



CHILE

**JOINT REPORT OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY FOR THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC EXAMINATION
HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL 32nd SESSION**

July, 2018

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PRESENTATION

1. This report was prepared by a group of human rights organizations that work in different areas and which, coordinated by Corporación Humanas, give an account of the main problems faced by Chile in the area of human rights, including recommendations to advance in the guarantee and respect.

A. BACKGROUNDS

CONSULTATION PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE STATE REPORT

2. Three months after the State of Chile presents its report before the Human Rights Council, no call has been made to civil society organizations to consult on the topics covered in the State's report.

SCOPE OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

3. To fully comply with recommendations 2¹, 4², 5³, 6⁴, 7⁵ made in 2014 regarding international obligations, ratification of the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW⁶, Protocol of San Salvador⁷, Optional Protocol to the ICESCR, and Optional Protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁸ is required, and withdraw reservations on the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families⁹.

INSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS INFRASTRUCTURE

4. Although since 2017 a bill that creates the **National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture**¹⁰ by radicating it in the National Institute of Human Rights has been processed in Congress, it has no priority in its processing.

5. Committed to its creation in 2009, the presentation and debate of this law is an advance. However, it is worrying that this procedure is not fully equipped with the financial, functional and administrative autonomy necessary for its operation, in accordance with the provisions of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

Recommendations:

- **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW¹¹, the Protocol of San Salvador¹², the Optional Protocol to the ICESCR, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child¹³.**

- **Withdraw reservations on the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families¹⁴.**
- **Prioritize the processing of the project that creates the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture, guaranteeing its autonomy and the participation of civil society in all its phases of processing and implementation.**

B. FULFILLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Equality and Non-discrimination

6. Law 20,609 on Measures against Discrimination¹⁵ lacks tools to prevent, punish, eradicate and redress discrimination. It refers only to judicial protection against acts of discrimination, does not recognize affirmative actions of a temporary nature to accelerate equality, nor does it include the promotion of public policies with a budget aimed at eradicating it; it also includes a rule that subordinates the rights of equality and non-discrimination to other constitutional guarantees.

7. In terms of **equal marriage**, the government of President Bachelet presented a proposal to modify the current law on civil marriage in order to expand marriage and the rights and obligations derived from it, to same-sex couples¹⁶. However, it has not had movement under the current government (recommendations 70¹⁷, 72¹⁸, 73¹⁹).

8. In April 2016 a parliamentary motion aimed at recognizing and protecting the rights of sons and daughters of same-sex couples was impelled by feminist and lesbian organizations. The initiative is in the first constitutional process in the Senate, since June 2016²⁰.

9. In 2013, the draft law on the **right to gender identity²¹** was presented, which seeks to ensure the possibility of changing the registered sex by the social name. However, in its debate resistance has arisen to allow this change in children and adolescents, contravening international standards. Approving said regulations is part of the obligations of the State of Chile in the matter, and affects that recommendations 70, 72 and 73 are not fulfilled.

10. In terms of **pensions**, considering that women earn on average 30% less than men, who have pension gaps and live longer, the situation of women has become critical: they receive up to 30% less pension than a man²² (recommendations 62²³ and 131²⁴).

11. The discrimination that affects Chilean women regarding property regime in marriage remains in force. The regulation of the **conjugal society** gives the male spouse the administration of their own property, conjugal assets and those of the woman. Since 2013, the debate on the bill to reform the conjugal society has been pending, without any progress (recommendations 61²⁵ and 88²⁶).

Recommendations:

- **Reform the Law against Discrimination, to guide the design and implementation of public policies aimed at preventing and eradicating discrimination, including affirmative measures of a temporary nature, budget and eliminating the priority of rights that it establishes.**
- **Provide urgent debate and approval of the project on equal marriage ensuring the principle of non-discrimination.**
- **Guarantee the filiation rights of sons and daughters of same-sex couples, independently of the legal bond of their parents.**
- **Provide emergency legislation on gender identity, facilitating in particular access to registration change of children and adolescents.**
- **Reform the pension system in order to guarantee women a decent pension on equal terms with men.**
- **Modify the legislation on conjugal partnership, to guarantee the same rights of administration of conjugal assets to men and women.**

Right to life, liberty and personal security

12. On **systematic violations of human rights during military dictatorship**, survivors of political prison and torture do not have free legal advice to criminally prosecute those responsible for torture. Out of 39,000 victims, approximately 200 complaints have been filed. Law No. 19.992 establishes the 50-year secret on the testimonies of torture delivered by the victims to the National Commission of Political Prison and Torture, preventing access to said antecedents to the courts of justice.

13. The **Amnesty Law Decree**²⁷ continues in force. Bills to repeal or enact the imprescriptibility and inadmissibility of pardons and amnesties have not made progress in parliament²⁸. Although the Supreme Court has recognized that crimes against humanity do not have a statute of limitation, the application of the mitigation of a half prescription and the granting of benefits to convicts determines low penalties against the seriousness of the crimes committed, allowing in many cases that convicted agents remain at large.

14. In terms of **Military Justice**, although this was partially reformed in 2010, with Law No. 20,477 that modified the jurisdiction of military courts excluding civilians and minors from military jurisdiction when they hold the status of accused of crimes known by military courts²⁹, it is still necessary to modify the process by which the cases before these courts are known, since the system of old criminal procedure is still being used, which was reformed in 2000 for the rest of the system of criminal prosecution in Chile. The previous system does not have the guarantees of impartiality and due process necessary to carry out a judgment that can effectively determine the responsibility of those responsible, mainly due to the fact that in this system the tasks of investigating and judging are rooted in the same person.

