

CHILE:

DEUDAS PENDIENTES POR VIOLACIONES DE DERECHOS HUMANOS PASADAS Y PRESENTES

AMNISTÍA INTERNACIONAL:
INFORMACIÓN PARA EL 46 PERIODO DE SESIONES DEL GRUPO DE TRABAJO SOBRE EL EXAMEN
PERIÓDICO UNIVERSAL, MAYO DE 2024

RESUMEN

Este documento ha sido preparado para el Examen Periódico Universal (EPU) de Chile que se llevará a cabo en mayo de 2024. En él, Amnistía Internacional analiza la situación de los derechos humanos en Chile y las medidas adoptadas para cumplir las recomendaciones formuladas al país en su anterior examen, incluidas las relativas a las violaciones de los derechos humanos cometidas en el pasado, los derechos de las mujeres y los derechos de las personas refugiadas y migrantes.

Además, evalúa el marco nacional de derechos humanos con respecto a las violaciones de los derechos humanos cometidas en el pasado, la agenda sobre seguridad, el derecho de reunión pacífica, la prohibición de la tortura y otros tratos crueles, inhumanos o degradantes, los derechos de las mujeres, los derechos de las personas migrantes y refugiadas, los derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas, la situación de los defensores y las defensoras de los derechos humanos y la normativa de la institución nacional de derechos humanos.

En lo que respecta a la situación de los derechos humanos sobre el terreno, Amnistía Internacional manifiesta su preocupación por las violaciones de los derechos humanos perpetradas en el pasado, el derecho de reunión pacífica, la prohibición de la tortura y otros tratos crueles, inhumanos y degradantes y la situación de los defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos.

El documento concluye con una serie de recomendaciones a Chile cuya aplicación contribuiría a mejorar la situación de los derechos humanos.

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Amnistía Internacional es un movimiento global de más de 10 millones de personas que trabajan en favor del respeto y la protección de los derechos humanos.

Nuestra visión es la de un mundo en el que todas las personas disfrutan de todos los derechos humanos proclamados en la Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos y en otras normas internacionales.

Somos independientes de todo gobierno, ideología política, interés económico y credo religioso. Nuestro trabajo se financia principalmente con las contribuciones de nuestra membresía y con donativos.

SEGUIMIENTO DEL EXAMEN ANTERIOR

1. Chile tomó nota de la recomendación de garantizar una investigación efectiva de los casos de desaparición forzada no aclarados.¹ Algunas medidas anunciadas por el Estado para la identificación y búsqueda de personas en casos de desaparición forzada podrían ser mejoradas. El anuncio del Plan Nacional de Búsqueda de personas desaparecidas es importante pero, para que constituya un verdadero avance en la búsqueda de víctimas en desaparición forzada, debe disponer de suficientes recursos, considerar la participación de los familiares de la víctima en todas sus etapas y contar con la colaboración de las fuerzas armadas.²
2. Respecto a la responsabilidad por violaciones de derechos humanos cometidas en el pasado, Chile aceptó la recomendación de reforzar las medidas para “avanzar en la investigación y el castigo de los autores de las violaciones de los derechos humanos durante la dictadura”³. La vigencia de la Ley de Amnistía (Decreto-Ley núm. 2.191) sigue siendo un obstáculo para la justicia, la verdad y la reparación para las víctimas.
3. Respecto a los derechos sexuales y reproductivos, Chile aceptó la recomendación de “garantizar el acceso a los servicios de salud a las mujeres que deseen abortar en los casos prescritos por la ley”⁴, y tomó nota de otras ocho sobre la eliminación de los obstáculos que impiden el acceso a servicios de salud relacionados con el aborto.⁵ Chile no ha sido capaz de avanzar hacia una regulación más amplia del aborto y establecer un sistema sin obstáculos legales e institucionales que garantice un acceso al aborto igualitario y en condiciones de seguridad.⁶
4. Respecto a los derechos de las personas refugiadas y migrantes, Chile aceptó seis recomendaciones para protegerlas, entre ellas la adopción de medidas legislativas y políticas,⁷ y tomó nota de tres más.⁸ A día de hoy, no existe un planteamiento basado en derechos sobre la situación de las personas refugiadas y migrantes en Chile. Las autoridades gubernamentales y los/as legisladores/as han adoptado medidas que han conducido a la criminalización y la violación de los derechos de estas personas, incluido el derecho de solicitar asilo.⁹
5. Respecto a los derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas, Chile tomó nota de cinco recomendaciones relativas a garantizar que la aplicación de la Ley Antiterrorista no viola los derechos humanos de los Pueblos Indígenas.¹⁰ Chile no ha modificado la Ley Antiterrorista y su aplicación aún afecta a personas de origen mapuche.¹¹

MARCO NACIONAL DE DERECHOS HUMANOS

Violaciones de derechos humanos cometidas en el pasado

6. Respecto a las desapariciones forzadas, el gobierno anunció el “Plan Nacional de Búsqueda de víctimas de desaparición forzada en dictadura”, cuyo objetivo es investigar los casos e identificar a las víctimas. No obstante, sigue habiendo retraso a la hora de incorporar realmente en la legislación nacional las obligaciones señaladas en la Convención Internacional para la Protección de Todas las Personas contra las Desapariciones Forzadas.
7. La desaparición forzada aún no se considera delito en Chile. El proyecto de ley para incluir esta figura en el Código Penal aún no ha sido aprobado.
8. También es motivo de preocupación que el Decreto Ley 2191 (Ley de Amnistía) aún esté en vigor y no haya sido eliminado de la legislación nacional, aunque ni jueces ni tribunales lo aplican actualmente.

Derecho de reunión pacífica

9. En cuanto al derecho a la protesta social, sigue habiendo problemas relacionados con su falta de reglamentación jurídica. Aunque la Constitución de Chile, en su artículo 19.13, protege el derecho a reunirse pacíficamente y sin armas, las reuniones en plazas, calles y otros lugares públicos siguen rigiéndose por el Decreto Supremo 1.086, aprobado en 1983 y de carácter administrativo. El requisito de autorización previa incluido en este decreto, entre otras cosas, hace que no esté en concordancia con los estándares internacionales aplicables.

La agenda de seguridad y el papel de los agentes del Estado

10. Desde 2023 ha habido una evolución preocupante de la agenda de seguridad.¹² Uno de los hechos más preocupantes fue la aprobación en abril de 2023 de la Ley 2.560, conocida como “Ley Nain Retamal”, cuyo objetivo es proteger a los Carabineros de Chile y otros agentes de seguridad. A Amnistía Internacional le preocupa mucho esta ley, pues su aplicación entra en conflicto con los estándares internacionales de derechos humanos en lo que se refiere a: a) la implicación del ejército en actividades de seguridad interior y orden público; b) la investigación administrativa de violaciones de derechos humanos; c) la presunción de licitud del empleo de fuerza letal por agentes del Estado; y d) la modificación de la descripción típica del delito de tortura.¹³
11. Respecto a las funciones de los Carabineros de Chile, si bien la institución ha desarrollado una serie de instrumentos internos para regular el uso de la fuerza en el mantenimiento del orden público,¹⁴ Chile no ha cumplido plenamente sus obligaciones internacionales. Esto significa que la institución sigue utilizando inadecuadamente las armas de letalidad reducida.¹⁵ La falta de una ley que regule el uso de la fuerza y las armas de letalidad reducida también es un motivo de preocupación.¹⁶ El 10 de abril de 2023, el gobierno presentó un proyecto de ley que “Establece normas generales sobre el uso de la fuerza para el personal de las instituciones de orden y seguridad pública y de las fuerzas armadas”, y cuya finalidad es armonizar las normativas existentes con los estándares internacionales.

Prohibición de la Tortura y Otros Tratos Crueles, Inhumanos o Degradantes

12. La creación del Comité para la Prevención de la Tortura en 2020 como entidad funcionalmente autónoma creada por la Ley 21.154 es un paso positivo. La labor de esta entidad ha permitido identificar y determinar los hechos en los que los agentes estatales actuaron sin respetar las normas relativas a la prohibición de la tortura y otros tratos o penas crueles, inhumanos o degradantes.¹⁷

Derechos sexuales y reproductivos y protección frente a la violencia basada en el género

13. Aunque la Ley 21.030 legaliza el aborto en tres supuestos concretos, su aplicación está desvirtuada y continúa limitada por una reglamentación jurídica inadecuada, donde la objeción de conciencia permite la denegación sin condiciones —incluso por parte de instituciones enteras— de la prestación de servicios legítimos. Chile tomó nota de seis recomendaciones sobre esta cuestión en un examen anterior.¹⁸ Además, el hecho de que la despenalización sea parcial y de que no pueda accederse al aborto en todas las circunstancias deja a muchas mujeres, niñas y personas embarazadas que necesitan abortar sin acceso a atención médica vital.¹⁹ Chile no ha adoptado un marco jurídico que permita un acceso más amplio al aborto ni ha establecido un sistema que garantice un acceso igualitario y sin obstáculos a servicios de aborto seguro, ni siquiera en los casos permitidos por la ley.
14. Las mujeres en Chile sufren de manera desproporcionada diversas formas de violencia de género. Desde 2017 está pendiente de aprobación en el Congreso un proyecto de ley que avance hacia un enfoque integral de la violencia contra las mujeres. No existe todavía ningún mecanismo intersectorial de coordinación que dirija la aplicación de una serie de políticas de prevención y respuesta a la violencia basada en el género, lo que tiene un efecto negativo sobre la situación sobre el terreno.

