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**Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic
Review***

Plurinational State of Bolivia

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-eighth session from 20 to 31 January 2025. The review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia was held at the 4th meeting, on 21 January 2025. The delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia was headed by the Minister of Justice and Institutional Transparency, César Adalid Siles Bazán. At its 10th meeting, held on 24 January 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia: Bangladesh, Belgium and Mexico.

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 the Plurinational State of Bolivia:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to the Plurinational State of Bolivia 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 high-level delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia presented the progress and commitments made by the country in the field of human rights. It reported on progress, challenges and implementation with respect to the recommendations received by the State from the previous review cycle, in 2019, and it stressed that the national report had been developed in a participatory and inclusive manner with institutions from all levels of the State, civil society and social organizations.

6. The delegation recalled that celebrations were being held in 2025 to mark the country's bicentennial, and reiterated its commitment to the democratic principles of equality, freedom and the rule of law established in the Constitution. The Government, led by President, Luis Alberto Arce Catacora, and the Vice-President, David Choquehuanca Céspedes, had been elected in 2020 with 55 per cent of the votes, consolidating the country's democratic institutions and strengthening the promotion and dissemination of human rights.

7. One of the main achievements had been the creation and consolidation of the Commission for the Submission of State Reports on Human Rights and Enforced Disappearances. The Commission worked with various State bodies and civil society updating and expanding the Plurinational System for Follow-up, Monitoring and Statistics

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/48/BOL/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/48/BOL/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/48/BOL/3](#).

on Human Rights Recommendations, to manage, monitor and follow up on international human rights recommendations.

8. The Plurinational State of Bolivia had ratified and adopted important international treaties, including the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), and the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Additionally, it complied with all requirements regarding reporting to the treaty bodies, having submitted its combined second to fourth periodic reports to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and follow-up reports to the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, the Committee against Torture, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The Plurinational State of Bolivia had no pending reports.

9. The State had maintained constant openness with international organizations, receiving visits such as those of the OHCHR technical mission that operated in the State from 2019 to 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Likewise, it had strengthened follow-up to the 36 recommendations of the Interdisciplinary Group of Independent Experts.

10. Regarding access to justice, in 2020, proposals to establish new human rights norms were introduced, 2,293 hearings were held to expedite criminal cases pursuant to the policy for reducing case backlogs and 707,698 judicial cases were closed. From 2018 to 2023, the posts of 98 per cent of the judges presiding over ordinary and agricultural and environmental courts and 39 per cent of prosecutors were institutionalized.

11. On 15 December 2024, the high judicial authorities and the Plurinational Constitutional Court were elected, with a massive citizen participation of 82 per cent. Unlike in the previous elections, in 2011 and 2017, the percentage of valid votes was 64.29 per cent compared to 35.71 per cent of null and blank votes, consolidating the independence of the judiciary. In 2024, the new Attorney General was also selected and appointed.

12. The State was implementing the Plurinational Anti-Corruption Policy and the Citizens' Transparency Observatory, promoting digitalized and efficient public administration. A system for processing complaints concerning possible cases of corruption, as part of the Information System for Transparency and the Prevention and Fight against Corruption, was also being implemented.

13. Regarding historical memory and reparation, the State had proceeded, through the application of Act No. 1446, with the historically pending payment of 80 per cent of the compensation owed to the victims of human rights violations perpetrated under the military dictatorship regimes between 1964 and 1982, honouring the payment of 100 per cent of submitted payment requests. Projects such as the creation of memory houses or sites were also being promoted.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

14. During the interactive dialogue, 98 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

15. India expressed appreciation for the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in reducing poverty, improving access to water, housing and healthcare and advancing socioeconomic development.

16. Indonesia commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its commitment to poverty reduction and encouraged further efforts to combat gender-based violence.

17. The Islamic Republic of Iran acknowledged the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia despite the challenges associated with the imposition of unilateral coercive measures, which limited the resources needed to meet the population's essential needs.

18. Iraq expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in preparing its national report.
19. Ireland commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the progress made in combating violence against women, but expressed concern about discrimination and violence against LGBTQI+ persons.
20. Israel expressed concern about the situation of women's rights in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, urged accountability for gender-based violence and highlighted human rights violations by government officials, including against human rights defenders.
21. Jordan welcomed the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to implement the recommendations from the previous review cycle through the 2024 draft law aligning criminal provisions with international human rights instruments.
22. Kazakhstan commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the progress made in women's political representation, poverty reduction, access to clean water and inclusion in education, and welcomed policies to achieve gender equality.
23. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its cooperation with human rights mechanisms and welcomed the progress made in poverty reduction, healthcare services and education.
24. Liechtenstein thanked the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the information provided in the national report.
25. Malaysia welcomed the commitment of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to social policies to reduce poverty and promote gender equality, and its leadership in protecting the rights of campesinos.
26. Maldives commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its efforts to promote and protect children's and adolescents' rights, particularly welcoming the specialized criminal justice system for adolescents.
27. Malta noted the intention of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to address human rights violations committed under previous Governments, including in the area of judicial independence, but expressed concern about the slow implementation of such action.
28. Mauritius welcomed the efforts by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to promote the right to education.
29. Mexico acknowledged the adoption of the General Act of Persons with Disabilities and the creation of the Commission for the Submission of State Reports on Human Rights and Enforced Disappearances.
30. Mongolia encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to strengthen efforts to protect and promote the rights of marginalized groups.
31. Montenegro noted that a more coordinated and effective response was still needed in order to address legislative gaps and a lack of financial resources with regard to access to justice.
32. Namibia commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for having adopted a plan designed to eradicate violence against children and adolescents.
33. Nepal expressed appreciation for the efforts by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to implement the recommendations from the previous review cycle and welcomed its ratification of all core United Nations human rights treaties.
34. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its efforts to reduce violence against women, but noted the continued lack of access to justice and redress for survivors of gender-based violence.
35. Nicaragua highlighted the measures taken to improve access to healthcare and advocated the continuation of policies protecting Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, children and the environment.