15. In terms of **torture and police violence**, civil society organizations have noted the detention of people on the occasion of citizen protests, who claim to have been victims of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Among these acts, the existence of a pattern of police sexual violence exercised against girls, adolescents and women has been denounced. Despite police action protocols, effective measures have not been taken to prevent, prosecute and punish police sexual violence against girls, adolescents and women in the context of social demonstrations³⁰.

16. The complaints of police violence have increased since the restoration of the detention on suspicion in mid-2016, today called "*preventive identity control*"³¹, which has given way to arbitrary arrests by the police authority, where cases of torture to students, young people and migrants³² have been detected (recommendations 48³³, 77³⁴, 79³⁵, 82³⁶, 111³⁷, 112³⁸, 116³⁹).

Recommendations:

- **Progress in the processing of the project that lifted the secret of 50 years that weighs on the testimonies delivered to the National Commission on Political Prison and Torture so that acts of torture committed in dictatorship are duly investigated, sanctioned and repaired; and guarantee free legal assistance for victims.**
- **Adopt legislative measures to put an end to the validity of Amnesty Decree-Law No. 2,191 of 1978 and other obstacles that prevent prosecuting and punishing promptly and impartially the perpetrators of acts of torture and international crimes.**
- **Modify the criminal procedure by which cases are known, investigated and fail before military courts for lacking the judicial guarantees necessary to properly comply with due process.**
- **Establish a public and updated record on cases of police abuse, recording cases of persons with disabilities, and establishing mechanisms and procedures to prevent such situations.**
- **Adopt protocols on investigation, verification and punishment of acts of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment committed by officials of Carabineros and Special Forces.**

Violence against women

17. Violence against women is a problem of great magnitude in the country and it does not have the legal and institutional tools to face it. The National Survey of Domestic Violence against Women and Sexual Offenses 2017⁴⁰, carried out by the Undersecretariat of Crime Prevention of the Ministry of the Interior, shows that the general violence declared by the surveyed women increases from 18.2% to 21% between 2012 and in 2017, and 38.2% of those surveyed, between 15 and 65 years old, state that they have suffered violence at some time in their lives (36% psychological violence, 16% physical violence and 7% sexual violence).

18. The **law on Intrafamily Violence** currently in force, addresses violence against women in a fragmented manner and maintains deficiencies in its application, such as the requirement of habitual abuse in order to be considered as a criminal offense. The lack of a preventive approach, the scarcity of the budget, the lack of protection for the victims and a unified registry on violence against women are the main deficits that remain in this area.

19. On the other hand, the penal figure of **femicide**⁴¹ in Chile continues to contemplate only the situation of the death of a woman by her spouse, partner or former spouse or ex-partner, rejecting other murders of women for reasons of gender. There are currently no initiatives in Parliament to modify the penal type. Figures from civil society organizations show the occurrence of 28 femicides so far in 2018⁴², while the official figures of the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity⁴³ account for 19 femicides. The difference in the counting comes mainly from the fact that civil society accounts for the murders of a woman for reasons of gender and the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality accounts for femicide cases according to the restricted concept of the law.

20. Currently, a comprehensive bill on the **right of women to a life free of violence**⁴⁴ is being debated in parliament. However, the project does not establish clear obligations for the State and its intervention is subordinated to budgetary possibilities. On the other hand, it does not contemplate adequate preventive measures, and only gives competences on the matter to the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality, perpetuating the biased and non-intersectorial approach, which also affects not addressing violence against women as a public safety problem. In addition, it does not consider all manifestations of violence against women, which implies that women continue to be exposed to other forms of violence before which they will not have the alternative to be able to denounce, such as obstetric violence. Nor does it adequately address violence in the public space, and the fact that it is weak in terms of prevention implies that it has no indications or interference in education plans or in security measures for women.

21. The bill that punishes **street sexual harassment**⁴⁵, which entered the parliament in 2015, has not had any movement. In Chile there is no figure that sanctions conduct of sexual harassment which prevents its victims from accessing justice. According to OCAC⁴⁶ figures, street sexual harassment, on average, begins at age 12, so 20% of young women suffer at least once a day and 50%, at least once a week, which translates into that, at the time of turning 25⁴⁷, a woman will have suffered more than 400 acts of street sexual harassment.

Recommendations:

- **Approve the draft law on the right of women to a life free of violence, establishing obligations to the State and necessary budget, adequate preventive measures and contemplating all forms of violence to which women are exposed, especially in public space.**
- **Generate prevention campaigns on violence against women that aim to change social norms and behaviors that tolerate it.**
- **Amend Law 20.480 on femicide to include all murder of women for reasons of gender.**
- **Approve the bill on street sexual harassment.**

22. With regard to **human trafficking**, as of the enactment of Law No. 20,507⁴⁸, the actions focus on criminal prosecution, with the prevention, protection and assistance of victims being a secondary aspect, despite international recommendations in the matter⁴⁹. There is no national registry of victims nor has there been an exhaustive study on its causes, magnitude, countries of origin, transit and destination. Recent efforts at intergovernmental coordination still do not result in full guarantees of the rights of victims throughout the national territory, including those who do not want to denounce and cooperate with a judicial process, and it's especially worrisome in matters of health care, education, work, residence permit and family reunification.

23. Regarding **prison conditions**, Chile still lacks a law for the execution of sentences, delivering said regulation to a infra legal instrument, currently under review. According to official Gendarmerie figures, the penitentiary system manages⁵⁰ the lives of 41,670 people deprived of their liberty in a closed system, with an incarceration rate of 229 prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants⁵¹. Of these, one in three is in preventive custody, which has been translated, according to the figures of the Public Defender's Office (2006 to 2017), that 24,679 people went through jail and were finally not convicted⁵².

