



URUGUAY REPORT

Monitor of the Lima and Los Angeles
Commitments

Citizen Corruption Observatory

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

APIU	Access to Public Information Unit
APU	Asociación de la Prensa Uruguaya
ARCE	State Procurement Regulatory Agency
CA	Cabildo Abierto
CCO	Citizen Corruption Observatory
CFA	Citizen Forum of the Americas
JUTEP	Transparency and Public Ethics Board
LUC	Law of Urgent Consideration
MEIM	Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining
MESICIC	Inter-American Convention against Corruption Follow-Up Mechanism
NSI	Nation Statistic Institute
PC	Partido Colorado
PIT-CNT	Plenario Intersindical de Trabajadores - Convención Nacional de Trabajadores
PN	Partido Nacional
Redlad	Latin American and Caribbean Network for Democracy
SENACLAFT	National Secretariat for the Fight against Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism
UDELAR	Universidad de la República Oriental del Uruguay
URSEC	Communications Services Regulatory Unit

You can access the Country Report carried out in Phase 1 at [this link](#).



INTRODUCTION

What is the CCO?

The Citizen Observatory of Corruption (CCO) emerged in 2020, through a coalition of civil society organizations and social actors on the continent, created to allow monitoring of compliance with the commitments adopted by the governments of the hemisphere at the VIII Summit of the Americas and promote citizen participation in the fight against corruption.

The CCO is the result of the collaboration between the Citizen Forum of the Americas (CFA), the Latin American and Caribbean Network for Democracy (Redlad), chapters of Transparency International (TI) in Latin America and civil society organizations that act in 19 countries on the continent. **Redlad and the Citizen Forum of the Americas are platforms for dialogue, exchange, strengthening, communication and advocacy of civil society that operate throughout the region.**

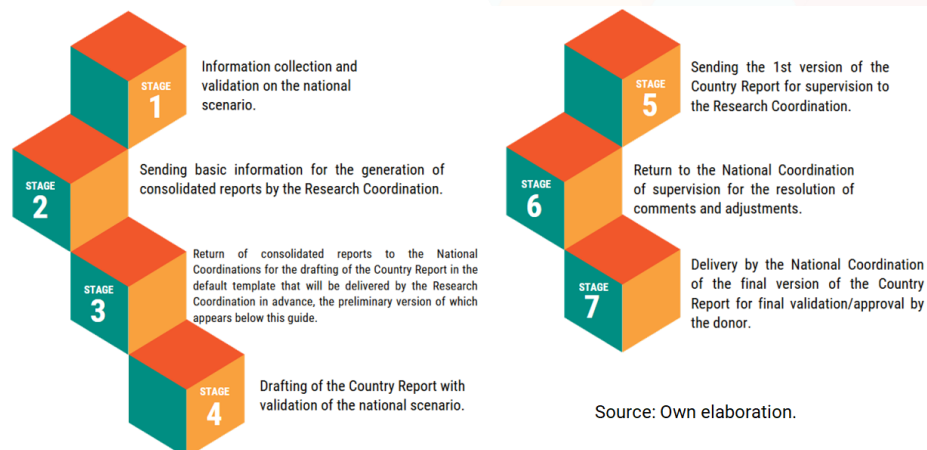
Phase 1 of the CCO was carried out between November 2020 and June 2021, in which more than 150 organizations from society participated, to obtain an analysis and assessment of the status of the Commitments assumed at the Lima Summit.

In this new Phase, CCO 2 has 3 objectives:

- Support the Latin American and Caribbean Network for Democracy (Redlad) and the Citizen Forum of the Americas (CFA) to continue promoting the participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) in the next Summit of the Americas.
- Support the strengthening of the capacity of CSOs to promote citizen agendas participate in policy promotion and monitor government commitments.
- Support inter-American efforts to strengthen respect for Human Rights and democratic governance, including the hemispheric anti-corruption approach.

This document is framed in the strengthening of capacities through advice and technical support at the strategic and implementation levels, monitoring of results and strengthening the capacities of Redlad and CFA members.

A schematic graph is presented with the methodology that will be used to prepare the Country Report on this occasion.



COLLABORATIVE WORK METHODOLOGY

For monitoring of the commitments of the VIII Summit and the IX, the CCO designed a unified methodology allows the weighting of the results obtained and a comparison between the countries that make up this consortium. For the investigation of each country, the **National Scenario** consolidated and at least ten civil society organizations and representatives of different population groups and topics that address this process of monitoring the commitments assumed by the countries of the region. For this purpose, a four-stage process was generated.


- **Collection of information based on previously designed indicators that analyze regulatory and practical issues of the prioritized commitments of both Summits under analysis.** For the normative indicators, the latest version of each norm was investigated on official sites, including the Constitution and laws of national scope. Regarding the practice indicators, at least one request for public information from competent authorities was requested from the national scenarios, three interviews with specialists and analysis of secondary sources –official reports on compliance with commitments, academic and CSO studies, reliable journalistic sources– supported by empirical evidence. In addition, research of experiences was added on concrete advances, social conflicts, violations of rights and good practices, placing special emphasis on how they affect, positively or negatively, the most vulnerable population groups, a special focus of the CCO's work.
- **Weighting of results obtained, qualifying each commitment to generate the bases for the comparative work that animates the CCO as a regional initiative.** Three criteria were established to analyze: the relevance, which accounts for the opportunity and convenience of the actions that governments take to fight corruption; the effectiveness, that is, to what extent the actions carried out by governments promote the fight against corruption; Sustainability that values the continuity over time of these actions and commitments.
- **Data validation by the National Scenarios:** a distinctive element of the CCO that is given a special space in the following section.
- **Collaborative analysis of the validated results and the production of this Country Report.** Once the investigation was completed, the countries submitted the information to the Research Coordination, which processed the data and generated graphic information so that each national scenario could narratively report the status of the fight against corruption based on the commitments assumed with a special focus on the assumption of the perspective of citizenship and the exercise of fundamental rights, especially about the most vulnerable population groups.

Under the leadership of the Transparency International-Redlad-Citizen Forum alliance, the scope of exchange, learning and analysis that allowed the collection and validation of data in Phase 1 was renewed, with organizations specialized in human rights, anti-corruption, work in territory and hemispheric spaces.

Focal points:



Methodology

- 
- Queries
 - Public Information Requests
 - Workshops
 - Interviews
 - Meetings
 - Validations



Country Report with the perspective of population groups



CCO
Collaborative advocacy on anti-corruption policy

COUNTRY CONTEXT

In March 2020, Luis Lacalle Pou assumed the presidency of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay and is currently in his last year of government. In June 2024, a new electoral cycle began with the internal elections of the parties, in which the candidates who will compete for the country's presidency were chosen on the last Sunday of October. In the case of a second round, this will occur on the last Sunday of November. The electoral cycle will culminate when the [elections for local, municipal, and departmental governments are held in May 2025](#).

This report coincides with the last two years of the current government that was installed almost simultaneously with the 2020 pandemic. Its largest project was the approval of the Law of Urgent Consideration (LUC) N° 19.889. In 2022, the referendum mechanism promoted by civil society, academia, and the opposition was enabled to repeal of 135 articles of the LUC. Finally, the rule was established when [the vote determined](#) that 50% of the people who voted did so in favor of maintaining the law, against 48.67% who voted in favor of repealing it. According to some analysts, this result would also represent an effect of [support for the Lacalle Pou government](#).

The period covered by this report is characterized by an unusual volume of events and allegations of corruption, including the corruption case involving Alejandro Astesiano, the former head of security for President Luis Lacalle Pou, who was accused of falsifying birth certificates to issue false Uruguayan passports to Russians, among other crimes. In February 2024, he was convicted of influence peddling and criminal association. Following the investigations by the Prosecutor's Office in the Astesiano case, new related cases were opened, involving the [spying on two opposition senators](#). At the [request of a private company, another case of surveillance of the president of the Uruguayan Trade Union \(PIT-CNT\), or the follow-up to the former First Lady among other multiple crimes committed by the former](#) presidential guard and the corruption plot he managed to set up.

Also, during this period, the current government was shaken by the investigation into the issuance of a passport to the Uruguayan drug trafficker arrested in Dubai, [Sebastián Marset](#) for carrying a false Paraguayan passport. The investigation into this case has resulted in the resignation of two ministers, two undersecretaries, and a presidential adviser.

Over the past two years, there have been other incidents involving leaders from different parties in the Multicolor coalition who held public office. When the situation became public, all the people involved resigned from their positions and, in some cases, the investigations involving them continued in the hands of the corresponding control bodies (internal audits or criminal justice).

Not only the executive branch, but also the legislative branch has been implicated in corruption issues. Former National Party senator [Gustavo Penades](#) was charged with 22 crimes of remuneration for the sexual exploitation of minors. The investigation of this case provides information on the use that the former senator made of the resources of the State and of public officials, to affect in his favor the elucidation of the judicial investigation.

In addition to cases identified in the central government, there were also others at the departmental government level, such as in [Artigas](#) and [Maldonado](#). In the case of Artigas, it ended with the resignation of the mayor, who was [convicted of failing to fulfill his obligations as a public official](#) to report crimes committed by departmental officials.

The work of journalists and some media outlets was central, not only in clarifying some of the situations, but also in their contribution to exposing to public opinion and on the political agenda the complexity and scope of corruption at different levels of government.

Through their work, journalists have demonstrated their particular role in exposing crimes associated with corruption in the country. However, this is happening in a context in which initiatives are being approved that restrict press freedom. At the same time as these cases were being revealed, a new media law was approved in parliament on a “serious and urgent” basis and only with votes from the governing coalition, which limits press freedom and promotes media concentration, despite having received extensive criticism from [national organizations](#) and [international organisms](#).

Although the [Corruption Perceptions Index 2023](#), elaborated by Transparency International (TI)², Uruguay is one of the countries with the lowest perception of corruption in the region. Over the last two years, the country has seen setbacks in judicial independence and effectiveness, with a [limited capacity to combat corruption crimes](#). The country's main anti-corruption body, the Transparency and Public Ethics Board (JUTEP) remains underfunded and under-structured to fulfill its mission. In addition, due to a lack of political agreements, since 2021, there has been no incumbent in the position of Court Prosecutor and Attorney General of the Nation, which is currently led by Deputy Court Prosecutor Dr. Juan Gómez.

Finally, although significant progress was made in the recent approval of a new law on party financing, it is not yet possible to assess its effectiveness. However, there is concern about the capacity (operational and financial) of the oversight body, the Electoral Court, to fulfill its role of controlling the financing of parties and their electoral campaigns.



VIII Summit

Lima (2018)



Theme 1: Reinforcement of Democratic Governance

2. Strengthening judicial autonomy and independence, following applicable inter-American and universal standards on this matter, to promote respect for the rule of law and access to justice as well as to promote and encourage policies of integrity and transparency in the judicial system.

