



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
20 November 2018

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-first session
Geneva, 5-16 November 2018

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

Mexico

* 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-first session from 5 to 16 November 2018. The review of Mexico was held at the 5th meeting, on 7 November 2018. The delegation of Mexico was headed by H.E. Ambassador Miguel Ruiz Cabanas, Under Secretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights, Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. At its 10th meeting, held on 9th November 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Mexico.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Mexico: Panama, Republic of Korea and Rwanda.

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 Mexico:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/MEX/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.6/31/MEX/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/MEX/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, and Uruguay was transmitted to Mexico 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. The head of the delegation underscored the importance given by Mexico to the universal periodic review process, with the participation of a high-level delegation from the three branches of Government. He highlighted that Mexico had been open to international scrutiny, and that since 2013, the country had received 28 official visits from universal and regional special procedures and mechanisms, and 18 reports had been submitted.

6. Mexico had an electronic platform open for public consultation, which had integrated more than 2600 recommendations made by universal and regional human rights mechanisms.

7. The National Human Rights Programme 2014-2018 had incorporated the recommendations of the second UPR cycle, and had mainstreamed the human rights based approach across sectoral and budgetary programmes, and had become a benchmark for the elaboration of 20 state programmes.

8. The entry into force in 2016 of the new Criminal Justice System represented the greatest legal transformation in the last 100 years in the country. In this regard, 21 federal or national laws had been created and reformed, and more than 350 local laws were modified.

9. The use of “*arraigo*” as an exceptional precautionary measure had been limited, with only one person detained under the framework of that criminal measure.

10. Since 2012, the Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists had provided protection to 1030 people, and implemented more than 5000 measures at a cost of \$ 767 million pesos (\$ 40 million dollars). Currently, the mechanism had sufficient resources to continue its operations.

11. Regarding the situation of persons deprived of liberty, the National Conference of the Penitentiary System had issued 44 protocols for action on issues such as: prevention of torture, protection of people in vulnerable situations, access to health and accessibility of persons with disabilities.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

12. During the interactive dialogue, 102 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

13. The United States of America noted that corruption had facilitated impunity in serious crimes, particularly enforced disappearances and torture.

14. Uruguay welcomed modifications made in the domestic legislation in order to enhance the gender perspective and its harmonization with international human rights standards.

15. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged legislative progress made by Mexico on the rights of the child, the prevention and punishment of torture, and regarding enforced disappearances.

16. Viet Nam applauded the work of the Congress of the Union and the code of conduct for the protection of children and adolescents against sexual and labour exploitation.

17. Albania commended Mexico for its reforms aimed to eliminate discrimination and to prevent torture, but it expressed concern about the labour situation of human rights defenders and journalists.

18. Algeria praised efforts in the areas of early childhood, the increase in prison capacity and improvements in access to health care.

19. Argentina noted Mexico's efforts in order to reduce situations of danger for journalists and human rights defenders.

20. Armenia applauded measures adopted by Mexico to combat gender-based violence and to promote the rights of persons with disabilities.

21. Australia acknowledged efforts to reform criminal justice system, expressing concern about the lack of prosecutorial independence and gender-based violence.

22. Austria welcomed the adoption of the General Act on Torture and the General Act on Enforced Disappearance, expressing concern about the high levels of impunity.

23. Azerbaijan commended the extension of an open invitation to the Special Procedures and the establishment of the National Development Plan and National Human Rights Programme.

24. Bahrain applauded the agreement with the International Committee of the Red Cross to train naval personnel on human rights.

25. Belarus noted Mexico's cooperation with the Special Procedures and expressed concerns about human rights issues. Belgium recognised advancements made by Mexico since the previous cycle, expressing confidence that further steps could be made to strengthen human rights. Benin welcomed initiatives to protect human rights, particularly in the area of education, employment, access to information and non-discrimination.

26. Bhutan commended progress achieved through development initiatives, including the National Programme for Equality of Opportunities and Non-Discrimination against Women.

27. Bolivia asked Mexico to share information on the debate about the draft Law on the Right to Food.

28. Botswana applauded the adoption of the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents and the Migration Act.

29. Bulgaria welcomed the amendments into the National Human Rights Commission Act and the adoption of the National Human Rights Programme.

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30. Cameroon made recommendations.
 31. Canada appreciated efforts made to improve justice and law enforcement systems, and encouraged Mexico to implement laws as impunity remained persistent.
 32. Chile commended Mexico's cooperation with civil society and the Special Procedures, and expressed concern about cases of enforced disappearance.
 33. China applauded efforts to reform the Penal Code and to create the National Development Plan and the National Anti-Corruption System.
 34. Colombia praised the Enforced Disappearance Act, National Human Rights Programme 2014–2018, Migration Act and Special Migration Programme 2014–2018.
 35. Congo welcomed measures aimed to strengthen the domestic human rights mechanisms and for health care for migrants, asylum seekers and refugees.
 36. Costa Rica highlighted progress made on the legal and institutional framework on enforced disappearances. It was concerned about attacks against human rights defenders and journalists, including impunity.
 37. Côte d'Ivoire appreciated reforms of the legal and institutional framework, and measures to reduce maternal and children mortality.
 38. Croatia welcomed progress on children's rights but referred to the number of children facing violence and insecurity, especially street children.
 39. Cuba welcomed actions taken by Mexico in order to implement previous recommendations.
 40. Cyprus welcomed the National Programme for Equality of Opportunities and Non-Discrimination against Women 2013–2018.
 41. Czechia referred to the worrying number of killings and attacks on journalists, and violence against children and adolescents.
 42. Denmark reminded the importance of sexual and reproductive health and rights of women, and that additional legal reforms were lacking to combat impunity.
 43. Djibouti welcomed legal measures to protect refugees and prevent human trafficking.
 44. Ecuador welcomed the System for Evaluating the Human Rights Fulfilment and the withdrawal of reservations to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
 45. The delegation of Mexico stated that the Internal Security Act of 2017 had respected the criteria issued by the Inter-American Human Rights System; however, the Supreme Court of Justice will rule on the constitutionality and respect for human rights of this order.
 46. Regarding migration, in Mexico migrants could have the possibility to obtain a "Unique ID of Population's Registry" in order to access educational, health, labour and financial services.
 47. In relation to trafficking in persons, 28 inter-institutional commissions and 32 specialized Prosecutor's offices had been elaborated by the States of the Federation, and 27 protocols were prepared. Between 2013 and 2018, there had been 682 convictions for this offence.
 48. In 2016, the National Law of the Comprehensive System of Criminal Justice for Adolescents (2016) was promulgated, prioritizing the best interest of the adolescent, and establishing alternative mechanisms and sanctions of socio-educational nature with particular focus on social reintegration.
 49. Regarding LGBTI persons, the Supreme Court of Justice had reaffirmed their rights on marriage, rectification of the birth certificate by sex change, access to social security, and had issued resolutions concerning the prohibition of homophobic expressions.

50. The National Criminal Enforcement Act of 2016 had regulated subjects such as pre-trial detention, execution of sentences and social reintegration. Preventive prison sentences represented 19.52% of the total of precautionary measures imposed by judges.