24. Since the entry into force in 2005 of Law No. 20,000, which sanctions the **Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances**⁵³, the population of women deprived of liberty has increased explosively, who in general have committed non-violent crimes and traffic in small amounts, which suggests that they are the last link in the drug trafficking chain⁵⁴. The deprivation of freedom, given the unequal distribution of roles, causes deep problems in contexts in which women must fulfill the double role of caregiver and provider⁵⁵. On the other hand, the penitentiary system does not provide an adequate offer to the needs of women in terms of training aimed at social and labor reintegration.

25. 11% of the people deprived of liberty are women, and of these 95% of the women who enter the system are mothers and about half of them have minor children. Of the total, 187 of the women who are currently deprived of their liberty, are pregnant or have breast-feeding children and approximately half of the mothers deprived of their liberty are in violation of the drug law⁵⁶. Linked to the above, there is currently a bill⁵⁷ that seeks that mothers with children under three years can suspend their sentence to raise their children in a safe environment, away from the harmful effects of deprivation of liberty. This draft has not been discussed at the Parliament. Recommendations 83⁵⁸, 84⁵⁹ and 85⁶⁰ are especially addressed to this group of women who live in particular conditions of vulnerability.

Recommendations:

- **Present a law for the execution of sentences to Congress.**
- **Reinforce alternative measures and intra-penitentiary benefits in order to strengthen the possibilities of reintegration and lower the rates of overcrowding.**
- **Reduce the use of the measure of preventive detention, and reserve it for the most serious situations considered in the law.**

- **Process a bill that seeks that mothers with children under three years can suspend their sentence.**

Right to participate in public and political life

26. Law No. 20,840⁶¹, which modifies the binomial system, establishes a system of representation quotas, imposing an obligation on political parties that the candidacies presented do not exceed 60% of the same sex. The application of the new regulations in the congressional elections of 2017 allowed the proportion of women legislators (22.5% deputies and 23.2% senators) to increase from 15.8% to 22.7%. Even so, Chile remains below the regional average and far from reaching the necessary parity⁶².

27. According to civil society organizations it is evident that, in terms of **electoral spending**, and according to the data published by “Espacio Público”, which were updated by SERVEL as of November 10, 2017, men have received twice as much financial contributions as female candidates. In the case of financing through loans, candidates for deputies receive three times as many resources as women. And in relation to political parties, candidates for deputies receive 40% more than women and 66% more who go as possible senators⁶³.

28. According to information in the written press, the economic contributions associated with candidacies and women's elections that the State gives to political parties, would have been destined for purposes other than promoting the participation of women⁶⁴. Measures should be established to increase the participation of women in public and political life (recommendations 88, 90⁶⁵, 127⁶⁶).

Recommendations:

- **Promote legislation that ensures the inclusion of women in other positions of popular election and political representation.**
- **Supervise the use of the Feminine Participation Funds in the political parties, and to effectively sanction the expenses that deviate from said ends.**

Rights of children and adolescents

29. Chile has lacked universal policies for the **protection of children and adolescents** articulated under a framework law that elaborates, coordinates and executes them. In 2015, a bill⁶⁷ was introduced to create the Child Guarantees System, which is still under parliamentary debate.

30. According to figures from UNICEF, 70% of children and adolescents have suffered some kind of **abuse**⁶⁸. Corporation Option in 2017 served 21,407 children and adolescents who entered the protection area, the two main causes of income are being a victim of violence

(50.7%) and being a victim of negligent treatment (25.1%). At breaking down the cause of income by violence, we analyze that 34.5% enter for sexual abuse, 30.1% for abuse and 35.4% for interfamily violence.

31. The invisibility of the **commercial sexual exploitation of children** persists, which affects its prevention, timely denunciation and effective therapeutic intervention, prioritizing prejudices over the protection of victims. There is a lack of training of those involved in this problem, which affects the investigations and the criminal sanction of the cases.

32. In the **juvenile criminal system**, a lack of specialization and little effectiveness of the social reintegration of young offenders is identified. Specifically, with respect to adolescents deprived of their liberty, infrastructure problems of the centers, poor educational activities and reintegration into the workplace are detected; and the use of punishments and dissuasive elements when there are fights and riots.

33. The debate about the bill that creates the **system of guarantees for children** is worrying⁶⁹. The importance of this project is that it would be the first step in the redesign of a new institutional framework that can protect and promote the fundamental rights of children. This rule is central to the generation of an institutional system based on the human rights approach. This project has had an extensive discussion and parliamentary procedure, being criticized by family judges, the Supreme Court, civil society organizations, academics and experts in the field of childhood. However, it is still a concern that the project grants entitlement of rights in analogous to boys and girls to the fetus. On the other hand, the project has a deficit in terms of institutionality and to specify what guarantees of children's rights can be made effective. Progress must be made in the matter to see an advance in recommendations 36⁷⁰, 98⁷¹, 119⁷², which are currently unfulfilled.

34. Finally, a bill that creates the **National Specialized Protection Service for Boys and Girls** is also being discussed⁷³. The project defines a special protection that does not comply with international standards, as it only addresses "certain violations" of rights, prioritizing abuse, mistreatment, trafficking, sexual and labor exploitation, abandonment, care of children subject to adoption and reparation of the consequences of the violation of rights; and by focusing on cases of violation of rights, it would leave out important interventions in the areas the diagnostic, intervention with children and their families who have had negligent behavior, children with disruptive behavior at school, home and / or community.