36. The Niger noted the important steps taken to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of human rights.
37. Nigeria acknowledged the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to reduce poverty and to achieve greater transparency and accountability in all sectors.
38. Pakistan commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its commitment to address the economic crises, extreme poverty and climate change.
39. Panama thanked the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its national report.
40. Paraguay highlighted, inter alia, progress in eradicating child labour and an agreement between the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Paraguay to combat trafficking in persons and related crimes.
41. Peru recognized the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia since the previous review cycle, including with regard to trafficking in persons and the rights of children and adolescents.
42. The Philippines welcomed the strong commitment of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to promoting inclusivity and equality.
43. Poland recognized the improvement of social indicators and encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to continue its efforts to reduce socioeconomic gaps between rural and urban populations.
44. Portugal commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for having adopted the *Vivir Bien* (Peaceable, Harmonious, Ethical and Environmentally Sustainable Living) Multisectoral Comprehensive Development Plan for Combating Racism and All Forms of Discrimination 2021–2025.
45. Qatar welcomed the efforts made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia under the Economic and Social Development Plan 2021–2025, contributing to improve living conditions and advance Sustainable Development Goals.
46. The Republic of Korea welcomed the legal framework to address harassment and violence against women in politics.
47. Romania encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to maintain its commitment to human rights and to implement the recommendations received.
48. The Russian Federation welcomed the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to improve its legislation.
49. In response to some of the issues raised during the interactive dialogue, the delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia noted that the State had implemented a computing System for information technology security in electoral processes, updated the regulation governing electoral campaigns and advertising and developed the National Citizen Education Programme for Intercultural and Parity Democracy 2022–2025.
50. In environmental matters, the State had approved the Policy for the Elimination of Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Plurinational Climate Change Policy and the Plurinational Water Resources and Irrigation Plan 2021–2025. It had strengthened measures to prevent and combat forest fires and sanction perpetrators where appropriate. It was in the process of creating a plurinational committee for the implementation of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement), and was developing its national plan under the Minamata Convention on Mercury and other measures on the subject, including a plan in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.
51. In health, access to healthcare free of charge had been expanded through the Unified Health System for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases, the purchase of medicines and the equipping of health facilities. With regard to coronavirus disease (COVID-19), the National Plan to Combat the COVID-19 Pandemic had been implemented, with free mass vaccination and active epidemiological surveillance.

52. Regarding sexual and reproductive rights, progress had been made in the implementation of the Plurinational Public Policy for Early Childhood Development and the development of a comprehensive public policy for the prevention of teenage pregnancy. In compliance with a constitutional ruling, 1,606 legal abortions had been performed up to 2022, and protocols for the comprehensive care of victims of sexual violence had been introduced.

53. In education, 53,034 positions had been created up to 2023 for public school teachers, with an emphasis on teacher training, educational inclusion and violence prevention. The current Government had created 3,300 positions in 2022 and 2,980 in 2023.

54. Saudi Arabia commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its efforts in promoting women's rights, promoting economic empowerment and protecting children and adolescents through anti-violence plans.

55. Senegal welcomed the efforts made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the area of transparency, the fight against corruption and social policies.

56. Sierra Leone noted that it was encouraged by the proactive efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to combat racism and discrimination.

57. Singapore welcomed the efforts made to expand the provision of drinking water and basic sanitation services, and to enhance women's participation in the political and public spheres.

58. Slovakia expressed appreciation for the cooperation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia with OHCHR.

59. Slovenia noted that it remained concerned about the high rate of violence against women, particularly femicide and sexual violence, and encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to ensure the peaceful conduct of gatherings and protests.

60. South Africa commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for having ratified all the core United Nations human rights treaties and nine optional protocols.

61. Spain commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the progress made in combating discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity.

62. Sri Lanka commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the progress made in implementing the recommendations from the previous review cycle.

63. The State of Palestine welcomed the efforts made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in promoting and protecting human rights in the country.

64. The Sudan commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the progress made in the field of legal reform, the deployment of criminal court, and initiatives on the criminalization of hate and racism.

65. Sweden welcomed the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in sexual and reproductive rights, but expressed concern about gender-based violence, limited freedom of expression and restricted access to healthcare for LGBTIQ persons.

66. Switzerland thanked the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its presentation.

67. Thailand commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for having adopted the *Vivir Bien* Multisectoral Comprehensive Development Plan for Combating Racism and All Forms of Discrimination 2021–2025.

68. Togo commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the progress made, notably through the adoption of several public management instruments such as the *Vivir Bien* multisectoral comprehensive development plans 2021–2025.

69. Tunisia noted the steps taken in implementing recommendations from the previous review cycle and expressed appreciation for the commitment of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to further developing its legal and institutional human rights framework.

70. Türkiye commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the legislative reforms that it had implemented, including its efforts to combat racism and to enhance the rights of women and children.

71. Ukraine welcomed the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in implementing recommendations, and encouraged continued efforts to address remaining challenges.
72. The United Kingdom welcomed the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia since the previous review cycle and encouraged further improvements in key areas.
73. Uruguay welcomed the implementation of the multisectoral comprehensive development plans and the Plurinational Policy on Decolonization and Dismantling the Patriarchy.
74. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the progress achieved by the Plurinational State of Bolivia despite challenges posed by violent groups that disrupted the constitutional order against a legitimate Government supported by its people.
75. Viet Nam welcomed the implementation of the *Vivir Bien* Multisectoral Comprehensive Development Plan for Combating Racism and All Forms of Discrimination 2021–2025.
76. Argentina regretted the support that the Plurinational State of Bolivia had given to Mr. Maduro, whom the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia had congratulated after an election in which the minutes could never be presented and with citizens of the region in a situation of enforced disappearance.
77. Armenia acknowledged the measures taken by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to advance the rights of Indigenous Peoples and to strengthen social protection for vulnerable populations.
78. Australia expressed concern about the erosion of judicial independence and the limited enforcement of laws protecting the rights of persons in vulnerable situations.
79. Azerbaijan recognized the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to achieve a digitalized and transparent form of public administration and increased access to healthcare.
80. The Bahamas commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for having adopted the General Act on Persons with Disabilities and the Plurinational Climate Change Policy.
81. Bangladesh commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for having implemented the *Vivir Bien* Multisectoral Comprehensive Development Plan for Combating Racism and All Forms of Discrimination 2021–2025.
82. Belarus noted the significant progress made in promoting socioeconomic development, protecting vulnerable categories of the population and combating racism and discrimination.
83. Belgium welcomed the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to improve the human rights situation, but noted that important challenges remained.
84. Brazil recognized the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in promoting the rights of Indigenous Peoples, especially by strengthening support for the Amazon Indigenous Peoples' mechanism.
85. Brunei Darussalam commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the action taken on climate adaptation, mitigation and resilience.
86. Burkina Faso commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for having strengthened the legal, political and institutional frameworks in the area of human rights.
87. Burundi welcomed the commitment of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to equal access to employment for and equal treatment of women and men, and the initiatives on access to decent housing.
88. Cambodia applauded the commitment of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to promoting women's empowerment and the participation of children and young people.
89. Cameroon welcomed the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in protecting human rights, including the consolidation of the rule of law since the 2020 elections.
90. Canada acknowledged the efforts by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to protect women and children's rights and to address gender-based violence.