51. In relation to combating torture, the General Act on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture of 2017 had standardized criminal offenses, distributed competences and established assistance to victims. Through specialized public prosecutor's offices, the right to submit independent expert reports, the non-applicability of statutes of limitations and the construction of a national programme for the eradication of torture were guaranteed. The Protocol for the Investigation of the Crime of Torture had been approved in 2017, which defined policies of action, as well as ministerial, experts and police procedures. Between 2013 and 2018, 36 sentences had been passed.

52. Regarding enforced disappearances, the General Act on the Enforced Disappearance of Persons adopted in 2017, had emanated from a dialogue with civil society, relatives of victims and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Specialized Prosecutor's Office was created to coordinate investigations related to his crime and it was investigating 939 cases of enforced disappearance. The Specialized Prosecutor's Office had a specialized Unit for cases of migrants and an external search and research mechanism that coordinates with authorities in other countries to locate and repatriate bodies or human remains. The Protocol of Investigation for Enforced Disappearances perpetrated by Individuals had been approved, and it contemplates research schemes and the use of context analysis as a tool for the treatment of these crimes.

53. Regarding the prosecution of cases of assault on journalists, the Specialized Prosecutor's Office had carried out 84 inquiries and requested 61 arrest warrants. 36 people had been linked to prosecutions and eight condemnatory sentences were issued between January 2015 and October 2018.

54. In terms of specialization of investigations, the protocol for the investigation of crimes committed against freedom of expression (2018) was approved with the aim to prioritizing lines of investigation related to freedom of expression and a context analysis methodology.

55. Regarding the case of the 43 students of Ayotzinapa, the precautionary measures adopted by the Inter-American Human Rights System and 98% of the 20 recommendations made by the Interdisciplinary Group of Experts had been complied with. The investigation and search activities were carried out with the Follow-up Mechanism. Mexico had received 11 visits and submitted five questionnaires about the activities implemented. More than 100 people were prosecuted for responsibility in the kidnapping of students and 27 prosecuted for the attempted murder of one of them.

56. Mexico incorporated a crosscutting gender strategy across public administration, through the National Programme for Equality between Women and Men 2013-2018. The National Equality System had been consolidated in order to strengthen coordination with the legislative and judicial branches, with the 32 Federal States and with the Comprehensive Programme to Prevent, Treat, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women.

57. The delegation of Mexico stated that the country had reached gender parity in the Federal Congress, as well as in many local congresses. In 2017, the 32 Federal States had defined the crime of femicide.

58. Egypt welcomed cooperation with human rights mechanisms and valued efforts to achieve gender equality and combat violence against women.

59. Estonia acknowledged progress on corruption, torture, enforced disappearances, gender equality, non-discrimination, and cross-border migration. It invited Mexico to ensure migrants' rights.

60. Finland noted human rights efforts but referred to the high level of violence and impunity in Mexico.

61. France acknowledged the Mexican solid human rights legal framework but noted that its implementation remained insufficient.

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62. Georgia valued various human rights and development programs, and praised Mexico cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.
 63. Germany commended the General Act on Enforced Disappearance and appreciated human rights efforts.
 64. Ghana welcomed the amendment of the Migration Act in 2014 and 2018 and the National Human Rights Programme 2014–2018.
 65. Greece commended the Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists, and the new Criminal Justice System of 2016.
 66. Guyana commended Mexico for efforts made at constitutional and other reforms in labour, education, public finances, social welfare, information access, energy, finance and economic competition.
 67. Haiti welcomed progress made in promoting and protecting human rights under the previous administration and hoped that level of commitment would continue.
 68. The Holy See welcomed the pursuit of social security reforms seeking better protection of the poor and the most disadvantaged.
 69. Honduras welcomed reforms to migration laws for ensuring better protection of the human rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.
 70. Hungary commended Mexico on the latter's development of a comprehensive normative and institutional framework to fulfil its human rights obligations.
 71. Iceland was pleased with its cooperation with Mexico on gender equality, the rights of LGBTI persons and person with disabilities.
 72. India recognised the continued efforts of Mexico in promoting and protecting the right of women.
 73. Indonesia appreciated the enactment of various legal instruments and the introduction of the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents.
 74. The Islamic Republic of Iran considered positive recent reforms and initiatives made by Mexico aimed to the full realization of human rights.
 75. Iraq welcomed the legislative changes introduced to promote and protect the human rights of migrants and combat human trafficking.
 76. Ireland noted that the relevant institutions of the National Anti-Corruption System were not yet in place.
 77. Italy welcomed the measures taken to develop the institutional framework for human rights protection and valued efforts to combat torture and impunity.
 78. Japan commended Mexico on its efforts to address discrimination and violence against women, including femicide.
 79. Jordan thanked Mexico for the presentation of its report, which testified the progresses made by the country to promote and protect human rights.
 80. Kazakhstan encouraged Mexico to increase efforts regarding public security and fight against impunity. It supported the Government's intention to clear the Ayotzinapa case.
 81. Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the National Development Plan and the Human Rights Programme.
 82. Liechtenstein, while welcoming the legislative and institutional measures taken, was concerned at the persistence of gender-based violence. It welcomed Mexico's efforts to overcome insecurity.
 83. Lithuania, while welcoming Mexico's legislative and policy framework, was concerned at the remaining challenges, particularly in addressing impunity of human rights violations.

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84. Madagascar welcomed the General Act on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture (2017). It was concerned at the persistence of discrimination against vulnerable groups of children.
85. Malaysia welcomed measures adopted to combat trafficking. It urged Mexico to redouble efforts to combat extreme poverty and discrimination against women.
86. Maldives welcomed measures to protect migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, and aimed to promote the right to education of indigenous and migrant children.
87. Montenegro was concerned at the high level of violence and extrajudicial killings and urged Mexico to ensure implementation of the justice system reforms.
88. Morocco welcomed measures taken to protect migrants' rights and to combat trafficking in persons.
89. Mozambique noted the strides made by Mexico to implement the UPR recommendations.
90. Myanmar was encouraged by progress made by Mexico regarding legal and institutional frameworks and developments programmes.
91. Nepal welcomed the National Human Rights Programme 2014-2018, improvement of the criminal justice system and measures to combat discrimination and torture.
92. The delegation of Mexico stated that on the issue of business and human rights, a multidisciplinary and participatory work had been carried out. The document named Objectives, Strategies and Coordinated Actions on Business and Human Rights has been signed with the Business Coordinating Council in October 2018, which will be socialized with civil society organizations with the aim to advance towards the publication of a National Action Programme.
93. In terms of employment, during the last six years around 4 million formal jobs had been created, and the National Employment Service had placed more than 2.4 million young people in a job. Consultations were underway to move towards the ratification of ILO Convention 189.
94. Regarding combating to poverty, the Mexican Social Security Institute's Social Inclusion Programme (PROSPERA) served more than 6.5 million families, and between 2013 and 2018 the National Crusade against Hunger had helped 1.9 million people overcome food poverty.
95. The new National Housing Policy (2016) was promoted, focusing on people living in poverty, overcrowding, women heads of families, seniors, and persons with disabilities.
96. The Netherlands wished the new President success in his ambitious plan to end corruption, impunity, inequality and violence.
97. New Zealand welcomed the implementation of judicial reform. It was concerned at the high rates of gender-based violence in Mexico including femicides.
98. Nigeria welcomed the National Anti-Corruption System, Special Migration Programme and Mexico's efforts to promote and protect the rights of African-descendants.
99. Norway welcomed Mexico's multilateral engagement regarding human rights. However, it remained concerned at the alarming high levels of impunity and violence.
100. Pakistan appreciated the legislative reform to combat violence against women and efforts to implement the national programme to promote women's rights.
101. Paraguay welcomed Mexico's withdrawal of reservations to international treaties, the legislation harmonization process, and the national system for evaluating the human rights fulfilment.
102. Peru acknowledged the harmonization of military legislation with the constitution, the General Act on Enforced Disappearance and measures taken to protect journalists.
103. The Philippines commended the enactment of a landmark law on the rights of children and adolescents, and a plan of action to prevent human trafficking.