Recommendations:

- **Ensure that the system of guarantees for children, as well as the redesign of childhood institutions, comply with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, considering an adequate budget for its effective implementation and eliminate the fetus as a subject of rights.**

- **Train the relevant officials and demonstrate the commercial sexual exploitation of children in order to generate public policies and adequate programs to eradicate it.**
- **Generate reintegration models for adolescents who comply with sentences that imply educational activities and job reintegration adjusted to the reality of young people.**
- **Ensure that the reform of the adolescent criminal responsibility system ensures the reintegration of infringing children and adolescents, consider an adequate budget for its implementation and eliminate the fetus as a subject of rights.**
- **Modify the bill that creates the National Service of Specialized Protection of Children so that it complies with international standards, including all types of violations to boys and girls.**

Indigenous Peoples

35. Chile must increase efforts to overcome structural inequality and social and political exclusion that affects indigenous peoples. Important laws have been issued in the matter without prior consultation⁷⁴, since it has not been considered for the processing of legal drafts.

36. The existence of a political and military strategy on the part of the State of Chile is evident, which seeks to stop, through the use of violence, the territorial conflict and the claim of lands and political rights of the Mapuche people. Around 80 Mapuche people have been incarcerated after 2014 due to conflicts arising from the territorial demand, in addition to the application of the **Antiterrorist Law** for the acts of violence that are committed, mostly against the private property of owners of the lands that are claimed. The Law that criminalizes terrorist conducts does not comply with due process standards and has been criticized by several international organizations.

37. The 1367 Memorial House Foundation José Domingo Cañas, constituted as Human Rights Observer Commission, has carried out from 2012 to date the monitoring and preparation of a report⁷⁵ on the situation of the Mapuche and Pehuenche communities of the Alto Bío Bío, Collipulli and Tirúa communities that have turned to them for situations of raids and police violence in their territories. From the testimonies obtained in the first person, the practice of arbitrary and frequent raids was observed with respect to persons belonging to the aforementioned communities, instance where various types of abuse of power are committed and mistreatment against boys and girls, adolescents, women, pregnant women, elderly people, despite international recommendations on the subject.

38. Regarding the **participation** of indigenous peoples, they continue to have no representation in Congress or regional governments, and are not proportionally represented in local governments. There have been no proposals for legal reforms to eliminate institutional barriers that limit the political organization of indigenous peoples and their integration into decision-making positions.

39. The bill that establishes the **constitutional recognition of indigenous peoples**⁷⁶ has not been discussed or consulted, and does not guarantee their rights as "people", nor their self-determination nor their territorial rights⁷⁷ over ancestral lands. To advance the subject and

comply with recommendations 22⁷⁸, 68⁷⁹, 163⁸⁰, 164⁸¹, 167⁸², 168⁸³, 169⁸⁴ and 170⁸⁵, the current state must be modified.

Recommendations:

- **Reform the mechanism of prior consultation, considering the processing of legal projects and adapting it to the standards set by ILO Convention 169.**
- **Incorporate in the Constitution the recognition of indigenous peoples, after consultation.**
- **Reform the Anti-Terrorist Law and not apply it in to the acts of violence, derived from territorial claims and political rights that take place in the region of Araucanía.**
- **Implement quota mechanisms that guarantee the participation of people belonging to indigenous peoples in instances of political representation.**

Migrants

40. The Latin American migration to Chile has quadrupled since the end of the civic-military dictatorship until today; and since 2001 it has been characterized by a strong presence of women, indigenous people and, more recently, Afro-descendants⁸⁶. In the National Institute of Statistics (INE) there is no disaggregated information regarding migrant women, which has hampered the work of migrant women's organizations nationwide.

41. The employment rate of migrant women is 67.6%; lower than that of national men (70.4%) and migrants (87.2%). However, it is 20 percentage points higher than that of Chilean women (46.8%), mainly in three areas: commerce (20%), hotels and restaurants (13%) and domestic work (25%). They are also engaged in temporary jobs in agriculture. Migrant women often burden themselves with care work within their families, without support networks, subjected to precarious and highly demanding jobs. They carry an overload that impacts on a psychological, emotional and physical level and on their quality of life, which is passed on to children and other care subjects, and even, in many cases, it is the girls who exercise the care tasks.

42. The xenophobic and discriminatory expressions, particularly towards Haitians, Colombians and those coming from the Andean region, threaten the integrity, security and rights of immigrants. The mistreatment of these communities by their employers, public officials and citizens in general, materializes a double discrimination, for which it is important to consider the particular situation of the migrant workers who, although it has similarities with that of the rest of the workers, it has specific aspects of discrimination and violation of rights.

43. Decree Law No. 1094 of 1975 does not adequately guarantee the rights of migrants or adjust to the reality of current migration. It grants a discretionary power to the administrative authority for the expulsion of foreigners and does not guarantee due process, due to the short deadlines

to exercise the right to defense. There is also concern about the lack of guarantees in labor, trade union and social security rights of migrants; health care; family reunification; among others; and the lack of policies that combat discrimination and stigmatization⁸⁷. To advance in the recommendations 178⁸⁸, 179⁸⁹, 180⁹⁰, 181⁹¹ and 182⁹², which are still not complied with, the subject must be adequately regulated.

44. A Migration bill⁹³ is currently being discussed that imposes a criterion of security and regularization, criminalizing irregular migration and establishing the consular visa as the general rule for certain countries, among other aspects that contradict a human rights approach.

Recommendations:

- **Approve a legal framework that guarantees rights to all migrants regardless of their regular or irregular income, and that contains a human rights approach, with a gender and intercultural perspective.**

People with disabilities

45. Full respect for the rights of persons with disabilities remains pending, especially with regard to the full recognition of their legal capacity and the exercise of rights without discrimination. In the area of psychosocial disability, the bill on **mental health care**⁹⁴ is being discussed, which despite the specific observations received by the State party by the CRPD Committee⁹⁵, maintains the biomedical intervention model, the possibility of replacing it the willingness of people with disabilities and users of services, and does not set a horizon towards the abolition of the use of coercion and involuntary medical practices, such as forced sterilization.