91. Chile congratulated the Plurinational State of Bolivia for having reduced illiteracy and school dropout rates.
92. Ethiopia commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the inclusive approach followed in the preparation of the national report and for its efforts to implement the recommendations from previous review cycles.
93. Colombia made recommendations.
94. Costa Rica commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for having implemented programmes aimed at achieving universal access to drinking water and sanitation services.
95. Cuba congratulated the Plurinational State of Bolivia on the development of various programmes, including the Patriotic Agenda 2025 and the Economic and Social Development Plan 2021–2025.
96. Cyprus commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the designation of the Service for the Prevention of Torture, of the Ombudsperson's Office, as the national preventive mechanism against torture, the measures taken to combat trafficking in persons and the significant progress made in poverty reduction.
97. Czechia noted with concern that its recommendations from previous review cycles had yet to be implemented.
98. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea praised the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in protecting the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities, and its efforts to strengthen the social, political and judicial systems.
99. The Democratic Republic of the Congo commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its standardized protocol for the care of victims of trafficking in persons and its *Vivir Bien* Multisectoral Comprehensive Development Plan for Combating Racism and All Forms of Discrimination 2021–2025.
100. Denmark praised the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its efforts with regard to education and the prevention of early pregnancy, but expressed concern about rising rates of early pregnancy and the continuous tension between recognition of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and the extraction of natural resources.
101. Djibouti welcomed the progress in poverty reduction, including the adoption of the Patriotic Agenda 2025 and the Economic and Social Development Plan 2021–2025.
102. The Dominican Republic praised the legislative measures taken with regard to persons with disabilities and gender identity, and the policies to address hate crimes and climate change.
103. Ecuador highlighted the adoption of the *Vivir Bien* Multisectoral Comprehensive Development Plan for Combating Racism and All Forms of Discrimination 2021–2025.
104. Egypt noted the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in relation to the Plurinational Anti-Corruption Policy and its efforts to promote economic and social rights.
105. El Salvador welcomed the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in promoting the rights of children and its efforts to reduce extreme poverty and inequalities.
106. Eritrea commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for having implemented the Productive Community-based Social Economic Model and encouraged further strengthening thereof.
107. Estonia welcomed the achievements in reducing illiteracy and school dropout rates. It expressed concern about violence, reprisals, intimidation and improper judicial proceedings against journalists, human rights defenders and Indigenous representatives.
108. China welcomed the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to reform the judiciary, combat corruption, protect the environment and promote gender equality.
109. Finland welcomed the legal recognition of same-sex unions by the Plurinational State of Bolivia since 2020.
110. France made recommendations.

111. Gabon welcomed the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in reducing poverty, unemployment and social inequalities, and measures such as those aimed at combating trafficking in persons and providing housing to vulnerable families.

112. The Gambia expressed appreciation for the engagement of the Plurinational State of Bolivia with the Human Rights Council.

113. Georgia commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its cooperation with the technical mission of OHCHR. It welcomed the designation in 2021 of the Service for the Prevention of Torture, of the Ombudsperson's Office, as the national preventive mechanism.

114. Germany commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the advances made in economic, social and cultural rights, and the progress made for Indigenous and rural communities. It expressed concern about the weakening of democratic institutions and the shrinking of space for civil society.

115. Honduras recognized the significant progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in protecting women's rights.

116. Iceland made recommendations.

117. Italy welcomed the efforts made to combat trafficking in persons, adopt inclusion programmes for persons with disabilities and reduce violence against women.

118. In its concluding remarks, the delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia noted that the State had approved the Plurinational Policy against Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling of Migrants and Related Offences 2021–2025 and was implementing the *Vivir Bien* Multisectoral Comprehensive Development Plan against Human Trafficking and Smuggling 2021–2025. In 2024, the Plurinational State of Bolivia held the pro tempore presidency of the Regional Platform against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants.

119. The 2024 population and housing census stood out as being the most modern and participatory in the State's history, and a fundamental tool, in conjunction with the Productive Community-based Social Economic Model, for the development of plans and policies for the benefit and promotion of the rights of the population.

120. Lastly, the process for the adoption of the Constitution had given shape to the historical demands of Indigenous, original and campesino nations and Peoples, such as recognition of their self-determination, autonomy, self-government, culture and institutions, consolidation of their territorial entities and their ancestral rights over their lands.

121. The delegation thanked all States for their kind attention, comments, questions and recommendations, and reaffirmed the unwavering commitment of the Plurinational States of Bolivia to human rights, stating that voluntary commitments would be presented in order to deepen the enjoyment of human rights.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

122. **The following recommendations will be examined by the Plurinational State of Bolivia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:**

122.1 **Ensure smooth cooperation and effective engagement with the human rights treaty bodies and special procedures (Bangladesh);**

122.2 **Ensure OHCHR representation in the country (Georgia);**

122.3 **Continue its commendable efforts in upholding third States' responsibilities for internationally wrongful acts, in particular in preventing genocide, as demonstrated by its decision to join South Africa's International Criminal Court case against Israeli's colonial power (State of Palestine);**

- 122.4 Continue to take steps to implement the human rights enshrined in the 2009 Constitution, which guarantees the rights to employment, education and medical assistance and citizens' right of peaceful assembly (Russian Federation);
- 122.5 Continue to bring national legislation into line with international human rights commitments (Russian Federation);
- 122.6 Continue the process of harmonizing national legislation with the international human rights instruments to which the State is a party (Cuba);
- 122.7 Enhance its legal system and strengthen judicial safeguards for the promotion and protection of the human rights of all (Nigeria);
- 122.8 Advance in the discussion of the bill on the fulfilment of international human rights commitments, in order to align the definitions of different criminal offences with international human rights instruments (Paraguay);
- 122.9 Adopt a new national human rights plan with an adequate budget and mechanisms for monitoring its implementation (Estonia);
- 122.10 Strengthen the independence and resourcing of the Ombudsperson's Office to enhance human rights monitoring and accountability (Ukraine);
- 122.11 Secure the independence of the Ombudsperson's Office in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Georgia);
- 122.12 Continue to consolidate the Commission for the Submission of State Reports on Human Rights and Enforced Disappearances, as well as the Plurinational System for Follow-up, Monitoring and Statistics on Human Rights Recommendations, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 122.13 Strengthen the Commission for the Submission of State Reports on Human Rights and Enforced Disappearances, as an inter-institutional space in the field of human rights (Dominican Republic);
- 122.14 Continue to strengthen the framework for combating all forms of discrimination, including racism and discrimination against women (Cameroon);
- 122.15 Improve the effectiveness of public policies in combating racism, hate speech and hate crimes through comprehensive implementation plans and subsequent regular and independent monitoring (Montenegro);
- 122.16 Finalize the approval of the bill to prevent, investigate, punish and redress torture, submitted to the Legislative Assembly in 2023 (Mexico);
- 122.17 Adopt an anti-torture act and establish safe reporting and reparation mechanisms for victims (Czechia);
- 122.18 Finalize the adoption of the bill on prevention, investigation, punishment and redress of acts of torture (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 122.19 Work to provide more training to law enforcement forces regarding the legal limits of the use of force (Jordan);
- 122.20 Intensify efforts to ensure that the treatment of detained persons and detention conditions are aligned with the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Thailand);
- 122.21 Ensure the absolute prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment and ensure that the national prevention mechanism against torture is strengthened in its functions and mandate (Malta);