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104. Poland welcomed the relevant new national legislation regarding the elimination of discrimination, combatting enforced disappearances, torture and other cruel or inhuman treatment.
105. Portugal congratulated Mexico on the set up of the Human Rights Defenders and Journalists Protection Fund and steps taken towards gender equality.
106. Qatar welcomed the adoption of the legislation, the amendments of the Constitution, as well as Mexico's efforts in improving the access of education areas.
107. Republic of Korea appreciated the efforts aimed at improving the living standards of migrants and migrant children and reintegrating them into society.
108. Republic of Moldova welcomed the adoption of the General Act on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence.
109. The Russian Federation was concerned about increasing violence, the high number of murders, overcrowding of prisons, and segregation of indigenous peoples in regards to their access to education and health care.
110. Rwanda welcomed the steps to implement the recommendations from the last UPR and efforts to combat human trafficking.
111. Saudi Arabia commended the efforts to protect migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.
112. Serbia welcomed the National Programme for Equality and Non-Discrimination that mainstreams the right to non-discrimination and labour equality across federal agencies.
113. Singapore congratulated Mexico for its achievements in reducing poverty and social inequalities, and improving gender equality.
114. Slovakia noted with concern increased political violence and the high number of attacks against journalists, media workers, human rights defenders and other activists.
115. Slovenia encouraged Mexico to introduce gender-based approach for protection measures of women defenders or journalists, in particular when addressing impunity.
116. Spain welcomed the establishment of the National Follow-up Mechanism on the UPR recommendations and was concerned about the prevalence of gender violence.
117. Sri Lanka noted the adoption of laws in the areas of transparency and access to public information, anti-corruption, and prevention of torture.
118. State of Palestine praised Mexico for efforts to promote the rights of indigenous peoples and its initiatives on business and human rights.
119. Sweden welcomed the commitment to international policy development but noted the high levels of violence and serious violations and abuses of human rights.
120. Switzerland congratulated Mexico for the adoption of a law on forced disappearances and efforts to combat impunity.
121. Syrian Arab Republic noted about the measures, practices and legislations in the area of human rights and its impact and compatibility at all levels.
122. Thailand welcomed Mexico's progress on human rights programmes, its efforts on business and human rights challenges and its actions in order to safeguard the rights of migrants.
123. Trinidad and Tobago recognized the commitment to the National Development Plan 2013-2018, National Human Rights Programme 2014-2018.
124. Tunisia appreciated the adoption of national programs and legislations since the last universal periodic review, particularly on the fight against human trafficking, anti-corruption and enforced disappearances.
125. Turkey welcomed the adoption of the General Law of Enforced Disappearances and the General Act on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture.

126. Turkmenistan welcomed the adoption and implementation of National Human Rights Programme and commended the reforms in normative and institutional framework.

127. Ukraine noted the efforts to improve the institutional and legislative framework for human rights.

128. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the implementation of a new adversarial criminal justice system and for the adoption of the legislation on torture and enforced disappearance. It remained concerned about limitations to freedom of expression, and violence against journalists and human rights defenders.

129. Brazil commended the adoption of the General Act on the Rights Children and Adolescents and the General Act on Enforced Disappearance.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

130. The following recommendations will be examined by Mexico, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fortieth session of the Human Rights Council:

130.1. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural (Portugal) (Spain); Accede to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Benin); Speed up the finalisation of the inter-institutional consultations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Georgia);

130.2. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal) (Slovakia) (Croatia); (Albania) (Cameroon); Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Chile); Speed up the finalisation of the inter-institutional consultations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Georgia);

130.3. Ratify the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons; the Inter-American Convention Against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance; the Inter-American Convention Against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance (Cameroon);

130.4. Expedite the consultation process, in regard to the ratification of six human rights and related instruments, especially the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance (Mozambique);

130.5. Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute (Liechtenstein);

130.6. Ratify Convention 189 of the International Labour Organisation (Albania) (Cameroon); Ratify the ILO Convention No.189 on domestic workers (Paraguay);

130.7. Consider accept the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive individual complaints (Paraguay);

130.8. Recognise the competency of the Committee of Enforced Disappearances (Benin);

130.9. Accept the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearance to receive and consider individual and inter-state communications, pursuant to articles 31 and 32 of the Convention (Uruguay);

130.10. Recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive individual complaints, pursuing to articles 31 and 32 of the Convention (Costa Rica);

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- 130.11. **Ensure effective implementation of recommendations emerging from country visits of the Special Rapporteur on torture, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial executions, the Special Rapporteur on indigenous people (Belarus);**
- 130.12. **Strengthen the capacities and autonomy of the National Human Rights Commission (Ukraine);**
- 130.13. **Work for the promotion of a constructive dialogue and mutual benefit cooperation in multilateral human rights mechanisms (Cuba);**
- 130.14. **Give effective follow-up to the UPR accepted recommendations, with the active participation of the civil society (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 130.15. **Continue to further involve civil society in the implementation of UPR recommendations (Indonesia);**
- 130.16. **Further strengthen its meaningful collaboration with stakeholders in implementing UPR recommendations and safeguarding human rights (Myanmar);**
- 130.17. **Strengthen the national system to follow up and implement human rights recommendations, in coordination with the different levels of government (Paraguay);**
- 130.18. **Continue its efforts in enhancing the rights of vulnerable groups, particularly of women, children and the disabled, as well as continue the harmonization of legislations across its state constitutions (Bhutan);**
- 130.19. **Continue harmonising national legislation across the 32 States in the country (Jordan);**
- 130.20. **Further strengthen the legislative and institutional framework (Morocco);**
- 130.21. **Take further effective measures to safeguard the human rights of potentially vulnerable groups such as women, children, indigenous people and migrant workers (Nepal);**
- 130.22. **Continue reviewing national normative and institutional framework to comply with its international human rights obligations (Turkmenistan);**
- 130.23. **Continue establishing the national coordination scheme between the federal mechanism and States governments, and the creation of a protocol to coordinate actions to address and reduce risk situations against journalists and human rights defenders (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 130.24. **Include the LGBTI population in the 2018-2024 Development Plan, with a view to continue developing governmental actions to guarantee the full protection of their rights (Uruguay);**
- 130.25. **Provide sufficient human and financial resources to the national mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders (Uruguay);**
- 130.26. **Allocate human and material resources for the effective implementation of the National Programme for the Protection of Children and Adolescents as well as the National System to Search for Persons (Honduras);**
- 130.27. **Take active steps to increase the representation of women, indigenous peoples, and migrants within the judicial system and provide training to the military, police, and judiciary designed to prevent systemic discrimination against these groups (New Zealand);**
- 130.28. **Take effective measures to address racial discrimination faced by people of African descent (Botswana);**
- 130.29. **Strengthen the measures aimed at eliminating discrimination against indigenous, African-Mexican and migrant children (Côte d'Ivoire);**

