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**COMPILATION PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 15 (B) OF THE
ANNEX TO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 5/1***

Chile

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies, special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and other relevant official United Nations documents. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), other than those contained in public reports issued by OHCHR. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review. In the absence of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated. Since this report only compiles information contained in official United Nations documents, lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to non-ratification of a treaty and/or to a low level of interaction or cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

* Late submission.

I. BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

A. Scope of international obligations¹

<i>Core universal human rights treaties²</i>	<i>Date of ratification, accession or succession</i>	<i>Declarations /reservations</i>	<i>Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies</i>
ICERD	20 Oct. 1971	None	Individual complaints (art. 14): Yes
ICESCR	10 Feb. 1972	None	-
ICCPR	10 Feb. 1972	None	Inter-State complaints (art. 41): Yes
ICCPR-OP 1	27 May 1992	None	-
ICCPR-OP 2	26 Sept. 2008	Yes (art. 2 (1))	-
CEDAW	7 Dec. 1989	Yes (general)	-
CAT	30 Sept. 1988		Inter-State complaints (art. 21): Yes Individual complaints (art. 22): Yes Inquiry procedure (art. 20): Yes
OP-CAT	12 Dec. 2008	None	-
CRC	13 Aug. 1990	None	-
OP-CRC-AC	31 July 2003	Binding declaration under article 3: 18 years	-
OP-CRC-SC	6 Feb. 2003	None	-
ICRMW	21 March 2005	Yes (arts. 22(5) and 48 (2))	Inter-State complaints (art. 76): No Individual complaints (art. 77): No
CRPD	29 July 2008	None	-
CRPD-OP	29 July 2008	None	Inquiry procedure (arts. 6 and 7): No
<i>Core treaties to which Chile is not a party: OP-ICESCR³, OP-CEDAW (signature only, 1999) and CED (signature only, 2007).</i>			

<i>Other main relevant international instruments</i>	<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Yes
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	No
Palermo Protocol ⁴	Yes
Refugees and stateless persons ⁵	Yes, except 1954 and 1961 Conventions
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto ⁶	Yes, except Additional Protocol III
ILO fundamental conventions ⁷	Yes
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	Yes

1. In 2007, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) encouraged Chile to ratify the Statute of the International Criminal Court.⁸ In 2006, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) called upon Chile to ratify OP-CEDAW.⁹

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. In 2007, the Human Rights Committee (HR Committee) welcomed, inter alia, the abolition of the death penalty and the constitutional reform that put an end to the system of appointed senators and senators for life and abolished the provision under which chiefs of the armed forces could not be removed from office by the President.¹⁰ The HR Committee, CEDAW and the Committee against Torture (CAT) welcomed the reform of the Code of Criminal Procedure.¹¹ CAT highlighted in particular the changes aimed at improving the protection of detainees.¹²

3. In 2006, CEDAW commended Chile for, inter alia, the Act establishing procedures and penalties for acts of family violence; the Act on sexual harassment in the workplace; and the new Civil Marriages Act, which legalizes divorce.¹³

4. In 2004, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) was concerned that some rights covered by the Covenant, including the right to housing, are not considered justiciable in Chile. In this regard it noted the scarcity of case law in which the rights contained in the Covenant have been invoked before and directly applied by domestic courts.¹⁴

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

5. As of 6 March 2009, Chile does not have a national human rights institution accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC).¹⁵ The HR Committee, CESCR, CRC and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people recommended that Chile establish a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles.¹⁶

6. In 2004, CAT welcomed the establishment of the National Commission on Political Imprisonment and Torture (CNPPT) aimed at identifying victims of torture during the military regime.¹⁷ However, it expressed concern about the limited mandate of the CNPPT and the conditions for obtaining reparations.¹⁸

D. Policy measures

7. In 2004, CESCR welcomed the adoption and implementation of targeted programmes to improve the situation of the poorest groups in society, such as the Chile Solidarity Plan and the AUGE plan (*Plan de Acceso Universal a Garantías Explícitas*).¹⁹ It also welcomed measures taken to improve the situation of indigenous peoples, including the establishment of the National Indigenous Development Corporation (CONADI) and the Indigenous People Act.²⁰

8. CRC welcomed, inter alia, the National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents (2001-2010)²¹ and the reorganization of the National Service for the Protection of Minors.²² In 2007, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations noted the adoption of a Plan for the Prevention and Progressive Elimination of Work by Children and Young Persons in Chile.²³

II. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE GROUND

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body²⁴</i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	1998	Aug. 1999	-	Fifteenth to eighteenth reports overdue from 2000 to 2006 respectively, submitted in 2008 and scheduled for consideration in 2009

<i>Treaty body²⁴</i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CESCR	2003	Nov. 2004	-	Fourth report due in 2009
HR Committee	2006	May 2007	Oct. 2008	Sixth report due in 2012
CEDAW	2004	Aug. 2006	-	Fifth and sixth reports due in 2011
CAT	2004	May 2004	April 2007	Fifth report submitted in 2007 and scheduled for consideration in 2009
CRC	2005	April 2007	-	Fourth and fifth reports due in 2012
OP-CRC- AC	2007	Feb. 2008	-	Information due in 2012
OP-CRC- SC	2007	Feb. 2008	-	Information due in 2012

9. In 2007 and 2008, the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) sent a communication on indigenous issues, in the framework of the Early Warning and Urgent Action procedure.²⁵ Chile responded in September 2008.