- 122.22 Continue efforts to effectively implement the national mechanism for the prevention of torture (France);
- 122.23 Establish conscientious objection to military service in law and practice, and stop charging for military service records for those who are exempt from military service (Costa Rica);
- 122.24 Commit to the defence of democratic values and unrestricted respect for individual freedoms not only within the State but also in the region (Argentina);
- 122.25 Further consolidate progress achieved on anti-corruption through the implementation of the relevant national laws, policies and plans (Sri Lanka);
- 122.26 Redouble its efforts to investigate and punish offences in accordance with the Plurinational Anti-Corruption Policy (Georgia);
- 122.27 Continue efforts aimed at combating corruption and holding perpetrators to account (Qatar);
- 122.28 Ensure the effective independence of the justice system, including transparent appointment processes for judges, the provision of sufficient resources, improvement of access to justice and steps to tackle corruption in the judicial system (Liechtenstein);
- 122.29 Ensure independence of the justice system, including by free and fair elections of the Supreme Court, judges and magistrates (Sweden);
- 122.30 Improve access for all to the judicial system by increasing the justice sector's budget and adopting the necessary measures to ensure judicial independence, as well as implementing a judicial reform plan that removes barriers hindering access to justice for citizens (Switzerland);
- 122.31 Increase oversight and scrutiny as part of a wider plan to ensure the independence, impartiality and integrity of the judiciary, in the next five years (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 122.32 Strengthen judicial independence and implement reforms to ensure fair and equal access to justice for people in vulnerable situations (Australia);
- 122.33 Ensure the independence of the judicial system, through the reform of the rules for the selection of members of the high courts and the Council of the Judiciary, guaranteeing an effective judicial career (Chile);
- 122.34 Strengthen the independence of the judiciary by increasing its financial, institutional and functional capacities (Italy);
- 122.35 Implement the recommendations of the report on the Plurinational State of Bolivia by the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers to guarantee judicial independence and increase the budget for the justice sector (Germany);
- 122.36 Ensure the independence of the judiciary by, for example, establishing an effective judiciary career system (Czechia);
- 122.37 Accelerate the implementation of judicial reforms to better fight impunity and corruption, and guarantee the independence and efficiency of the judiciary (Cameroon);
- 122.38 Continue to advance judicial reforms to enhance access to justice, particularly by addressing case backlogs more effectively (Sierra Leone);
- 122.39 Adopt and enforce legislation ensuring equal access to justice and comprehensive support services for victims of violence and discrimination, with a focus on vulnerable groups (Ukraine);
- 122.40 Continue to develop and implement reforms to reduce pretrial detention and enhance the overall judicial process (Ethiopia);

- 122.41 Continue efforts to ensure comprehensive reparation in cases of serious human rights violations that occurred in the past (Honduras);
- 122.42 Adjust Act No. 351 and Supreme Decree No. 1597, in consultation with civil society, and in line with international standards, in order to eliminate any provisions that may disproportionately restrict the ability of non-governmental organizations to operate freely, independently and effectively (Colombia);
- 122.43 Amend Act No. 351 and Supreme Decree No. 1597 to bring them into line with international human right standards, and ensure that civil society organizations can operate freely, independently and effectively, without limitations being imposed regarding adjustment and renewal of legal documentation (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 122.44 Investigate reports of violence and intimidation against civil society organizations, human rights defenders and peaceful demonstrators, and amend Act No. 351 to remove disproportionate restrictions on their ability to operate freely and independently (Ireland);
- 122.45 Remove any provision that could disproportionately restrict the ability of non-governmental organizations to operate freely, independently and effectively (Poland);
- 122.46 Respect the autonomy, independence and freedom of expression of non-governmental organizations, including religious and human rights organizations (Argentina);
- 122.47 Implement comprehensive public policy that would ensure the protection of human rights defenders and their freedom of speech as an essential human right (Israel);
- 122.48 Develop a comprehensive public policy that guarantees safety for human rights defenders and journalists, incorporating prevention and protection mechanisms, especially for those who defend the environment and corresponding territory (Germany);
- 122.49 Better protect and support human rights defenders in their work by ensuring freedom of expression and of association for all (Finland);
- 122.50 Adopt a legal framework that guarantees freedom of expression, providing comprehensive protection for human rights defenders, journalists and independent media (Republic of Korea);
- 122.51 Ensure the freedom of the press and combat violence against journalists by strengthening appeal mechanisms such as the Ombudsperson's Office (France);
- 122.52 Thoroughly investigate cases of intimidation, harassment and violence against journalists and hold perpetrators accountable (Canada);
- 122.53 Create and implement a comprehensive protection mechanism for journalists that includes the participation of civil society and guarantees the right to freedom of expression (Italy);
- 122.54 Take steps to ensure greater legal and practical protection for journalists to enable them to fulfil their roles free from legal, political and economic pressure or harassment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 122.55 Adopt a mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists, in particular Indigenous, environmental and women defenders, which provides protection in risky situations and eliminates the criminalization of their activities (Belgium);
- 122.56 Guarantee and respect the freedom, pluralism and diversity of the media (Slovakia);

122.57 Strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks to prevent and combat hate speech, disinformation and political violence, with a focus on digital media, ensuring reparation for victims, particularly vulnerable groups (Brazil);

122.58 Safeguard the right to freedom of expression through strengthened respect for article 106 of the Constitution (Sweden);

122.59 Further protect freedom of opinion and expression and the right to information by adopting legislation on access to information in accordance with international standards (Czechia);

122.60 Expedite the adoption of a specific law on access to public information and take measures to guarantee its implementation (Romania);

122.61 Ensure respect for and the protection of the right to freedom of assembly and peaceful protest, strengthening the capacities of law enforcement officials to facilitate protests in accordance with human rights standards and taking into account the Model Protocol for Law Enforcement Officials to Promote and Protect Human Rights in the Context of Peaceful Protests and the three supplementary components developed by the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association (Costa Rica);

122.62 Ensure respect for and protect the right of peaceful assembly (Slovakia);

122.63 Investigate all acts of violence, reprisal, intimidation and improper use of judicial proceedings against human rights defenders, journalists and members of Indigenous, original and campesino nations defending their human rights, bring perpetrators to justice and provide adequate reparation to victims (Liechtenstein);

122.64 Develop a comprehensive public policy that guarantees the activities of human rights defenders, incorporating mechanisms for the prevention and protection of their personal integrity (Malta);

122.65 Adopt a national policy on the protection of human rights defenders, including Indigenous representatives, from harassment and intimidation (Estonia);

122.66 Continue to promote and support the work of social organizations and movements, especially those of campesinos (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

122.67 Adopt a legal framework to allow same-sex couples access to and the full exercise of their rights with regard to marriage, following the adoption of Plurinational Constitutional Decision No. 0577/2022-S2 of 2022 (France);

122.68 Adopt national legislation that legalizes same-sex marriage as well as adoption, and also guarantees the same rights to transgender persons (Germany);

122.69 Guarantee the right to equal marriage for same-sex couples and their enjoyment of all rights deriving from marriage and civil union (Iceland);

122.70 Consider putting in place appropriate legislation to ensure that all exceptions allowing marriage for girls and boys under the age of 18 years be removed (Mauritius);

122.71 Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons (India);

122.72 Strengthen institutional, regulatory and policy mechanisms for the prevention, combating and punishment of trafficking in persons and intensify awareness-raising measures, as well as victims' access to justice and support services (Paraguay);