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- 130.30. Step up efforts to combat discrimination against Afro descendants, primarily in Guerrero, Oaxaca, Tabasco and Veracruz (Honduras);
- 130.31. Put in place a legislative mechanism prohibiting all forms of discrimination on the grounds of ethnic orientation (Madagascar);
- 130.32. Make progress with regards non-discrimination policies against children, adolescents, indigenous peoples, African-Mexican people, migrants and LGTB persons (Colombia);
- 130.33. Adopt legislative measures and policies to prevent and combat discrimination against LGBTI persons (Honduras);
- 130.34. Undertake an awareness raising campaign in all Mexican States to promote a culture of respect for the human rights of LGBTI persons (Iceland);
- 130.35. Improve records and other data on violence faced by LGBTI persons (Iceland);
- 130.36. Recognize the important work of women human rights defenders, LGBTI defenders, environmental defenders and others; ensure their effective protection against threats and violence they face because of their work or who they are (Iceland);
- 130.37. Fully operationalise all measures to prevent and punish all forms of violence against women, girls and LGBTI persons (Australia);
- 130.38. Conclude the process of adoption on the National Action Plan for Business and Human Rights (Cameroon); Prompt adoption and implementation of the Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (Colombia); Intensify its efforts to adopt a national action plan on business and human rights (Congo); Consider adopting a National Action Plan of Business and Human Rights (State of Palestine); Finalize and adopt the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights in consultation with relevant stakeholders (Thailand);
- 130.39. Consider the adoption of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (Turkmenistan);
- 130.40. Accelerate and conclude the process with a view to adopting a national action plan on business and human rights in order to harmonize policy and practice with Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Chile);
- 130.41. Adopt additional measures to guide those who are responsible for law enforcement as to the limits of the use of force and to bolster training programs in human rights for police authorities (Brazil);
- 130.42. Strengthen the guarantees offered to victims of aggression and to adopt more measures to tackle this phenomenon (Bahrain);
- 130.43. Strengthen the national strategies that address the structural causes of violence (Czechia);
- 130.44. Deal with criminal organizations and tackle the high rate of killing that threatens the daily life of the Mexican people (Japan);
- 130.45. Strengthen its public security strategy to combat organized crime and to eliminate the high levels of violence that continue to affect women and girls in particular (Liechtenstein);
- 130.46. Continue its efforts in reducing levels of violence and poverty as well as in promoting equality and protection (Myanmar);
- 130.47. Intensify efforts to implement the 2017 General Act on the Enforced Disappearances of Persons as a means of combatting impunity and violation of human rights (Botswana);
- 130.48. Adopt adequate measures to sanction enforced disappearances (Czechia);

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- 130.49. Fully implement on a nationwide basis the Federal Law against Enforced Disappearances and ensure the creation of an efficient judicial mechanism involving federal, state and municipal institutions that ensures prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations, a fair trial and convictions of perpetrator of enforced disappearances (Germany);
- 130.50. Create a database of disappeared and missing migrants within its territory (Greece);
- 130.51. Implement the legislation to address cases of enforced disappearance (Italy);
- 130.52. Ensure full implementation of the General Act on the Enforced Disappearances (Montenegro);
- 130.53. Allocate sufficient resources to carry out the General Act on Enforced Disappearance of Persons (Republic of Korea);
- 130.54. Provide sufficient resources for the effective implementation of the general law on the forced disappearance of persons (Spain);
- 130.55. Provide the National Research Commission with an adequate budget, sufficient competent staff, as well as, a research program and a national register of missing persons (Switzerland);
- 130.56. Continue taking the necessary steps at the federal level, as well as at the state and local level, to fully implement the General Law on Enforced Disappearance and the General Act on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture, and to strengthen the existing national protection mechanisms (Turkey);
- 130.57. Ensure the full and effective implementation of the 2017 General Act on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture (Finland);
- 130.58. Ensure effective application of national legislation outlawing torture and fighting enforced disappearances (Belarus);
- 130.59. Take steps to implement the General Act on the Prevention, Investigation and Punishment of Torture of 2017, especially during the first few hours of arrest (Ghana);
- 130.60. Take concrete steps to combat arbitrary detentions and torture of detainees, including by establishing a nationwide and consistent register of arrests in line with international human rights law (Norway);
- 130.61. Repeal provisions in the Constitution and in laws that provide for *arraigo* detention and investigate and prosecute allegations of violations of human rights committed under these laws (Pakistan);
- 130.62. Respect and defend life from conception to natural death, based on amendments of state constitutions, promoting similar protection at federal and local levels (Holy See);
- 130.63. Identify and hold criminally accountable those who are responsible for the disappearances in the Iguala/Ayotzinapa case, as well as those who ordered and carried out torture and obstruction of justice in the investigation of the case (United States of America);
- 130.64. Promulgate laws and to establish necessary mechanisms of protection and to allocate sufficient resources to combat impunity, notably with regard to crimes committed against women, children and the elderly (Bahrain);
- 130.65. Conduct swift, independent and impartial investigations of all cases of enforced disappearances and to bring to justice perpetrators following fair trials (Belgium);

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- 130.66. **Conduct thorough, independent and impartial investigation into femicide ensuring that the perpetrators are brought to justice and guaranteeing reparation for victims and their families for the harm suffered (Belgium);**
- 130.67. **Develop and effectively implement guidelines for the investigation of femicide in those states where they do not yet exist (Canada);**
- 130.68. **Conduct prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations into all cases of enforced disappearance (Canada);**
- 130.69. **Make effective progress with the implementation of the national search system for missing persons (Chile);**
- 130.70. **Adopt measures that would ensure thorough investigation of all attacks and threats against journalists and that would guarantee victims' rights, including effective remedies (Czechia);**
- 130.71. **Ensure that all violations of human rights committed by defence and security forces – disproportionate use of force, torture, ill-treatment, arbitrary detentions – are independently and impartially investigated (France);**
- 130.72. **Conduct prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations of all cases of enforced disappearances, and bring to justice perpetrators in full respect of international standards on justice (France);**
- 130.73. **Conduct prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations into attacks against journalists and human rights defenders, and ensure that any perpetrator be brought to justice in a fair trial; ensure that the Mexican Federation's Protection Mechanisms for Journalists and Human Rights Defenders receives long-term funding and political support (Germany);**
- 130.74. **Continue to conduct investigations into incidence of enforced disappearances and ensure that the perpetrators are brought to justice (Ghana);**
- 130.75. **Not tolerate impunity, and punish all perpetrators of serious crimes, including the murderers of journalists and human rights defenders (Hungary);**
- 130.76. **Consolidate efforts in promptly and impartially investigating all instances of gender-based violence and enforced disappearances of women and girls (Lithuania);**
- 130.77. **Continue with the efforts aimed at investigating and sanctioning cases of enforced disappearances (Argentina);**
- 130.78. **Continue to deepen measures to prevent, investigate and prosecute aggressions and other forms of abuse against journalists and human rights defenders, especially against women human rights defenders (Argentina);**
- 130.79. **Adequately investigate killings and disappearances of journalists and effectively implement the Federal Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists (New Zealand);**
- 130.80. **Investigate allegations of violations of the rights of migrants and refugees, including refoulement (Pakistan);**
- 130.81. **Ensure that allegations of extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances will be effectively investigated and prosecuted (Poland);**
- 130.82. **Ensure that intimidation or harassment, including against journalists and human rights defenders, are investigated promptly, impartially and exhaustively, guaranteeing that perpetrators are held accountable and victims are granted effective remedies (Sweden);**
- 130.83. **Create the national DNA database and stand up mechanisms such as commissions and special prosecutors required by the 2017 laws on enforced disappearance and torture, in coordination with victims' families, and with full funding and political support (United States of America);**