Derechos de las personas refugiadas y migrantes

15. En 2021, Chile llevó a cabo expulsiones colectivas de personas migrantes.²⁰
16. En 2021 entró en vigor la Ley de Migración y Extranjería (Ley 21.325). Su objetivo era facilitar a las autoridades los traslados y devoluciones inmediatos de personas extranjeras que intentaran entrar en el país eludiendo los controles migratorios. Estas disposiciones pueden dar lugar a la violación de varios derechos de la persona, incluido su derecho a solicitar asilo y a no ser devuelta a un lugar donde su vida y sus derechos corran peligro (no devolución), el derecho al debido proceso y el derecho a un recurso judicial efectivo.²¹
17. La implementación de la Ley de Migración y Extranjería también presenta dificultades, tales como el funcionamiento del Servicio Nacional de Migraciones (SERMIG), la expedición de visados por razones humanitarias a sobrevivientes de violencia de género en el ámbito familiar, trata de seres humanos y mujeres embarazadas, el pleno cumplimiento de la obligación de Chile de garantizar los derechos de niños/as y adolescentes en situaciones de movilidad humana, y la creación de un procedimiento formal para la regularización de personas en situación migratoria irregular.²²
18. Han proliferado las iniciativas jurídicas que, de ser aprobadas, restringirían gravemente los derechos de las personas refugiadas y migrantes. Estas iniciativas supondrían la extensión de la detención de personas migrantes²³ para facilitar las expulsiones, vulnerando el debido proceso;²⁴ además, establecen procedimientos previos a la admisión de las solicitudes de asilo e imponen plazos muy cortos²⁵. Hay una propuesta que, de aprobarse, crearía la figura delictiva de “entrada irregular” en el país, lo cual violaría el principio de no penalización del artículo 31 de la Convención de Ginebra de 1951 sobre el Estatuto de los Refugiados, que prohíbe a los Estados sancionar a las personas solicitantes de asilo por entrar irregularmente en un país.²⁶ Estas iniciativas legales restringirían el derecho a la libertad y al debido proceso de las personas refugiadas y migrantes, y obstaculizarían su derecho a un procedimiento de concesión de asilo justo y efectivo.
19. Las autoridades chilenas continúan utilizando medidas y prácticas ilegítimas que obstaculizan el acceso a la protección internacional. Han impuesto a las personas solicitantes de asilo el requisito de que informen de su entrada irregular al país para acceder al procedimiento de solicitud de asilo. Además, también han establecido un examen previo de idoneidad de las solicitudes de asilo. En la práctica, para las personas venezolanas estas medidas se han traducido en grandes obstáculos para acceder al procedimiento de solicitud de asilo y en unas tasas de reconocimiento sumamente bajas, que dejan a la mayoría de ellas en situación de irregularidad y con graves dificultades para acceder a la educación, los servicios de salud y el empleo.²⁷

Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas

20. La Ley Antiterrorista (Ley 18.314) contiene elementos que violan los estándares de derechos humanos, tanto en lo que se refiere a la amplitud y la falta de claridad de la definición de delitos de terrorismo como en cuanto al debido proceso (disposiciones existentes sobre la ampliación del periodo de control judicial de las detenciones, secretismo de partes del expediente y uso de testigos con identidad reservada). La aplicación de esta ley ha afectado particularmente a personas de origen mapuche que han sido criminalizadas sin el debido proceso.²⁸

Defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos

21. Los defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos siguen siendo víctimas de diversos ataques.²⁹ El Acuerdo de Escazú³⁰ entró en vigor en Chile en 2022. Aunque en 2021 se presentó un proyecto de ley para su implementación, hasta ahora no se ha realizado ningún avance importante.

Institución Nacional de Derechos Humanos

22. Las instituciones de derechos humanos en Chile se vieron reforzadas por la creación y puesta en marcha de la Subsecretaría de Derechos Humanos y la presencia de la Defensoría de la Niñez en varias regiones del país. No obstante, aún está pendiente la creación de una Defensoría del Pueblo con facultades que estén en consonancia con los Principios de París.

SITUACIÓN DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS SOBRE EL TERRENO

Violaciones de derechos humanos cometidas en el pasado

23. Aún no se ha avanzado en la aprobación de una ley sobre sitios de memoria que reconozca, proteja y financie actividades para fomentar y mantener la memoria de los cientos de lugares utilizados como centros de detención, tortura y exterminio durante el periodo de violaciones de derechos humanos que va del 11 de septiembre de 1973 al 10 de marzo de 1978.

Derecho de reunión pacífica

24. Ha habido falta de diligencia debida en las investigaciones adelantadas como parte de la respuesta judicial a las violaciones de derechos humanos cometidas en el contexto del estallido social en Chile en 2021. Esto se debe en gran medida al “archivo provisional” de las causas.³¹ Según informó la Fiscalía a Amnistía Internacional, hasta agosto de 2023, de las 10.568 denuncias de violaciones de derechos humanos cometidas durante el estallido social de 2021, sólo 27 habían terminado en condena.³² Hasta septiembre de 2023, ningún alto mando se ha enfrentado a un procesamiento penal por su responsabilidad en violaciones de los derechos humanos cometidas durante el estallido social.³³
25. Asimismo, ha habido deficiencias en la creación de una estrategia integral para proporcionar reparaciones efectivas y adecuadas a las víctimas de violaciones de derechos humanos perpetradas durante el estallido social de 2021. No hay ningún despliegue transversal de medidas coordinadas que indiquen la asistencia letrada gratuita, los servicios de salud física y mental, las prestaciones de seguridad social y los mecanismos para exigir la responsabilidad civil de las personas responsables.³⁴

Prohibición de la Tortura y Otros Tratos Crueles, Inhumanos o Degradantes

26. Respecto a los casos de tortura que afectan a personas privadas de libertad en el contexto del estallido social y otros (especialmente en prisiones), el Comité de Prevención contra la Tortura identificó casos de malos tratos físicos y psicológicos, violencia sexual y problemas en las condiciones de habitabilidad de los centros de detención.³⁵

Defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos

27. Los defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos en Chile carecen de protección. Como muestran algunas investigaciones, los defensores y defensoras corren riesgos al realizar su labor debido a que no hay ningún planteamiento que considere su estatus especial y los particulares peligros que afrontan.



RECOMENDACIONES DE ACTUACIÓN DIRIGIDAS AL ESTADO OBJETO DE EXAMEN

Amnistía Internacional insta al gobierno de Chile a:

Violaciones de derechos humanos cometidas en el pasado

28. Efectuar las modificaciones legislativas necesarias para que se tipifique como delito la desaparición forzada, como dispone la Convención Internacional para la protección de todas las personas contra las desapariciones forzadas, de la que Chile es Estado Parte.
29. Derogar el Decreto Ley 2.191 (Ley de Amnistía) con independencia de que se esté aplicando o no en casos concretos.
30. Adoptar medidas normativas e institucionales para la protección eficaz de los memoriales.

Derecho de reunión pacífica

31. Derogar el Decreto Supremo 1.086 y regular mediante ley el derecho de reunión pacífica con arreglo a los estándares internacionales de derechos humanos.
32. Reforzar y consolidar la respuesta judicial ante casos de violaciones de derechos humanos cometidas durante el estallido social de 2021, acelerar los juicios y determinar sanciones adecuadas para las personas que sean declaradas culpables con arreglo al debido proceso.
33. Avanzar hacia la consolidación de una política de reparación integral para las víctimas de violaciones de derechos humanos cometidas durante el estallido social de 2021, que determine el carácter de las medidas, los pasos del plan de reparaciones y la financiación necesaria para la viabilidad de la medida.

La agenda de seguridad y el papel de los agentes del Estado

34. Modificar la Ley 21.560 (Ley Naín Retamal), armonizando su contenido con el derecho y los estándares internacionales de derechos humanos, sobre todo en cuanto al cumplimiento de los requisitos para la restricción de derechos.
35. Aprobar con carácter de urgencia el proyecto de ley que “establece normas generales sobre el uso de la fuerza para el personal de las instituciones de orden y seguridad pública y de las fuerzas armadas” (Boletín 15805-07).

