible children and adolescents, especially for marginalised groups and so far undocumented children (Austria);
- 6.159. Include children from birth and not only after 45 days of life in the national early childhood plan (Colombia);
- 6.160. Strengthen legislation aimed at protection of children from all forms of ill-treatment and violence (Bahrain);
- 6.161. Adopt legislation prohibiting all forms of corporal punishment of children in all settings (Sweden);
- 6.162. Strengthen efforts in the elimination of child labour, including enforcing legislation on the minimum age of work (Botswana);
- 6.163. Ensure child labour law enforcement and investigation and prosecution of trafficking offenses and publish key labour and law enforcement data on child labour (United States of America);
- 6.164. Take all the necessary measures to conduct a nationwide assessment of all manifestations of child sexual exploitation and adopt a national action plan to end it (Islamic Republic of Iran);

- 6.165. Continue to take measures to prevent child trafficking, sexual exploitation and sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Portugal);
- 6.166. Adopt a national action plan to end child sexual exploitation (Sierra Leone);
- 6.167. Continue adapting the legislation, at the federal, provincial and local levels, to the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ensuring the participation of organizations that represent persons with disabilities in these processes (Chile);
- 6.168. Promote inclusive education for persons with disabilities and reduce progressively the special schools (Israel);
- 6.169. Carry out appropriate actions in order to harmonize its internal legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Panama);
- 6.170. Fully implement relevant laws to promote the rights of indigenous people and to ensure their safety in realizing their economic and civil rights (Republic of Korea);
- 6.171. Take measures to eliminate discrimination against indigenous people and ensure their easy access to justice and the right to property (India);
- 6.172. Take the necessary legislative measures in order to progress in the regulation and the implementation of the demarcation of indigenous lands (Brazil);
- 6.173. Enhance participation of and consultation with indigenous peoples and communities on public policies affecting them, including with regard to national resource exploitation and territorial claims, taking into account relevant provisions of the UNDRIP (Canada);
- 6.174. Redouble efforts to combat discrimination against indigenous peoples and people of African descent, and, in addition, continue to strengthen the National Institute against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism (Colombia);
- 6.175. Ensure that indigenous peoples are fully involved in the process of drafting legislative or administrative measures that could affect them, and that projects affecting them would be subjected to a process of prior consultation (Estonia);
- 6.176. Implement the prerogatives of the Consultative and Participatory Council on Indigenous Peoples created in 2016 (France);
- 6.177. Conclude the survey of the ownership of lands traditionally occupied by indigenous communities as foreseen in Law 26.160 in order to fully guarantee the rights of indigenous people especially territorial rights and the right to previous consultation in compliance with international treaties ratified by Argentina as well as the national constitution (Germany);
- 6.178. Take further steps to ensure Indigenous People's right to consultation, to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before proceeding with legal and administrative measures that may affect their rights (Norway);
- 6.179. Adopt targeted policies and programmes to address structural discrimination against Indigenous Peoples and People of African Descent (South Africa); Consider the possibility of developing a national strategy to address the rights of indigenous peoples and other groups that are subject to discrimination (State of Palestine);
- 6.180. Strengthen the measures aimed at integrating indigenous peoples in relation to the administration of justice, health and education, through the increase of intercultural services such as interpreters and bilingual professors (Peru);
- 6.181. Facilitate access to the labour market for autochthone peoples, people of African descent and migrants and make sure they receive all social benefits (Senegal);

- 6.182. Provide basic health care services to indigenous communities and consider eliminating the structural discrimination against them and migrant community (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.183. Strengthen measures to ensure the human rights of migrants and their families (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 6.184. Guarantee that the “Decree on Necessity and Urgency”, which limits the procedural guarantees in deportation proceedings, does not restrict the human rights of migrant population (Mexico);
- 6.185. Strengthen its Migration laws to ensure protection of all migrants and their families against any forms of discrimination and adopt comprehensive public programs with adequate budgetary resources for its effective implementation (Indonesia);
- 6.186. Ensure access to fundamental human rights to all individuals residing in Argentina, including foreign nationals, regardless of their immigration status (Bangladesh);
- 6.187. Strengthen the legislation to combat statelessness by adopting the new draft bill on the protection of the stateless (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.188. Accelerate its efforts to enact legislation on the protection of stateless persons (Australia).