122.73 Strengthen further the mechanisms and institutions in charge of combating trafficking in persons, with greater emphasis on prevention and protection of victims, and allocate human and financial resources for the

implementation of the Plurinational Policy against Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling of Migrants and Related Offences 2021–2025 (Djibouti);

122.74 Strengthen plans and measures to combat and prosecute the crime of trafficking in persons, ensure the rights of the victims and provide them with protection and assistance (Qatar);

122.75 Strengthen mechanisms to combat trafficking in persons by improving investigation processes, prosecuting perpetrators and providing effective support and rehabilitation for victims (Gambia);

122.76 Scale up efforts in combating trafficking in persons, and protecting the rights of victims of trafficking (Nigeria);

122.77 Continue to implement measures to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants by further strengthening national legislative and institutional frameworks (Belarus);

122.78 Continue to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and forced labour (Burundi);

122.79 Provide the Plurinational Council on Human Trafficking and Smuggling with the resources necessary to fulfil its mandate (Togo);

122.80 Allocate sufficient resources to the Plurinational Council on Human Trafficking and Smuggling for it to be able to fulfil its mandate (Ecuador);

122.81 Promptly, thoroughly and impartially investigate cases of trafficking in persons and forced labour, bring those responsible to justice and ensure that victims receive comprehensive reparation (Liechtenstein);

122.82 Guarantee the timely, exhaustive and impartial investigation of cases of trafficking in persons and forced labour, ensure the punishment of those responsible and seek comprehensive reparation for victims (Chile);

122.83 Eliminate sexual exploitation of children and eradicate the worst forms of child labour (Slovakia);

122.84 Take the necessary measures to eradicate the worst forms of child labour (Mongolia);

122.85 Scale up efforts to eliminate child labour (Nepal);

122.86 Raise the minimum age of employment to at least 15 years and take measures to eradicate child labour and to prevent children from becoming victims of debt bondage or forced labour (Portugal);

122.87 Strengthen efforts to combat child labour by raising the minimum age of employment to align with international human rights standards (Republic of Korea);

122.88 Consider raising the minimum age of work to at least 15 years, in accordance with international human rights law (Cyprus);

122.89 Accelerate efforts to eliminate child labour through the implementation of the national legal framework on child labour and the Child Labour Eradication Policy (Sri Lanka);

122.90 Take measures to eradicate the worst forms of child labour and prevent children from becoming victims of debt bondage or forced labour (Argentina);

122.91 Take the necessary measures to prevent and eradicate child labour, by adopting public policies improving education on labour rights, the child protection system and the monitoring of child labour (Belgium);

122.92 Increase investments in vocational training and job creation initiatives targeting women, youth, Indigenous communities and persons with disabilities (Malaysia);

- 122.93 **Adopt concrete measures to gradually reduce the number of workers in the informal sector of the economy, especially women and young people (Italy);**
- 122.94 **Continue to strengthen and expand labour protections, with a particular focus on the rights of women and young workers (Ethiopia);**
- 122.95 **Redouble efforts to address and reduce the gender pay gap, ensure equal opportunities and continue to promote decent work for persons with disabilities (Indonesia);**
- 122.96 **Strengthen efforts to enforce the principle of equal pay for work of equal value and eliminate occupational segregation (Namibia);**
- 122.97 **Implement the principle of equal pay for equal work and eliminate job segregation (Togo);**
- 122.98 **Intensify efforts to reduce the gender pay gap through the effective application of the principle of equal pay for work of equal value (Peru);**
- 122.99 **Continue its commendable efforts in promoting equal opportunities in employment (State of Palestine);**
- 122.100 **Continue efforts to promote equal opportunities in access to employment, remuneration and equal treatment in the workplace for women and men (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 122.101 **Continue to promote the cause of women's development and take effective measures to increase women's participation in the labour market (China);**
- 122.102 **Pursue the policy for the elimination of gender inequalities by taking measures to increase the participation of women in the workforce (Kazakhstan);**
- 122.103 **Enforce the principle of equal pay for work of equal value as per the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Cyprus);**
- 122.104 **Continue to work to strengthen measures for equal opportunities in obtaining work and equal pay and treatment in the workplace for men and women (Jordan);**
- 122.105 **Strengthen support for families with young children, especially with regard to access to housing, healthcare and education, and continue efforts for the economic empowerment of women (Pakistan);**
- 122.106 **Continue to implement national programmes to provide social services to all sectors of society, especially those in vulnerable situations, in the areas of comprehensive healthcare services, education and social security (Egypt);**
- 122.107 **Exert further efforts towards the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, including by strengthening social protection measures (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 122.108 **Step up efforts to eradicate poverty, continue to support social welfare and strengthen social security systems (Qatar);**
- 122.109 **Implement a comprehensive social protection system that articulates existing plans, programmes and strategies with a systemic approach and addresses the root causes of poverty and social exclusion to ensure an adequate standard of living (Paraguay);**
- 122.110 **Step up efforts to further reduce poverty and close socioeconomic inequality gaps within society and between rural and urban populations (Romania);**

- 122.111 Evaluate the implementation of the Plan VIDA to eradicate extreme poverty and measure multidimensional poverty against the indicators set out in the Economic and Social Development Plan 2021–2025 (South Africa);
- 122.112 Redouble efforts to further reduce poverty and social inequalities between urban and rural areas (Gabon);
- 122.113 Continue efforts aimed at combating poverty and work to reduce the socioeconomic gaps between social groups (Iraq);
- 122.114 Strengthen efforts to fulfil economic and social rights, further reduce poverty and close inequality gaps, particularly in rural areas (Indonesia);
- 122.115 Continue to implement its national programmes and policies to improve the quality of life of the population (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 122.116 Continue efforts to achieve social development to guarantee citizens' access to all basic services without discrimination, and reduce poverty, particularly among Indigenous populations (Djibouti);
- 122.117 Continue to enhance the policy framework for securing the rights of persons in rural areas, including through investments in improved infrastructure, agricultural productivity and industrial development (Pakistan);
- 122.118 Sustain its efforts in enhancing the socioeconomic well-being of its people (Nigeria);
- 122.119 Continue the implementation of measures for reducing inequality, poverty and unemployment rates (India);
- 122.120 Step up efforts to further reduce poverty by providing access to affordable and quality housing for families in need (Malaysia);
- 122.121 Continue efforts to promote the right to adequate housing for poor families (Tunisia);
- 122.122 Continue to invest in the housing sector, with a view to making it sustainable and affordable, particularly for vulnerable groups (Brunei Darussalam);
- 122.123 Continue to implement policies on food security (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 122.124 Continue its efforts towards achieving the universal provision of drinking water and sanitation (Singapore);
- 122.125 Continue efforts to ensure access to drinking water and sanitation services in rural areas (Tunisia);
- 122.126 Continue efforts to strengthen water and sanitation services, so as to ensure access to clean, treated water for all (Brunei Darussalam);
- 122.127 Prioritize the implementation of the programmes that have been designed to address water security in the most affected communities, ensuring sustainable and equitable access for all (Eritrea);
- 122.128 Continue the implementation of the National Quality Health Policy to enhance equitable access to healthcare services (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 122.129 Continue measures to guarantee equitable, high-quality healthcare services (Azerbaijan);
- 122.130 Further invest in the health system to enhance access to quality health services for the people (Viet Nam);