2. Cooperation with special procedures

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	No
<i>Latest visits or mission reports</i>	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (18-29 July. 2003); and Working Group on Mercenaries (9-13 July 2007).
<i>Visits agreed upon in principle</i>	Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief.
<i>Visits requested and not yet agreed upon</i>	Special Rapporteur on the right to education and Special Rapporteur on the sale of children in 2007.
<i>Facilitation/cooperation during missions</i>	The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people and the Working Group on Mercenaries were grateful for the full cooperation extended to them by the Government. ²⁶
<i>Follow-up to visits</i>	None
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>	In the period under review, a total of 25 communications were sent to the Government. In addition to particular groups, these communications concerned 60 individuals, including 11 women. In the same period, Chile replied to 18 communications.
<i>Responses to questionnaires on thematic issues²⁷</i>	In the period under review, Chile responded to four of the thirteen questionnaires sent by special procedures mandate-holders, ²⁸ within the deadlines. ²⁹

3. Cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

10. OHCHR's Latin America Regional Office was established in November 2001, in Santiago, Chile, following a memorandum of understanding between OHCHR and ECLAC.³⁰ The Office works with countries in the region to strengthen the capacity of national governments and civil society organizations to promote and protect human rights. It also provides support to United Nations Country Teams in incorporating a human rights-based approach to programming.³¹ In 2007, OHCHR re-organized its regional presences. With effect from January 2008, operations have been consolidated in a single regional office in Panama City, with a small liaison office retained in Santiago.³² The feasibility of re-establishing a second regional office in Santiago is currently being re-examined.³³

11. OHCHR and Chile signed a cooperation agreement in 2000 for the development and implementation of technical cooperation programmes in the country.³⁴ OHCHR advised Chile in the development of its national action plan to combat discrimination,³⁵ reporting to treaty bodies and following up on their recommendations;³⁶ the establishment of a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles;³⁷ and mainstreaming human rights into Government and United Nations Country Team programmes.³⁸ Chile contributed financially to OHCHR³⁹ and to the United Nations Humanitarian Funds.⁴⁰

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

12. In 2007, the HR Committee expressed concern about laws which discriminate against women as administrators of their property, such as the joint property marital regime. It recommended that Chile hasten the adoption of the act repealing the joint property marital regime and replace it with a community property regime.⁴¹ The ILO Committee of Experts noted in 2007 that it has for many years asked the Government to amend section 349 of the Commercial Code which provides that, unless a woman is married under the separate state regime, she may not enter into a commercial partnership agreement without special permission from her husband.⁴² CESCR expressed similar concerns in 2004.⁴³ CEDAW called on Chile to ensure that sustainable change towards full equality of women with men in all aspects of public and private life is achieved through comprehensive legal reform.⁴⁴

13. In 2007, the HR Committee observed with satisfaction that the laws criminalizing homosexual relations between consenting adults have been repealed. However, it remained concerned about the discrimination to which some people are subject because of their sexual orientation, for instance, before the courts and in access to health care.⁴⁵

14. In 2003, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people indicated that the majority of indigenous people suffer from high levels of poverty and low levels of human development as a result of their long history of discrimination and social exclusion, particularly during the military dictatorship.⁴⁶ Concerns were expressed by CRC in 2007 at the de facto discrimination that indigenous children continue to face, in particular in the areas of education and health.⁴⁷

15. CRC recommended increasing efforts to review, monitor and ensure implementation of legislation guaranteeing the principle of non-discrimination, and adopting a proactive and comprehensive strategy to eliminate discrimination on gender, ethnic, religious or any other grounds and against all vulnerable groups throughout the country.⁴⁸

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

16. In 2004, CAT expressed concern about allegations of ill-treatment of persons, in some cases amounting to torture, by *Carabineros*, *policía de investigaciones* and the *Gendarmería*.⁴⁹ In 2007, the HR Committee stressed that there continue to be cases of ill-treatment by the security forces, primarily at the time of arrest and against the most vulnerable, including the poor.⁵⁰ Similar concerns were expressed by CRC in 2007.⁵¹ CAT recommended adopting all necessary measures to ensure impartial, full and prompt investigations into all allegations of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, the prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators, and the provision of fair and adequate compensation for the victims.⁵² It also recommended adopting a definition of torture in conformity with article 1 of the Convention against Torture.⁵³

17. Concerns were reiterated by the HR Committee in 2007 regarding the system of legally authorized incommunicado detention, which can last for up to ten days. It recommended that the necessary legislative measures be adopted in order to eliminate prolonged incommunicado detention.⁵⁴ CAT further recommended improving conditions in places of deprivation of liberty to meet international standards; taking urgent measures to address overcrowding in prisons and other places of detention; and introducing a system for monitoring the conditions of detention, the treatment of inmates and prisoner-on-prisoner and sexual violence in prisons.⁵⁵