7. Promoting gender equity and equality and women's empowerment as a cross-cutting goal of our anti-corruption policies, through a task force on women's leadership and empowerment that will actively promote cooperation among inter-American institutions and synergies with other international agencies.

8. Including different vulnerable groups in defining measures to strengthen governance and combat corruption, recognizing the serious impact it has on these populations.

11. Furthering codes of conduct for public officials that contain high standards of ethics, honesty, integrity, and transparency, using as a point of reference the "Guidelines for the Management of Policies for Probity in the Public Administrations of the Americas" and urging the private sector to develop similar codes of conduct.

Theme 2: Transparency, Access to Information, Protection of Whistleblowers, and Human Rights, including Freedom of Expression

13. Continuing to strengthen national anti-corruption measures or systems and enhancing conditions for the effective participation of civil society, social organizations, academia, the private sector, citizens, and other social actors in monitoring government performance, including the development of prevention mechanisms, channels for reporting possible acts of corruption and facilitating the work of watchdogs including other citizen oversight mechanisms, and incentivizing the adoption of digital means of participation.

14. Promoting and or strengthening the implementation of national policies and plans, and as appropriate subnational plans in the areas of open government, digital government, open data, fiscal transparency, open budgeting, digital procurement systems, public contracting and a public registry of state suppliers, considering towards that end the participation of civil society and other social actors.

15. Consolidating the autonomy and independence of high-level oversight bodies.

22. Protecting whistleblowers, witnesses, and informants of acts of corruption from intimidation and retaliatory actions.

Prioritized commitments

Theme 3: Financing of Political Organizations and Election Campaigns

25. Encouraging adoption and/or strengthening of measures that promote transparency, accountability, appropriate accounting, and use of the banking system for income and expenditures of political organizations and parties, especially those related to their electoral campaigns, in order to guarantee the licit origin of the contributions and penalizing anyone involved in accepting illicit contributions.

Theme 4: Prevention of Corruption in Public Works and Public Procurement and Contracting

29. Promoting the inclusion of anti-corruption clauses in all state and public-private-partnership contracts and establishing registers of natural and legal persons involved in acts of corruption and money laundering with a view to ensuring that they are not contracted.

Theme 5: International Legal Cooperation; the Fight Against Bribery, International Corruption, Organized Crime, and Money Laundering; and Asset Recovery

37. Promoting the broadest possible cooperation among judicial, police, and prosecutorial authorities, financial intelligence units, and administrative authorities in investigations and procedures related to offenses of corruption, money laundering, and transnational bribery and corruption.

41. Furthering the adoption or strengthening of measures through relevant institutions to enable the freezing, seizure, and confiscation of proceeds of corruption.





IX Summit

Los Angeles (2022)



A. Inter-American Action Plan on Democratic Governance

3. Support free and fair elections with full respect for state sovereignty, through the following measures, in accordance with domestic law:

D. Promote the rights of citizens to choose their leaders in free and fair elections, which are periodic, based on universal suffrage and the secret ballot, and carried out in a transparent manner, by implementing measures to facilitate the ability of all political parties, including those in opposition, to stand for election, promoting the full and equal participation of women, and removing, where applicable, barriers to women running for political office.

4. Protect press freedom and the full exercise of civil rights, including freedom of association, freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of expression, and promote the free exchange of ideas, information, and thought as fundamental principles of representative and participatory democracies, in keeping with international human rights treaties, promoting the establishment, in all areas of government, of mechanisms that promote transparency and access to public information.

7. Take concrete actions, with the participation and collaboration of civil society, to improve the promotion and protection of human rights defenders, including those working on environmental matters, to include:

A. The development of consultative processes, particularly regarding the enactment of laws, public policies, development projects, and the creation of a safe and enabling environment for civil society to work.

12. Continue meeting the commitments undertaken at the Eighth Summit of the Americas, in particular the Lima Commitment on Democratic Governance Against Corruption, while reaffirming our commitment to treaties such as the UN Convention against Corruption, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the InterAmerican Convention Against Corruption, and taking the following actions:

A. Promote gender equity and equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and anti-corruption measures, from the planning process through to implementation, follow-up, and assessment.

G. Identify, develop, and maintain statistics, including disaggregated statistics on gender and other relevant variables to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of transparency and access to information policies and provide for public access to these statistics for independent evaluation.

13. Continue implementing recommendations received through the Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC); reporting annually to MESICIC on progress made addressing these recommendations; and fostering the participation of civil society, the private sector, and social actors in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including initiatives that encourage public consultations, education and awareness, promote citizen participation in decision-making processes, and enable civil society to engage in monitoring and oversight, as appropriate and according to domestic legislation.

14. Integrate commitments emanating from the Summit of the Americas and from other relevant forums relating to the promotion of transparency and combating corruption into Open Government Partnership National Action Plans, as applicable, including: actions to strengthen fiscal transparency and prevent financial crimes, and strengthen openness of public information and data in open formats from the design stage.

17. Adopt appropriate measures to address the political commitments in the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/S-32-1, which approved the political declaration "Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation", as well as continue to advance the outcomes achieved in the preparatory process for this special period of this General Assembly, including, as appropriate and according to domestic legislation, to:

D. Develop and implement measures consistent with the UN Convention against Corruption that establish criminal or, when applicable, civil administrative liability of legal persons that engage in acts of transnational bribery offenses.

G. Empower young people to propose ideas with a view to preventing and combating corruption based on outcomes of the Youth Forum in the framework of the preparatory process of the 2021 special period of sessions of United Nations General Assembly Against Corruption.

23. Promote regional mechanisms to facilitate meaningful participation of civil society and social actors, including women's and youth organizations in monitoring the implementation of the Summit commitments.

24. Foster multi-stakeholder forums for dialogue among the public sector, the private sector, and civil society, including women's and youth organizations and social actors, to strengthen democratic practices, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, anticorruption, and open government efforts, including:

F. Promoting parliamentary engagement as an integral part of the Summits process through ParlAmericas, the interparliamentary organization of the Hemisphere, and other parliamentary organizations.



B. Action plan on Health and Resilience in the Americas

9. To promote the use of public and pooled procurement mechanisms for medicines, diagnostics, and supplies to further affordability, sustainability, expertise, and development of existing health budgets in an effective, efficient, and inclusive manner, taking into account national legislation and regional and sub-regional commitments.

C. Regional agenda for Digital Transformation

3. Develop a set of public policies that will allow us to promote digital inclusion, citizen cybersecurity, and access to education and culture, to digital services provided in trustworthy and secure conditions, to open and public information, and to financial services to promote universal access and accessibility to digital content and products, as well as promote citizen participation through digital tools and means.

17. Accelerate digital government transformation and support the simplification of administrative procedures and modernization of public services, as well as strengthen the quality of digital literacy and digital citizenry, always taking into consideration the protection of citizens personal data.

21. Further a strategy of open data and public information that facilitates interoperability in the region, strengthening collaboration and active participation among States, civil society, the private sector, and academia towards an open-government approach.

30. Foster the discussion of standards and the exchange of best practices in the areas of cybersecurity and protection of users and consumers, as well as citizens in general, on cybercrime prevention in line with the provisions of international and regional instruments, such as the Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe (Budapest Convention), where applicable, with participation of the private sector, academia, and other stakeholders.

D. Accelerating the clean, sustainable, renewable, and just energy transition

2. Emphasize the need to incorporate an inclusive approach in the processes of digitalization, democratization, and decentralization, within the sustainable and just energy transition strategies of our countries, taking into account gender equity and equality, empowerment of women, and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples, people of African descent, and persons with disabilities.

3. Advance implementation among participants of the Global Methane Pledge, through international cooperation including by strengthening technical and financial support, and the development of comprehensive and sectoral, transparent, and verifiable country-level methane mitigation action plans.

E. Our sustainable green future

1. To advance the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use, national deforestation and conservation commitments, and regional efforts to halt and reverse deforestation and conserve, sustainably manage, and use ecosystems, we commit to strengthen our efforts to:

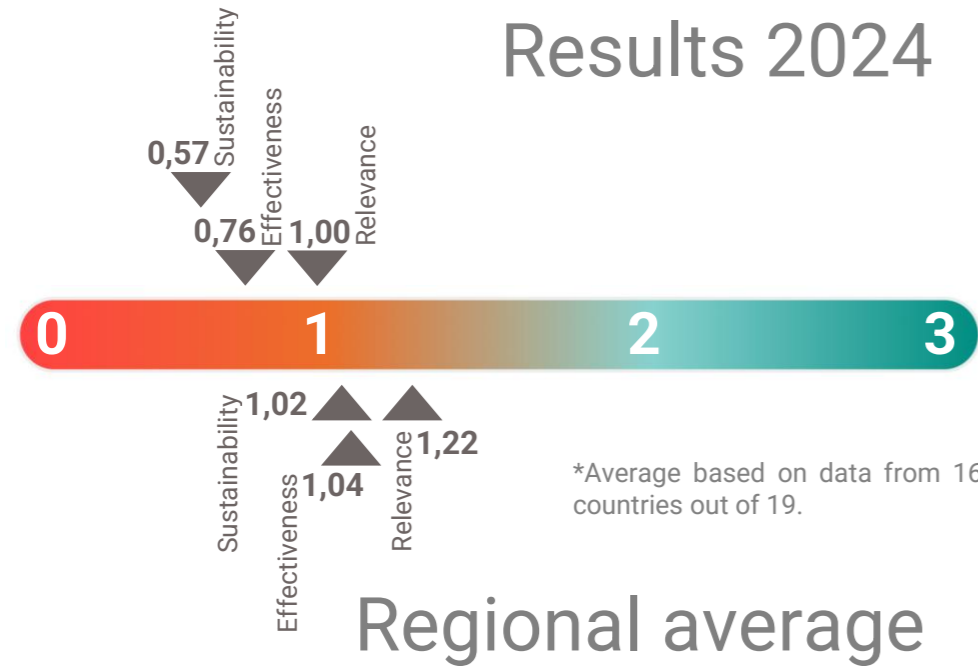
F. Strengthen the protection of human rights defenders, particularly indigenous peoples and local communities working on environmental matters, in collaboration with stakeholders, to draw up and approve plans by the Tenth Summit of the Americas to: 1) respond to and collect information from environmental defenders about threats or incidences of violence, in keeping with domestic legislation; 2) enact, as appropriate, and enforce laws to protect human rights defenders working on environmental matters and the resources they defend; and 3) carry out and implement environmental assessments, according to existing domestic legislation.

6. To promote responsible production and consumption patterns, consistent with domestic laws, through the strengthening of government procurement systems and the inclusion of sustainability criteria, as appropriate, in the procurement of goods, services, and public works; as well as through the promotion of initiatives to strengthen market capacities that reduce adverse effects on the environment.