122.131 Continue to expand access to healthcare through the Unified Health System by ensuring sustained budget allocations and enhancing healthcare infrastructure (Ethiopia);

122.132 Continue with the efforts on healthcare, including progressively increasing budgets and providing more physical and human resources such as infrastructure, equipment and specialized personnel, as appropriate (Sri Lanka);

122.133 Continue to provide adequate resources and funding for fundamental human rights issues, including access to healthcare and education (Cambodia);

122.134 Strengthen the national health system to ensure access to all people without discrimination of any kind (Peru);

122.135 Take further measures to prevent early and unwanted pregnancies, including by ensuring access to comprehensive sexuality education and health services, also in rural areas (Denmark);

122.136 Develop a comprehensive strategy to ensure that healthcare and reproductive health services are accessible for everyone, including Indigenous communities, persons with disabilities and rural residents (Malaysia);

122.137 Protect and promote sexual and reproductive health and rights and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services (Iceland);

122.138 Intensify efforts to adopt a law on sexual and reproductive rights and renew the strategic plan for sexual and reproductive health to prevent early and unwanted pregnancies, as well as to facilitate access to reproductive health and rights (Uruguay);

122.139 Approve and enact a law on sexual and reproductive rights and renew the strategic plan for sexual and reproductive health (Colombia);

122.140 Renew the strategic plan for sexual and reproductive health in order to prevent early and unwanted pregnancies and ensure access to reproductive health and rights (Portugal);

122.141 Reduce maternal mortality and teenage pregnancy rates by investing in reproductive health services and increasing access to healthcare for vulnerable populations (Gambia);

122.142 Further strengthen its efforts to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality (Mongolia);

122.143 Strengthen the necessary measures to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality among Indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women and ensure that all women have access to family planning services (Niger);

122.144 Strengthen measures to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality among Indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women, and ensure that all women have access to family planning services (Bangladesh);

122.145 Adopt measures to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality among Indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women (Colombia);

122.146 Adopt the necessary measures to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality among Indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women (Dominican Republic);

122.147 Adopt all necessary measures to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality among Indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women (Ecuador);

122.148 Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and ensure effective access for all women and girls to sexual and reproductive health services (Czechia);

122.149 Decriminalize abortion and continue to strengthen access to sexual and reproductive health services nationwide (Finland);

122.150 Legalize abortion in all circumstances (Iceland);

122.151 Adopt a law on sexual and reproductive rights serving as a framework for the development of policies, at all levels of decentralization of the State, and prioritizing comprehensive sexuality education, the prevention of childhood and adolescent pregnancy, and unsafe abortion (Belgium);

122.152 Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and eliminate all administrative and practical barriers to safe and legal abortion and to sexual and reproductive services (Slovenia);

122.153 Take the necessary measures to protect the right to health, including by implementing the Minamata Convention on Mercury and adopting concrete measures to eliminate the use of mercury in illegal mining activities (Switzerland);

122.154 Continue with the implementation of care programmes for people living with HIV (Dominican Republic);

122.155 Further strengthen the right to education by improving the quality of the education system and its accessibility (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

122.156 Continue its efforts to ensure inclusive access to quality education, including intercultural education, particularly in rural and hard-to-reach areas (Thailand);

122.157 Continue to step up investment in education, particularly for the right to education of children in rural areas (China);

122.158 Continue with the measures implemented to improve the quality of education for Indigenous and other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

122.159 Continue efforts to ensure that children and adolescents, especially those in rural areas, have full access to quality education, strengthening programmes to reduce school dropout rates (El Salvador);

122.160 Increase access to education for all children, including those with disabilities and in rural areas, and address the high dropout rates in secondary education through targeted support programmes (Malaysia);

122.161 Continue efforts to expand secondary education coverage in rural and hard-to-reach areas (Azerbaijan);

122.162 Step up efforts to combat illiteracy, reduce the school dropout rate and ensure inclusive education (Saudi Arabia);

122.163 Continue the process of setting up a mechanism to monitor and follow up on recommendations on the reduction of illiteracy and of school dropout rates (Senegal);

122.164 Take all necessary steps to ensure the full and effective implementation of comprehensive sexuality education at all educational levels (Estonia);

122.165 Consider incorporating human rights education into school curricula from the primary education level, with special emphasis on children's rights and the rights of persons with disabilities, as well as gender equality (Philippines);

122.166 Continue its efforts to ensure that women and girls are adequately represented in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics education (Mauritius);

122.167 Consider promoting reforms that ensure greater participation of women and girls in all fields of study, especially in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (Peru);

122.168 Redouble efforts to ensure equal representation of women and girls in all fields of education (Bangladesh);

- 122.169 **Combat school dropout rates in rural areas affecting Indigenous children and children of African descent (Burundi);**
- 122.170 **Ensure access to inclusive education for all children with disabilities (Maldives);**
- 122.171 **End the segregation of persons with disabilities within the education system and eliminate the barriers preventing their physical access to educational facilities (South Africa);**
- 122.172 **Continue to adopt measures to enhance equity and inclusiveness in the educational system for girls and boys with disabilities and special needs (Cuba);**
- 122.173 **Continue to address barriers to education for all children, especially for children with disabilities, migrant children and children from ethnic minorities (Indonesia);**
- 122.174 **Implement measures to reduce deforestation and protect native forests and biodiversity (Maldives);**
- 122.175 **Continue to implement policies to protect forests and biodiversity and adopt legislative measures aimed at preventing, controlling, sanctioning and reducing illegal burning and forest fires (Honduras);**
- 122.176 **Implement climate solutions taking into account gender issues especially in rural areas (Niger);**
- 122.177 **Continue national policies and programmes aimed at protecting the environment and combating climate change (Sudan);**
- 122.178 **Further build on environmental initiatives by reinforcing the implementation of the Plurinational Climate Change Policy (Sierra Leone);**
- 122.179 **Increase efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change, including through the implementation of the Plurinational Climate Change Policy (Honduras);**
- 122.180 **Ensure the full implementation of the Escazú Agreement and unrestricted compliance with it (Spain);**
- 122.181 **Implement effective monitoring and control mechanisms for extractive exploitation projects, such as mining and metallurgy, ensuring the protection of and respect for the human right of those who live in the affected communities to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, including the procedural dimension of that right (Costa Rica);**
- 122.182 **Strengthen the Plurinational Climate Change policy by expanding community adaptation initiatives and ensuring equitable access for vulnerable communities (Bahamas);**
- 122.183 **Exert the utmost efforts for the realization of the right to development (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 122.184 **Continue to advance its social policies within the framework of the Patriotic Agenda 2025 and the Economic and Social Development Plan 2021–2025, which is based on the Sustainable Development Goals (Nicaragua);**
- 122.185 **Maintain its efforts in the framework of the Productive Community-based Social Economic Model to promote development, food security and economic growth (Türkiye);**
- 122.186 **Continue national policies and programmes aimed at implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Sudan);**
- 122.187 **Continue its efforts to increase international awareness of the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the State's capacity to protect and promote human rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