18. In 2008, the Working Group on the use of Mercenaries expressed concern at the recruitment and training of hundreds of Chileans by private security companies in order to carry out duties abroad.⁵⁶ It recommended, *inter alia*, that Chile accede without delay to the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, and establish a mechanism, which could be either a parliamentary committee or a commissioner, with the authority to monitor the activities of private security companies.⁵⁷

19. In 2006, CEDAW remained concerned by the insufficient information available on the causes and extent of trafficking in Chile as an origin, transit and destination country; the lack of national legislation; and the absence of adequate measures to combat the phenomena of trafficking and exploitation of prostitution.⁵⁸ In 2008, CRC noted that not all forms and types of trafficking (e.g. trafficking for forced labour and internal trafficking) are prohibited under article 367 (b) of the Criminal Code.⁵⁹ It recommended adopting the Bill which was before the Senate, aimed at criminalizing trafficking in children in accordance with the Palermo Protocol,⁶⁰ and completing the harmonization of national legislation with the OP-CRC-SC.⁶¹

20. In 2007, CRC was alarmed about the high number of children exposed to dangerous and/or degrading work and recommended that Chile continue and reinforce efforts to prevent and combat economic exploitation through the effective implementation of the National Action Plan.⁶² The ILO Committee of Experts noted in 2007 that indigenous children and street children are particularly affected by the worst forms of child labour. It indicated that, according to the SENAME, over 6,500 children are reported to be living in the street.⁶³

3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

21. In 2004, concern was expressed by CAT that few cases of disappearances which occurred during the military rule have been clarified.⁶⁴ It recommended that Chile provide updated information on the status of investigations into past crimes involving torture, including the cases known as the “Caravan of Death”, “Operación Cóndor” and “Colonia Dignidad”.⁶⁵

22. In 2007, the HR Committee was concerned about the lack of official investigations to determine direct responsibility for serious human rights violations committed during the dictatorship.⁶⁶ It recommended that Chile ensure that serious human rights violations committed during this period do not go unpunished. Chile should also make public all the documentation collected by the National Commission on Political Imprisonment and Torture (CNPPT) that may help identify those responsible for extrajudicial executions, forced disappearances and torture.⁶⁷ In 2008, Chile replied to the Committee that significant progress had been made in dealing with such cases, making it possible to ascertain the nature and extent of involvement of the officials responsible.⁶⁸

23. The HR Committee and CAT were concerned by the 1978 Amnesty Decree-Law, which prohibits prosecution of human rights violations committed from 11 September 1973 to 10 March 1978.⁶⁹ While noting that according to Chile this decree is no longer applied by the

courts, the HR Committee considered that the fact that the Decree-Law remains in force leaves open the possibility that it might be applied.⁷⁰ CAT recommended the abolition of the 1978 Amnesty Law.⁷¹ It added that internal political constraints cannot serve as a justification for non-compliance by Chile with its obligations under the Convention.⁷² The HR Committee recommended that Chile make greater efforts to incorporate the jurisprudence of the Supreme Court regarding the 1978 Amnesty Decree-Law into domestic positive law as soon as possible.⁷³

24. In 2007, the HR Committee also highlighted the fact that Chile's military tribunals continue to have jurisdiction to try civilians in civil matters. It recommended expediting the adoption of the law amending the Code of Military Justice, limiting the jurisdiction of military tribunals solely to military personnel charged exclusively with military offences.⁷⁴ CAT recommended that Chile eliminate the principle of due obedience from the Code of Military Justice to bring it into conformity with the Convention.⁷⁵

25. CRC reiterated its concerns about the high number of children prosecuted in the adult criminal justice system. It was also concerned that new legislation regarding juvenile justice allows for deprivation of liberty for up to five years for adolescents between 14 and 16, and the application of penal responses for children under 14 in certain circumstances.⁷⁶

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

26. Both CEDAW and CRC urged Chile to further review legislation with a view to establishing the minimum age for marriage at 18 years of age, for both boys and girls.⁷⁷ CRC also recommended that Chile provide further support to families in order to prevent separation of children, e.g. in the form of counselling, parenting and financial allowances.⁷⁸

5. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

27. CRC expressed concern about reports that indicated excessive use of force and arbitrary detentions by police during student demonstrations in 2006.⁷⁹ In 2005, the Special Representative on the situation of human rights defenders and the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression sent a communication to Chile regarding the excessive use of force by the police during a peaceful demonstration by an indigenous community, as well as the detention of two human rights defenders on charges of *desórdenes públicos* and *amenaza a Carabineros en servicio*.⁸⁰ The Special Representative thanked Chile for its response and requested further information clarifying the facts of this case.⁸¹

28. In 2003, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people recommended that under no circumstances should legitimate protest activities or social demands by indigenous organizations and communities be outlawed or penalized.⁸²