Prohibición de la Tortura y Otros Tratos Crueles, Inhumanos o Degradantes

36. Reforzar y consolidar el mandato del Comité para la Prevención de la Tortura como órgano responsable de supervisar y recomendar un marco de actuación ante las violaciones de la prohibición de la tortura y otros tratos crueles, inhumanos o degradantes.

Derechos sexuales y reproductivos y protección frente a la violencia basada en el género

37. Garantizar que la negativa a practicar abortos por motivos de conciencia (la llamada “objeción de conciencia”) está adecuadamente regulada por ley, con arreglo al derecho y los estándares internacionales de derechos humanos, y que todas las mujeres, niñas y personas embarazadas puedan acceder a servicios de aborto legales sin obstáculos ni retrasos.
38. Garantizar que el Congreso aprueba el proyecto de ley sobre violencia contra las mujeres (Boletín 11077) con carácter de urgencia y establecer mecanismos de coordinación intersectoriales para su implementación.

Derechos de las personas refugiadas y migrantes

39. Respetar los derechos de las personas refugiadas y migrantes, y abstenerse de adoptar medidas legislativas que socaven el derecho de las personas refugiadas a solicitar asilo y los derechos de las personas migrantes a la libertad y al debido proceso. Respetar el principio de no devolución en todas las circunstancias y derogar la disposición de la Ley de Inmigración que legaliza la expulsión de personas migrantes o refugiadas sin el debido proceso.
40. Garantizar que las personas venezolanas pueden acceder rápidamente a un procedimiento de concesión de asilo justo y eficaz y ven reconocida sin demora su condición de personas refugiadas con arreglo a la Declaración de Cartagena. Garantizar que estas personas no son rechazadas en la frontera y tienen acceso al territorio, y abstenerse de devolverlas a Venezuela.
41. Adoptar medidas para evitar y abordar la xenofobia y cualquier forma de discriminación.

Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas

42. Modificar la Ley Antiterrorista, abolir las disposiciones que vulneran el debido proceso, incluir referencias al reconocimiento y la protección de los derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas, prohibir cualquier aplicación discriminatoria de la ley y proporcionar una supervisión adecuada de su implementación.

Defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos

43. Establecer un marco de acción para el cumplimiento del Acuerdo de Escazú con el fin de avanzar hacia la aplicación de medidas integrales, pertinentes y efectivas que permitan proteger a los defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos frente a la violencia y la criminalización.

Institución Nacional de Derechos Humanos

44. Adoptar medidas para consolidar el Instituto Nacional de Derechos Humanos y la Defensoría de la Niñez, reforzando sus funciones, ampliando su alcance a todo el territorio nacional y asignándoles recursos pertinentes.

ANNEX 1

KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS FOR FURTHER REFERENCE

“Regularization and Protection. International Obligations for the Protection of Venezuelan Nationals”, 21 September 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr01/7130/2023/en/>.

“Reparación integral de las violaciones de derechos humanos cometidas en el contexto del estallido social”, 31 May 2023, <https://amnistia.cl/noticia/amnistia-internacional-y-el-nucleo-interdisciplinario-de-derechos-humanos-presentan-informe-sobre-reparacion-integ>.

“Informe sobre proyecto de ley para la regulación del uso de la fuerza”, 11 May 2023, <https://amnistia.cl/informe/informe-sobre-proyecto-de-ley-para-la-regulacion-del-uso-de-la-fuerza/>.

“Informe sobre proyecto de ley que busca tipificar el ingreso clandestino”, 17 April 2023, https://amnistia.cl/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Presentacion_AI_Ingreso-clandestino.pdf.

“No one wants to live in hiding”. Lack of protection for Venezuelan refugees in Chile. 6 March 2023, available in: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr22/6437/2023/en/>.

“Informe final sobre Ley Nain Retamal”, 2023, <https://amnistia.cl/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Informe-AI-Ley-21.560-Nain-Retamal.pdf>.

“Eyes on Chile: Police Violence and Command Responsibility during the Period of Social Unrest”, 14 October 2020, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr22/3133/2020/en/>.

“Amnistía Internacional Chile repudia la nueva oleada de detenciones y expulsiones ilegales contra personas migrantes”, 27 April 2021, <https://amnistia.cl/noticia/detenciones-y-expulsiones-ilegales-en-contra-personas-migrantes/>

“Informe jurídico: Responsabilidad penal por omisión de los mandos con ocasión de los crímenes cometidos durante el estallido social”, 15 October 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/es/documents/amr22/4851/2021/es/>.

“Pre-Juicios Injustos: Criminalización del Pueblo Mapuche a través de la Ley “Antiterrorista” en Chile”, 9 August 2018, <https://www.amnesty.org/es/documents/amr22/8862/2018/es/>.

“La reforma a la Ley Antiterrorista de cara a los derechos humanos”, 17 November 2014, <https://amnistia.cl/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/2014-11-17-Minuta-reforma-ley-antiterrorista-final2.pdf>.

ANNEX 2

MATRIX OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE PREVIOUS CYCLE, WITH COMMENTS ON PROGRESS

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<i>Theme: B31 Equality & non-discrimination</i>			
<p>125.185 Progress towards a comprehensive legal definition of all forms of discrimination and reform the Domestic Violence Act to include all forms of violence against women and girls, removing the requirement of “habitual ill-treatment” (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>B31 Equality & non-discrimination A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D29 Domestic violence F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - women - girls</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.42 Continue to promote legislation and action to eliminate discrimination and strengthen the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and indigenous peoples (Nepal); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>B31 Equality & non-discrimination A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection G3 Indigenous peoples S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - women - children - Indigenous peoples - vulnerable persons/groups</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p> <p>The Anti-Terrorism Law (Law 18.314) contains elements that violate human rights standards, both in terms of the broadness and lack of clarity of the definition of terrorist crimes and in terms of due process, due to the existing provisions on the extension of the period of judicial control over detentions, the secrecy of parts of the case file and, the use of protected witnesses. Application of this law has particularly affected persons of Mapuche origin that have been criminalized without due process.</p>
<p><i>Theme: B52 Impunity</i></p>			