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- 130.84. Establish the politically independent career prosecutor's office envisioned in the 2014 constitutional reform (United States of America);
- 130.85. Take all necessary actions and steps to create an autonomous and fully independent federal Attorney General's Office and ensure its effective functioning in order to promptly, impartially and thoroughly investigate all allegations of crimes (Austria);
- 130.86. Increase efforts to tackle impunity and corruption nationwide through the establishment of an advisory council to strengthen investigations and increase accountability for serious crimes and grave human rights violations, including those committed by public officials (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 130.87. Create an autonomous, accountable and fully independent National Prosecutor's Office with the technical capacity to ensure transparent investigations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 130.88. Adopt the necessary regulation to have an Attorney-General of the Republic which is independent from the Executive (Costa Rica);
- 130.89. Establish an effective and independent mechanism to combat impunity and with a mandate to investigate atrocity crimes, human rights violations, and related acts of corruption (Denmark);
- 130.90. Strengthen the mechanisms of accountability and reparation for victims of human rights violations and their families (Ecuador);
- 130.91. Implement concrete mechanisms to tackle impunity, including the installation of the institutions of the National Anti-Corruption System, and ensures that investigations into reported crimes are conducted promptly and on an independent and impartial basis, ensuring that those who commit crimes (particularly violent crimes) are brought to justice and that victims are granted effective remedies (Ireland);
- 130.92. Put in place effective mechanisms against impunity that allow progress in the investigation of human rights violations to avoid the impunity for the perpetrators and ensure the application of international human rights law (Spain);
- 130.93. Establish an independent Attorney General's Office for conducting impartial investigations, and to ensure perpetrators are brought to justice (Australia);
- 130.94. Ensure due implementation of the reform of the criminal justice system in all Mexican states (Ukraine);
- 130.95. Intensify efforts to combat corruption and organised crime, including human trafficking and drug's trade (Belarus);
- 130.96. Reinforce efforts to fight against corruption, including fully implement the National Anti-Corruption System (Estonia);
- 130.97. Combat impunity, by strengthening the independence and professionalism of the actors of the criminal justice system (France);
- 130.98. Enter into a structured cooperation with the international community on the rule of law with the aim to enhance Mexican institutions' capabilities and determination to conduct prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations, to ensure fair trials and to attain convictions based on international standards (Germany);
- 130.99. Continue its efforts to enhance the rule of law and adopt measures to guarantee effective protection of citizens, especially journalists and human rights defenders, by ensuring prompt and effective investigations of threats, attacks and killings (Italy);

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- 130.100. Continue efforts in the implementation of judicial reform, including the independence of prosecutors, prohibition of torture and ensure accountability (New Zealand);
- 130.101. Continue with its efforts in fighting corruption and impunity, as well as human trafficking (Nigeria);
- 130.102. Take further steps to tackle impunity by guaranteeing the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, thereby ensuring that judges are free from any interference, pressure or undue influence in the exercise of their functions (Norway);
- 130.103. Ensure the impartiality and independence of the Judiciary so that it operates free of interference or pressure in the exercise of its functions (Pakistan);
- 130.104. Strengthen the independence and effectiveness of the Judiciary in order to concretize the right to truth and access to justice (Peru);
- 130.105. Undertake necessary measures to effectively combat impunity of attacks against religious leaders, journalists or members of religious minorities (Poland);
- 130.106. Guarantee in law and practice the independence of justice and, in particular, that judges can exercise their functions free from any interference, pressure and abusive influence (Switzerland);
- 130.107. Ensure the restitution and reparation due to victims of violence (Holy See);
- 130.108. Address impunity –especially related to corruption, by strengthening the agility of the new Adversarial Criminal Justice System. This includes follow-up on its intention to establish an independent National Prosecutor’s Office (Netherlands);
- 130.109. Ensure the effective functioning of the Federal Protection Mechanism for journalists and human rights defenders, in particular through the allocation of sufficient human, financial and technical resources (Austria);
- 130.110. Guarantee the effective implementation and application of existing legislation aiming to protect journalists and human rights defenders on the federal, states and municipal level (Austria);
- 130.111. Strengthen programs for protection of human rights defenders and journalists and to guarantee due investigation of crimes against them (Brazil);
- 130.112. Put in place public policies to create safe and respectful working environment for the work of journalists and human rights defenders (Belgium);
- 130.113. Provide sufficient financial and human resources to the national mechanisms for the protection of human rights defender and journalists (Cameroon);
- 130.114. Adopt comprehensive policies for the protection of human rights defenders, journalists and religious leaders, and ensure that existing mechanisms are adequately funded and staffed with trained personnel (Canada);
- 130.115. Strengthen the structure and budget of the Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists (Colombia);
- 130.116. Strengthen the Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists through the allocation of human and financial resources in order to improve its implementation (Costa Rica);
- 130.117. Fully support the work of civil society organizations dedicated to the welfare of street children (Croatia);

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- 130.118. **Provide all necessary resources and support to the Human Rights Defenders and Journalists Protection Mechanism to improve its operational effectiveness (Czechia);**
- 130.119. **Adopt effective measures to protect human rights defenders (Ecuador);**
- 130.120. **Fully implement the 2012 Law for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists and effectively adopt measures against impunity (Finland);**
- 130.121. **Strengthen the Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists as well as all mechanisms for independent investigation and prosecution of crimes committed against journalists and human rights defenders (France);**
- 130.122. **Take additional steps to ensure the safety of journalists and the proper funding of the relevant protection mechanism (Greece);**
- 130.123. **Provide financial and human resources which are sufficient to national mechanisms for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists (Albania);**
- 130.124. **Make effective and transparent use of the Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists, including from a gender perspective (Lithuania);**
- 130.125. **Ensure unhindered work of the human rights defenders (Montenegro);**
- 130.126. **Further strengthen and harmonize its policies for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists, including a more proactive and investigatory role for its federal Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalist (Netherlands);**
- 130.127. **Effectively ensure the safety of human rights defenders (Poland);**
- 130.128. **Strengthen governmental efforts to protect journalists and human rights defenders from threats, reprisals and intimidation, for example, by allocating increased resources to the Human Rights Defenders and Journalists Protection Fund (Republic of Korea);**
- 130.129. **Ensure safe and enabling environment for journalists and media workers and for media freedom (Slovakia);**
- 130.130. **Take additional measures to protect human rights defenders and other activists (Slovakia);**
- 130.131. **Allocate sufficient financial and human resources to the national mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists (Slovenia);**
- 130.132. **Strengthen the protection mechanism for human rights defenders and journalists by providing sufficient resources (Spain);**
- 130.133. **Prioritise effective protection of journalists and human rights defenders, and guarantee sufficient resources to the Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists (Australia);**
- 130.134. **Strengthen the mechanism for protection of human rights defenders and the safety of journalists, in particular women, and to ensure that it has adequate resources and powers to carry out its work also at state and municipal levels (Sweden);**
- 130.135. **Effectively protect, promote and guarantee the safety and human rights of migrants and refugees, including the rights to seek asylum, especially those who are in transit within the national territory and around the Southern border. Special attention needs to be given to women and children (Sweden);**

