

## Responses to Recommendations

### URUGUAY

Review in the Working Group: 11 May 2009  
 Adoption in the Plenary: 24 September 2009

#### Uruguay's responses to recommendations:

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Recommendations pending responses:	Summary:
88 REC accepted	No addendum	No additional information provided	None	Accepted: 88 Rejected: 0 No clear position: 0 Pending: 0

#### List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/12/12:

**“78. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below have been examined by and enjoy the support of Uruguay:**

A - 1. Consider ratifying the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Brazil);

A - 2. Consider signing the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights at the opening-for-signature ceremony on 24 September, during the treaty event in New York (Portugal);

A - 3. Ratify ILO Convention No. 169 (Peru);

A - 4. Consider the prompt ratification of ILO Convention No. 169 as a means of completing the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples (Bolivia);

A - 5. Attain the voluntary human rights goals approved by the Human Rights Council (Brazil);

A - 6. Take steps to fully incorporate the core treaties ratified by Uruguay, namely CEDAW and CRC, into domestic legislation (Slovenia);

A - 7. Speed up its prospective plan to address the legal gap in its criminal law system so that victims can better exercise the right to participate in the proceedings (Syrian Arab Republic);

A - 8. Establish promptly (Peru; Germany) its planned (Canada) national human rights institution in

accordance with the Paris Principles (Peru; Germany; Canada; France; United Kingdom; Nigeria; Pakistan; Azerbaijan; Republic of Korea; Djibouti) and begin procedures as soon as possible to have it accredited it by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions (United Kingdom; Algeria) so as to facilitate the application of the main international human rights instruments (Djibouti)

A - 9. Put in place the national institute of human rights that was recently provided for under law, and provide it with the technical and financial resources necessary, requesting cooperation from OHCHR (Mexico);

A - 10. Fully involve non-governmental organizations at the national level in the follow-up of this review (United Kingdom);

A - 11. Establish an inter-ministerial mechanism with the participation of civil society to discuss and implement international commitments in the area of human rights, including the recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review (Mexico).

A - 12. Continue and strengthen its efforts directed to the further promotion and protection of human rights (Ukraine);

A - 13. Continue with all necessary efforts for the swift adoption and implementation of laws and programmes for the defence and promotion of human rights (Colombia);

A - 14. Set up a national action plan with policies focusing on making the family the fundamental base for childcare, reducing the number of street children and child labor and ensuring the right of the child to education (Japan);

A - 15. Continue the consolidation of effective policies in the framework of the National Strategy for Childhood and Adolescence (2010-2030), enabling the participation of the whole society in the fight for recognition of the rights of boys, girls and adolescents who find themselves in a situation of extreme vulnerability (Venezuela);

A - 16. Further strengthen the Government's efforts to protect the rights of children, with particular emphasis on preventing school dropouts and eliminating child labour and sexual exploitation of children (Bangladesh);

A - 17. Put emphasis on this regional task (Asuncion Protocol of 2005 on MERCOSUR) because it will be beneficial for its own process and will also be worthwhile contribution to other member States and will provide a model which other groups of countries can follow, since it is not common for States to work together in an integration model in order to promote human rights (Paraguay);

A - 18. Take on with determination the pending challenges with regard to children and women as a way to continue giving a good example to the region and the rest of the world in the promotion and protection of human rights (Paraguay);

A - 19. Continue strengthening the implementation of those measures already adopted and adopt new measures, whenever necessary, to ensure the enjoyment of human rights for its population, according particular importance to eradicating violence against women and ensuring the rights of the child (Chile);

A - 20. Take concrete measures to comply with its reporting obligations under the relevant human rights treaties in a timely manner (Republic of Korea);

A - 21. Prioritize action on the recommendations of different treaty bodies, in particular the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee against Torture (Pakistan);

A - 22. Further strengthen the institutional anti-discrimination framework by providing awareness-raising campaigns and promoting tolerance and equality based on sex, gender and race (Czech Republic);

A - 23. Continue with its excellent national plan to combat all forms of discrimination and make the

results available in English so that countries like Sri Lanka can absorb them as best practices (Sri Lanka);

A - 24. Continue efforts to implement the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference at the national and international levels (Russian Federation);

A - 25. Study measures that it judges appropriate to implementing the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to eliminate discrimination between men and women in the area of employment and to enshrine the principle of an equal salary for equal work of equal value (Algeria);

A - 26. Eliminate any discriminatory norms against women from its legislation (Italy);