46. The high rates of **physical and sexual violence towards women with disabilities** are worrying, as well as cases of forced sterilization that, in the absence of a single national registry of cases of violence, are not counted or made visible. The State does not have a national policy to comprehensively, timely and effectively address the various forms of violence faced by women with disabilities. The foregoing is in line with recommendations 45⁹⁶, 157⁹⁷, 158⁹⁸, and 159⁹⁹.

Recommendations:

- **Harmonize the internal legislation on mental health to the approach of human rights and the recommendations received by the State in this area, safeguarding the autonomy of persons with disabilities, their will and preferences, guaranteeing without exception the right to exercise free and informed consent regarding any medical or scientific intervention.**

- Repeal the regulations that allow the involuntary sterilization of people with disabilities, prohibit and expressly penalize their practice, harmonizing the internal regulations with international human rights standards.
- Develop public policies with an intersectional focus on gender and disability, with the participation of women and girls, tending to articulate prevention strategies to violence and abuse in this specific group, collect information on reported cases, follow-up and reparation.

Right to work

47. In terms of access to work, only 48.5% of Chilean women participate in the Chilean labor market, and earn less income than men, participate less in the labor force and work in conditions of informality in a greater proportion than men. During 2017, the female participation rate reached 48.5%¹⁰⁰, unlike men, whose participation rate reached 71.2%. Regarding inactive women during 2017, the figure reaches 3,881,508 nationally, while the number of inactive men reached 2,103,550.

48. Likewise, 4 out of 10 women who are part of the national labor force, said they were in this situation for permanent family reasons. The use of women's time is still mainly dedicated to housework and caregiving, and there are no effective public policies in the matter that are specifically designed to modify these family dynamics. Women spend around 6 hours a day on unpaid domestic work, while men spend around 2 hours¹⁰¹.

Recomendations:

- Promote the generalized application of Chilean Standard NCh 3262-2012 in the measurement of salary gaps, monitoring and analysis, ensuring the existence of evaluating bodies and certifiers to advise companies, organizations and public institutions in the matter.
- Favoring women's access to traditionally male occupations through training in technical and technological areas, and stimulating entry into scientific careers.
- Promote through intersectorial public policies the equitable distribution of domestic work between men and women.
- Facilitate the insertion of women in the labor world, as well as promote access to paid work and guarantee the permanence of women in this activity, providing a social response to the needs of childcare and the elderly.

Right to Health

49. Although there is a legal obligation for health establishments to distribute **contraceptive**

methods, this provision is not necessarily fulfilled in practice, because public authorities install barriers to the distribution of certain contraceptives on ideological grounds and a high degree of discretion is observed in their distribution. There have been reports¹⁰² that indicate the refusal of public officials to deliver the emergency contraception pill.

50. The statistics released by the Ministry of Health in 2017 recorded 5,816 cases of new people infected with HIV, representing an increase of 96% compared to previous years. One of the factors that would explain this increase is the lack of prevention and awareness campaigns sustained over time. There are also concerns about the shortage of some hospitals for retroviral drugs for the treatment of HIV / AIDS and the lack of response from the State to the situation of those HIV positive women who were victims of **forced sterilization**¹⁰³.

51. In 2017, the **law that decriminalizes the voluntary interruption of pregnancy in three causes** is promulgated in Chile, for: danger of life for the mother, fetal infeasibility and sexual violation. The establishment of a maximum period of 14 weeks to proceed with the interruption in the case of girls under 14 years pregnant as a result of a rape is worrying, considering the difficulty of the girls to identify their pregnancy and the fact that a significant proportion of them has been sexually abused by a family member.

52. After the enactment of the law, difficulties have been observed in its implementation that impose barriers to access to benefits for women and girls. The Constitutional Court determined the origin of the institutional conscientious objection¹⁰⁴, allowing legal entities - as well as natural persons - to avail themselves of it in order not to provide the specific health procedure. Regarding individual conscientious objection recognized by law in broad terms to the *"surgeon required to interrupt the pregnancy due to any of the [three] causes"*, the objection is also established for the *"rest of the personnel to whom it corresponds to carry out their functions to the inside the surgical pavilion during the intervention"* (Health Code, Art. 119 ter, pursuant to the modification of Law No. 21,030) and to medical institutions¹⁰⁵.

53. Although the decriminalization of the termination of pregnancy in three causes constitutes an advance, it does not account for the legitimate decision of women who, for multiple reasons -which does not correspond to the State to ponder-, decide to interrupt pregnancies to make effective their right to decide whether or not to have children, the number and spacing of children and pushes them to continue resorting to clandestine and possibly risky practices.