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- 130.136. **Strengthen the protection mechanism for human rights defenders and journalists by providing it with the resources and competences necessary for their work (Switzerland);**
- 130.137. **Ensure freedom of expression, promptly and impartially investigate all cases of attacks against journalists and human rights defenders, and bring perpetrators to justice (Estonia);**
- 130.138. **Protect freedom of expression by effectively prosecuting perpetrators of attacks against journalists and human rights defenders (Lithuania);**
- 130.139. **Ensure freedom of religion for all people, especially of indigenous populations, so that they are not forcibly displaced and compelled to convert (Pakistan);**
- 130.140. **Strengthen the Anti-Trafficking Committees' and Specialised Units' human and financial resources to respond more effectively to cases of trafficking in persons (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 130.141. **Take measures to prevent and eliminate human trafficking in persons and assist the victims of these violations (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 130.142. **Continue the efforts made to fight against trafficking in persons, in particular the exploitation of children and women, by reinforcing the fight against traffickers (Djibouti);**
- 130.143. **Combat impunity associated with crimes committed in the field of human rights (Egypt);**
- 130.144. **Continue and expand current efforts to tackle all aspects of trafficking in persons, in particular women and girls (Guyana);**
- 130.145. **Take further steps in improving coordination on the implementation of a national policy to prevent, eradicate and punish human trafficking (Indonesia);**
- 130.146. **Continue developing early warning mechanism to prevent adverse effect for the civilian population in its fight against drug trafficking and organized crime (Indonesia);**
- 130.147. **Make extra efforts towards the protection of children and prevention of child trafficking, exploitation, child prostitution and involvement in organized crime (Iraq);**
- 130.148. **Continue efforts to combat the scourge of human trafficking (Malaysia);**
- 130.149. **Intensify efforts to combat trafficking in persons while strengthening protection and care especially for women and children survivors (Philippines);**
- 130.150. **Investigate and prevent the numerous fatalities of children related to armed violence and drug trafficking (Portugal);**
- 130.151. **Adopt more proactive measures to comprehensively address human trafficking and ensure accountability for victims, particularly women and girls who are disproportionately affected (Rwanda);**
- 130.152. **Continue to prevent trafficking in children, particularly migrant and indigenous children and girls, for sexual exploitation and forced labour (Sri Lanka);**
- 130.153. **Ensure that the relevant authorities are sensitised to the applicable human trafficking legislation (Trinidad and Tobago);**
- 130.154. **Continue efforts to support children's rights and protect them against trafficking and sexual exploitation (Tunisia);**
- 130.155. **Protect the welfare of the family as the main natural unit that binds society and helps it grow (Egypt);**

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- 130.156. **Take all possible steps to put an end to forced disappearances, due to which the whereabouts of thousands of people remain unknown (Hungary);**
- 130.157. **Quickly and effectively implement the General Act on Enforced Disappearances of Persons, Disappearance Perpetrated by Individuals and the National Search System for Missing Persons, with sufficient opportunity for the participation of families of disappeared persons (Ireland);**
- 130.158. **Adopt comprehensive measures to reduce the level of unemployment and underemployment (Belarus);**
- 130.159. **Continue to reduce levels of unemployment and under-employment using a comprehensive national action plan taking into consideration the vulnerable sections of the society (India);**
- 130.160. **Reduce wages gape between men and women in labour market to strengthen gender equality (Iraq);**
- 130.161. **Continue efforts to eliminate gender wage gap (Maldives);**
- 130.162. **Make efforts to bridge the wage gap between women and men in the country (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 130.163. **Continue to implement national programs for development to eradicate poverty, to promote sustainable economic and social development to create a solid base for the enjoyment of all human rights (China);**
- 130.164. **Work on the reduction of extreme poverty (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 130.165. **Continue and intensify efforts to eradicate poverty and social inequality (Cyprus);**
- 130.166. **Adopt the legal measures on a social security system that guarantees effective social protection and provides adequate benefits for all (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 130.167. **Continue its endeavours in alleviating poverty and inequality (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 130.168. **Continue its efforts to implement the National Development Plan in order to encourage sustainable social development as a condition for the progress realization of human rights (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 130.169. **Take urgent steps to further reduce the poverty level currently at 43.6% (Malaysia);**
- 130.170. **Prioritise the effective implementation of the social support programmes, PROSPERA, DICONSA and the National Development Plan, in the rural areas to further reduce poverty and social inequalities amongst all its citizens (Singapore);**
- 130.171. **Strengthen food and nutrition policies and programs in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 130.172. **Continue efforts to provide vulnerable families with access to adequate housing (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 130.173. **Ensure the provision of adequate housing and basic services to internally displaced persons and take steps to create the conditions which will allow them to return to their homes (New Zealand);**
- 130.174. **Continue efforts to guarantee the right to safe drinking water and sanitation services for everyone with not exception (Saudi Arabia);**
- 130.175. **Ensure equal access to legal abortion at least in cases of danger to life and health for all women in all Mexican states (Azerbaijan);**

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- 130.176. **Harmonize national legislation about pregnant women, ensuring that related services are provided legally and safely throughout the country (Cameroon);**
- 130.177. **Ensure nationwide access to safe, timely and high-quality sexual and reproductive health services for all individuals, without discrimination (Canada);**
- 130.178. **Harmonize federal and state legislation with a view to decriminalizing abortion and ensuring access to legal and safe abortion at least in cases of rape, incest and danger to the girl's life or health (Denmark); Revise and harmonize the federal and state legislation to de-criminalize abortion and allow legal abortion at least in cases of rape, incest and danger to the woman's life and health (Georgia); Harmonize federal and state legislation with a view to decriminalize abortion at least in the cases of rape, incest or danger to the women's health and life (Slovenia);**
- 130.179. **Harmonize and guarantee the right to voluntary termination of pregnancy for women victims of rape, early pregnancy or at risk (France);**
- 130.180. **Further prevent the maternal mortality and morbidity ratio particularly in women with low incomes and those belonging to disadvantaged groups (India);**
- 130.181. **Harmonize national legislation on the termination of pregnancy, ensuring that this service is provided legally and safely throughout the country (Albania);**
- 130.182. **Promote right to education to all, including indigenous communities and persons of African descent and encourage quality education (India);**
- 130.183. **Continue to provide scholarship programme for children, adolescents and young persons, including in the rural area and remote area to ensure that children are in the educational system (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 130.184. **Improve school infrastructure and to increase the budget for educational personnel in schools, while strengthening training for this personnel to ensure effective integration of persons with disabilities (Algeria);**
- 130.185. **Grant education effectively to all children (Portugal);**
- 130.186. **Continue work to increase grants for upper secondary education for students living in municipalities with high level of violence and delinquency (Qatar);**
- 130.187. **Strengthen efforts to improve the quality of and access to education, especially for vulnerable children (Thailand);**
- 130.188. **Continue taking the necessary steps to improve the number of qualified teachers within the education system (Trinidad and Tobago);**
- 130.189. **Improve the quality of its education by increasing the number of qualified teachers, improving infrastructure and educational materials (Turkmenistan);**
- 130.190. **Continue efforts to ensure the right to education and combat the phenomenon of early drop-out (Tunisia);**
- 130.191. **Continue its efforts in promoting women's rights and gender equality, including through effective operation of its National System for Equality between Women and Men (Viet Nam);**
- 130.192. **Continue and expand measures to address all attitudes and stereotypes that lead to and result in discrimination and violence against women and girls (Guyana);**