VIII Summit

Lima (2018)

SUMMARY OF GENERAL RESULTS



INCLUSION OF POPULATION GROUPS



BEST SCORE 2024

Commitments No. 14 (98%)



WORST SCORE 2024

Commitments No. 7 and 8 (0%)



THEMES

BEST SCORE 2024

• Transparency, Access to Information, Protection of Whistleblowers

• Prevention of Corruption in Public Works

WORST SCORE 2024

COMMITMENTS

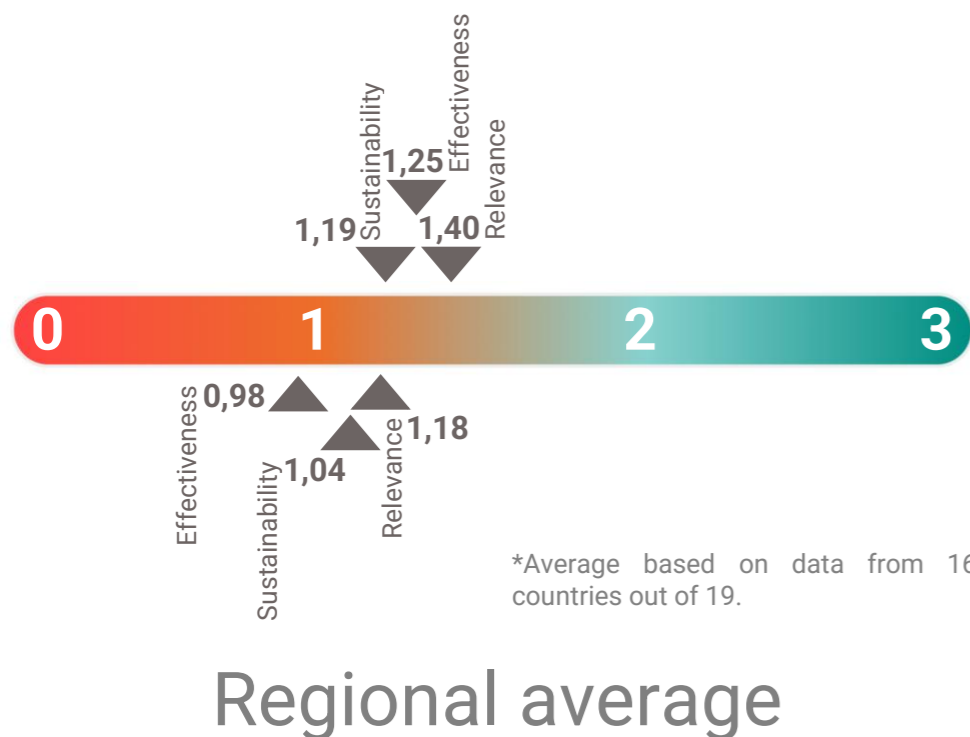
BEST SCORE 2022 - 2024

• Both phases: No. 14

• Both phases: No. 7 and 8

WORST SCORE 2022 - 2024

Results 2024



IX Summit

Los Angeles (2022)

INCLUSION OF POPULATION GROUPS



BEST SCORE 2024

Commitments No. 17 from Plan C (93%)



WORST SCORE 2024

Commitments No. 12 (A), 17 (G) and 23 from Plan A (0%)



THEMES

BEST SCORE 2024

• Regional agenda for Digital Transformation

• Democratic Governance

WORST SCORE 2024

COMMITMENTS

BEST SCORE 2024

• No. 21 from Financing of Political Organizations and Election Campaigns

• No. 12 (A), 17 (G) and 23 from Democratic Governance Plan

WORST SCORE 2024

VIII Summit

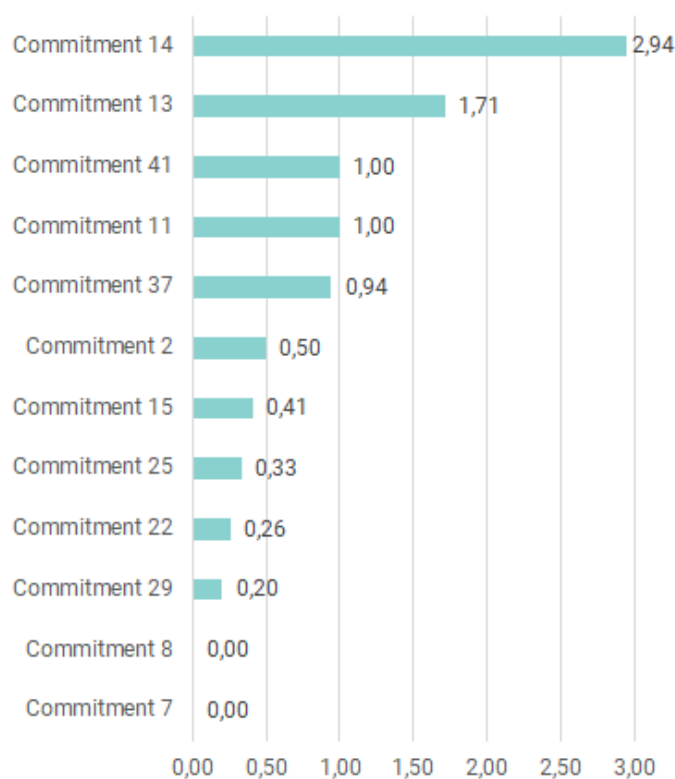
Lima (2018)

“

Transparency, efficiency and stewardship of the public sector is one of the areas prioritized in the current Digital Agenda 2021 - 2025, approved by Decree N°134/2021. Among its goals is the strengthening of digital citizen participation, optimizing the intensive use of data and information as a key factor for decision making and efficient public management, considering aspects of ethics, privacy, accountability, transparency and non-discrimination.

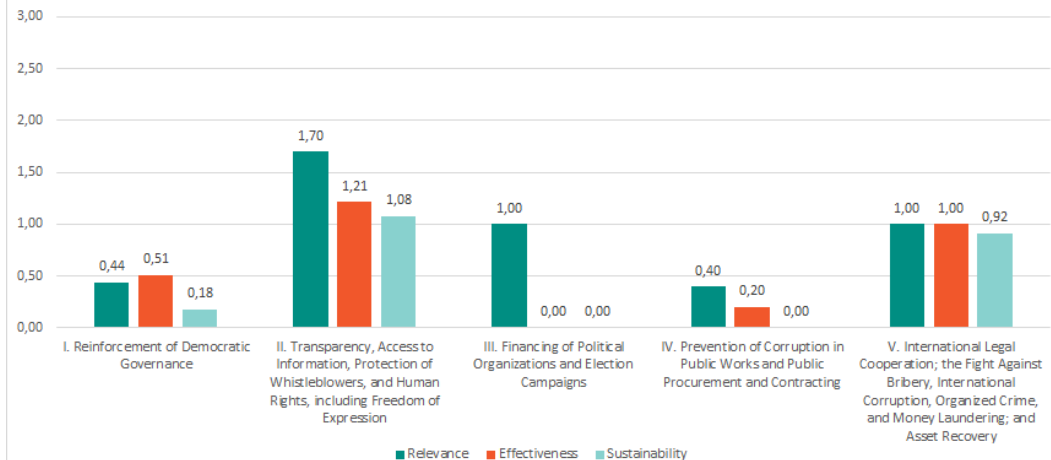
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Ranking of commitments (2024)



Source: Compilation based on information provided by CSO participants.

Summary VIII Summit (2024)



Source: Compilation based on information provided by CSO participants.

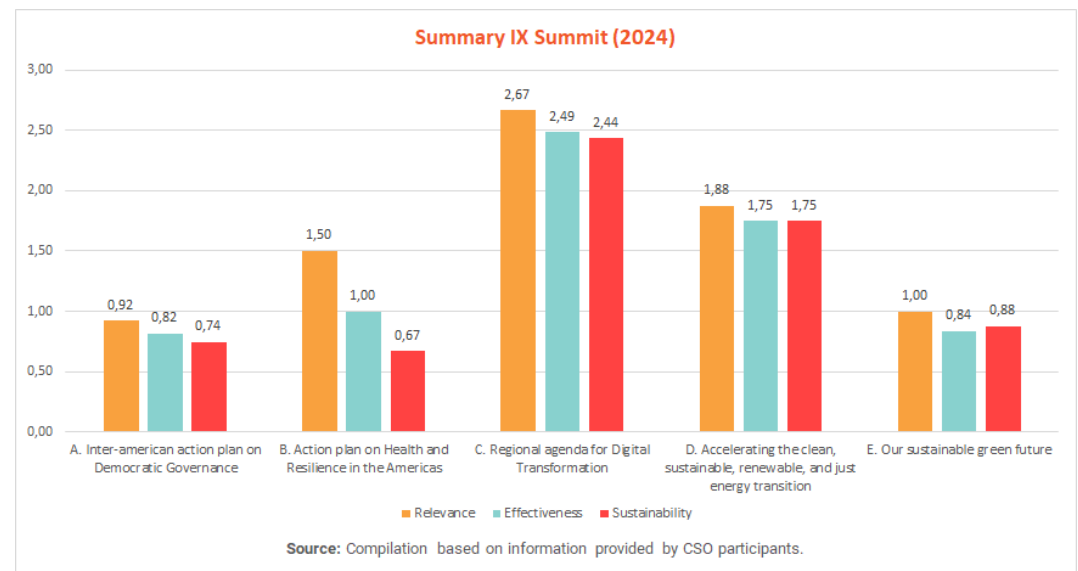
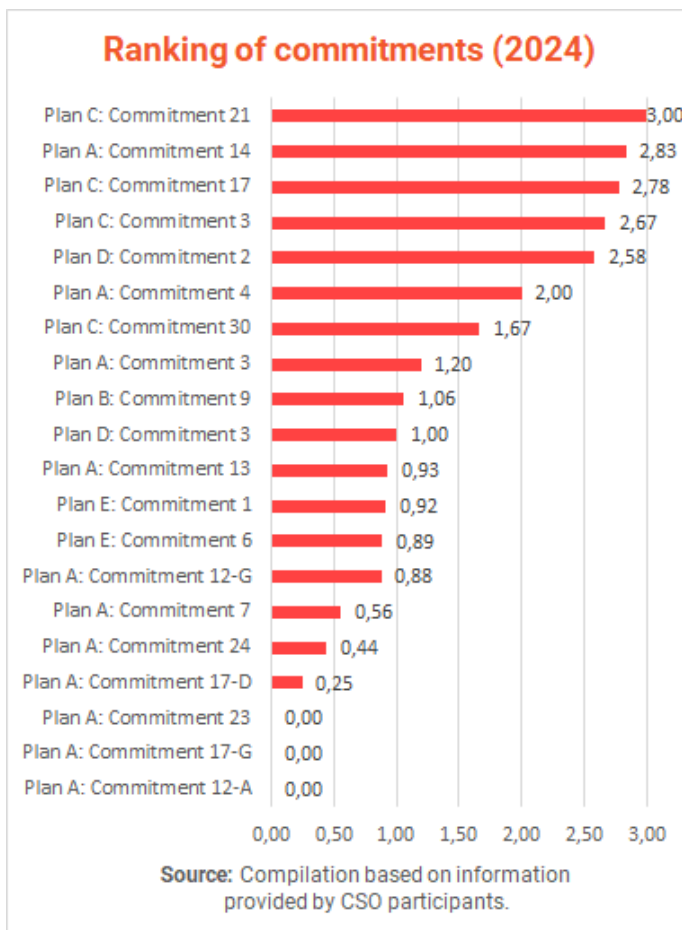
Recommendation for Commitment No. 8 to Strengthening of Democratic Governance

Develop national quantitative and qualitative studies on vulnerable groups and the impact of corruption-related crimes on their life plans.