A - 27. Continue to promote gender equality and combat all forms of discriminatory practices against women (Bangladesh);

A - 28. Eliminate discriminatory legal provisions in matters relating to family and marriage, for example by raising the minimum age of marriage for both men and women to 18 years, eliminating the concepts of “modesty”, “virtue” and “public scandal” from the characterization of sexual offences and making marital rape an offence under the Penal Code, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Portugal);

A - 29. Criminalize marital rape and adopt further measures to ensure wide accessibility and public knowledge of support available to victims of domestic violence so that they are able to protect themselves; initiate effective and fast investigations leading to punishment of perpetrators (Czech Republic);

A - 30. Abolish all discriminatory laws against women with regard to family and marriage (Germany);

A - 31. Incorporate the definition of discrimination contained in CEDAW in its domestic legislation (Spain);

A - 32. Reform provisions of the civil code that discriminate against women, such as those that set a minimum age of 12 for marriage, prohibit widows and divorced women from getting married again before 300 days, or provide a food pension for women who lead a “disorganized life” (Spain);

A - 33. Continue to combat discrimination and violence against women (Ukraine);

A - 34. Consider raising the minimum age for marriage to 18 years for both women and men (Republic of Korea);

A - 35. Amend the Civil Code to raise the minimum age for marriage for both women and men to 18 years according to international standards (Netherlands);

A - 36. Study the possibility of designing and implementing a national plan to combat discrimination against persons of African descent and indigenous peoples (Algeria);

A - 37. Amend, in accordance with CEDAW, discriminatory provisions vis-à-vis women contained in the Civil and Penal Code, and more generally take necessary measures to promote equality of women and men in the realms of family, economy and policy (France);

A - 38. Strengthen its efforts to ensure full equality between men and women and bring legislation in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, as well as human rights obligations and other international standards (Sweden);

A - 39. Ensure that its national preventive mechanism complies with the Optional Protocol to CAT and sufficient human, financial and logistical resources are granted to it (United Kingdom);

A - 40. Improve and ensure access to complaint mechanisms for detainees in case of mistreatment (Belgium);

A - 41. Adopt necessary legislative and administrative measures to guarantee the security and safety of victims of domestic violence and facilitate their access to justice, legal assistance and medical and physiological care (Mexico);

A - 42. Take further structural measures and provide adequate resources to protect women and children from domestic violence (Netherlands);

A - 43. Strengthen its efforts to draw up comprehensive strategies and action plans to eradicate trafficking in persons (Turkey);

A - 44. Take practical steps to address the serious problems of street children and sexual exploitation of children (Azerbaijan);

A - 45. Continue taking strong measures with a view to fully combating sexual exploitation and sale of children (Sweden);

A - 46. Ensure that the law is strengthened to also tackle impunity for crimes of sexual exploitation and sale of children (Sweden);

A - 47. Implement effectively the action plan launched by the Committee to Eradicate Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in 2007 (Turkey);

A - 48. Accelerate efforts to combat human trafficking through integrated measures for prevention, prosecution and punishment of those responsible and for the protection, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the victims (Italy);

A - 49. Consider the formulation of a national action plan or inter-agency mechanism to combat trafficking in persons and provide assistance to victims, bearing in mind the need to integrate a human rights-based approach (Philippines);

A - 50. Take adequate measures to fight trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation as well as domestic violence against women (Germany);

A - 51. Increase efforts to stop traffickers, including law enforcement measure and border security; as appropriate, take measures to investigate, prosecute and penalize those agents who accept bribes or otherwise facilitate trafficking; increase efforts to implement the new anti-trafficking law; expand antitrafficking training for judges and law enforcement personnel and increase victim services and protection efforts (United States);

A - 52. Develop a long-term plan to address challenges in the area of incarceration and continue to give priority attention to improving prison conditions (Canada);

A - 53. Make the necessary regulatory adjustments to guarantee that non-convicted prison inmates are separated from convicted ones (Canada);

A - 54. Improve prison conditions, including by relieving overcrowding in prisons (Azerbaijan);

A - 55. Implement reforms to improve the situation of overcrowding in prisons, with special attention being paid to the strengthening of the specialized system of juvenile justice and the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Portugal);

A - 56. Undertake reform and an investment plan to improve conditions in the penitentiary system (Spain);

A - 57. Take effective measures to improve the general situation in prisons and particularly the conditions under which women and children are detained (Italy);