29. According to the 2006 common country assessment (CCA), the binominal electoral system has yet to be reformed, which weakens competition between the principal political forces and excludes minorities.⁸³ In 2007, the HR Committee observed with concern that, as the Government indicated, the electoral system in use can hamper the effective parliamentary representation of all individuals. It recommended that Chile make greater efforts to overcome the political obstacles to amendment of the Constitutional Act on Popular Votes and Vote Counts, in order to guarantee the right to equal and universal suffrage.⁸⁴

30. While welcoming the recent progress in decision-making positions in public life, CEDAW noted with concern in 2006 that women's participation in parliament, in municipalities and in the Foreign Service remains slight.⁸⁵ It recommended intensifying efforts to reform the binominal electoral system, which is unfavourable for women's political representation, and taking measures in order to increase the participation of women in political life.⁸⁶

31. In 2007, the HR Committee recommended that Chile expedite the adoption of legislation recognizing the right of conscientious objection to military service, ensuring that conscientious objectors are not subject to discrimination or punishment and recognizing that conscientious objection can occur at any time, even when a person's military service has already begun.⁸⁷

6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

32. In 2004, CESCR expressed concern at information that the minimum wage was not sufficient to ensure a decent living for workers and their families and at the fact that some categories of workers, in particular domestic workers, are not covered by the minimum wage.⁸⁸ It recommended that Chile take measures to ensure that the minimum wage is sufficient to ensure a decent living for all workers and their families.⁸⁹

33. The 2006 CCA report and CEDAW noted with concern that women have higher unemployment rates than men and that there is a significant wage gap between them.⁹⁰ CESCR noted that the labour-force participation of women remains among the lowest in Latin America.⁹¹ It recommended Chile to take effective measures to address the many barriers to women's participation in the labour market and incorporate the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value in its legislation.⁹² The HR Committee also recommended reversing the burden of proof in discrimination cases to favour women employees, so that employers must explain why women hold positions of lower rank, have lesser responsibilities and earn lower wages.⁹³

34. While noting the labour law reform that took place in 2005, the HR committee was still concerned about continuing restrictions on trade union rights and about reports that in practice striking workers are replaced, and that threats of dismissal are used to prevent the creation of trade unions. It recommended removing all legislative and other obstacles to the full exercise of the rights established under article 22 of the Covenant, streamlining employment procedures, and making legal aid available to workers to enable their complaints to be successfully heard.⁹⁴

7. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

35. According to the Working Group on the Right to Development, a combination of sustained growth and well-directed social programmes in the 1990s resulted in poverty being reduced by over half.⁹⁵ However, poverty reduction has not been uniform among regions and population groups. There is a greater concentration of poor in rural areas and among vulnerable segments of the population, namely the indigenous groups.⁹⁶ In 2004, CESCR recommended that Chile continue to strengthen its efforts to reduce poverty, especially among indigenous peoples, and to integrate economic, social and cultural rights in all its poverty alleviation programmes.⁹⁷ In 2007, CRC recommended that Chile prioritize and allocate sufficient funds in order to counteract the increasing inequality and effectively reduce the discrepancies in the standard of living between urban and rural areas.⁹⁸

36. In 2004, CESCR was concerned that the private pension system, based on individual contributions, does not guarantee adequate social security for a large segment of the population that does not work in the formal economy or is unable to contribute sufficiently to the system.⁹⁹ It recommended that Chile take effective measures to ensure that all workers are entitled to adequate social security benefits, paying special attention to the disadvantaged position of women and the large number of temporary and seasonal workers and workers in the informal economy.¹⁰⁰

37. CRC noted that further efforts needed to be undertaken in order to ensure access to health services in practice among indigenous peoples, low-income and rural population.¹⁰¹ According to the 2006 CCA report, some ethnic groups have infant mortality rates that are 40 points higher than the national average, as reflected in a life expectancy at birth that is 10 years less than the average. Mapuche children are more likely to die from bronchopneumonia and the Aymara mortality rate from tuberculosis is double the national average.¹⁰² CRC recommended, inter alia, that Chile continue to provide further resources for the AUGE health system, and enhance the access to medical services in rural areas among low-income families and indigenous peoples. It also recommended strengthening strategies to promote the use of indigenous traditional medicine.¹⁰³

38. In 2007, the HR Committee reiterated its concern about Chile's unduly restrictive abortions laws.¹⁰⁴ CEDAW expressed similar concerns and added that clandestine abortions are a major cause of maternal mortality.¹⁰⁵ CRC urged the State to review its criminalization of the termination of pregnancies in all circumstances, including in cases of rape, incest and situations where the life of the mother is at risk.¹⁰⁶ CAT recommended, inter alia, that Chile eliminate the practice of extracting confessions for prosecution purposes from women seeking emergency medical care as a result of illegal abortions.¹⁰⁷ In 2007, Chile provided comments on the recommendation made by CAT.¹⁰⁸