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.79 Adopt the necessary laws and mechanisms and allocate adequate resources to combat impunity, including for crimes committed against children, women and older persons (Bahrain); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>B52 Impunity B51 Right to an effective remedy A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - women - children - judges, lawyers and prosecutors - older persons</p>	<p>Decree Law 2.191 (Amnesty Law) is still in effect and has not been removed from national legislation, even though it's not being currently applied by judges and tribunals.</p> <p>Judicial response for human rights violations committed during the social upheaval in Chile in 2021 shows deficiencies in the fulfilment of due diligence in the investigations. This is largely due to the use of the "provisional archiving" of cases. Up until August 2023 Amnesty International received information from the National Prosecutor Office that, among 10.568 complaints on human rights violations occurred during the 2021 social upheaval, only 27 convictions have been enacted. Up until September 2023 no high command authority has faced criminal prosecution regarding their responsibility on human rights violations occurred during the social upheaval.</p>
<p>125.83 Try and punish violations perpetrated during the dictatorship in proportion to the gravity of the crimes committed (France); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>B52 Impunity B51 Right to an effective remedy S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Decree Law 2.191 (Amnesty Law) is still in effect and has not been removed from national legislation, even though it's not being currently applied by judges and tribunals.</p>
<p>125.84 Strengthen measures to achieve progress in investigating and punishing perpetrators of human rights violations during the dictatorship (Argentina); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>B52 Impunity B51 Right to an effective remedy S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general - judges, lawyers and prosecutors</p>	<p>Decree Law 2.191 (Amnesty Law) is still in effect and has not been removed from national legislation, even though it's not being currently applied by judges and tribunals.</p>
<p><i>Theme: D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment</i></p>			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.33 Expedite the process for the adoption in Congress of the bill on the designation of the National Human Rights Institute as the national preventive mechanism (Turkey); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A44 Structure of the national human rights machinery S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>The establishment of the Committee for the Prevention of Torture in 2020 as a functionally autonomous body created by Law 21.154 stands out positively. The work of this entity has made it possible to identify disturbing facts in which State agents acted in disregard of the norms relating to the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.</p>
<p>125.32 Adopt as soon as possible the law designating the national mechanism for the prevention of torture and allocate the necessary resources for its proper functioning (Switzerland); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>The establishment of the Committee for the Prevention of Torture in 2020 as a functionally autonomous body created by Law 21.154 stands out positively. The work of this entity has made it possible to identify disturbing facts in which State agents acted in disregard of the norms relating to the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.</p>
<p>125.27 Establish a national preventive mechanism (Russian Federation); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment A44 Structure of the national human rights machinery S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>The establishment of the Committee for the Prevention of Torture in 2020 as a functionally autonomous body created by Law 21.154 stands out positively. The work of this entity has made it possible to identify disturbing facts in which State agents acted in disregard of the norms relating to the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.28 Continue with the ongoing process to promulgate the law designating the National Human Rights Institute as the national preventive mechanism to implement the provisions of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, so that it can enter into force for the national preventive mechanism to be established (Ghana); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment A44 Structure of the national human rights machinery S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>The establishment of the Committee for the Prevention of Torture in 2020 as a functionally autonomous body created by Law 21.154 stands out positively. The work of this entity has made it possible to identify disturbing facts in which State agents acted in disregard of the norms relating to the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.</p>
<p>125.29 Create a national mechanism for the prevention of torture in compliance with international standards (Mexico); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment A44 Structure of the national human rights machinery S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>The establishment of the Committee for the Prevention of Torture in 2020 as a functionally autonomous body created by Law 21.154 stands out positively. The work of this entity has made it possible to identify disturbing facts in which State agents acted in disregard of the norms relating to the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.</p>
<p>125.30 Accelerate promulgation of the law designating the National Human Rights Institute as the national preventive mechanism against torture, and ensure that the mechanism has the necessary resources to operate effectively, impartially and autonomously within the Institute (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment A44 Structure of the national human rights machinery S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>The establishment of the Committee for the Prevention of Torture in 2020 as a functionally autonomous body created by Law 21.154 stands out positively. The work of this entity has made it possible to identify disturbing facts in which State agents acted in disregard of the norms relating to the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.35 Establish the national preventive mechanism in compliance with all requirements under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Ukraine); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment A44 Structure of the national human rights machinery S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>The establishment of the Committee for the Prevention of Torture in 2020 as a functionally autonomous body created by Law 21.154 stands out positively. The work of this entity has made it possible to identify disturbing facts in which State agents acted in disregard of the norms relating to the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.</p>
<p>125.34 Address the concerns raised about the future operation of the national preventive mechanism in accordance with the Paris Principles (Turkey); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>The creation of an Ombudsman's Office with powers in accordance with the Paris principles is still pending.</p>
<p>125.78 Ensure that all reports of police violence are duly investigated by the specialized unit in the Attorney General's Office that investigates cases of police violence and torture involving police officers, and increase awareness of human rights in law enforcement by providing human rights education, especially to the forces tasked with interventions in marginalized neighbourhoods (Greece); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment B51 Right to an effective remedy A53 Professional training in human rights S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - judges, lawyers and prosecutors - human rights defenders - law enforcement / police officials</p>	<p>Judicial response for human rights violations committed during the social upheaval in Chile in 2021 shows deficiencies in the fulfilment of due diligence in the investigations. This is largely due to the use of the "provisional archiving" of cases. Up until August 2023 Amnesty International received information from the National Prosecutor Office that, among 10.568 complaints on human rights violations occurred during the 2021 social upheaval, only 27 convictions have been enacted. Up until September 2023 no high command authority has faced criminal prosecution regarding their responsibility on human rights violations occurred during the social upheaval.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.71 Investigate all accusations of unlawful killings, excessive force, abuse, and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment by law enforcement officers, including against indigenous Mapuche persons, and hold those responsible accountable (United States of America); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment B51 Right to an effective remedy G3 Indigenous peoples S10 SDG 10 - inequality S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - Indigenous peoples - judges, lawyers and prosecutors - law enforcement / police officials</p>	<p>Judicial response for human rights violations committed during the social upheaval in Chile in 2021 shows deficiencies in the fulfilment of due diligence in the investigations. This is largely due to the use of the "provisional archiving" of cases. Up until August 2023 Amnesty International received information from the National Prosecutor Office that, among 10.568 complaints on human rights violations occurred during the 2021 social upheaval, only 27 convictions have been enacted. Up until September 2023 no high command authority has faced criminal prosecution regarding their responsibility on human rights violations occurred during the social upheaval.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.72 Ensure that all complaints of excessive use of force by law enforcement and security personnel are subject to a prompt, impartial and effective investigation (Azerbaijan); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment B51 Right to an effective remedy S10 SDG 10 - inequality S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - judges, lawyers and prosecutors - law enforcement / police officials</p>	<p>Judicial response for human rights violations committed during the social upheaval in Chile in 2021 shows deficiencies in the fulfilment of due diligence in the investigations. This is largely due to the use of the "provisional archiving" of cases. Up until August 2023 Amnesty International received information from the National Prosecutor Office that, among 10.568 complaints on human rights violations occurred during the 2021 social upheaval, only 27 convictions have been enacted. Up until September 2023 no high command authority has faced criminal prosecution regarding their responsibility on human rights violations committed during the social upheaval.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.73 Ensure that abuses by law enforcement authorities are investigated and action taken, as a way of curbing violations (Botswana); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment B51 Right to an effective remedy S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - judges, lawyers and prosecutors - law enforcement / police officials</p>	<p>Judicial response for human rights violations committed during the social upheaval in Chile in 2021 shows deficiencies in the fulfilment of due diligence in the investigations. This is largely due to the use of the "provisional archiving" of cases. Up until August 2023 Amnesty International received information from the National Prosecutor Office that, among 10.568 complaints on human rights violations occurred during the 2021 social upheaval, only 27 convictions have been enacted. Up until September 2023 no high command authority has faced criminal prosecution regarding their responsibility on human rights violations occurred during the social upheaval.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.76 Ensure prompt, impartial and effective investigation into all complaints of excessive use of force by law enforcement and security personnel (Pakistan); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment B51 Right to an effective remedy S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - judges, lawyers and prosecutors - law enforcement / police officials</p>	<p>Judicial response for human rights violations committed during the social upheaval in Chile in 2021 shows deficiencies in the fulfilment of due diligence in the investigations. This is largely due to the use of the "provisional archiving" of cases. Up until August 2023 Amnesty International received information from the National Prosecutor Office that, among 10.568 complaints on human rights violations occurred during the 2021 social upheaval, only 27 convictions have been enacted. Up until September 2023 no high command authority has faced criminal prosecution regarding their responsibility on human rights violations occurred during the social upheaval.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.77 Investigate thoroughly allegations of violence by the police and bring those responsible to justice (Finland); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment B51 Right to an effective remedy S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - judges, lawyers and prosecutors - law enforcement / police officials</p>	<p>Judicial response for human rights violations committed during the social upheaval in Chile in 2021 shows deficiencies in the fulfilment of due diligence in the investigations. This is largely due to the use of the "provisional archiving" of cases. Up until August 2023 Amnesty International received information from the National Prosecutor Office that, among 10.568 complaints on human rights violations occurred during the 2021 social upheaval, only 27 convictions have been enacted. Up until September 2023 no high command authority has faced criminal prosecution regarding their responsibility on human rights violations occurred during the social upheaval.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.54 Address allegations of excessive use of force by police against human rights defenders, indigenous peoples, and women and adolescent girls, ensuring prompt and effective investigation and adoption of systematic training on human rights and protocols (Canada); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment F12 Discrimination against women G3 Indigenous peoples A53 Professional training in human rights H1 Human rights defenders S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - women - Indigenous peoples - human rights defenders - law enforcement / police officials</p>	<p>Judicial response for human rights violations committed during the social upheaval in Chile in 2021 shows deficiencies in the fulfilment of due diligence in the investigations. This is largely due to the use of the "provisional archiving" of cases. Up until August 2023 Amnesty International received information from the National Prosecutor Office that, among 10.568 complaints on human rights violations occurred during the 2021 social upheaval, only 27 convictions have been enacted. Up until September 2023 no high command authority has faced criminal prosecution regarding their responsibility on human rights violations occurred during the social upheaval.</p>
<p>125.218 Ensure that appropriate measures are taken to stop discrimination against, the improper criminalization of and the excessive use of force against indigenous communities (Belgium); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment G3 Indigenous peoples A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - Indigenous peoples</p>	<p>The Anti-Terrorism Law (Law 18.314) contains elements that violate human rights standards, both in terms of the broadness and lack of clarity of the definition of terrorist crimes and in terms of due process, due to the existing provisions on the extension of the period of judicial control over detentions, the secrecy of parts of the case file and, the use of protected witnesses. Application of this law has particularly affected persons of Mapuche origin that have been criminalized without due process.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.63 Further enhance measures to combat torture and other inhuman or degrading treatment (Armenia); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty - law enforcement / police officials - prison officials</p>	<p>Regarding cases of torture involving persons deprived of their liberty in the context of social upheaval and other contexts (especially in prisons), the Committee for the Prevention of Torture identified cases of physical and psychological ill-treatment, sexual violence, and problems of habitability of detention facilities.</p>
<i>Theme: D26 Conditions of detention</i>			
<p>125.68 Incorporate in the reform of the prison system a gender perspective, and the possibility of making greater use of non-custodial sanctions and measures for women in detention centres (Panama); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>D26 Conditions of detention A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - women - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>Regarding cases of torture involving persons deprived of their liberty in the context of social upheaval and other contexts (especially in prisons), the Committee for the Prevention of Torture identified cases of physical and psychological ill-treatment, sexual violence, and problems of habitability of detention facilities.</p>
<p>125.65 Take further measures to alleviate overcrowding in detention centres (Azerbaijan); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>D26 Conditions of detention S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>Regarding cases of torture involving persons deprived of their liberty in the context of social upheaval and other contexts (especially in prisons), the Committee for the Prevention of Torture identified cases of physical and psychological ill-treatment, sexual violence, and problems of habitability of detention facilities.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.66 Take measures to improve living conditions in prisons on a priority basis (Bangladesh); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>D26 Conditions of detention S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>Regarding cases of torture involving persons deprived of their liberty in the context of social upheaval and other contexts (especially in prisons), the Committee for the Prevention of Torture identified cases of physical and psychological ill-treatment, sexual violence, and problems of habitability of detention facilities.</p>
<p>125.67 Take measures to resolve the issue of prison overcrowding and ensure that detention conditions in prisons meet international standards (Belarus); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>D26 Conditions of detention S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>Regarding cases of torture involving persons deprived of their liberty in the context of social upheaval and other contexts (especially in prisons), the Committee for the Prevention of Torture identified cases of physical and psychological ill-treatment, sexual violence, and problems of habitability of detention facilities.</p>
<p>125.69 Intensify efforts to resolve the issue of prison overcrowding (Russian Federation); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>D26 Conditions of detention S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>Regarding cases of torture involving persons deprived of their liberty in the context of social upheaval and other contexts (especially in prisons), the Committee for the Prevention of Torture identified cases of physical and psychological ill-treatment, sexual violence, and problems of habitability of detention facilities.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.70 Step up efforts to reduce prison overcrowding and adopt urgent measures to overcome the shortcomings observed in the general living conditions in prisons (Senegal); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>D26 Conditions of detention S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty</p>	<p>Regarding cases of torture involving persons deprived of their liberty in the context of social upheaval and other contexts (especially in prisons), the Committee for the Prevention of Torture identified cases of physical and psychological ill-treatment, sexual violence, and problems of habitability of detention facilities.</p>
<p><i>Theme: D29 Domestic violence</i></p>			
<p>125.186 Make efforts to prevent violence against women and domestic violence (Tunisia); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>D29 Domestic violence F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>
<p><i>Theme: D31 Liberty and security - general</i></p>			