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- 130.193. **Amend legislation, policies and practices which discriminate against women and girls, including by ensuring safe and legal access to abortion (New Zealand);**
- 130.194. **Take all appropriate measures to address patriarchal attitudes and gender stereotypes including reviewing laws, customs, and practices that may constitute discrimination against women and girls (Rwanda);**
- 130.195. **Continue fighting domestic violence against women (Serbia);**
- 130.196. **Continue to invest sufficient resources to improve gender equality and to better protect women and girls in Mexico (Singapore);**
- 130.197. **Enhance efforts towards eradication of gender stereotypes that have negative impact on the situation of women, in particular those from the rural areas (Slovenia);**
- 130.198. **Continue to prevent difficulties and discriminatory practices that women faced when attempting to enter the labour market and prevent violence against women and girls with regular monitoring (Sri Lanka);**
- 130.199. **Continue efforts to eliminate discrimination against women, especially in the labour market (Tunisia);**
- 130.200. **Evaluate and create the necessary regulations to eliminate legal and procedural uncertainties in the application of the gender violence alert mechanism (Austria);**
- 130.201. **Work for the effective implementation of the national legal framework to combat impunity of the acts of violence and discrimination against women in all its forms (Cuba);**
- 130.202. **Develop actions for the prevention of all forms of violence against women and for the assistance and protection of the victims, as well as for the awareness raising of the population and public officers (Cuba);**
- 130.203. **Step up actions to prevent and eradicate gender violence (Ecuador);**
- 130.204. **Step up fight against gender-based violence, including violence against girls and femicide (Estonia);**
- 130.205. **Assess and strengthen the alert mechanism for gender violence and systematize the application of the investigation protocol of the crime of femicide (France);**
- 130.206. **Ensure harmonization of the penal codes of all Mexican States so that women, regardless of their place of residence, can access legal, safe, and voluntary termination of pregnancy; and guarantee the provision of the respective medical services (Iceland);**
- 130.207. **Take effective measures to combat violence and discrimination against women, including measures to reduce female unemployment (Albania);**
- 130.208. **Continue to take measures to fully promote and protect the rights of women and children and to prevent violence and abuse against them (Italy);**
- 130.209. **Eliminate violence and discrimination against women (Japan);**
- 130.210. **Protect women's and girls' rights and adopt measures to prevent the violent deaths, killings and enforced disappearance of women and girls, including by addressing the root causes of such violence (Liechtenstein);**
- 130.211. **Strengthen cooperation with independent experts and NGOs in preventing gender-based violence and in collecting verified data on violence against women and girls (Lithuania);**
- 130.212. **Continue to address the problem of gender violence, particularly in terms of access to justice for women affected (Malaysia);**

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- 130.213. **Continue to take effective measures to address gender-based violence (Nepal);**
- 130.214. **Intensify its efforts to reduce the high levels of gender-based violence against women, including by evaluating and modifying the procedure for activating the Gender Violence Alert mechanism in broad consultation with civil society (Norway);**
- 130.215. **Ensure allocation of sufficient resources to strengthen programs and measures to address violence against women and children, combat human trafficking, and improve migrants and asylum seekers welfare (Philippines);**
- 130.216. **Implement measures to effectively combat all forms of violence against girls and women (Portugal);**
- 130.217. **Continue the efforts to harmonize legislation in favour of the human rights of women and girls (Qatar);**
- 130.218. **Continue to further strengthen the national system in order to prevent and eliminate violence against women (Armenia);**
- 130.219. **Strengthen governmental efforts and resources to combat and investigate violence against women, including domestic violence (Republic of Korea);**
- 130.220. **Take further steps to insure effective implementation of General Act on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence and with a view to end the impunity for violence against women (Republic of Moldova);**
- 130.221. **Apply as a matter of priority the general law on access of women to a life free of violence and asses the application of the Early Warning mechanism of Gender Violence against women (Spain);**
- 130.222. **Adopt effective measures to address the problem of the increased violence against women, especially those leading to the killing of women (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 130.223. **Implement measures aimed at ensuring women's appointment to decision-making positions in the executive agencies and the judiciary system (Bulgaria);**
- 130.224. **Continue setting up a comprehensive system to protect children's rights and develop a national strategy to prevent and address all forms of violence against them (Ukraine);**
- 130.225. **Continue the efforts to combat violence against children, by strengthening inter alia the relevant National Action Plan, through the development of strategies and actions that address the structural causes of violence and the inclusion of monitoring, evaluation and accountability mechanisms (Cyprus);**
- 130.226. **Prohibit corporal punishment of children in the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents and the civil and family codes of the 32 federative entities (Hungary);**
- 130.227. **Strengthen its efforts to improve the enjoyment by children and adolescents of their basic rights and in particular unaccompanied migrant children (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 130.228. **Continue to strengthen measures to protect children from armed violence, including drug trafficking and organised crime (Maldives);**
- 130.229. **Continue efforts to ensure access of refugee children to education and health care services (Morocco);**
- 130.230. **Ensure the alignment of federal and local legislation to the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Republic of Moldova);**

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- 130.231. **Adopt a clear and budgeted program of work for the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents (Republic of Moldova);**
- 130.232. **Continue investing efforts in fight against poverty of children, and providing social inclusion of children in areas of the country where needed (Serbia);**
- 130.233. **Continue to reduce high child and maternal mortality rates among indigenous and rural populations and high maternal mortality among adolescents through strengthening health systems (Sri Lanka);**
- 130.234. **Strengthen efforts to prohibit corporal and psychological punishment of children (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 130.235. **Modernize legal frameworks and action plans to address the sexual exploitation of children and harmonize federal and local legislation with the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 130.236. **Work towards ensuring that relevant federal legislation is consistent with General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents in respect of the minimum age for marriage (Trinidad and Tobago);**
- 130.237. **Promote the participation of people of African descent in official, economic, cultural and political issues affecting them (Azerbaijan);**
- 130.238. **Strengthen the legislative and institutional framework to combat discrimination against indigenous peoples and people of African descent, and to ensure equal opportunities for government jobs and leadership positions (Egypt);**
- 130.239. **Strengthen and expand efforts to promote access to social, political and economic justice by indigenous populations (Guyana);**
- 130.240. **As follow up to recommendation number 148.170 from the second cycle, create and implement federal and national policies with clear and measurable objectives to improve opportunities and to eliminate the structural obstacles preventing the social and economic inclusion of black minorities, including teaching in schools their contribution to Mexican history, with their full participation (Haiti);**
- 130.241. **Strengthen the protection of the rights of indigenous people to education and access to healthcare, and seek their free, prior and informed consent regarding the usage of their land (Holy See);**
- 130.242. **Take measures to prevent discrimination against indigenous, Afro-Mexican and migrant children, children with disabilities, and children living in poverty in particular in rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 130.243. **Redouble efforts in ensuring the full enjoyment of human rights by the people of African descent (Nigeria);**
- 130.244. **Continue holding prior consultations with indigenous communities as a fundamental tool for the full achievement of their rights (Peru);**
- 130.245. **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);**
- 130.246. **Continue its efforts to guarantee the end of human rights abuses of indigenous people (State of Palestine);**
- 130.247. **Continue efforts to eliminate all forms of domestic and institutional degrading treatment of children with disabilities (Bulgaria);**
- 130.248. **Make further efforts to protect children, women, people with disabilities and indigenous people (China);**