122.188 Take effective measures to strengthen the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to address the effects of pollution related to the exploration and exploitation of natural resources, including mercury pollution (Djibouti);

122.189 Reinforce initiatives to address challenges and risks posed by natural disasters, particularly for women and children, as well as persons with disabilities (Pakistan);

122.190 Strengthen efforts aimed at ensuring women's economic empowerment (Saudi Arabia);

122.191 Promote the project designed to strengthen productive units and other sustainable business initiatives run by women (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

122.192 Continue the implementation of programmes aimed at expanding women's rights, expanding their participation in the economic, political and public spheres and preventing gender-based violence (Belarus);

122.193 Strengthen the regulatory, legal and policy frameworks in order to promote women's participation at the different levels of decision-making (Finland);

122.194 Enhance the implementation of Act No. 243 to address political harassment and violence against women and ensure the full participation of women in decision-making processes (Gambia);

122.195 Continue its efforts to enhance women's participation in public life (Singapore);

122.196 Further promote women's participation in public and political life (Azerbaijan);

122.197 Intensify policies and measures aimed at promoting and protecting the rights of women and their empowerment and eliminating discrimination against them (Qatar);

122.198 Implement a comprehensive strategy to eliminate discriminatory gender stereotypes and discrimination against Indigenous women, adolescents and girls, who may face intersecting oppression on the basis of their gender, age, ethnicity and social class (Costa Rica);

122.199 Continue to promote the fight against harassment and violence against women and to ensure parity and alternation for women in politics (Senegal);

122.200 Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of certain groups, including children, migrants, women and girls (Burkina Faso);

122.201 Further bolster efforts to combat gender-based violence, including by expanding support services for victims and intensifying educational campaigns to challenge harmful cultural norms (Philippines);

122.202 Strengthen efforts to combat gender-based violence by expanding support initiatives tailored to the needs of survivors (Sierra Leone);

122.203 Intensify efforts to combat gender-based violence by ensuring effective implementation of existing laws, providing adequate resources to support victims and fostering societal awareness to challenge discriminatory norms (Armenia);

122.204 Fully implement legislation on the prevention of gender-based violence, including by resourcing enforcement, providing sexual and reproductive health services and strengthening survivor-centred support (Canada);

122.205 Continue efforts to combat violence, including sexual violence, against women and girls by assigning to the relevant State institutions the financial,

technical and human resources necessary to ensure prevention, investigations and access to reparations (Romania);

122.206 Redouble measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence by allocating sufficient resources to implement policies and regulations and train officials responsible for investigating and prosecuting cases, prioritizing the protection and non-revictimization of victims (Brazil);

122.207 Further combat violence against women, including femicide and sexual violence, where a high level of impunity remains a challenge (Slovakia);

122.208 Strengthen the implementation of legislation preventing and punishing violence against women and sexual and gender-based violence (Israel);

122.209 Strengthen mechanisms for preventing violence against women through training and awareness-raising among public officials in accordance with Act No. 348 (Switzerland);

122.210 Strengthen the implementation of Act No. 348 by adopting specialized protocols and providing training for personnel responsible for the care of victims of gender-based violence, especially victims of trafficking in persons (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

122.211 Intensify efforts to prevent, punish and eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls, strengthening the implementation of laws and comprehensive care programmes (El Salvador);

122.212 Continue its efforts to eradicate domestic violence and violence against women (Türkiye);

122.213 Strengthen and develop the training and capacity-building of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary, to enable the implementation of those laws designed to protect women and girls from violence and exploitation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

122.214 Strengthen gender-based violence protections by fully implementing Act No. 348, protecting the human rights of women (Australia);

122.215 Fully implement Act No. 348 on protecting women against violence, provide sufficient resources for its effective dissemination and refrain from modifications that would weaken women's rights (Germany);

122.216 Strengthen efforts to eradicate gender-based violence through sustained investment in judicial training and victim support services (Bahamas);

122.217 Combat sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls by implementing preventive policies and legislation in compliance with international standards (Finland);

122.218 Combat violence against women and girls as part of the implementation of the inter-institutional plan to ensure care for victims of gender-based violence, and improve their access to health services, including sexual and reproductive health services (France);

122.219 Finance the implementation of the Comprehensive Act on Guaranteeing a Life Free from Violence for Women (Iceland);

122.220 Continue to promote the rights of women and combat all forms of violence against women (Sri Lanka);

122.221 Continue to strengthen measures aimed at preventing and punishing violence against women, by, inter alia, providing training for public servants, investigating complaints in an efficient and impartial manner, punishing those responsible and ensuring comprehensive reparation for victims (Chile);

122.222 Continue efforts to stop violence against women and girls (Nepal);

- 122.223 Continue to implement measures aimed at reducing all forms of violence, including domestic violence and violence against women and children (Italy);
- 122.224 Ensure that murders of trans women are classified as femicide (Iceland);
- 122.225 Adapt criminal legislation so that the absence of consent is the central and constitutive element of the crime of rape, and remove the statute of limitations for the institution of criminal proceedings in such cases (Panama);
- 122.226 Amend article 308 of the Criminal Code to incorporate a definition of rape based on lack of consent, and repeal article 309 (Ireland);
- 122.227 Bring the definition of rape into line with international human rights law (Cyprus);
- 122.228 Make the absence of consent central and constitutive to the crime of rape (Spain);
- 122.229 Elaborate a public policy to prevent gender-based violence and the high number of child marriages (Sweden);
- 122.230 Continue to promote gender equality and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women (Viet Nam);
- 122.231 Continue to implement its national policy for the promotion and protection of human rights, the rights of women, children and the rights of Indigenous Peoples, especially with regard to gender-based violence (Cambodia);
- 122.232 Ensure that all children born in the country are registered in the civil registry immediately after birth, regardless of their parents' gender identity or immigration status (Mexico);
- 122.233 Ensure that all children, regardless of the gender identity or sexual orientation of their parents, are registered immediately after their birth and issued with an official birth certificate (South Africa);
- 122.234 Simplify a national early registration procedure ensuring the immediate registration of all children born in the country (Montenegro);
- 122.235 Ensure universal birth registration and reduce the risks of statelessness, including by removing barriers that prevent children born in the State party from being registered at birth (Uruguay);
- 122.236 Promote measures to protect children from all manifestations of violence, including guaranteeing their safety on the Internet (Kazakhstan);
- 122.237 Take measures to strengthen child protection and systems to prevent, address and remedy the exploitation of and violence against children, including by expanding the coverage and resources of municipal legal services and offices for the defence of children and adolescents (Panama);
- 122.238 Prevent the sexual exploitation of children, in particular in mining regions and the tourism industry, and ensure the prompt investigation and prosecution of child sexual abuse (Poland);
- 122.239 Strengthen child protection systems by ensuring access to quality education and healthcare for all children, particularly those in rural and marginalized communities (Ukraine);
- 122.240 Improve access to education for vulnerable and disadvantaged people, especially in rural areas, with a focus on Indigenous and Afro-Bolivian children (Cameroon);