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.59 Make efforts to address the excessive use of force and discriminatory action by law enforcement officials, through adequate training and investigations into violations by officials (Republic of Korea);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>D31 Liberty and security - general D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment A53 Professional training in human rights S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - law enforcement / police officials</p>	<p>Judicial response for human rights violations committed during the social upheaval in Chile in 2021 shows deficiencies in the fulfilment of due diligence in the investigations. This is largely due to the use of the "provisional archiving" of cases. Up until August 2023 Amnesty International received information from the National Prosecutor Office that, among 10.568 complaints on human rights violations committed during the 2021 social upheaval, only 27 convictions have been enacted. Up until September 2023 no high command authority has faced criminal prosecution regarding their responsibility on human rights violations occurred during the social upheaval.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.64 Continue the measures taken in order to address the issue of the use of force by the police, including ill-treatment in detention (Romania); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>D31 Liberty and security - general D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment D26 Conditions of detention S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty - law enforcement / police officials - prison officials</p>	<p>Judicial response for human rights violations committed during the social upheaval in Chile in 2021 shows deficiencies in the fulfilment of due diligence in the investigations. This is largely due to the use of the "provisional archiving" of cases. Up until August 2023 Amnesty International received information from the National Prosecutor Office that, among 10.568 complaints on human rights violations committed during the 2021 social upheaval, only 27 convictions have been enacted. Up until September 2023 no high command authority has faced criminal prosecution regarding their responsibility on human rights violations occurred during the social upheaval.</p> <p>Regarding cases of torture involving persons deprived of their liberty in the context of social upheaval and other contexts (especially in prisons), the Committee for the Prevention of Torture identified cases of physical and psychological ill-treatment, sexual violence, and problems of habitability of detention facilities.</p>

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.60 Prevent and ensure investigation of the excessive use of force in police interventions, paying particular attention to interactions with children and adolescents (Estonia); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>D31 Liberty and security - general D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - children - law enforcement / police officials</p>	<p>Judicial response for human rights violations committed during the social upheaval in Chile in 2021 shows deficiencies in the fulfilment of due diligence in the investigations. This is largely due to the use of the "provisional archiving" of cases. Up until August 2023 Amnesty International received information from the National Prosecutor Office that, among 10.568 complaints on human rights violations committed during the 2021 social upheaval, only 27 convictions have been enacted. Up until September 2023 no high command authority has faced criminal prosecution regarding their responsibility on human rights violations occurred during the social upheaval.</p>
<i>Theme: D43 Freedom of opinion and expression</i>			
<p>125.88 Guarantee and promote the rights to freedom of expression, freedom of association and peaceful assembly and protection of journalists and human rights defenders, also in the online environment (Iceland); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	Supported	<p>D43 Freedom of opinion and expression D44 Right to peaceful assembly D45 Freedom of association H1 Human rights defenders S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general - media</p>	<p>Human rights defenders have continued to be the target of various attacks. The Escazú Agreement came into force for Chile in 2022. Although a bill for its implementation was presented in 2021, no significant progress has been made so far.</p>
<i>Theme: E41 Right to health - General</i>			



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.168 Take further steps to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights by women and girls, including regarding sexual and reproductive health and rights, and to accelerate the approval of the bill on the right of women to a life free of violence (Estonia); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>E41 Right to health - General E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services F13 Violence against women S03 SDG 3 - health S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women - girls</p>	<p>Although Law 21.030 legalizes abortion on three specific grounds, its implementation is undermined and remains limited due to inadequate legal regulation, with conscientious objection allowing for blanket refusals of provision of lawful services, even by entire institutions. Additionally, the partial decriminalization and lack of access to abortion in all circumstances leave many women, girls and pregnant people in need of abortion without access to vital healthcare. Chile has failed to adopt a legal framework allowing for abortion more broadly and establish a system guaranteeing equal and barrier-free access to safe abortion services even in cases permitted by the law.</p>
<p><i>Theme: E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services</i></p>			



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.128 Guarantee access to health services for women wishing to abort in cases prescribed by law (France); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services F12 Discrimination against women S03 SDG 3 - health S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Although Law 21.030 legalizes abortion on three specific grounds, its implementation is undermined and remains limited due to inadequate legal regulation, with conscientious objection allowing for blanket refusals of provision of lawful services, even by entire institutions. Additionally, the partial decriminalization and lack of access to abortion in all circumstances leave many women, girls and pregnant people in need of abortion without access to vital healthcare. Chile has failed to adopt a legal framework allowing for abortion more broadly and establish a system guaranteeing equal and barrier-free access to safe abortion services even in cases permitted by the law.</p>
<p>Theme: F12 Discrimination against women</p>			
<p>125.155 Adopt a comprehensive definition of discrimination against women in accordance with the article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Botswana); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>F12 Discrimination against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.156 Adopt a legal definition of all forms of discrimination against women, covering direct and indirect discrimination (Bulgaria); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>F12 Discrimination against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>
<p>125.157 Adopt a comprehensive legal definition of all forms of discrimination against women and establish the principle of formal and substantive equality between women and men (Croatia); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>F12 Discrimination against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.158 Adopt a comprehensive legal definition of all forms of discrimination against women and establish the principle of equality in legislation (Iceland); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>F12 Discrimination against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>
<p>125.160 Strengthen measures to further address discrimination against women in law and in practice including by reviewing laws, customs and practices that may constitute discrimination against women and girls (Rwanda); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>F12 Discrimination against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women - girls</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.173 Strengthen efforts aimed at tackling all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (Guyana); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>F12 Discrimination against women F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - women - girls</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>
<p>125.175 Review and revise laws, policies and regulations to address violence against women, including in digital contexts, in compliance with international human rights obligations (Iceland); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>F12 Discrimination against women F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.159 Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against women (Tunisia); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>F12 Discrimination against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>
<p>125.182 Make gender equality effective in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, throughout the process of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Panama); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>F12 Discrimination against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>