IX Summit

Los Angeles (2022)

“ Citizen participation and transparency must be substantially improved. It is essential to involve organized civil society, the business sector, experts and, above all, the groups most vulnerable to corruption, who have much to contribute to the formulation of anti-corruption policies. ”



Recommendation for Commitment No. 23 of the Inter-American Plan of Action on Democratic Governance.

Promote a multi-stakeholder dialogue involving the public sector, private sector, civil society, academia and other sectors in promoting a strategy, regulations and other types of actions that contribute to combating corruption in the local, regional and international context.





Results

VIII Summit

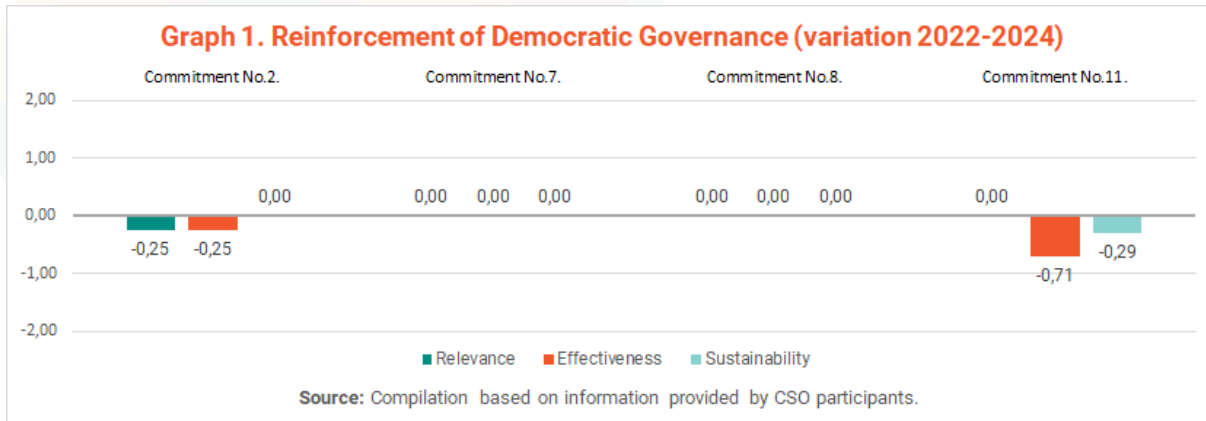
Lima (2018)

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RESULTS OF THE VIII SUMMIT

Reinforcement of Democratic Governance



During this period, no action was recorded aimed at incorporating the gender perspective or at empowering women as a cross-cutting objective in anti-corruption policies. Although a woman currently presides JUTEF, and a woman heads one of the two areas of SENACLAF, both female leaderships respond to the professional and functional merits of the individuals and not to a policy of promoting and empowering women.

No studies or official documents were found that integrate the gender perspective, generations, the ethnic-racial component or disabilities. The structural causes that directly impact certain [vulnerable groups or the differential impact of corruption are not addressed](#) (for example, on women, indigenous peoples, racialized people, people belonging to LGBTIQ+ communities, people with disabilities, or [sex workers](#)). Thus, no mechanisms are identified that recognize the existence of vulnerable groups and therefore do not enable spaces for participation or discussion on the development, implementation, or evaluation of strategies and policies to combat corruption with an intersectional perspective, which integrates the knowledge and experiences of these groups.

Since the approval of the [Code of Ethics in the Public Service](#), no progress has been identified in Commitment No. 11, and no information has been recovered on actions aimed at promoting the adoption of codes of conduct in the private sector. In addition, experts point out that the approval of the [LUC \(2020\)](#) brought [less control and surveillance of the activities of the private sector](#). There has also been no progress in the discussion and approval of a [law to combat private corruption](#).

In the context of the investigations into the issuing of a passport to a drug trafficker, former Undersecretary [Carolina Ache](#) (PC – Coalición Multicolor) declared that a former communications advisor to the president [destroyed a public document related to the case](#). There has been no progress in the investigations into the incident, which, since it involved an advisor, would be covered by [article 244 of the current Penal Code](#), and not by the Code of Ethics for public officials. In the last two years, events have also occurred that call into question the effectiveness of this Code to address situations of irregularities by people who exercise public office. Other cases of corruption date back to the beginning of the current government's administration.

In the period covered by this report, the cases of former minister and current senator [Irene Moreira](#) (CA – Multicolor Coalition), by former minister and former senator [Adrián Peña](#) (PC– Multicolor Coalition), by former minister and current senator Luis Alberto Heber (PN – Multicolor Coalition) occurred. Regarding the aforementioned [case of passport to drug trafficker](#), two ministers, a deputy minister, and the presidential advisor on communications resigned, as did the vice-chancellor. Investigations continued in the corresponding areas (internal audits or criminal justice). All powers treated them as individual conduct and not a failure in the control systems.

In March 2023, a member of the National Party denounced the then influential ruling party senator [Gustavo Penades](#) (PN) for sexual abuse, who was charged in October 2023 with [22 crimes of remuneration for the sexual exploitation of minors](#). The case has had important consequences such as the imprisonment of the former director of COMCAR [Carlos Taroco](#) and sanctions against an Electoral Court official who provided information to the senator about his victims, in order to affect the case in his favor.

Commitment No. 2 receives a low rating due to the relative independence of the Judiciary, which is economically and financially dependent on the other two branches of government. The gap between normative development and practice remains due to the [lack of resources](#), as noted in the previous report.

During this period, the lack of definition of a new person to [take over the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation](#) stands out. Dr. Juan Gómez, who took over as Deputy Prosecutor of the Court In 2021, he has been on [medical leave since December 2023](#) and confirmed that he will resign on August 30, 2024. Monica Ferrero is currently the acting Attorney General, as she is the [Public Prosecutor's Office official with the longest seniority](#).

This situation renewed the parliamentary discussion on the [appointment of a new Court prosecutor](#), since in four years the government and the opposition have not reached an agreement for a new designation. Operators of the justice system have expressed concern about the initiatives within the legislative branch that promote the installation of a ["triumvirate"](#) to replace the figure of the Court Prosecutor, arguing that it is a partisan political measure that would affect the autonomy and independence of the Prosecutor's Office.

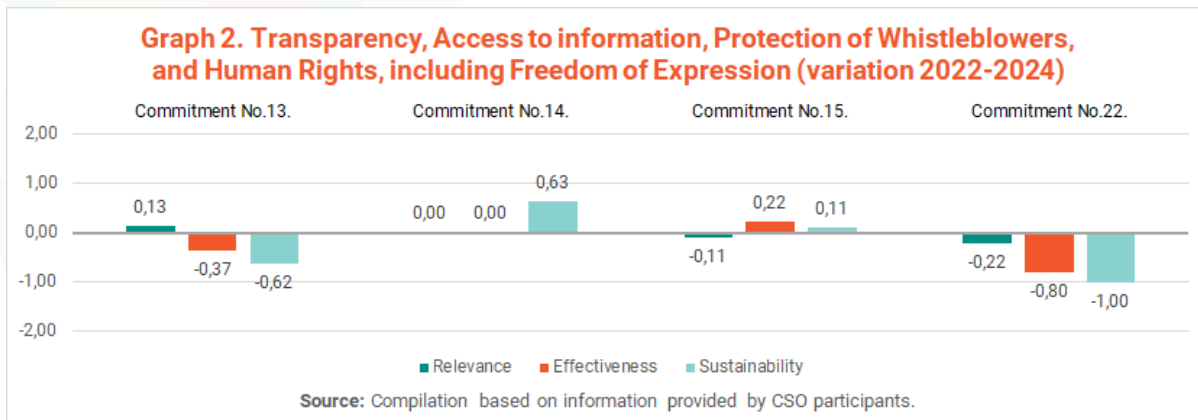
Justice and its operators have received questions, and [have expressed themselves publicly before them](#), emphasizing the direct impact on the independence and autonomy of the justice system. In addition, the tax workers' union appealed to international organizations for what they call [harassment and persecution](#) on the part of the [political system](#).

EXPERIENCES

On November 13, 2023, a citizen mobilization was held by the PIT-CNT, inviting citizens and different social actors to mobilize against what it identifies as a "modus operandi of deception and corruption" of the Executive Branch. This occurred after information about the concealment and destruction of documentation related to the delivery of the passport to the Uruguayan drug trafficker Sebastián Marset, which resulted in the departure of two ministers and two deputy ministers.

Respect for the powers of the State in the process of investigating possible acts of corruption is essential for the defense and strengthening of democratic quality.

Transparency, Access to Information, Protection of Whistleblowers, and Human Rights, Including Freedom of Expression



The little progress in this thematic axis in this period is because no regulatory innovations were developed, but the continuity and deepening of the implementation of the policy and the commitments assumed in the [different open government plans](#) could be verified, as demonstrated by the commitments analyzed.

In compliance with Commitment No. 13, JUTEP has developed actions that address the strengthening of digital citizenship, in particular by promoting channels for reporting possible acts of corruption. As indicated in its 2023 annual report, with the aim of increasing relations with citizens, JUTEP proposed to improve the lines of communication by implementing “a [reporting system](#) through a specific portal for this purpose. During 2023, work has been done with Tramites.gub.uy and AGESIC to update the SIMPLE tool, and in turn optimize the process”. Although it is a step forward in terms of the relevance of the action, the novelty does not yet allow for an in-depth evaluation of the effectiveness of the action, or its sustainability.

Within the framework of the 5th National Action Plan for Open Government, commitments were established by the State Procurement Regulatory Agency (ARCE), the Ministry of Industry, Energy, and Mining (MIEM) and the Attorney General's Office to [strengthen transparency and accountability about the links between the State and the private sector](#) (public purchases and benefits) as well as on [criminal proceedings](#) that are carried out in the country.

To facilitate access to information of public interest on State management, the [Transparencia Pública](#) portal was launched in 2023, this is a joint initiative of the Public Information Access Unit (APIU) and AGESIC that seeks to generate centralized access to the information published by the organizations on their respective institutional sites. However, the appropriation of this tool by the different state entities is historically low.

Regarding the reference to the electronic citizen participation mechanisms established in this mandate, it should be noted that Uruguay has the [Plataforma de Participación Ciudadana Digital](#) as a digital solution made available by AGESIC for all organizations that want to integrate [citizen participation tools](#) digital to their processes.

EXPERIENCES

It has been widely reported that JUTEP has an insufficient budget, that the budget is under-executed, and that the agency's staff lacks professionalism.