122.241 Continue to improve protection of the rights of vulnerable populations such as children, women, Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities (Dominican Republic);

122.242 Consolidate public policies that ensure comprehensive early childhood care, prioritizing nutrition, health and early development (El Salvador);

122.243 Remove any legal exception that allow marriage under the age of 18 years (Chile);

122.244 Amend legislation to remove all exceptions that allow marriage for girls or boys under the age of 18 years (Cyprus);

122.245 Amend the Family Code to eliminate all exceptions to marriage under the age of 18 years (Iceland);

122.246 Amend the Code on Family and Family Procedures to remove all exceptions that permit the marriage of children under the age of 18 years (Namibia);

122.247 Carry out legislative reforms to eliminate exceptions that allow the marriage of minors under the age of 18 years and adopt measures to prevent child marriages (Mexico);

122.248 Increase the legal age of marriage to 18 years without exception (Estonia);

122.249 Amend the Code on Family and Family Procedures to prevent child marriage, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups in rural and Indigenous communities (Republic of Korea);

122.250 Implement campaigns throughout the national territory to prevent and raise awareness about the harmful effects of child, early and forced marriages and unions, as well as pregnancies among girls and adolescents (Panama);

122.251 Take measures to prevent child marriage, particularly in Indigenous and mining communities and in rural areas (Gabon);

122.252 Redouble efforts to further guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities (Burkina Faso);

122.253 Continue to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities to guarantee their full integration and participation in society, in line with the obligations stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Egypt);

122.254 Continue its commendable efforts in promoting the rights of persons with disabilities, including economic support, political participation, inclusive education and improved access to health services (State of Palestine);

122.255 Continue to improve and implement action and policies seeking to protect persons with disabilities, including by implementing the Act on Employment and Economic Support for Persons with Disabilities (China);

122.256 Continue to improve the welfare of older persons and persons with disabilities (India);

122.257 Improve the inclusion of persons with disabilities by ensuring accessibility in public services, education and employment, supported by adequate resourcing and the implementation of existing laws (Ukraine);

122.258 Implement a policy to promote access to decent work for persons with disabilities and monitor compliance with requirements to provide reasonable accommodation in the workplace (Ecuador);

122.259 Intensify efforts aimed at ensuring access for persons with disabilities to healthcare, education and employment services, particularly in rural and remote areas (Iraq);

122.260 Enhance consultation and decision-making mechanisms to ensure the meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples, particularly in matters affecting ancestral domains (Philippines);

122.261 Enhance the participation of Indigenous communities in decision-making processes that affect their lands, resources and rights, in line with international standards (Armenia);

122.262 Ensure prior consultation with Indigenous communities on projects affecting their land and resources (Australia);

122.263 Ensure the participation of Indigenous Peoples through free, prior, and informed consultation in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, given the high levels of contamination in the Bolivian Amazon (Spain);

122.264 Strengthen protections for Indigenous Peoples' rights to land, health and resources through free, prior and informed consent, pursuant to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Minamata Convention on Mercury (Canada);

122.265 Take urgent measures to guarantee the conduct of good-faith consultations with Indigenous Peoples in accordance with the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), to ensure the right to free, prior and informed consent (Denmark);

122.266 Strengthen the work of the Committee for the Protection of Vulnerable Indigenous Peoples (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

122.267 Formulate and implement public policies for the benefit of Afro-Bolivians in the areas of access to justice, employment, health, education and housing (Gambia);

122.268 Expand community-based programmes under the *Vivir Bien* framework to combat racism and protect the rights of people of African descent (Bahamas);

122.269 Provide sufficient resources to ensure that laws protecting women and LGBTIQ+ persons from violence can be fully implemented (Ireland);

122.270 Strengthen practical and legal measures to combat discrimination, stigmatization and stereotypes against LGBTIQ+ persons, while also removing barriers to their access to basic social services (Thailand);

122.271 Intensify its efforts to combat acts of discrimination and violence against LGBTIQ+ people, ensuring that such acts are investigated and punished (Chile);

122.272 Enact legislation to sanction and provide reparations for prejudice-motivated crimes based on the victim's actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identities and expression or sexual characteristics (Malta);

122.273 Make further efforts to protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, including through public awareness-raising campaigns (Portugal);

122.274 Overturn all legal provisions that discriminate against transgender persons (Iceland);

122.275 Ensure that same-sex couples have the same rights as heterosexual couples, especially regarding access to legal benefits such as those relating to healthcare, social security and pensions, in accordance with Plurinational Constitutional Decision No. 0577/2022-S2 of 2022 (Colombia).

123. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

III. Voluntary pledges and commitments

124. The Plurinational State of Bolivia pledges:

- a) To keep up to date with the presentation and defence of reports before human rights protection mechanisms of the international and inter-American systems;
- (b) To continue efforts to improve the protection of the rights of women and children, especially of Indigenous, original and campesino nations and Peoples, and the rights of Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities and LGBTI+ communities;
- (c) To strengthen the Commission for the Submission of State Reports on Human Rights and Enforced Disappearances, as an inter-institutional space in the field of human rights;
- (d) To promote the work of the Plurinational Council on Human Trafficking and Smuggling and the related Departmental Councils;
- (e) To promote methods of alternative dispute resolution as a means of access to justice;
- (f) To continue efforts with regard to the identification, signalling, recovery, preservation and accessibility of memory sites and the construction of memory houses within the framework of the measures of satisfaction and reparation to the victims of human rights violations;
- (g) To promote and support initiatives to combat all forms of racism, discrimination and violence against girls, women and populations in vulnerable situations;
- (h) To follow up on the bill on the fulfilment of international human rights commitments, which is currently under legislative consideration.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia was headed by the Minister of Justice and Institutional Transparency, H.E. Mr. César ADALID SILES BAZÁN, and composed of the following members:

- Ms. Jessica Paola Saravia Atristain, Viceministra de Justicia y Derechos Fundamentales, Ministerio de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional;
 - Ms. Miriam Julieta Huacani Zapana, Viceministra de Igualdad de Oportunidades (a.i.), Ministerio de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional;
 - Mr. Carlos David Guachalla Terrazas, Viceministro de Planificación y Coordinación, Ministerio de Planificación del Desarrollo;
 - Mr. Juan Carlos Alurralde Tejada, Secretario General, Vicepresidencia del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia;
 - Ms. Maira Macdonal Álvarez, Representante Permanente del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia ante Naciones Unidas y otros Organismos Internacionales en Ginebra;
 - Mr. Olmer Torrejón Alcoba, Ministro Consejero de la Misión Permanente del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia ante Naciones Unidas y otros Organismos Internacionales en Ginebra.
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