Theme: F13 Violence against women



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.163 Approve the bill on the right of women to a life free of violence (Ireland); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>F13 Violence against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>
<p>125.166 Ensure that women can live a life free of violence, including in digital contexts, through appropriate legislation, preventative measures, education and adequate resources, including services for survivors (Canada); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>F13 Violence against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.184 Take steps to ensure that the draft bills on the right of women to a life free of violence and on violence in intimate partner relationships without cohabitation are well disseminated and effectively implemented when passed by the legislature (Singapore); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>F13 Violence against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>
<p>125.176 Continue to strengthen the judicial system and institutional framework to prevent family and gender-based violence (Indonesia); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>F13 Violence against women D51 Administration of justice & fair trial S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general - women</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.164 Continue efforts to eradicate violence and discrimination against women through effective implementation of the relevant laws (Bangladesh); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>F13 Violence against women F12 Discrimination against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>
<p>125.178 Enhance efforts to prevent and eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls, as well as discrimination, including by expediting the adoption of the bill on the right of women to a life free of violence and by conducting a review of the current anti-discrimination law (Lithuania); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>F13 Violence against women F12 Discrimination against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - women - girls</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.174 Take specific measures to prevent and combat violence and ill-treatment against women in all spheres (Honduras); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>
<p>125.177 Continue and enhance efforts to combat all forms of gender-based violence against women (Liechtenstein); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.162 Adopt an effective strategy to prevent discrimination and violence against women (Uzbekistan); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>F13 Violence against women S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Women in Chile are disproportionately affected by different forms of gender-based violence. A bill to move towards a comprehensive approach to violence against women has been pending in Congress since 2017 and has not been passed yet. There is still no cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism to lead on the implementation of a range of policies for prevention and response to gender-based violence which has negative impact on the situation on the ground.</p>
<p><i>Theme: G4 Migrants</i></p>			



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.265 Develop the legal framework to guarantee the rights of all migrants, regardless of their status, and to promote orderly, safe and regular migration (Mexico); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>G4 Migrants A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - migrants</p>	<p>In 2021, Law 21.325 was enacted, establishing the Immigration and Emigration Law. The law aimed to make it easier for authorities to promptly remove and return foreign nationals who tried to enter the country avoiding immigration controls. These provisions may result in the violation of several rights, including the right to seek asylum and be protected from being returned to a place where one's life and rights may be at risk (non-refoulement), the right to due process and the right to an effective judicial remedy.</p> <p>There are also difficulties in the implementation of the Immigration and Emigration Law, including the functioning of the National Migration Service; the issuance of humanitarian visas to survivors of domestic violence, human trafficking, and pregnant women; the full compliance of Chile's obligation to ensure the rights of children and adolescents in human mobility contexts; and the establishment of a formal procedure for the regularization of individuals in an irregular migratory situation.</p>



<p>125.262 Ensure that measures under the migration policy in Chile guarantee the protection of the basic rights of migrants, in accordance with its international commitments (Haiti); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>G4 Migrants A42 Institutions & policies - General B32 Racial discrimination S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - migrants</p>	<p>In 2021, Law 21.325 was enacted, establishing the Immigration and Emigration Law. The law aimed to make it easier for authorities to promptly remove and return foreign nationals who tried to enter the country avoiding immigration controls. These provisions may result in the violation of several rights, including the right to seek asylum and be protected from being returned to a place where one's life and rights may be at risk (non-refoulement), the right to due process and the right to an effective judicial remedy.</p> <p>There are also difficulties in the implementation of the Immigration and Emigration Law, including the functioning of the National Migration Service; the issuance of humanitarian visas to survivors of domestic violence, human trafficking, and pregnant women; the full compliance of Chile's obligation to ensure the rights of children and adolescents in human mobility contexts; and the establishment of a formal procedure for the regularization of individuals in an irregular migratory situation.</p> <p>Chilean authorities continue to apply unlawful measures and practices that hamper access to international protection. They have imposed asylum seekers the requirement to self-report</p>
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Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			<p>their irregular entry to access the asylum procedure. Authorities have also established a pre-eligibility review of asylum applications. In practice, these measures have resulted in the severe barriers to access the asylum procedure for Venezuelans and extremely low recognition rates, leaving the majority of Venezuelans in a situation of irregularity, with serious difficulties to access to education, health services and employment.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.263 Strengthen the necessary legislative and policy measures to combat discrimination against migrants, asylum seekers and refugees in all spheres (Honduras); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>G4 Migrants G5 Refugees & asylum seekers B31 Equality & non-discrimination A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - migrants - refugees & asylum seekers</p>	<p>There has been a proliferation of legal initiatives that, if passed, would severely restrict the rights of refugees and migrants. These initiatives would entail the expansion of the detention of migrants; for the facilitation of expulsions, in breach of due process; they also lay down pre-admissibility procedures for asylum claims and impose tight deadlines. There is a proposal that, if passed, would create the criminal offence of “irregular entry” into the country, which would violate the principle of non-penalization of article 31 of the Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees, that prohibits States to sanction asylum seekers for irregular entry into a country. These bills would restrict refugees’ and migrants’ right to liberty, due process and hamper asylum seekers’ right to a fair and effective asylum procedure.</p>



<p>125.266 Scale up its efforts in ensuring the protection and promotion of the rights of migrants (Nigeria). Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 5</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>G4 Migrants S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - migrants</p>	<p>In 2021, Law 21.325 was enacted, establishing the Immigration and Emigration Law. The law aimed to make it easier for authorities to promptly remove and return foreign nationals who tried to enter the country avoiding immigration controls. These provisions may result in the violation of several rights, including the right to seek asylum and be protected from being returned to a place where one's life and rights may be at risk (non-refoulement), the right to due process and the right to an effective judicial remedy.</p> <p>There are also difficulties in the implementation of the Immigration and Emigration Law, including the functioning of the National Migration Service; the issuance of humanitarian visas to survivors of domestic violence, human trafficking, and pregnant women; the full compliance of Chile's obligation to ensure the rights of children and adolescents in human mobility contexts; and the establishment of a formal procedure for the regularization of individuals in an irregular migratory situation.</p> <p>Chilean authorities continue to apply unlawful measures and practices that hamper access to international protection. They have imposed asylum seekers the requirement to self-report</p>
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Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			<p>their irregular entry to access the asylum procedure. Authorities have also established a pre-eligibility review of asylum applications. In practice, these measures have resulted in the severe barriers to access the asylum procedure for Venezuelans and extremely low recognition rates, leaving the majority of Venezuelans in a situation of irregularity, with serious difficulties to access to education, health services and employment.</p>
<p><i>Theme: B52 Impunity</i></p>			



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.85 Continue the process of addressing the human rights violations committed during the dictatorship, as the reports submitted show that challenges remain for Chile in its process of transitional justice and that many victims and their families still have not received the appropriate reparations from the State (Romania); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 37</p>	<p>Supported/ Noted</p>	<p>B52 Impunity B51 Right to an effective remedy B53 Support to victims and witnesses S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general - judges, lawyers and prosecutors</p>	<p>Regarding enforced disappearances, the government announced the "National Plan to Search for the Victims of Enforced Disappearances During the Civil-Military Dictatorship," which aims to investigate the cases and identify the victims. Regardless, there is still an alarming delay in the effective incorporation into national legislation of the set of obligations provided for in the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.</p> <p>Enforced disappearance in Chile is not considered a crime. Despite having a bill in place to include it in the Penal Code, it has not been approved yet.</p> <p>Decree Law 2.191 (Amnesty Law) is still in effect and has not been removed from national legislation, even though it's not being currently applied by judges and tribunals.</p>
<p><i>Theme: G3 Indigenous peoples</i></p>			



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.233 Continue its action to improve the situation of indigenous peoples, including by implementing consultation mechanisms and by considering revising the antiterrorism law (Italy); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 39</p>	<p>Supported/ Noted</p>	<p>G3 Indigenous peoples B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - Indigenous peoples</p>	<p>The Anti-Terrorism Law (Law 18.314) contains elements that violate human rights standards, both in terms of the broadness and lack of clarity of the definition of terrorist crimes and in terms of due process, due to the existing provisions on the extension of the period of judicial control over detentions, the secrecy of parts of the case file and, the use of protected witnesses. Application of this law has particularly affected persons of Mapuche origin that have been criminalized without due process.</p>
<p><i>Theme: B51 Right to an effective remedy</i></p>			
<p>125.52 Consider abrogating the amnesty law (Italy); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 15</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>B51 Right to an effective remedy A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Decree Law 2.191 (Amnesty Law) is still in effect and has not been removed from national legislation, even though it's not being currently applied by judges and tribunals.</p>
<p><i>Theme: B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism</i></p>			