In addition to this call for attention is the concern about the partisan nature of the decisions made by the agency's directors appointed by the ruling party, such as unsheathing cases that involve representatives of the ruling party and the capital city council (FA), prioritizing them over the 200 unanswered complaints.

It is essential that the country's main control body for the fight against corruption fulfills the objectives for which it was created. That is why it is not only necessary to provide it with resources but also with autonomy for decision-making, contributing to fostering public confidence in its conduct.

However, these actions that encourage digital citizen participation have not been accompanied by other actions that enable citizen participation in monitoring government management, including the establishment of mechanisms to prevent potential acts of corruption, such as initiatives to create citizen observatories or other social control mechanisms that have the effective participation of civil society, social organizations, academia, the private sector, citizens and other social actors.

Commitment No. 14 has the highest rating. The practice shows significant progress in the participation of different social actors through the open government strategy, which has worked for the adoption and strengthening of [e-government](#), [digital participation](#) and has facilitated the relationship between the State and citizens through digital tools that contribute to the fight against corruption based on transparency and accountability.

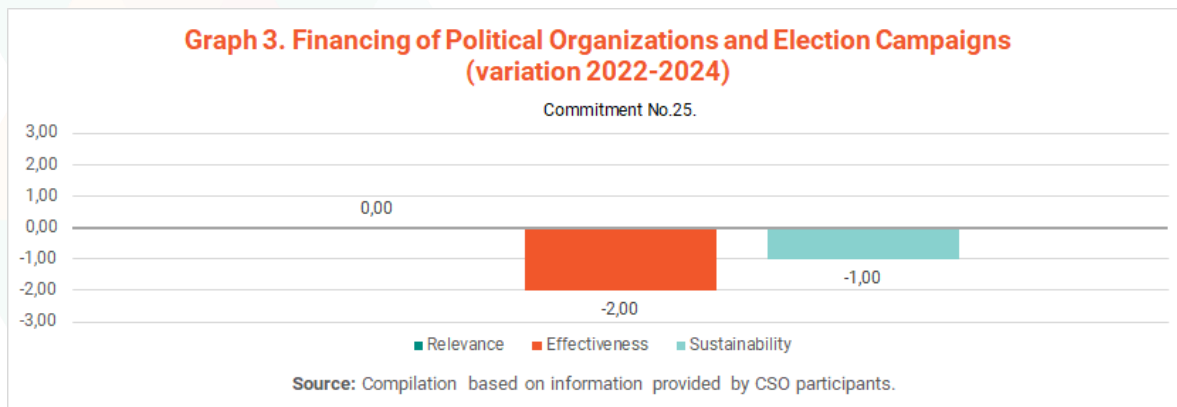
Transparency, efficiency and stewardship of the public sector is one of the priority areas in the current Digital Agenda 2021 – 2025, approved by [Decree No. 134/2021](#). Its goals include strengthening digital citizen participation, optimizing the intensive use of data and information as a key factor in decision-making and efficient public management considering aspects of ethics, privacy, responsibility, transparency, and non-discrimination.

Commitments No. 15 and No. 22 are those with the lowest rating. Regarding the first, Commitment No. 15, no actions were recorded aimed at consolidating the autonomy and independence of the higher control bodies in accordance with the Commitment. The budgetary and financial dependence of the control bodies is maintained beyond their operational plans and strategies for their development of self-generated financing. Meanwhile, they carry out their activity with technical and administrative autonomy and in some cases with sanctioning capacity.

In the case of SENACLAFT, all officials who work in the organization do so on secondment, so the office does not have its own staff, affecting the quality and continuity of the work of this institution.

There were also no actions or initiatives recorded that seek to remedy the lack of specific policies for the protection of whistleblowers, witnesses, and informants of acts of corruption within the framework of the general policy and strategy for the [protection and care of victims and witnesses](#) of crimes in compliance with Commitment No. 22.

Financing of Political Organizations and Election Campaigns



During the editing of this report, the financing of political parties is regulated by [Law N° 18.485 of 2009](#). It establishes mandatory accountability for political parties and the obligation to ensure that the funds used to finance their campaigns are of legal origin. However, although control mechanisms and obligations that parties must comply with are established, the regulations are lax and insufficient and do not effectively guarantee or enforce transparency and accountability of the parties. This law establishes who must submit the declarations and what the content of these declarations should be; however, the regulation has a certain ambiguity that leaves open the possibility for agents to declare in very different ways.

At the end of May this year (once the information collection for this report was completed) [Law N° 20.292](#) was approved, the new law maintains the mixed system of financing for political parties, whose coffers receive contributions from the State and the private sector. In addition, an increase in payment per vote is planned for lists headed by women, as a way of encouraging the effective participation of women in politics, especially in elective positions. The new regulation maintains the express prohibition to accept contributions from criminal organizations, public works concessionaire companies or foreign foundations. It also requires that these donations be made by electronic payment into a bank account opened to collect such funds. It also sets the [maximum amount that candidates may contribute to their own campaign](#).

The most difficult aspect to establish (in the norm and in the debate) is the [regulation of electoral advertising](#), which represents a large part of the parties' expenditure.

Another key aspect for assessing progress in the fulfillment of this mandate is the performance of the governing body in this matter, the Electoral Court. This organism still does not have effective control mechanisms to ensure that the resources are lawful, since the control of the declarations is only administrative. There are instructions and forms, although with difficulties of access and little control of possible conflicts of interest.

In its [2023 Report](#), the IACHR noted that “Despite the high level of public confidence in political parties, the challenge related to private financing of electoral campaigns is highlighted. The burden on the Electoral Court, which apparently has only two accounting technicians and the lack of clear rules in this area, could create difficulties in monitoring donations from private sources, including those of a suspicious or illicit nature.”

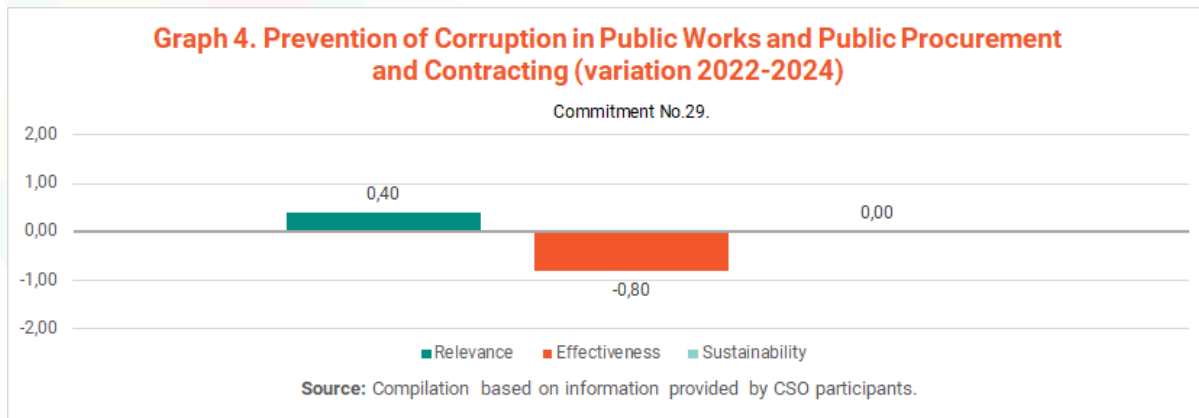
The low score for this commitment is due to the fact that at the time of the evaluation of this mandate, the new standard had not been approved. Once it is implemented, it will be possible to evaluate its sustainability and effectiveness, considering the aspects it seeks to correct as well as the capacity of the higher control body to meet its objectives and guarantee the correct functioning of the system.

EXPERIENCES

From the academia, the approval of Law N° 20.292 is recognized as an advance, since it is an amendment to the current law on political parties. However, there is concern about the effectiveness of the control of its compliance, since the Electoral Court still lacks the resources and specialization to fulfill its control role. The incorporation of support from the Court of Auditors for the analysis of public expenditure; from the URSEC for price control and, legally, jurisdictional recognition and a system of sanctions is seen positively.

It is of special interest to all citizens that the control system works to ensure that Uruguay is capable of repelling any attempt by criminal organizations or anti-democratic interests to coopt the national political system.

Prevention of Corruption in Public Works and Public Procurement and Contracting



Although there are policies and regulations related to [public procurement and transparency](#) and which positioned the country with significant progress in this area, there is no record of the approval of new regulations to advance in the fulfillment of this commitment.

Current legislation does not establish a legal obligation to include anti-corruption clauses in State contracts. Although at the level of practices, for the previous report, information was retrieved indicating that ARCE was working on drafting standard clauses in order to recommend their inclusion in contracting documents. However, for the preparation of this report, information was not retrieved indicating that this clause had actually been incorporated.

It should be noted that, although there is no anti-corruption clause, in the last two years the hiring of legal entities associated with investigations of crimes committed in the context of the Astesiano case has been avoided. This is due to the publicity of the case, the consequences of which are still being [addressed by the courts](#). It was a [unilateral decision by the Minister of Defense](#). No measures were taken and no initiatives have been recorded that seek to make it an anti-corruption practice or clause in State purchases.

International Legal Cooperation; the Fight against Bribery, International Corruption, Organized Crime, and Money Laundering; and Asset Recovery



Uruguay is known for its long [tradition of respect for international agreements](#) and is part of multiple commitments to which it has voluntarily adhered. Although the country has accompanied the growing development of international standards in relation to the fight against corruption, in the last two years no national regulations have been approved implementing public policies, or initiatives have been generated that advance the fulfillment of this commitment.

Uruguay has implemented international standards for the exchange of information and transparency that make up Commitment No. 37 the relevant institutions participate in [different cooperation mechanisms](#) with which it is articulated in the area of money laundering. However, the current regulations are still limited in the classification of corruption crimes. In the last two years, there has been no progress in discussions or initiatives that seek to expand the scope of the regulation by adjusting the classification of corruption crimes to the current context.

Regarding Commitment No. 41, there are no initiatives, reforms or new policies that aim to advance this Commitment. With the information available, it is not possible to assess in depth the fulfillment of this mandate. It is possible to point out that the current regulations are being complied with, and that no progress has been identified in the last two years that would mean an update of the regulations that would reflect the characteristics of the current context.

EXPERIENCES

There is no information on the seizure of assets, nor have there been any spaces for exchange with civil society to promote alternatives to address the problems generated by drug trafficking or situations that leave people homeless.

From Vilardevoz and the Frente Antimanicomial, organizations that work on projects related to mental health, homeless people, former prisoners, share experiences that could be replicated, using the assets from these crimes in investment to care for people in vulnerable situations and victims of these same crimes.