39. According to a 2008 United Nations Statistics Division source, the total proportion of the urban population living in slums increased from 8.6 per cent in 2001 to 9 per cent in 2005.¹⁰⁹ CESCR recommended taking effective measures to promote the right to housing, and to ensure that adequate protection is afforded to people living in illegal settlements who are at risk of forced evictions.¹¹⁰ CRC stressed that increased access to clean drinking water and sewage disposal should be a priority in rural areas.¹¹¹

8. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community

40. A 2004 UNESCO highlighted that public expenditure on education more than tripled between 1990 and 2003 and that social assistance has been improved, enhancing the enrolment of poorer children.¹¹² CRC made similar observations in 2007 and welcomed the fact that the Constitution enshrines the right to free education for twelve years in school.¹¹³

41. The ILO Committee of Experts noted in 2007 that the illiteracy rate was 10 per cent for indigenous people as compared to 4.4 per cent for non-indigenous people.¹¹⁴ CRC expressed concern that access to education for indigenous peoples, refugees and children living in poverty and rural areas is still inadequate.¹¹⁵ It recommended, inter alia, that Chile continue to increase budget allocations to the educational sector; focus on an overall improvement in the quality of education provided, in particular in rural areas; and ensure the expansion of the bilingual intercultural programme for indigenous peoples.¹¹⁶ CESCR further recommended that Chile continue to strengthen efforts to address the issue of dropouts, including by securing adequate support for teenage mothers to continue their education.¹¹⁷

42. CRC also noted with concern that the resources available for children with disabilities are inadequate, in particular in order to guarantee their right to education.¹¹⁸ It recommended that Chile pursue its efforts to ensure that children with disabilities may exercise their right to education to the maximum extent possible.¹¹⁹

9. Minorities and indigenous peoples

43. In 2007, the ILO Committee of Experts noted that the Bill to amend the Constitution in order to give constitutional recognition to indigenous peoples was rejected in 2000.¹²⁰ In 2004, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people made an urgent appeal to the Chilean Congress to agree to the constitutional recognition of indigenous peoples and their rights.¹²¹ CESCR and CRC made similar recommendations.¹²²

44. The Special Rapporteur on indigenous people highlighted that a serious long-standing problem affecting indigenous peoples concerns their ownership of land and territorial rights, particularly in the case of Mapuche.¹²³ In 2007, the HR Committee noted with concern the slow progress made in demarcating indigenous lands, which has caused social tensions. It was dismayed to learn that “ancestral lands” are still threatened by forestry expansion and megaprojects in infrastructure and energy.¹²⁴ It recommended that Chile make every possible effort to ensure that its negotiations with indigenous communities lead to a solution that respects their land rights. It also recommended that Chile expedite procedures to recognize such ancestral lands; revise any sectoral legislation that may contravene the rights spelled out in the Covenant; consult indigenous communities before granting licenses for the economic exploitation of disputed lands, and guarantee that in no case will exploitation violate the rights recognized in the Covenant.¹²⁵ The Special Rapporteur on indigenous people made similar recommendations.¹²⁶ In 2008, Chile replied to the Human Rights Committee that it had made every effort to resolve the land claims made by indigenous people and communities, investing a significant proportion of its budget for that purpose over many years.¹²⁷

45. In 2007 and 2008, under its agenda item on early warning measures and urgent action procedures, CERD considered the situation of the Mapuche indigenous communities affected by activities that were harmful to the environment and health, including the installation of rubbish dumps and plans to build wastewater treatment plants.¹²⁸ In 2008, Chile provided the Committee with a detailed reply, indicating that the issue was being dealt with by the Technical Secretariat for Solid Waste.

10. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

46. While welcoming the amendments to the Constitution which seek to eliminate statelessness for children born to Chileans abroad, CRC was concerned that children of foreigners without legal residence in Chile may remain exposed to statelessness.¹²⁹

47. A 2006 UNHCR report indicated that the flow of refugees, mostly Colombians, has increased by 40 per cent in one year and noted that refugees have difficulty finding jobs and housing.¹³⁰ CRC regretted that Chile has still not adopted adequate legislation in accordance with international obligations for refugee protection.¹³¹ It recommended, inter alia, ratifying the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.¹³² CRC also recommended ensuring that refugee, asylum-seeking and migrant children are guaranteed speedy processing of their registration and identity documents and that they are not denied access to health services and education during this period.¹³³

11. Human rights and counter-terrorism

48. In 2007, the HR Committee expressed concern about the definition of terrorism contained in the Counter-Terrorism Act No. 18.314, which has allowed charges of terrorism to be brought against members of the Mapuche community in connection with protests or demands for protection of their land rights.¹³⁴ Similar concerns were expressed by CECSR, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Working Group on the use of mercenaries and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people.¹³⁵

49. The HR Committee recommended that Chile amend Act No. 18.314¹³⁶ and adopt a narrower definition of crimes of terrorism, so as to ensure that it is not applied to individuals for political, religious or ideological reasons. Such a definition should be limited to offences which can justifiably be equated with terrorism and its serious consequences, and must ensure that the procedural guarantees established in the Covenant are upheld.¹³⁷