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.236 Ensure that the implementation of the antiterrorism law is non-discriminatory, including as regards indigenous peoples (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 25</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B31 Equality & non-discrimination G3 Indigenous peoples S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general - Indigenous peoples</p>	<p>The Anti-Terrorism Law (Law 18.314) contains elements that violate human rights standards, both in terms of the broadness and lack of clarity of the definition of terrorist crimes and in terms of due process, due to the existing provisions on the extension of the period of judicial control over detentions, the secrecy of parts of the case file and, the use of protected witnesses. Application of this law has particularly affected persons of Mapuche origin that have been criminalized without due process.</p>
<p>125.237 Apply the antiterrorism law in accordance with international human rights norms so that it does not target the peaceful claims of indigenous peoples and of human rights defenders (Switzerland); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 25</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism G3 Indigenous peoples H1 Human rights defenders S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - Indigenous peoples - human rights defenders</p>	<p>The Anti-Terrorism Law (Law 18.314) contains elements that violate human rights standards, both in terms of the broadness and lack of clarity of the definition of terrorist crimes and in terms of due process, due to the existing provisions on the extension of the period of judicial control over detentions, the secrecy of parts of the case file and, the use of protected witnesses. Application of this law has particularly affected persons of Mapuche origin that have been criminalized without due process.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.89 Refrain from applying the antiterrorism law in the context of social protests by Mapuche peoples seeking to claim their rights (Czechia); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 31</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism G3 Indigenous peoples S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - Indigenous peoples - judges, lawyers and prosecutors</p>	<p>The Anti-Terrorism Law (Law 18.314) contains elements that violate human rights standards, both in terms of the broadness and lack of clarity of the definition of terrorist crimes and in terms of due process, due to the existing provisions on the extension of the period of judicial control over detentions, the secrecy of parts of the case file and, the use of protected witnesses. Application of this law has particularly affected persons of Mapuche origin that have been criminalized without due process.</p>
<p>125.241 Review the antiterrorism law to remove its application to indigenous land activism (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 35</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism G3 Indigenous peoples S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - Indigenous peoples</p>	<p>The Anti-Terrorism Law (Law 18.314) contains elements that violate human rights standards, both in terms of the broadness and lack of clarity of the definition of terrorist crimes and in terms of due process, due to the existing provisions on the extension of the period of judicial control over detentions, the secrecy of parts of the case file and, the use of protected witnesses. Application of this law has particularly affected persons of Mapuche origin that have been criminalized without due process.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.244 Ensure that the application of the antiterrorism law does not violate the human rights of indigenous peoples (Norway); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 25</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism G3 Indigenous peoples S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - Indigenous peoples</p>	<p>The Anti-Terrorism Law (Law 18.314) contains elements that violate human rights standards, both in terms of the broadness and lack of clarity of the definition of terrorist crimes and in terms of due process, due to the existing provisions on the extension of the period of judicial control over detentions, the secrecy of parts of the case file and, the use of protected witnesses. Application of this law has particularly affected persons of Mapuche origin that have been criminalized without due process.</p>

Theme: D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.75 Ensure the prompt and impartial investigation of all complaints of excessive use of force by law enforcement and security personnel, as well as appropriate compensation to victims (Czechia); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 20</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment B51 Right to an effective remedy B53 Support to victims and witnesses S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - judges, lawyers and prosecutors - law enforcement / police officials</p>	<p>Judicial response for human rights violations committed during the social upheaval in Chile in 2021 shows deficiencies in the fulfilment of due diligence in the investigations. This is largely due to the use of the "provisional archiving" of cases. Up until August 2023 Amnesty International received information from the National Prosecutor Office that, among 10.568 complaints on human rights violations committed during the 2021 social upheaval, only 27 convictions have been enacted. Up until September 2023 no high command authority has faced criminal prosecution regarding their responsibility on human rights violations occurred during the social upheaval.</p> <p>Regarding cases of torture involving persons deprived of their liberty in the context of social upheaval and other contexts (especially in prisons), the Committee for the Prevention of Torture identified cases of physical and psychological ill-treatment, sexual violence, and problems of habitability of detention facilities.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.74 Work to eliminate and combat impunity for acts of violence by law enforcement personnel, including sexual violence, against peaceful demonstrators (Cuba); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 29</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment B51 Right to an effective remedy S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - judges, lawyers and prosecutors - law enforcement / police officials</p>	<p>Judicial response for human rights violations committed during the social upheaval in Chile in 2021 shows deficiencies in the fulfilment of due diligence in the investigations. This is largely due to the use of the "provisional archiving" of cases. Up until August 2023 Amnesty International received information from the National Prosecutor Office that, among 10.568 complaints on human rights violations committed during the 2021 social upheaval, only 27 convictions have been enacted. Up until September 2023 no high command authority has faced criminal prosecution regarding their responsibility on human rights violations occurred during the social upheaval.</p> <p>Regarding cases of torture involving persons deprived of their liberty in the context of social upheaval and other contexts (especially in prisons), the Committee for the Prevention of Torture identified cases of physical and psychological ill-treatment, sexual violence, and problems of habitability of detention facilities.</p>
<p><i>Theme: D31 Liberty and security - general</i></p>			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.61 Adopt necessary legal acts concerning the use of force by law enforcement officers and the security forces (Russian Federation); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 18</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>D31 Liberty and security - general D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - law enforcement / police officials</p>	<p>Regarding the functions performed by Carabineros de Chile, even though the institution has developed a series of internal instruments to regulate the use of force in the maintenance of public order, the fact is that the State has not fully complied with national and international recommendations. This means that the institution continues to use less lethal weapons inadequately. The absence of a law regulating the use of force and less-lethal weapons is also a matter of concern. On April 10, 2023, the government submitted a bill "Establishing General Rules on the Use of Force by Law Enforcement and Public Security Forces and Armed Forces Personnel," which seeks to align existing regulations with international standards.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.62 Uphold procedures to ensure that law enforcement agencies follow the rule of law and prevent abusive practices, particularly against the Mapuche community (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 19</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>D31 Liberty and security - general D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups - Indigenous peoples - vulnerable persons/groups - law enforcement / police officials</p>	<p>Regarding the functions performed by Carabineros de Chile, even though the institution has developed a series of internal instruments to regulate the use of force in the maintenance of public order, the fact is that the State has not fully complied with national and international recommendations. This means that the institution continues to use less lethal weapons inadequately. The absence of a law regulating the use of force and less-lethal weapons is also a matter of concern. On April 10, 2023, the government submitted a bill "Establishing General Rules on the Use of Force by Law Enforcement and Public Security Forces and Armed Forces Personnel," which seeks to align existing regulations with international standards.</p>
<p><i>Theme: D32 Enforced disappearances</i></p>			
<p>125.81 Ensure the effective investigation of all unclarified cases of disappearance and regular dialogue with the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of the Human Rights Council (Belarus); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 21</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>D32 Enforced disappearances B51 Right to an effective remedy S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - judges, lawyers and prosecutors - disappeared persons</p>	<p>Regarding enforced disappearances, the government announced the "National Plan to Search for the Victims of Enforced Disappearances During the Civil-Military Dictatorship," which aims to investigate the cases and identify the victims. Regardless, there is still an alarming delay in the effective incorporation into national legislation of the set of obligations provided for in the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<i>Theme: D43 Freedom of opinion and expression</i>			
<p>125.87 Take the necessary measures to ensure the rights of all people to freedom of expression and freedom of peaceful assembly and association (Cuba);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 30</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>D43 Freedom of opinion and expression D44 Right to peaceful assembly D45 Freedom of association S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - general</p>	<p>Regarding the right to social protest, there are still difficulties associated with its lack of legal regulation. Even though the Chilean Constitution, in its article 19.13, protects the right to assemble peacefully and without arms, meetings in squares, streets and other places of public use continue to be legislated by Supreme Decree 1.086, approved in 1983 and regulatory in nature. Also, the requirement of prior authorization included in Supreme Decree 1.086, among other issues, renders this regulation inconsistent with the requirements of international standards.</p>
<i>Theme: E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services</i>			