A - 58. Continue to allocate sufficient resources to address the challenge of overcrowding, inadequate health and other services in the prisons, and to bring the prison conditions into line with international

standards (Turkey);

A - 59. Take further measures to improve conditions in the juvenile detention centres and further structural measures to promote rehabilitation of minors in conflict with the law and prepare them for integration into the society (Netherlands);

A - 60. Continue to reform the prison system and look further into ways of reforming the Penal Code to ensure adequate prison conditions and treatment of prisoners according to international standards (Netherlands);

A - 61. Examine the measures needed to expedite trials and judgments, notably in the criminal area, and examine the possible modification of the criminal system to make it possible for victims to participate in trials (Algeria);

A - 62. Continue its efforts to combat impunity and human rights violations with particular focus on the rights of women and children (Brazil);

A - 63. Take measures to continue to fight impunity in prisons (Belgium);

A - 64. Review and where necessary abolish the laws resulting in impunity for those who committed crimes during the dictatorships, in particular the Law on the Expiry of the Punitive Claims of the State, No. 15848, and remove all obstacles to finding the truth about the past, in particular with regard to families of victims of enforced disappearance (Czech Republic);

A - 65. Ensure that the Executive continues providing all necessary support to the judiciary to make progress in the investigation of cases of human rights violations which took place during the dictatorship, and that it further continues providing all necessary support to the work of the *Comisión de Seguimiento de la Comisión para la Paz* (Colombia);

A - 66. Abolish the Law on the Expiry of the Punitive Claims of the State to allow for thorough and all-encompassing investigation and prosecution of all human rights violations in the past (Germany);

A - 67. Improve the judicial system that is specialized for minors (France);

A - 68. Implement alternative measures to the deprivation of liberty, especially with regard to minors (Chile);

A - 69. Continue developing its juvenile justice system in terms of both legislation and practice. In particular, ensure that there are adequately trained professionals and adequate infrastructure and that deprivation of liberty is only used as a measure of last resort in the case of under-aged persons (Finland);

A - 70. Emphasize prevention over detention, especially regarding minors in conflict with the law (Belgium);

A - 71. Continue searching for a way to adopt a legal framework which will enable its citizens resident abroad to exercise their right to vote (Colombia);

A - 72. Continue to promote gender equity and the empowerment of women in all decision-making processes and in the design of public policies (Nicaragua);

A - 73. Ensure women's adequate representation in high-level policy and decisionmaking institutions (Ukraine);

A - 74. Continue its efforts to promote gender equality, and greater participation of women in the public and private sectors (Philippines);

A - 75. Promote equality between women and men, in particular concerning the level of participation of women in public life and in the employment sector (Germany);

- A - 76. Continue with current efforts to eradicate poverty, indigence and social exclusion (Cuba);
- A - 77. Continue efforts to fight poverty (Russian Federation);
- A - 78. Expedite the process of eradicating poverty through targeted programmes and social inclusion policies (South Africa);
- A - 79. Continue to work on its national plans for social inclusion and poverty alleviation (Nicaragua);
- A - 80. Continue to scale up national efforts to eliminate poverty particularly targeting disadvantaged groups, with the support of the international community (Bangladesh);
- A - 81. Provide more allocations for social expenditures that could sufficiently benefit women and children, in particular, from the poor, rural and vulnerable sections of society (Malaysia);
- A - 82. Continue paying particular attention to the conditions of vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples (Djibouti);
- A - 83. Continue with its sound social programmes and plans undertaken to satisfy the most basic needs of people living in extreme poverty, including food, education, housing, health and work (Venezuela);
- A - 84. Conduct more public prevention and awareness-raising campaigns on protection measures against HIV/AIDS, in particular for poor adolescent and people from the vulnerable group (Malaysia);
- A - 85. Continue to deepen measures underway to guarantee greater social inclusion in the national education system (Cuba);
- A - 86. Step up efforts to improve the overall quality of education for the children including by providing increased budget allocations for the education sector (Malaysia);
- A - 87. Step up efforts to address the problem of high school dropout rates particularly in the secondary schools and continue to invest in education (Turkey);
- A - 88. Take measures to address the high repetition rates and the high dropout levels in schools, especially of girls in vulnerable situations or facing multiple forms of discrimination, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, including further incentives for parents to send their children, boys and girls, to school (Finland)."

*Disclaimer: This classification is not official and is based on United Nations documents and webcast. For questions, comments and/or corrections, please write to [info@upr-info.org](mailto:info@upr-info.org)*