Results

IX Summit

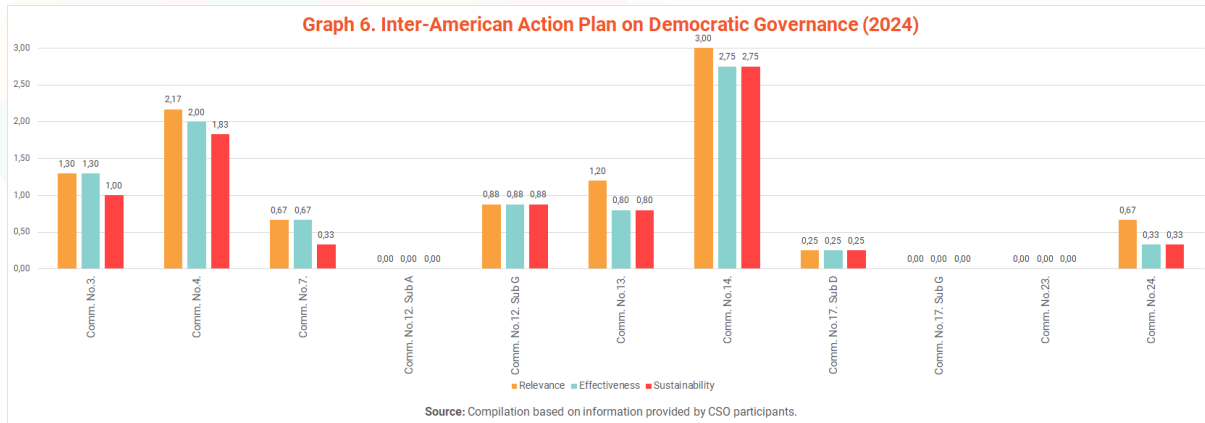
Los Angeles (2022)

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RESULTS OF THE IX SUMMIT

Inter-American Action Plan on Democratic Governance



Although this plan is transversal to all commitments, special focus was placed on promoting the participation of CSOs, women's organizations, Afro-descendants, LGBTQIA+, indigenous peoples (Commitment No. 23) and dialogue between the public sector, the private sector, and civil society to promote citizen participation in the fight against corruption (sub-Commitment No. 24. F).

Commitment No. 14 was the one that received the highest rating as progress is made in implementing and deepening [the Open Government strategy](#) and Uruguay's commitment to the Open Government Partnership.

Uruguay joined the Open Government Partnership in 2011. Since then, 5 national Open Government action plans have been co-created. The [5th National Open Government Action Plan](#) for the period 2021 – 2024 is currently underway. In addition to the central government, three departmental governments have joined OGP as local members since 2022. The National Open Government Action Plans are aligned with the commitments made by the country at the international level, both at the universal and regional levels.

Regarding Commitment No. 3, Uruguay has an institutional framework for monitoring compliance with electoral rules and promotes citizen participation in free, periodic, universal and secret suffrage elections. The Electoral Court is tasked with ensuring that elections are held with the proper guarantees and that the provisions outlined in the law are complied with.

The current system provides relative transparency in electoral processes, although the modernization of the mechanisms is sought, in relation to guaranteeing practices, the Uruguayan State has pending: guaranteeing the right to vote of people residing abroad, the vote of people deprived of liberty (prosecuted) and the approval of the law on party financing.

However, as mentioned, in its 2023 report the IACHR has highlighted that although there is full confidence in the party system, the Electoral Court has difficulties in fulfilling its mission due to its structural weakness, which affects its ability to monitor [party financing](#).

At the time of closing this report, a new [rule on party financing](#) was approved and remains to be enforced.

Another aspect of weakness at this point has to do with the participation of women in politics. Since 2009, the [Quota Law has been implemented](#), with the aim of promoting the inclusion of women in eligible positions. However, civil society and academia have repeatedly drawn attention to the interpretation that the different parties make of this rule. In 2021, the parity bill was presented, which sought to remedy the difficulties that had been detected for its correct application, which was finally [rejected in the Senate](#) on May 7, 2024.

Commitment No. 4 on freedom of the press scores low. This is because in Uruguay there are [express regulations](#) that protects freedom of expression and prohibits media concentration. However, with the votes of the ruling party (16 out of 29), the Senate approved the new media law on May 14, 2024. The issue was proposed in a serious and urgent manner, without being discussed in the Industry Commission of that chamber after having been approved by the Chamber of Deputies at the end of last year. Therefore, there was no participation in the process. According to the position of the opposition and [other actors in civil society](#), and the [INDDHH](#) and the Ombudsman's Office, this new rule facilitates the concentration of media, generating a setback in the fulfillment of this commitment.

Concerning Commitment No. 7, Uruguay has ratified the Escazú Agreement and is currently in the process of developing a roadmap for its implementation at the national level. This progress represents an important step in the protection and promotion of human rights, equality, and non-discrimination in the country, especially for people and groups in vulnerable situations.

By being part of this agreement, Uruguay also assumes the commitment to strengthen accountability, transparency and environmental governance in the public sphere.

However, the country has not yet ratified ILO Convention 169, an essential instrument for indigenous peoples in their territorial claims and their active participation in consultative processes, particularly in the approval and implementation of laws, public policies and development projects. The ratification of this convention and the adoption of measures that promote the participation and collaboration of civil society working on territory and the environment, ensuring a safe and conducive space for their work, are fundamental to advancing the fulfillment of this commitment.

EXPERIENCES

APU and CAINFO, expert organizations on freedom of expression, point out that the new media law approved in May 2024 limits editorial freedom and freedom of expression, enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic, in addition to promoting media concentration. UDELAR, through the FIC, together with social organizations highlighted the lack of spaces for dialogue between political actors, academic referents and civil society in the parliamentary sphere and other public bodies convened for democratic debate on the project and its impact.

The lack of dialogue, plurality and diversity of voices in the debate and in the law itself, limits the quality of the right to freedom of expression of all citizens.

Regarding transparency, citizen participation and participatory spaces for monitoring the implementation of anti-corruption policies included in Commitments No. 12, No. 13, No. 17, No. 23 and No. 24, no information was obtained on actions or initiatives, at local and regional levels, aimed at ensuring their compliance.

Commitment No. 12 shows no progress. No information has been found indicating actions or initiatives aimed at its fulfillment, either in the promotion of gender equity and equality and the empowerment of women and girls in anti-corruption policies or in the implementation of strategies to identify, prepare and maintain statistics with an intersectional approach. These statistics, which should include variables such as gender, race, disability, social class, and national origin, are essential to analyze and evaluate the effectiveness and impact of policies, in addition to fulfilling the commitments of transparency and access to information.

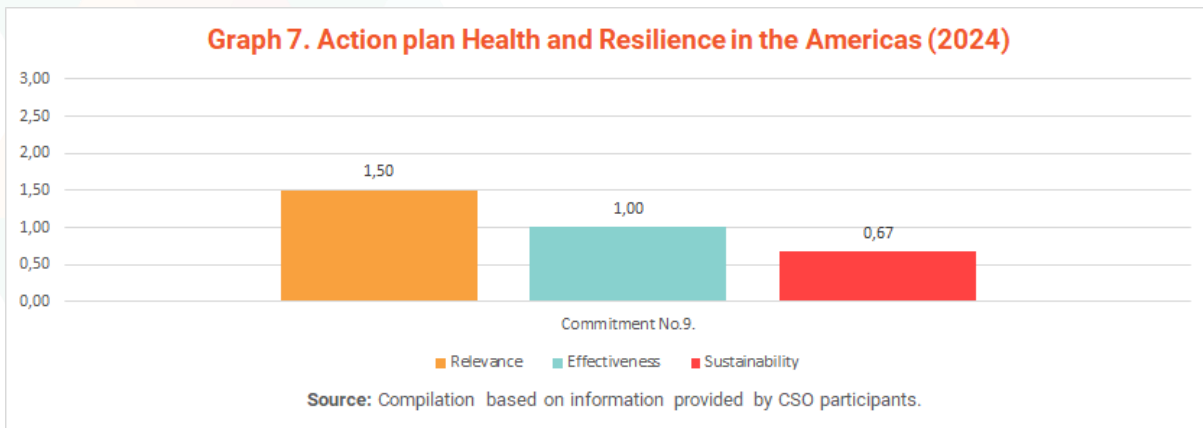
Commitment No. 13 has not shown significant progress either. No information has been found indicating the existence of regulations that contemplate mechanisms for participation by civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector in the MESICIC process. Although there are no impediments or lack of recognition of the functioning of the Mechanism in the country that invalidate the participation of civil society, the State has not reported compliance with the [recommendations](#) received in the MESICIC review process. During this period, the participation of civil society, the private sector and social actors in the prevention and fight against corruption has not been promoted. No information was retrieved on initiatives that promote public consultation, education and awareness, citizen participation in decision-making processes, and the possibility of civil society involvement in monitoring and control, as appropriate and by national legislation.

No information was retrieved on measures taken to address the political commitments of [Resolution A/RES/ S-32-1](#), of the United Nations General Assembly, demonstrating non-compliance with Commitment No. 17. There are no initiatives to promote the participation of civil society and private sectors, academies, or groups in vulnerable situations in the monitoring of the Summit commitments.

No information has been found on actions promoted by the Uruguayan State that encourage participation at the regional level, of civil society and in particular of women's and youth organizations, for monitoring the implementation of the commitments of the VIII Summit, in accordance with the provisions of Commitment No. 23.

Commitment No. 24 also shows no progress. No information has been found on actions or initiatives that promote the creation of multi-stakeholder forums for dialogue between the public sector, the private sector and civil society, aimed at strengthening democratic practices and the fight against corruption, except for some actions developed within the strategy of Open Government. Likewise, no information has been recovered on actions that seek to promote parliamentary involvement as an integral part of the Summit Process, through ParlAmericas and other parliamentary organizations in the hemisphere.

Action Plan on Health and Resilience in the Americas



In Uruguay, there are regulations governing state purchasing procedures in general and [specific regulations for health sector purchases](#). In addition, there is a State purchasing regulatory institution, ARCE, which is a decentralized body with technical autonomy, whose purpose is to promote and propose actions aimed at improving [the management and transparency of purchases](#) and, in general, of public sector contracts and which has jurisdiction over purchases for the health sector.

While the comptroller at the budget level, also for the entire State and with jurisdiction over the health sector, is in charge of the Internal Audit of the Nation, the General Accounting Office of the Nation, the Court of Accounts and the Administrative Litigation Court.