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.131 Revise abortion legislation in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, especially with regard to rules on conscientious objection to ensure the protection of access to legal abortion (Norway); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 34</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F12 Discrimination against women S03 SDG 3 - health S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women - medical staff</p>	<p>Although Law 21.030 legalizes abortion on three specific grounds, its implementation is undermined and remains limited due to inadequate legal regulation, with conscientious objection allowing for blanket refusals of provision of lawful services, even by entire institutions. Additionally, the partial decriminalization and lack of access to abortion in all circumstances leave many women, girls and pregnant people in need of abortion without access to vital healthcare. Chile has failed to adopt a legal framework allowing for abortion more broadly and establish a system guaranteeing equal and barrier-free access to safe abortion services even in cases permitted by the law.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.132 Extend the scope of Act No. 21.030 to decriminalize abortion in all cases and apply strict justification requirements to prevent the blanket use of conscientious objection (Slovenia); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 33</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F12 Discrimination against women S03 SDG 3 - health S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women - medical staff</p>	<p>Although Law 21.030 legalizes abortion on three specific grounds, its implementation is undermined and remains limited due to inadequate legal regulation, with conscientious objection allowing for blanket refusals of provision of lawful services, even by entire institutions. Additionally, the partial decriminalization and lack of access to abortion in all circumstances leave many women, girls and pregnant people in need of abortion without access to vital healthcare. Chile has failed to adopt a legal framework allowing for abortion more broadly and establish a system guaranteeing equal and barrier-free access to safe abortion services even in cases permitted by the law.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.133 Eliminate all barriers to the full implementation of the abortion law, including institutional conscientious objection (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 33</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F12 Discrimination against women S03 SDG 3 - health S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women - medical staff</p>	<p>Although Law 21.030 legalizes abortion on three specific grounds, its implementation is undermined and remains limited due to inadequate legal regulation, with conscientious objection allowing for blanket refusals of provision of lawful services, even by entire institutions. Additionally, the partial decriminalization and lack of access to abortion in all circumstances leave many women, girls and pregnant people in need of abortion without access to vital healthcare. Chile has failed to adopt a legal framework allowing for abortion more broadly and establish a system guaranteeing equal and barrier-free access to safe abortion services even in cases permitted by the law.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.134 Decriminalize abortion in further cases, in particular when there is a risk to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman, or when the pregnancy is the result of incest (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 34</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F12 Discrimination against women S03 SDG 3 - health S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment F13 Violence against women Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Although Law 21.030 legalizes abortion on three specific grounds, its implementation is undermined and remains limited due to inadequate legal regulation, with conscientious objection allowing for blanket refusals of provision of lawful services, even by entire institutions. Additionally, the partial decriminalization and lack of access to abortion in all circumstances leave many women, girls and pregnant people in need of abortion without access to vital healthcare. Chile has failed to adopt a legal framework allowing for abortion more broadly and establish a system guaranteeing equal and barrier-free access to safe abortion services even in cases permitted by the law.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.126 Extend the scope of Act No. 21.030 to decriminalize abortion in all cases and apply strict justification requirements to prevent the blanket use of conscientious objection (Belgium); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 33</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services F12 Discrimination against women A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S03 SDG 3 - health S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women - medical staff</p>	<p>Although Law 21.030 legalizes abortion on three specific grounds, its implementation is undermined and remains limited due to inadequate legal regulation, with conscientious objection allowing for blanket refusals of provision of lawful services, even by entire institutions. Additionally, the partial decriminalization and lack of access to abortion in all circumstances leave many women, girls and pregnant people in need of abortion without access to vital healthcare. Chile has failed to adopt a legal framework allowing for abortion more broadly and establish a system guaranteeing equal and barrier-free access to safe abortion services even in cases permitted by the law.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.127 Ensure that public health establishments have at least one team qualified to provide abortion services that does not plead “conscientious objection” (Denmark); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 33</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services F12 Discrimination against women S03 SDG 3 - health S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women - medical staff</p>	<p>Although Law 21.030 legalizes abortion on three specific grounds, its implementation is undermined and remains limited due to inadequate legal regulation, with conscientious objection allowing for blanket refusals of provision of lawful services, even by entire institutions. Additionally, the partial decriminalization and lack of access to abortion in all circumstances leave many women, girls and pregnant people in need of abortion without access to vital healthcare. Chile has failed to adopt a legal framework allowing for abortion more broadly and establish a system guaranteeing equal and barrier-free access to safe abortion services even in cases permitted by the law.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.129 Eliminate remaining barriers to women's access to safe and legal abortion (Germany); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 24</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services F12 Discrimination against women S03 SDG 3 - health S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Although Law 21.030 legalizes abortion on three specific grounds, its implementation is undermined and remains limited due to inadequate legal regulation, with conscientious objection allowing for blanket refusals of provision of lawful services, even by entire institutions. Additionally, the partial decriminalization and lack of access to abortion in all circumstances leave many women, girls and pregnant people in need of abortion without access to vital healthcare. Chile has failed to adopt a legal framework allowing for abortion more broadly and establish a system guaranteeing equal and barrier-free access to safe abortion services even in cases permitted by the law.</p>



Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
<p>125.130 Eliminate existing barriers that deny women access to safe and legal voluntary termination of pregnancy and introduce stricter justification requirements to prevent the blanket use by medical institutions and practitioners of conscientious objection (Iceland); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 34</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>E43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services F12 Discrimination against women S03 SDG 3 - health S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women - medical staff</p>	<p>Although Law 21.030 legalizes abortion on three specific grounds, its implementation is undermined and remains limited due to inadequate legal regulation, with conscientious objection allowing for blanket refusals of provision of lawful services, even by entire institutions. Additionally, the partial decriminalization and lack of access to abortion in all circumstances leave many women, girls and pregnant people in need of abortion without access to vital healthcare. Chile has failed to adopt a legal framework allowing for abortion more broadly and establish a system guaranteeing equal and barrier-free access to safe abortion services even in cases permitted by the law.</p>
<p><i>Theme: G4 Migrants</i></p>			



<p>125.259 Formulate with a rights-based approach comprehensive and inclusive public policies concerning migrants and their families, ensuring access to housing, education, health and employment (Bangladesh); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 26</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>G4 Migrants E23 Right to adequate housing E31 Right to work E41 Right to health - General E51 Right to education - General A42 Institutions & policies - General S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - migrants</p>	<p>In 2021, Law 21.325 was enacted, establishing the Immigration and Emigration Law. The law aimed to make it easier for authorities to promptly remove and return foreign nationals who tried to enter the country avoiding immigration controls. These provisions may result in the violation of several rights, including the right to seek asylum and be protected from being returned to a place where one's life and rights may be at risk (non-refoulement), the right to due process and the right to an effective judicial remedy.</p> <p>There are also difficulties in the implementation of the Immigration and Emigration Law, including the functioning of the National Migration Service; the issuance of humanitarian visas to survivors of domestic violence, human trafficking, and pregnant women; the full compliance of Chile's obligation to ensure the rights of children and adolescents in human mobility contexts; and the establishment of a formal procedure for the regularization of individuals in an irregular migratory situation.</p> <p>Chilean authorities continue to apply unlawful measures and practices that hamper access to international protection. They have imposed asylum seekers the requirement to self-report</p>
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Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			<p>their irregular entry to access the asylum procedure. Authorities have also established a pre-eligibility review of asylum applications. In practice, these measures have resulted in the severe barriers to access the asylum procedure for Venezuelans and extremely low recognition rates, leaving the majority of Venezuelans in a situation of irregularity, with serious difficulties to access to education, health services and employment.</p>



<p>125.264 Enable persons subject to deportation to enjoy their full legal rights (Jordan); Source of position: A/HRC/41/6/Add.1 - Para. 27</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>G4 Migrants S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - migrants</p>	<p>In 2021, Law 21.325 was enacted, establishing the Immigration and Emigration Law. The law aimed to make it easier for authorities to promptly remove and return foreign nationals who tried to enter the country avoiding immigration controls. These provisions may result in the violation of several rights, including the right to seek asylum and be protected from being returned to a place where one's life and rights may be at risk (non-refoulement), the right to due process and the right to an effective judicial remedy.</p> <p>There are also difficulties in the implementation of the Immigration and Emigration Law, including the functioning of the National Migration Service; the issuance of humanitarian visas to survivors of domestic violence, human trafficking, and pregnant women; the full compliance of Chile's obligation to ensure the rights of children and adolescents in human mobility contexts; and the establishment of a formal procedure for the regularization of individuals in an irregular migratory situation.</p> <p>Chilean authorities continue to apply unlawful measures and practices that hamper access to international protection. They have imposed asylum seekers the requirement to self-report</p>
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Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			<p>their irregular entry to access the asylum procedure. Authorities have also established a pre-eligibility review of asylum applications. In practice, these measures have resulted in the severe barriers to access the asylum procedure for Venezuelans and extremely low recognition rates, leaving the majority of Venezuelans in a situation of irregularity, with serious difficulties to access to education, health services and employment.</p>

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3 A/HRC/41/6/Add.1, recomendación 125.84 [Argentina].

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5 A/HRC/41/6/Add.1, recomendaciones 125.131 [Noruega], 125.132 [Eslovenia], 125.133 [Suecia] 125.134 [Suecia], 125.126 [Bélgica], 125.127 [Dinamarca], 125.129 [Alemania], 125.130 [Islandia].

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10 A/HRC/41/6/Add.1, recomendaciones 125.233 [Italia], 125.89 [Chequia], 125.244 [Noruega], 125.236, [Suecia], 125.237 [Suiza].

11 Amnistía Internacional, *Pre-Juicios Injustos: Criminalización del Pueblo Mapuche a través de la Ley "Antiterrorista" en Chile*, 9 de agosto de 2018, disponible en:

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