130.249. Continue implementing the policies aimed at supporting the integration of all persons with disabilities in society, as well as their active participation in the community, and allocate sufficient resources to this end (Djibouti);

130.250. Continue efforts to establish a guide on how to care for persons with disabilities so that aid can properly be provided (Jordan);

130.251. Continue the adoption of measures to raise awareness amongst the population on the rights of persons with disabilities (Algeria);

130.252. Undertake steps towards eradication of stereotypes through, inter alia, awareness-raising campaigns and dissemination of the information on the rights of persons with disabilities (Armenia);

130.253. Develop an adequate legal framework as well as public policies and programs to address displacement, which disproportionately affects Indigenous communities (Canada);

130.254. Adopt all measures to ensure decent treatment for migrant minors who enter the country (Chile);

130.255. Guarantee access to justice to migrants, asylum seekers and refugees (Côte d'Ivoire);

130.256. Take the necessary legal and administrative measures to guarantee the rights of national and foreign migrants, in accordance with Mexico's international obligations (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

130.257. Protect the human rights of persons in a situation of human mobility, in particular in border areas (Ecuador);

130.258. Take adequate steps to prevent crimes against migrants and in particular violence against children and adolescents from third countries while in transit through Mexico (Greece);

130.259. As follow up to recommendations number 128.146, 128.173, 128.175 and 128.176 from the second cycle, strengthen the Mexican Refugee Relief Commission (COMAR) by considerably increasing the number of social workers to process asylum applications (Haiti);

130.260. Protect effectively and guarantee the safety and fundamental human rights of migrants, especially women and children, including those who are in transit on the national territory, ensuring their access to justice, education, health and civil registry, incorporating the principle of the best interest of the child and the family unit (Holy See);

130.261. Enforce efforts toward the protection of migrant women and refugee-seekers from risk of abduction, violence and trafficking (Iraq);

130.262. Continue to apply legislation on immigration procedures, in line with its human rights obligations and standards, in particular the respect for due process and the principle of non-refoulement (Paraguay);

130.263. Consider to adopt a mandatory protocol for asylum seekers (Peru);

130.264. Ensure the full implementation of economic, social and cultural rights for refugees and asylum seekers (Armenia).

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.

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Mexico was headed by H.E. Ambassador Miguel Ruiz Cabanas, Under Secretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights, Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and composed of the following members:

- Sr. Rafael Adrián Avante Juárez, Subsecretario de Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de Gobernación;
- Sr. David Arellano Cuan, Subsecretario de Previsión Social, Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social;
- Sra. María Marcela Eternod Arámburu, Secretaria Ejecutiva, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres;
- Sra. Kenia López Rabadán, Presidenta de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos, Senado de la República;
- Sra. Leticia Bonifaz Alfonzo, Directora General de Estudios, Promoción y Desarrollo de los Derechos Humanos, Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación;
- Embajadora Socorro Flores Liera, Representante Permanente de México ante la ONU y otros Organismos Internacionales;
- Embajador Raúl Heredia Acosta, Representante Permanente Alterno ante la ONU y otros Organismos Internacionales;
- Sr. Guillaume Michel Blin, Director General de Derechos Humanos y Democracia, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores;
- Sra. Patricia Colchero Aragonés, Titular de la Unidad para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de Gobernación;
- Sra. María del Pilar Torre Canales, Directora General de Política Pública de Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de Gobernación;
- Sr. José Carlos Beltrán Benítez, Director General de Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional;
- Sr. Alejandro Ramos Flores, Jefe de la Unidad de Asuntos Jurídicos, Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional;
- Sr. Hilario Durán Tiburcio, Jefe de la Unidad de Promoción y Protección de los Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de Marina;
- Sr. Andrés Alejandro Pérez Frías, Abogado General, Secretaría de Economía;
- Sra. Nazarea Herrera Maldonado, Directora General de Salud Materna y Perinatal del Centro Nacional de Equidad de Género y Salud Reproductiva, Secretaría de Salud;
- Sr. Ricardo Sánchez Pérez del Pozo, Fiscal Especial para la Atención de Delitos Cometidos contra la Libertad de Expresión, Procuraduría General de la República;
- Sr. Abel Galván Gallardo, Fiscal Especial en Investigación de los Delitos de Desaparición Forzada, Procuraduría General de la República;
- Sr. Sergio Alberto Ortiz Rosales, Coordinación General de Planeación y Evaluación, Comisión Nacional Para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas;
- Sr. Alejandro Robledo Flores, Coordinador General de Derechos Indígenas, Comisión Nacional Para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas;

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- Sr. Sergio Jaime Rochín del Rincón, Comisionado Ejecutivo, Comisión Ejecutiva de Atención a Víctimas;
 - Sr. Roberto Cabrera Alfaro, Comisionado, Comisión Nacional de Búsqueda de Personas;
 - Sr. Rafael Heredia Aguilar, Director General de Vinculación y Atención Ciudadana, Comisión Nacional de Búsqueda de Personas;
 - Sra. Patricia Pérez Ankarvall, Directora General de Planeación Normativa y Evaluación, Comisión Nacional de Búsqueda de Personas;
 - Sra. Ángela Quiroga Quiroga, Comisionada Nacional, Comisión Nacional para Prevenir y Erradicar la Violencia contra las Mujeres;
 - Sr. Ricardo Antonio Bucio Mujica, Secretario Ejecutivo del Sistema Nacional de Protección Integral de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes, Sistema Nacional de Protección de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes;
 - Sra. Alondra Mendoza Carlos, Directora General Adjunta de Política Internacional sobre Derechos Humanos II, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores;
 - Sra. Nalleli Corro Aviña, Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de Economía;
 - Sr. Luis Fernando Rosas Ramírez, Director General Adjunto de Políticas Públicas, Capacitación e Investigación, Comisión Ejecutiva de Atención a Víctimas;
 - Sra. Miriam Heredia Zertuche, Directora General Adjunta de Asuntos Internacionales, Procuraduría General de la República;
 - Sra. Ana Paula Lavalle Arroyo, Directora de Política Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores;
 - Sr. Mario Aguilar Palma, Director de Planeación, Estudios y Vinculación de Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de Marina;
 - Sr. Roberto Velasco Álvarez, Asesor del Equipo de Transición;
 - Sra. Erika Martínez Liévano, Ministra, Misión Permanente de México ante la ONU y otros Organismos Internacionales;
 - Sr. Erasmo A. Lara Cabrera, Jefe de Cancillería en la Embajada de México en Alemania, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores;
 - Sr. Oscar García Ponce de León, Consejero Militar, Misión Permanente de México ante la ONU y otros Organismos Internacionales, Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional;
 - Sr. Raúl Vargas, Primer Secretario, Misión Permanente de México ante la ONU y otros Organismos Internacionales;
 - Sr. Diego Ruiz Gayol, Segundo Secretario, Misión Permanente de México ante la ONU y otros Organismos Internacionales;
 - Sra. Lucía Ramón Torres, Asesora, Misión Permanente de México ante la ONU y otros Organismos Internacionales.
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