50. In 2008, Chile replied to the Human Rights Committee that the President had taken the policy decision not to apply Act No. 18.314 to cases in which indigenous individuals were involved on account of their ancient demands and grievances.¹³⁸

III. ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

51. CECSR noted with appreciation the improvements in various social indicators, including the improved coverage in primary and secondary education and the progress made in the area of poverty reduction.¹³⁹ Within the framework of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2007-2010, Chile has achieved most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)¹⁴⁰ and is one of the most successful examples of democratic transition and consolidation.¹⁴¹ However, despite these achievements, Chile faces serious challenges such as the need to overcome income, gender, territorial and ethnic inequalities and to ensure equal opportunities.¹⁴²

52. According to the 2006 CCA, there is also a need to adapt domestic legislation to international human rights standards with regard to, for example, the counter-terrorism law and the legal definitions of torture and trafficking in persons, as well as a need to establish a national institution for the promotion and protection of human rights.¹⁴³

IV. KEY NATIONAL PRIORITIES, INITIATIVES AND COMMITMENTS

A. Pledges by the State

53. In 2008, Chile committed to pursuing legislative amendments to incorporate the principal norms of international law that protect and promote human rights into its national laws.¹⁴⁴

B. Specific recommendations for follow-up

54. The HR Committee requested that Chile provide information by March 2008, on the implementation of its recommendations regarding serious human rights violations committed during the dictatorship, and the protection of the land rights of indigenous communities.¹⁴⁵ Chile presented its follow-up report in 2008.¹⁴⁶

55. CAT requested Chile to provide information by May 2005 on the implementation of its recommendations concerning the term and mandate of the CNPPT; illegal abortions; and statistical data on cases of torture and ill-treatment.¹⁴⁷ Chile provided a detailed reply to CAT in 2007.¹⁴⁸

V. CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

56. UNDAF (2007-2010) focuses on the following areas for cooperation: the reduction of economic, social, demographic, gender, territorial and ethnic inequalities; further decentralization and local development, based on the Millennium Development Goals; and closer involvement by Chile in South-South cooperation with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and other developing countries.¹⁴⁹

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 2006* (ST/LEG/SER.E.25), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>.

² The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

³ Adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/117 of 10 December 2008, in which the General Assembly recommended that a signing ceremony be organized in 2009. Article 17, para. 1, of OP-ICESCR states that “The present Protocol is open for signature by any State that has signed, ratified or acceded to the Covenant”.

⁴ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁵ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

⁶ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol additional to the

Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.

⁷ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

⁸ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/CHL/CO/3), para. 37.

⁹ Concluding Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/CHI/CO/4), para. 25.

¹⁰ Concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee (CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5), paras. 3 (a) and 4.

¹¹ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 3 (c); CEDAW/C/CHI/CO/4, para. 6; conclusions and recommendations of the Committee against Torture (CAT/C/CR/32/5), para. 4 (b).

¹² CAT/C/CR/32/5, para. 4 (b).

¹³ CEDAW/C/CHI/CO/4, para. 6.

¹⁴ Concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/C.12/1/Add.105), para. 12.

¹⁵ For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/10/55, annex 1.

¹⁶ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para.6; E/C.12/1/Add.105, para. 32; CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, para.15; E/CN.4/2004/80/Add.3, para. 80.

¹⁷ CAT/C/CR/32/5, para. 4 (g).

¹⁸ Ibid., para. 6 (g).

¹⁹ E/C.12/1/Add.105, para.6; see also CEDAW/C/CHI/CO/4, para. 7.

²⁰ E/C.12/1/Add.105, para. 7.

²¹ CRC/C/OPSC/CHL/CO/1, para. 4 (g).

²² CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, para. 3 (e).

²³ See ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Doc. No. 09 092007CHL182.

²⁴ The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
HR Committee	Human Rights Committee
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CAT	Committee against Torture
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child

²⁵ Letters dated 24 August 2007 and 7 March 2008 from Régis de Gouttes and Fatimata Binta Victoitr Dah, Chairpersons of the CERD, available at http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/early_warning/Chile070308.pdf and http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/chile_letter.pdf.

²⁶ E/CN.4/2004/80/Add.3, para. 2; A/HRC/7/7/Add.4, p. 2.

²⁷ The questionnaires included in this section are those which have been reflected in an official report by a special procedure mandate-holder.