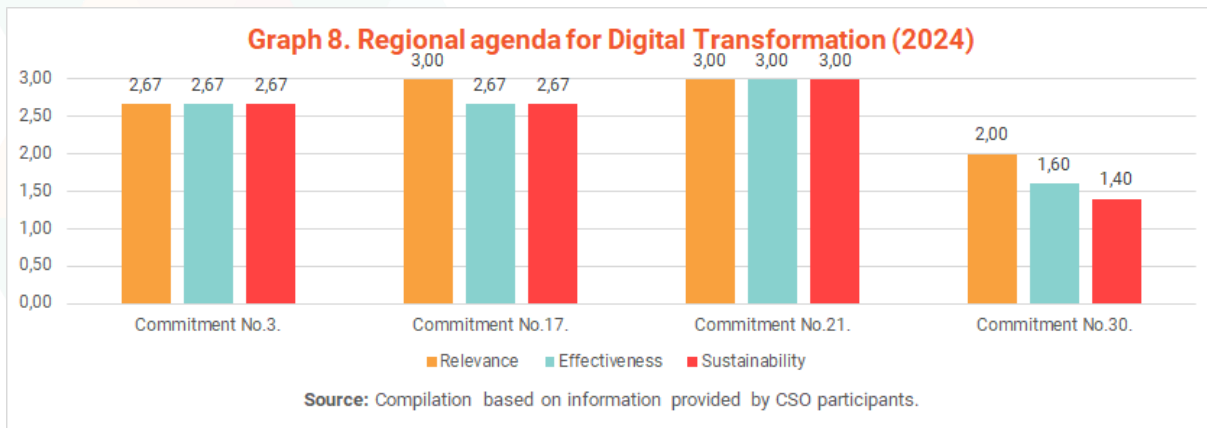
Although the national budget is public at the time of the accountability approved by parliament, the public can access the minutes. The budget is distributed among the executing units and each of them has its budget allocation (more or less according to the number of patients and territories it covers).

However, the expenses and their accountability are defined by each executing unit, so there is no common criterion that makes the procurement process of the entire health system transparent. To this must be added that the contracts of the health sector, as in the procurement practices of the Uruguayan State, do not include anti-corruption clauses.

EXPERIENCES

The lack of transparent mechanisms in public procurement limits the affordability and sustainability of health services. According to DITEC, people with disabilities and older adults face more than six months waiting times for consultations, in addition to accessibility barriers in clinics and shortages of medicines, seriously affecting chronic patients. The absence of community rehabilitation programs for their social inclusion further violates their right to health and well-being. More effective, efficient and inclusive budget development is necessary to correct these deficiencies.

Regional Agenda for Digital Transformation



This is the thematic axis where Uruguay registers the best scores in the evaluated indicators. This is because, although no new regulations have been approved, progress continues to be made in implementing the digital government strategy. Since 2021, the [5th National Open Government Action Plan 2021-2024](#) has been implemented, in which AGESIC launched its commitment [“Open data strategy for the period 2021-2024”](#). This strategy has 5 lines of action that refer to the promotion of data openness from the design stage in the different areas and levels of government; the strengthening of the national ecosystem; the updating of the reference framework; the creation of the first inventory of Metadata on data held by the State; and the promotion and support of openness processes on issues related to gender, anti-corruption, environment, climate change, health, parliament, and justice. This strategy has a strong collaborative component with different actors in the government, civil society, and academia, among others.

Commitments No. 21 and No. 17 have the highest rating (3.00/3.00) in relevance, sustainability, and effectiveness. The National Open Government Strategy has an explicit commitment to advancing the national open data strategy and compliance with the law on access to information. The future national data strategy is currently being developed, which unifies work on open data and personal data. This process is accompanied by roundtable discussions with different sectors of society, and a public consultation to incorporate ethnic-racial and gender dimensions, among others. The strategy also promotes the opening of data and public information that facilitates interoperability in the region, strengthening collaboration and active participation between States, civil society, the private sector and the academic sector towards an open government approach.

Additionally, to promote and strengthen regional collaboration, Uruguay works and promotes the opening of data by promoting different areas and/or spaces. Accordingly, in 2023 Uruguay hosted Abrelatam and Condatos, in which the regional community addressed issues aimed at the promotion, research, publication and use of open data, open government, data journalism, digital rights, transparency, accountability, equity, access to information, among other topics.

EXPERIENCES

In 2023, ten years after the first edition of ABRELATAM/CONDATOS, the DATA organization in association with AGESIC is once again organizing this regional event that took place in Uruguay. The success of the meeting is based on the synergy between civil society and the State based on a shared commitment to open government and open data.

This articulation is strengthened by dialogue between both institutions in the recognition of the roles and responsibilities that each has in sustaining the open government agenda.

Finally, it should be noted that, at the regional level, the APIU is part of the Transparency and Access to Information Network and actively participates in one of the groups called "Proactive transparency and open data".

Meanwhile, the positive evaluation of Commitment No. 17 is due to the simplification of procedures within the framework of the "[Uruguay Digital Agenda 2025](#)" which has been implemented in the country since 2021.

Regarding compliance with Commitment No. 30, in February 2023, Uruguay was [invited](#) by the Council of Europe to join the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, following the decision taken by the Committee of Ministers of said organization. The invitation received responds to the interest expressed by the country in September 2022, after a process of consultations with institutions of the Executive Branch competent in the matter. Currently, Uruguay has observer status of the Convention and is in the process of evaluating a bill project that has already been approved by the Chamber of Deputies, for the classification of the crimes provided for in the Convention.

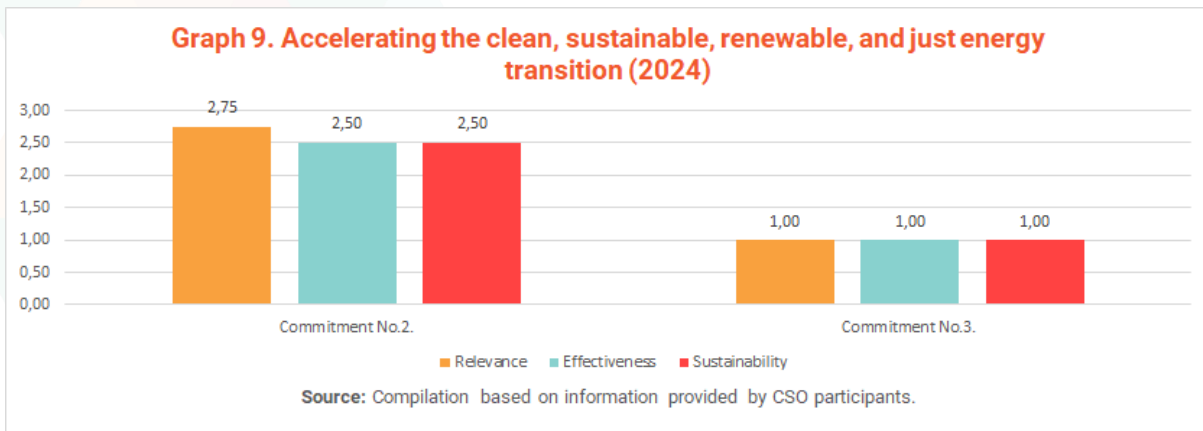
It should be noted that Article 419 of Law N° 20.075 of 2022 created, within the scope of the Attorney General's Office, the Specialized Cybercrime Unit that provides support to the prosecutorial teams and will coordinate with other areas of the State the response to this type of crime.

The [draft law on "Classification of cybercrime"](#), which is under [consideration by Parliament](#) contains specific provisions on the impact of conduct on certain sectors of activity, providing for their active participation in prevention and investigation processes, such as the financial sector. This project expressly provides for the adoption of educational measures in the area of cybersecurity in various areas, as well as ensuring equal access to information and communication technologies, gender equity in their use and access, so that the competent entities must develop digital security campaigns throughout the national territory, and spaces for training, capacity building, socialization and accessibility in information technologies, and education in an equitable manner for men and women and equal in terms of generations and disabilities.

The actions that the country has taken in the regulatory aspect contribute to progress in the fulfillment of this mandate. However, there is still a need to harmonize the current regulations with the projects under study.

Currently, a [multi-stakeholder participatory process](#) is being developed in the country for the design of the first National Cybersecurity Strategy in Uruguay. The purpose of this strategy is to establish a roadmap that ensures the protection of critical information infrastructure and strengthens the country's digital security.

Accelerating the Clean, Sustainable, Renewable, and Just Energy Transition



For this axis, the Uruguayan State has made important progress, to the extent that it has committed to compliance by approving and implementing [relevant regulations](#) for the objective, in addition to allocating a budget to [advance the energy transition](#).

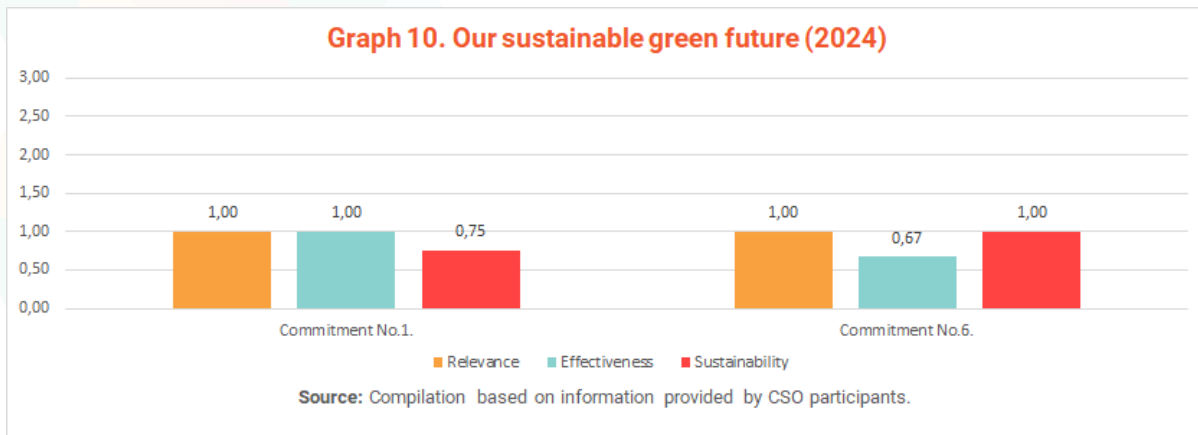
This report follows up on Commitment No. 2, which proposes to incorporate an inclusive approach in energy transition strategies. Considering the objective of having inclusive policies, in Uruguay, the [current regulations](#) include population groups, particularly rural and [women](#), but there is no truly intersectional strategy that incorporates groups of older adults, people with disabilities, Afro-descendants, LGBTQIA+, or indigenous people, making the energy, sustainable and fair transition truly inclusive.

Commitment No. 3 aims to promote among the States participating in the commitments of the IX Summit, the [Global Commitment on Methane](#). Although the Uruguayan State has also made [great progress](#) on this topic, no information was recovered that accounts for the progress in governance, transparency, and citizen participation that this Mandate implies.

EXPERIENCES

The German company Enertrag has set up shop in the town of Tambores in the department of Tacuarembó, to produce green hydrogen and derivatives, mainly methanol, for export. Although national regulations and policies for the energy transition include prior consultation, a report by UDELAR revealed that the majority of the population (68.1%) is unaware of what a plant of this type entails. There is no record of the actions of the State to inform the people who will be directly affected by the installation of this plant.

Our Sustainable Green Future



In 2021, the Uruguayan State [ratified the Escazú Agreement](#), being one of the first countries to do so. Although the State creates [spaces for participation](#) in environmental assessment processes, has not made progress in its commitment to guarantee safe spaces for defenders of environmental rights and territories. In addition, the country has not ratified ILO Convention 169, which continues to limit the rights of indigenous peoples to maintain and strengthen their cultures and limits their right to participate in decisions that affect them.