Recommendations:

- **Ensure that, in line with the regulations that contemplate individual conscientious objection, the State guarantees a response in the same public establishments in which cases of objection professionals are presented or guarantee an adequate and timely referral to every woman and girl who is in the hypothesis of the law.**

- **Promote the discussion of a modification to the current law that decriminalizes the voluntary interruption of pregnancy to increase the term established for girls under 14 years.**
- **Repeal the institutional conscience objection.**
- **Promote legislation that decriminalizes abortion considering deadlines and not causal.**

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- ¹ "Ratify the optional protocol of the CEDAW", France, 26th session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile.
- ² "Set a date for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women"; Ireland, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile.
- ³ "Continue with the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, now that a draft law prepared in accordance with the recommendations made in the previous UPR cycle is under consideration", Netherlands, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile.
- ⁴ "Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, signed by Chile in 1999", Spain, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review From Chile.
- ⁵ "Accelerate the legislative process for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women"; Uruguay, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile.
- ⁶ See process at: https://www.camara.cl/pley/pley_detalle.aspx?prmID=1748&prmBoletin=2667-10
- ⁷ See process at: https://www.camara.cl/pley/pley_detalle.aspx?prmID=4477&prmBoletin=4087-10
- ⁸ See: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=35&Lang=en
- ⁹ See: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-13&chapter=4&clang=en#EndDec
- ¹⁰ See process at: https://www.camara.cl/pley/pley_detalle.aspx?prmID=11755&prmBoletin=11245-17
- ¹¹ Tramitación en: https://www.camara.cl/pley/pley_detalle.aspx?prmID=1748&prmBoletin=2667-10
- ¹² Tramitación en: https://www.camara.cl/pley/pley_detalle.aspx?prmID=4477&prmBoletin=4087-10
- ¹³ Ver: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=35&Lang=en
- ¹⁴ Ver: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-13&chapter=4&clang=en#EndDec
- ¹⁵ See law at: <https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=1042092> (02/07/18, 18:11).
- ¹⁶ See process at: https://www.camara.cl/pley/pley_detalle.aspx?prmID=11934&prmBoletin=11422-07
- ¹⁷ "Prepare and implement an implementation plan for the Anti-Discrimination Law that includes positive and preventive measures. In particular, addressing discrimination based on gender identity and sexual orientation", Colombia, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, year 2014.
- ¹⁸ "Support laws and new measures designed to combat discriminatory attitudes in society and prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, through the education of citizens and initiatives in favor of equality", The Netherlands, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.
- ¹⁹ "Continue working on awareness-raising measures, also in schools, to fight against discriminatory attitudes based on sexual orientation", Spain, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, within the framework of the Review Universal Newspaper of Chile, year 2014.
- ²⁰ Bulletin n° 10.626-07, in first constitutional proceeding. Processing in: https://www.camara.cl/pley/pley_detalle.aspx?prmID=11052&prmBoletin=10626-07 (01/10/18, 17:43).
- ²¹ See process at: https://www.camara.cl/pley/pley_detalle.aspx?prmID=9331&prmBoletin=8924-07
- ²² RIESCO, Manuel; DÍAZ, Estrella; DURÁN, Francisco; SECONDO, Donata, Report How the AFP system discriminates against Chilean women and how to correct it. CENDA, Santiago, 2011, year 2014.
- ²³ "Continue the initiatives aimed at promoting women's rights, in particular with regard to equal remuneration and the payment of retirement pensions", France, 26th Session of the Board of Directors. Human Rights, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, year 2014.
- ²⁴ "Adopt reform measures to achieve equality with respect to pension funds", Bangladesh, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.
- ²⁵ "Adopt a legal definition of all forms of discrimination against women and affirmative measures aimed at the elimination of direct and indirect discrimination", Paraguay, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the frame of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, year 2014.

²⁶ "Continue improving the internal system of protection of women against violence and promoting gender equality", Singapore, during the 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

²⁷ Review text of Decree Law at: <https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=6849>.

²⁸ The bill that declares the nullity of Decree Law No. 2,191 of 1978, motion submitted by senators, April 21, 2006, did not advance in its processing and was shelved due to lack of legislative debate on March 15, 2010 (Legislative Bulletin No. 4.162-07). The bill that establishes an interpretative law that adapts Chilean criminal law to international treaties on human rights, motion submitted by deputies, March 31, 2009, was approved by majority in Chamber of Deputies on May 6, 2009 but later in Senate it has not been debated (Legislative Bulletin N ° 6.422-07). On May 23, 2012, senators presented the bill that interprets Article 93 of the Criminal Code, which has not been debated nor has legislative urgency (Legislative Bulletin No. 8.325-07).

²⁹ Republic of Chile, Law No. 20,477 modifies the competence of military courts, published in the Official Gazette on December 30, 2010.

³⁰ See: <http://piensachile.com/2016/06/estudiante-liceo-ninas-concepcion-torturada-carabineros/> and <http://www.elmostrador.cl/braga/2017/06/08/vocera-de-ni-una-menos-chile-anuncia-acciones-legales-por-represion-desmedida-senti-terror-asegura/>. See: <https://www.elciudadano.cl/justicia/denuncian-que-universitaria-fue-golpeada-y-vejada-por-carabineros-tras-intervenir-en-violenta-detencion/11/24/>. See: <http://www.cooperativa.cl/noticias/pais/educacion/movimiento-estudiantil/alumna-denuncio-abuso-policial-tras-marcha-nos-tocaron-como-si-fueramos-prostitutas/2011-09-26/132937.html>. See: <http://www.24horas.cl/nacional/carabinera-acusada-de-provocar-aborto-a-mujer-en-marcha-estudiantil-fue-formalizada-2633274>.

³¹ Law No. 20,931, published on July 5, 2016, which establishes a modification to Article 85 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which regulates identity control, leaving the control of identity of any person to the police.

³² Daniela Tapia M., Héctor Mérida C. and Julia Arriagada M., Unit of Communications and Citizen Participation of the Public Criminal Defender, "Migrants and 'preventive identity control'" and see: <http://www.eldesconcierto.cl/2018/04/23/soy-el-nazi-pa-que-te-acordi-carabineros-en-estacion-central-son-investigados-por-torturas-a-extranjeros-y-comerciantes/>

³³ "Encourage the provision of training in human rights to security forces and law enforcement officials", Morocco, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, year 2014.