²⁸ See (a) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/4/29), questionnaire on the right to education of persons with disabilities sent in 2006; (b) report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/HRC/4/24), questionnaire on the impact of certain laws and administrative measures on migrants sent in 2006; (c) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/HRC/4/23), questionnaire on issues related to forced marriages and trafficking in persons sent in 2006; (d) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders (E/CN.4/2006/95 and Add.5), questionnaire on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms sent in June 2005; (e) report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/HRC/6/15), questionnaire on the human rights of indigenous people sent in August 2007; (f) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children (E/CN.4/2006/62) and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2006/67), joint questionnaire on the relationship between trafficking and the demand for commercial sexual exploitation sent in July 2005; (g) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (E/CN.4/2006/45), questionnaire on the right to education for girls sent in 2005; (h) report of the Working Group on mercenaries (A/61/341), questionnaire concerning its mandate and activities sent in November 2005; (i) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/4/31), questionnaire on the sale of children's organs sent on July 2006; (j) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2005/78), questionnaire on child pornography on the Internet sent in July 2004; (k) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/7/8), questionnaire on assistance and rehabilitation programmes for child victims of sexual exploitation sent in July 2007; (l) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/HRC/4/35/Add.3), questionnaire on human rights policies and management practices; (m) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/8/10), questionnaire on the right to education in emergency situations sent in 2007.

²⁹ The questionnaire on the right to education in emergency situations; the questionnaire on the human rights of indigenous people; the joint questionnaire on the relationship between trafficking and the demand for commercial sexual exploitation; and the questionnaire on the sale of children's organs.

³⁰ OHCHR, 2004 Annual Report on implementation of activities and use of funds, p. 122.

³¹ OHCHR, 2007 Report on Activities and Results, p. 116.

³² Ibid.

³³ OHCHR, High Commissioner's Strategic Management Plan 2008-2009, p. 92.

³⁴ OHCHR Press Release: High Commissioner for Human Rights and Chile Sign Cooperation Agreement, 7 December 2000.

³⁵ OHCHR, 2007 Report on Activities and Results, p. 35.

³⁶ Ibid., p. 117.

³⁷ OHCHR, 2007 Report on Activities and Results, p. 117; OHCHR, 2005 Annual Report on implementation of activities and use of funds, p. 186.

³⁸ OHCHR, 2007 Report on Activities and Results, p. 117; OHCHR, 2006 Annual Report, p. 102.

³⁹ OHCHR, 2007 Report on Activities and Results, p. 160.

⁴⁰ A/63/166, p. 6; A/62/189, p. 4.

⁴¹ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 17.

⁴² ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Doc. No. 62007CHL111, para. 2.

⁴³ E/C.12/1/Add.105, paras. 22 and 46.

⁴⁴ CEDAW/C/CHI/CO/4, para. 10.

⁴⁵ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 16.

⁴⁶ E/CN.4/2004/80/Add.3, para. 16.

⁴⁷ CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, para. 73.

- ⁴⁸ Ibid., para. 30.
- ⁴⁹ CAT/C/CR/32/5, para. 6 (a).
- ⁵⁰ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 10.
- ⁵¹ CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, para. 38.
- ⁵² CAT/C/CR/32/5, para. 7 (e).
- ⁵³ Ibid., para. 7 (a).
- ⁵⁴ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 11.
- ⁵⁵ CAT/C/CR/32/5, para. 7 (j).
- ⁵⁶ A/HRC/7/7/Add.4, para. 57.
- ⁵⁷ Ibid., para. 72 (b) (g).
- ⁵⁸ CEDAW/C/CHI/CO/4, para. 15.
- ⁵⁹ CRC/C/OPSC/CHL/CO/1, para. 23 (c).
- ⁶⁰ Ibid., para. 24 (d).
- ⁶¹ Ibid., para. 10.
- ⁶² CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, paras. 65-66.
- ⁶³ See ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Doc. No. 092007CHL182.
- ⁶⁴ CAT/C/CR/32/5, para. 6 (l).
- ⁶⁵ Ibid., 7 (p).
- ⁶⁶ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 9.
- ⁶⁷ Ibid., para. 9.
- ⁶⁸ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5/Add.1, p. 3.
- ⁶⁹ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 5; CAT/CCR/32/5, para. 6 (b).
- ⁷⁰ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 5.
- ⁷¹ CAT/CCR/32/5, para. 7 (b).
- ⁷² Ibid., para. 5.
- ⁷³ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 5.
- ⁷⁴ Ibid., para. 12.
- ⁷⁵ CAT/C/CR/32/5, para. 7 (d).
- ⁷⁶ CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, paras. 71-72.
- ⁷⁷ CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, para. 28; CEDAW/C/CHL/CO/4; para. 22.
- ⁷⁸ CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, para. 43.
- ⁷⁹ Ibid., para. 38.
- ⁸⁰ A/HRC/4/37/Add.1, paras. 125-126.
- ⁸¹ Ibid., paras. 136-137.
- ⁸² E/CN.4/2004/80/Add.3, para. 69.
- ⁸³ Evaluación Conjunta del País (CCA), Sistema de las Naciones Unidas en Chile, 2006, p. 1, available at <http://www.pnud.cl/acercade/docs-legal/Evaluacion-pre-UNDAF.pdf>.
- ⁸⁴ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 15.