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.

III. Voluntary pledges and commitments

8. The State of Argentina assumed the following voluntary commitments:
- (a) Argentina commits to further strengthen and consolidate national and provincial human rights institutions for the protection of human rights, including in particular the National Human Rights Plan, the Ombudsman's Office and the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture.
- (b) Argentina assumes the firm commitment to continue the State policies leading to the construction of memory, the search for truth and the access and guarantee of justice for all human rights violations of the past and also for those of the present and the future.
- (c) Argentina commits to make great advances regarding development policies with a human rights focus, by incorporating the economic, social and cultural rights and the Sustainable Development Goals into the planning of public policies and creating mechanisms of inclusion in order to reduce poverty.
- (d) Argentina commits to continue promoting the necessary reforms to achieve better standards of transparency, access to information, production of public data and statistics in order to have a better knowledge of the human rights situation in the country.
- (e) Argentina commits to deepen the policies to prevent and combat against institutional violence, and to train the security forces and the penitentiary system in order to fulfil the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and other human rights standards.

Annex

[Spanish Only]

Composition of the delegation

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

- Sr. Claudio AVRUIJ, Secretario de Derechos Humanos y Pluralismo Cultural de la Nación;
- S.E. Sr. Marcelo CIMA, Embajador, Representante Permanente en Ginebra;
- Sra. Silvana GIUDICI, Subsecretaria de Estado, Vicepresidenta del Ente Nacional de Comunicaciones (ENaCOM);
- Sr. Brian SCHAPIRA, Subsecretario de Protección de Derechos Humanos;
- Secretaría de Derechos Humanos y Pluralismo Cultural de la Nación;
- Sra. María Gabriela QUINTEROS, Dirección General de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto;
- Sr. Leonardo SZUCHET, Secretario Ejecutivo del Plan Nacional De Derechos Humanos, Secretaria de Derechos Humanos y Pluralismo Cultural de la Nación;
- Sr. Alejandro COLLIA, Secretario Ejecutivo del Consejo Federal de Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de Derechos Humanos y Pluralismo Cultural;
- Sra. Carla MAJDALANI, Directora Nacional de Comunicación, Información y Difusión, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres;
- Sr. Francisco MIGUENS, Director Nacional de Cooperación Internacional, Ministerio de Educación y Deportes de la Nación;
- Sra. Érica COVALSCHI, Directora de la Agencia Nacional de Discapacidad;
- Sr. Damián E. ARABIA, Director de Ejecución de Pruebas de Integridad, Ministerio de Seguridad de la Nación;
- Sr. Julián CURI, Subdirector Nacional de Migraciones, Dirección Nacional de Migraciones;
- Sr. Siro DE MARTINI Asesor del Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos de la Nación;
- Sra. Gabriela PERROTA, Coordinadora del Programa Nacional de Salud Sexual y Procreación, Responsable del Ministerio de Salud de la Nación;
- Sra. Carla MORETTI, Asesora de la Jefatura de Gabinete del Ministerio de Salud de la Nación;
- Sra. Anabel B. ALFONSIN CANO, Asesora Legal de la Dirección General de Derechos Humanos del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto;
- Sr. Julio MERCADO, Ministro, Misión Permanente en Ginebra;
- Srta. Victoria GOBBI, Secretario de Embajada, Misión Permanente en Ginebra;
- Sr. Leandro ABBENANTE, Secretario de Embajada, Misión Permanente en Ginebra;
- Sra. Paula VILAS, Secretario de Embajada, Misión Permanente en Ginebra;
- Srta. Daniela GUTIERREZ ALVARO, Secretario de Embajada, Misión Permanente en Ginebra;

- Srta. María Eugenia VAZQUEZ POL, Misión Permanente en Ginebra;
 - Sra. Malika ROUSSEAU, Misión Permanente en Ginebra.
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