³⁴ "Effectively address the issue of excessive use of force by the police, especially during demonstrations and protests, as well as cases of human rights violations and mistreatment in places of detention", Czech Republic, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

³⁵ "Continue to strengthen accountability for human rights violations committed by the police", Norway, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

³⁶ "Continue dealing with allegations of excessive use of force by the police", Canada, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

³⁷ "Adapt the military justice system to international standards to guarantee the right to a fair trial"; Switzerland, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

³⁸ "Repeal Decree Law No. 2191 on amnesty", Italy, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

³⁹ "To deepen the efforts tending to advance in an organic and procedural reform with the objective of eliminating the application of the death penalty in all the hypotheses contemplated in the Code of Military Justice", Uruguay, 26th Session of the Council of Human Rights, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

⁴⁰ For more information, see: <http://cead.spd.gov.cl/centro-de-buenas-practicas/> (01/10/18, 17:48).

⁴¹ To see the law that modifies the Chilean Penal Code and incorporate a figure of femicide, check: <https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=1021343>

⁴² Chilean Network figures against violence against women: <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1G4AHA5gTppfX7FClijKTNg3klBn20gA0ciOPReeNKcn4/edit?ts=5a4c51ab#gid=0>

- ⁴³ See figures at: <https://www.minmujieryeg.cl/sernameg/programas/violencia-contra-las-mujeres/femicidios/>
- ⁴⁴ See process at: https://www.camara.cl/pley/pley_detalle.aspx?prmID=11592&prmBoletin=11077-07
- ⁴⁵ See process at: https://www.camara.cl/pley/pley_detalle.aspx?prmID=10360&prmBoletin=9936-07
- ⁴⁶ Observatory Against Street Harassment in Chile, an organization that was born in 2013 to directly attack this form of violence against women.
- ⁴⁷ Projections based on the frequencies recognized in the 2015 report, available at: <https://www.ocac.cl/encuesta-2015-esta-chile-dispuesto-a-sancionar-el-acoso-callejero/>
- ⁴⁸ See full document at: <https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=1024319>
- ⁴⁹ Committee for the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, CMW / C / CHL / CO / 1, para. 47. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women CEDAW / C / CHL / CO / 5-6, para. 2. 3.
- ⁵⁰ Compendium Statistic Penitentiary, Gendarmerie of Chile (2017).
- ⁵¹ Number only surpassed by the US, China and Israel.
- ⁵² Public Criminal Defender: "Innocent Project".
- ⁵³ See law at: <https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=235507>
- ⁵⁴ Chile has increased its female prison population by 36.8% in just 10 years, from 2,284 women in prison to 3,126. Figures available in: <https://html.gendarmeria.gob.cl/doc/vgenero.pdf> (01/12/17, 16:34).
- ⁵⁵ For more information, review "Drug Policy and Human Rights: Impact on Women", Regional Center for Human Rights and Gender Justice, Corporación Humanas (Chile), EQUIS, Justice for Women (Mexico) and Regional Rights Center Human Rights and Justice, Humanas Corporation (Colombia), Chile, September 2015, in: <http://www.humanas.cl/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Libro-Humanas-opt.pdf> (12/13/17, 16:38).
- ⁵⁶ Public Policy Institute UDP: "What about the children of imprisoned mothers? How to cushion the harmful effects for children whose parents are deprived of their liberty" (2015).
- ⁵⁷ Ver tramitación en: https://www.camara.cl/pley/pley_detalle.aspx?prmID=11587&prmBoletin=11073-07
- ⁵⁸ "Reform the penitentiary system to guarantee human conditions of detention, in accordance with international standards", Russian Federation, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.
- ⁵⁹ "Continue to improve the penitentiary system", Slovenia, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.
- ⁶⁰ "Adopt effective measures to adapt detention conditions to international standards, in particular to reduce overcrowding, improve the situation of young people and women in prisons and promote alternative measures to deprivation of liberty"; Austria, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.
- ⁶¹ See law at: <https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=1077039>
- ⁶² For more information, see: http://www.comunidadmujer.cl/biblioteca-publicaciones/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/BOLETIN-40_cuotas-06.12.pdf. Information about women in business, see: <http://www2.latercera.com/noticia/comunidadmujer-destaca-empresas-presencia-femenina-directorios/>.
- ⁶³ For more information, see: http://www.comunidadmujer.cl/biblioteca-publicaciones/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/BOLETIN-40_cuotas-06.12.pdf
- ⁶⁴ More information at: <http://m.elmostrador.cl/noticias/2017/12/20/cuentas-asados-aseo-y-viajes-indignacion-por-uso-que-partidos-politicos-dan-a-los-fondo-mujeres/>
- ⁶⁵ "Approve effective measures to prevent discrimination and violence against women, inter alia through the adoption of an appropriate strategy and action plan", Uzbekistan, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.
- ⁶⁶ "Increase the participation of women in decision-making institutions", South Sudan, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.
- ⁶⁷ See process at: https://www.camara.cl/pley/pley_detalle.aspx?prmID=10729&prmBoletin=10315-18
- ⁶⁸ UNICEF, Fourth study on child abuse, 2012.
- ⁶⁹ Bulletin N ° 10315-18. See processing at: https://www.camara.cl/pley/pley_detalle.aspx?prmID=12344&prmBoletin=11824-07

⁷⁰ *"Approve a law of integral protection for children, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child"*, Brazil, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014 .