- ⁸⁵ CEDAW/C/CHI/CO4, para. 13.
- ⁸⁶ Ibid., para. 14.
- ⁸⁷ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 13.
- ⁸⁸ E/C.12/1/Add.105, para. 18.
- ⁸⁹ Ibid., para. 39.
- ⁹⁰ CEDAW/C/CHI/CO/4, para. 11; Evaluación Conjunta del País, op. cit., p. 2.
- ⁹¹ E/C.12/1/Add.105, para. 16.
- ⁹² Ibid., para. 37.
- ⁹³ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 18.
- ⁹⁴ Ibid., para. 14.
- ⁹⁵ E/CN.4/2004/WG.18/3, para. 26.
- ⁹⁶ Ibid., para. 34.
- ⁹⁷ E/C.12/1/Add.105, para. 50.
- ⁹⁸ CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, para. 60.
- ⁹⁹ E/C.12/1/Add.105, para. 20.
- ¹⁰⁰ Ibid., para. 43.
- ¹⁰¹ CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, para. 53.
- ¹⁰² Evaluación Conjunta del País, op. cit., p. 3.
- ¹⁰³ CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, para. 54.
- ¹⁰⁴ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 8.
- ¹⁰⁵ CEDAW/C/CHL/CO/4, para. 19.
- ¹⁰⁶ CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, para. 56; see also CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 8; E/C.12/1/Add.105, para. 53; CEDAW/C/CHL/CO/4, para. 20.
- ¹⁰⁷ CAT/C/CR/32/5, para. 7 (m).
- ¹⁰⁸ CAT/C/38/CRP.4, pp. 5-6.
- ¹⁰⁹ United Nations Statistics Division coordinated data and analyses, available at: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg>.
- ¹¹⁰ E/C.12/1/Add.105, paras. 51-52.
- ¹¹¹ CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, para. 60.
- ¹¹² UNESCO, Education For All Global Monitoring Report 2005, Paris, 2004, p. 55, available at: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/001373/137333e.pdf>.
- ¹¹³ CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, para. 61.
- ¹¹⁴ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Doc. No. 062007CHL111, para. 4.
- ¹¹⁵ CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, para. 61.
- ¹¹⁶ Ibid., para. 62 (a), (b), (c).
- ¹¹⁷ E/C.12/1/Add.105, para. 59.
- ¹¹⁸ CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, para. 51.
- ¹¹⁹ Ibid., para. 52 (c).
- ¹²⁰ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Doc. No. 092007CHL111 para. 8.

- ¹²¹ E/CN.4/2004/80/Add.3, para. 42.
- ¹²² E/C.12/1/Add.105, para. 33; CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, para. 74 (a).
- ¹²³ E/CN.4/2004/80/Add.3, para. 19; see also E/C.12/1/Add.105, paras. 13 and 34.
- ¹²⁴ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 19.
- ¹²⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 19 (a), (b) and (c).
- ¹²⁶ E/CN.4/2004/80/Add.3, paras. 64-68.
- ¹²⁷ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5/Add.1, p. 5.
- ¹²⁸ Letters dated 24 August 2007 and 7 March 2008 from Régis de Gouttes and Fatimata Binta Victoitr Dah, Chairpersons of the CERD, available at http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/early_warning/Chile070308.pdf and http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/chile_letter.pdf.
- ¹²⁹ CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, para. 63.
- ¹³⁰ HCR, Global Appeal Report 2007, Strategies and Programmes, p. 289 and 291, available at <http://www.unhcr.org/static/publ/ga2007/ga2007toc.htm>.
- ¹³¹ CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, para. 63.
- ¹³² *Ibid.*, para. 64 (a).
- ¹³³ CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, para. 64 (c); see also CRC/C/OPAC/CHL/CO/1, paras. 21-25; CRC/OPSC/CHL/CO/1, paras. 33-35.
- ¹³⁴ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 7.
- ¹³⁵ E/C.12/1/Add.105, para. 14; A/HRC/6/17/Add.1, paras. 7-23; A/HRC/7/7/Add.4, para. 71; E/CN.4/2004/80/Add.3, para. 70.
- ¹³⁶ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 19 (b).
- ¹³⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 7.
- ¹³⁸ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5/Add.1, pp. 6-7.
- ¹³⁹ E/C.12/1/Add.105, para. 4.
- ¹⁴⁰ Marco de Asistencia para el Desarrollo del Sistema de las Naciones Unidas en Chile (UNDAF) 2007-2010, p. 1, available at <http://www.undg.org/docs/7620/UNDAF%20Chile.pdf>.
- ¹⁴¹ *Ibid.*, p. 3.
- ¹⁴² *Ibid.*, p. 1.
- ¹⁴³ Evaluación Conjunta del País, op. cit., p. 7.
- ¹⁴⁴ Pledges and commitments undertaken by Chile before the Human Rights Council, as contained in the note verbale dated 15 February, 2008 sent by the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly, p. 2, available at http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/62/745&Lang=E.
- ¹⁴⁵ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5, para. 21.
- ¹⁴⁶ CCPR/C/CHL/CO/5/Add.1.
- ¹⁴⁷ CAT/C/CR/32/5, para. 8.
- ¹⁴⁸ CAT/C/38/CRP.4.
- ¹⁴⁹ Marco de Asistencia para el Desarrollo del Sistema de las Naciones Unidas en Chile (UNDAF) 2007-2010, pp. 6-7.