⁷¹ *"Approve a specific law to prevent and combat the sexual exploitation of children"*, Islamic Republic of Iran, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

⁷² *"Adopt the necessary measures to establish a specialized juvenile justice system and continue with the efforts for the integration into society of minors who have committed crimes, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child"*, Republic of Moldova, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

⁷³ See process at: https://www.camara.cl/pley/pley_detalle.aspx?prmID=12344&prmBoletin=11824-07

⁷⁴ Such as: Law No. 20,657 modifies in the field of the sustainability of hydrobiological resources access to industrial and artisanal fishing activity and regulations for research and control the general law of fisheries and aquaculture contained in Law No. 18,892 and its amendments, published in the Official Gazette on February 9, 2013 (Fisheries Law); Law No. 20,573 constitutional reform on special territories of Easter Island and Juan Fernández Archipelago, published in the Official Gazette on March 6, 2012.

⁷⁵ See full report at: <http://www.observadoresddhh.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/Informe-Tirua-Ercilla-Mayo-2018.pdf>

⁷⁶ Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, CERD / C / CHL / CO / 15-18, para. 16

⁷⁷ Constitutional reform project on recognition of indigenous peoples, corresponding to the message of former President Michelle Bachelet consolidated with the motion of senators, approved the idea of legislating by the Senate on April 7, 2009 but later its debate stalled before the Commission of Constitution, Legislation, Justice and Regulation (Legislative Bulletins Nos. 5,324-07 and 5,522-07, consolidated).

⁷⁸ *"Continue to adopt anti-terrorist legislation to international standards, in particular with respect to the definition of terrorism offenses and the right to a fair trial"*, Switzerland, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the frame of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

⁷⁹ *"Prevent and combat racial prejudice and adopt the necessary measures for effective protection against discrimination, particularly in the areas of employment, housing, health care and education, in order to build the capacity of the peoples indigenous peoples and empower them"*, Congo, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

⁸⁰ *"Expedite the approval of the laws tending to the constitutional recognition of the indigenous towns"*, Uzbekistan, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, year 2014.

⁸¹ *"Adopt new measures to give constitutional recognition to indigenous peoples and ensure the protection of their human rights"*, Brazil, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

⁸² *"Adopt measures, applying the appropriate procedures, so that the Antiterrorist Law does not undermine the rights of indigenous peoples, and include those rights in the legal and administrative structure of the country"*, Cuba, 26th Session of the Council of Human Rights, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

⁸³ *"Refrain from applying anti-terrorist legislation to people of the Mapuche community in the context of intercultural conflicts, including land disputes, and stoking political dialogue on indigenous issues"*; United States, 26th Sessions of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

⁸⁴ *"Ensure the promotion and respect of all human rights of indigenous people, among other things through the participation of the groups concerned in the decision-making processes that affect their human rights and taking care that the application of the Antiterrorist Law does not undermine the human rights of the indigenous people or of any other person"*, Germany, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

⁸⁵ *"Pay attention, as a matter of urgency, to the full application of ILO Convention No. 169, especially with regard to prior consultation on legislative and administrative measures likely to affect indigenous communities"*; Norway, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

⁸⁶ Report of the Ibero-American Observatory on Human Mobility, Migration and Development (OBIMID), July / August 2016, p. 5, at: http://www.extranjeria.gob.cl/media/2016/08/informe_julio_agosto_2016.pdf (01/12/18, 16:39).

⁸⁷ Committee for the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, CMW / C / CHL / CO / 1.

⁸⁸ "Adopt all measures to establish a legal framework to address issues affecting the migrant population, minorities, refugees and indigenous people", Islamic Republic of Iran, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

⁸⁹ "Continue its efforts to obtain a law on the modernization of the migratory regime that incorporates a human rights perspective, recognizes the rights and obligations of migrants in a regular or irregular situation and contains provisions related to the national migration policy, the fight against trafficking in persons and the protection of refugees", Guatemala, during the 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

⁹⁰ "Establish a legal framework for the comprehensive protection of the rights of migrants, in particular the rights of migrant children or the children of migrant parents", Colombia, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the frame of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

⁹¹ "Continue to protect and promote the rights of migrant workers", Djibouti, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

⁹² "Adopt the necessary measures to address the social exclusion and vulnerability of migrant women", Sri Lanka, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

⁹³ See process at: https://www.camara.cl/pley/pley_detalle.aspx?prmID=11905&prmBoletin=11395-06

⁹⁴ See process at: https://www.camara.cl/pley/pley_detalle.aspx?prmID=11189&prmBoletin=10755-11

⁹⁵ Specifically, recommendations 24, 26, 42, 54.

⁹⁶ "Do not give up efforts to ensure equal access to quality education and health care services for all, including people with disabilities", Thailand, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

⁹⁷ "Adopt all necessary measures to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities at the national level", carried out by Ethiopia, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

⁹⁸ "Redouble efforts to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, deepening the progress already made in this area", Trinidad and Tobago, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

⁹⁹ "Continue adopting measures tending to improve the protection and integration of people with disabilities", Argentina, 26th Session of the Human Rights Council, within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of Chile, 2014.

¹⁰⁰ For more information, see: <http://www.ine.cl/prensa/detalle-prensa/2018/03/05/solo-un-48-5-de-las-mujeres-participa-en-el-mercado-laboral-chileno-durante-2017-menor-al-71-2-de-participacion-de-los-hombres>

¹⁰¹ Time use Survey, 2015, National Institute of Statistics: http://historico.ine.cl/enut/files/principales_resultados/documento_resultados_ENUT.pdf

¹⁰² DIDES, Claudia; BENAVENTE, Cristina; SÁEZ, Isabel; NICHOLLS, Leslie and CORREA, Tomás. Provision of Emergency Contraception in the Municipal Health System of Chile Situation Status 2011. At: http://www.prosaludchile.org/dv/provision_de_ae_2011.pdf.

¹⁰³ The case of F.S. v Chile, before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, exemplifies the widespread problem of involuntary sterilization in Chile. See: <http://reproductiverights.org/es/lbs-fs-vs-chile>.