In monitoring this commitment, no information was recovered indicating that the State has a record of investigation or monitoring of possible situations of threats to environmental defenders or incidents of violence. Nor was information recovered on national regulations, public policies or initiatives that seek to advance the protection of human rights defenders and rights to the environment and territory. Finally, no official statistical information was recovered that considers conflicts and acts of violence against indigenous peoples, communities or environmental and territorial defenders in compliance with the provisions of the commitment assumed.

Regarding Commitment No. 6, on responsible production and consumption based on government purchasing systems and sustainable criteria in the acquisition processes of goods, services and public works, Uruguay has developed [regulations that support this commitment](#), establishing strategic guidelines in the [regulatory decree of Law N° 18.362](#) concerning sustainable public procurement. However, this is a general regulation and has not made progress in providing differentiated treatment for operations in the environmental sector, following the provisions of this commitment.

EXPERIENCES

Uruguay has ratified multiple international treaties for the protection of human rights, except for Convention 169, arguing that it has no indigenous peoples. According to the INE, 5% of the population claimed to have indigenous ancestry. The communities of the Charrúa Nation Council (CONACHA) have been demanding for years the ratification of ILO Convention 169, which guarantees, among others, cultural rights, health, traditional medicine and territorial rights.



Recommendations

**for the commitments
acquired in the two
revised Summits**

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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

VIII Summit

Theme 1. Reinforcement of democratic governance	
Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 2: Strengthening judicial autonomy and independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate budget, technical, and administrative resources to the higher control and comptroller bodies for the fulfillment of their institutional objectives. • Promote dialogue and collaboration between the different branches of government, the political, partisan, social, and academic spheres, which promote the strengthening and independence of the Judiciary and the Public Prosecutor's Office as part of democratic life and the rule of law.
Commitment No. 7: Promoting gender equity and equality and women's empowerment as a cross-cutting goal of our anti-corruption policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote coordination between higher oversight bodies and entities responsible for the gender approach at the national, departmental and municipal levels so that the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Public Policy duly incorporates the gender perspective. • Promote the participation of experts, multilateral organizations, academia, and organizations with a gender and ethnic-racial diversity approach in fundamental processes for the development of regulations and public policy to prevent and combat corruption.
Commitment No. 8: Including different vulnerable groups in defining measures to strengthen governance and combat corruption, recognizing the serious impact it has on these populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn to the regional and international community to obtain information on best practices to address the protection and involvement of groups vulnerable to corruption-related crimes in participatory bodies for the development, implementation and evaluation of public policies for the prevention and fight against corruption. • Develop national quantitative and qualitative studies on vulnerable groups and the impact of corruption-related crimes on their life plans.
Commitment No. 11: Furthering codes of conduct for public officials that contain high standards of ethics, honesty, integrity, and transparency.	Promote a broad dialogue process for the development of a Comprehensive anti-corruption Public Policy, including the review of codes of conduct for public servants and the private sector.

Theme 2. Transparency, access to information, protection of whistleblowers, and human rights, including freedom of expression	
Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 13: Continuing to strengthen national anti-corruption measures or systems and enhancing conditions for the effective participation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the creation of a multi-stakeholder dialogue space involving all State actors responsible for issues related to corruption and civil society organizations. • Create an anti-corruption observatory made up of actors from civil society, academia, and state agencies involved in the fight against corruption and the legislative and judicial powers.
Commitment No. 14: Open Government, digital government	Strengthen the financial and technical capacities of JUTEP and other higher oversight bodies in the fight against corruption to analyze, process, and publish data on the implementation of anti-corruption policies.
Commitment No. 15: Consolidating the autonomy and independence of high-level oversight bodies.	Strengthen the financial and technical capacities of JUTEP and other higher oversight bodies in the fight against corruption.
Commitment No. 22: Protecting whistleblowers, witnesses, and informants of acts of corruption from intimidation and retaliatory actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the policy of protection for victims and witnesses and transform it into a comprehensive Public Policy on reporting and protection of whistleblowers, witnesses and informants of acts of corruption. • Draft a bill to protect whistleblowers of corruption involving the Ministry of the Interior, the Attorney General's Office through its Victim and Witness Protection Unit, and advice from specialists in gender issues, racial and ethnic discrimination from academia and organized civil society.

Theme 3. Financing of political organizations and election campaigns

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 25: Financing of political parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include political parties as subjects required by active transparency and give the APIU the power to carry out this control. • Strengthen the Electoral Court with economic, technical and administrative resources that allow it to develop its control role following the objectives set out in current regulations.

Theme 4. Prevention of corruption in public works and public procurement and contracting

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 29: Anti-corruption clauses in State contracts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include anti-corruption clauses as an integral part of public contracts as a preventive measure against possible acts of corruption. • Establish mechanisms for dialogue between the three levels of government (national, departmental, and municipal) to identify gaps and differences in the contracting and purchasing process, to unify the processes and criteria for transparency, accountability, and the inclusion of unified anti-corruption clauses for the entire country and all levels of government.

Theme 5. International legal cooperation; the fight against bribery, international corruption, organized crime, and money laundering; and asset recovery

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 37: Cooperation between judicial authorities, police, prosecutors, intelligence units and administrative authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the exchange of information between judicial authorities, police, prosecutors, intelligence units and administrative authorities. • Provide technical and financial resources to the control bodies JUTEP, UIAF, and SENACLAFT for the full fulfillment of their objectives, extending these to the control of the private sector.
Commitment No. 41: Domain Extinction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance in the adoption of measures and guidelines that allow preventive seizure, domain extinction and confiscation of assets resulting from corruption. • Strengthen the competent institutions and provide technical and administrative independence for the management of the proceeds of preventive seizure, domain extinction, and/or confiscation of assets resulting from corruption. • Promote public debate on the use of confiscated goods and their use for social purposes.

Inter-American Action Plan on Democratic Governance

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 3: Free and fair elections. D) Right of citizens to freely elect their leaders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the higher control bodies, especially the Electoral Court, by providing it with economic and technical resources that allow it to fulfill the duties provided for in current regulations and compliance with its powers provided for in the Constitution of the Republic. Guarantee the right to vote of people residing abroad and of people deprived of liberty (prosecuted).
Commitment No. 4: Freedom of the press and exercise of civil rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of consultative processes with civil society on the issues that concern it, with a particular focus on the defense of the environment and the territory. Ratify ILO Convention 169.
Commitment No. 7: Participation of civil society and protection of human rights defenders. A) Development of consultative processes with civil society.	Promote the participation of women in spaces for decision-making, debate, design, implementation and monitoring of anti-corruption policies.
Commitment No. 12: Continue with the commitments of the VIII Summit on democratic governance. A) Equity and gender equality in measures against corruption.	Generate quantitative and qualitative information on the effectiveness of current regulations, mechanisms and control bodies established in current regulations for the fight against corruption.
Commitment No. 12: Continue with the commitments of the VIII Summit on democratic governance. G) Prepare statistics to evaluate the effectiveness of transparency and access to information policies.	Deepen the implementation of Law N° 18.381 on access to information, ensuring access and transparency of information for citizens, deepening the implementation of the National Index of Transparency and Access to Information (INTAI), to measure the degree of compliance with this standard.
Commitment No. 13: Implement MESICIC recommendations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make public the MESICIC recommendations. Generate multi-stakeholder dialogue to develop the strategy for compliance with the MESICIC recommendations.
Commitment No. 14: Action Plans of the Summit of the Americas and the Alliance for Open Government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deepen the Open Government strategy and Uruguay's commitment to the Open Government Partnership including initiatives to strengthen fiscal transparency and prevent financial crimes. Advance in fulfilling the commitments arising from the Summit of the Americas regarding transparency and the fight against corruption by incorporating them into the Open Government strategy
Commitment No. 17: Adopt measures of the UN Assembly Declaration on International Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Corruption. D) Establish criminal liability for acts of transnational bribery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt measures that allow the country to participate in international cooperation to prevent and combat corruption. Advance regulations that penalize acts of transnational corruption.
Commitment No. 17: Adopt measures of the UN Assembly Declaration on International Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Corruption. G) Empower young people in the fight against corruption.	Generate multi-stakeholder training, education, and dialogue opportunities to involve young people in the fight against corruption.
Commitment No. 23: Promote the participation of civil society, including women and youth organizations.	Promote a multi-stakeholder dialogue involving the public sector, private sector, civil society, academia, and other sectors in promoting a strategy, regulations and other types of actions that contribute to combating corruption in the local, regional, and international context.
Commitment No. 24: Stimulate multi-stakeholder forums to strengthen democratic practices, the fight against corruption and open government. F) Promote parliamentary involvement through ParlAmericas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a more active role for parliament in the fight against corruption by generating regulations relevant to the issue and promoting dialogue and citizen participation. Promote parliamentary involvement through ParlAmericas.

Action Plan on Health and Resilience in the Americas

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 9: Promote public and joint procurement of medicines and diagnostics with more efficient and inclusive health budgets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a transparent, public, and accessible budgeting and accountability system for the entire health system. Include anti-corruption clauses as an integral part of public contracts and purchases for the health system as a preventive measure against possible acts of corruption.

Regional Agenda for Digital Transformation

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 3: Digital inclusion, citizen cybersecurity, public and open information and citizen participation through digital media.	Develop a strategy for digital inclusion, citizen cybersecurity, public and open information and citizen participation through digital media with an intersectional perspective, involving different population groups such as women, children and adolescents, people with disabilities, LGBTQIA+, indigenous peoples, migrants, etc., incorporating their experiences and considering differential access to digital tools.
Commitment No. 17: Digital transformation of the government and simplification of administrative procedures.	Ensure accessibility for all people by developing changes based on the user experiences of people with disabilities.
Commitment No. 21: Open data and public information strategy with an open government approach.	Ensure that the strategy is implemented based on an intersectional approach and citizen participation.
Commitment No. 30: Cybercrime prevention with international instruments such as the Budapest Convention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move forward with the approval of the bill that criminalizes cybercrime with the provisions of the Budapest Convention. Ratify the Budapest Convention.

Accelerating the Clean, Sustainable, Renewable, and Just Energy Transition

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 2: Inclusive focus on digitalization, democratization and decentralization processes in a sustainable energy transition strategy.	Promote an intersectional perspective in the development of policies and strategies for the energy transition that considers gender equality and equity, the empowerment of women and respect for indigenous peoples, people of African descent and people with disabilities, among other vulnerable groups.
Commitment No. 3: Implementation of the Global Commitment on Methane.	Generate dialogue tables, training sessions and instances of digital citizen participation for the development of comprehensive action plans for mitigating methane emissions.

Our Sustainable Green Future

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 1: Promoting the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use. F) Protection for human rights defenders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratify ILO Convention 169, ensuring maximum participation of environmental rights defenders, indigenous peoples and communities in decision-making processes that affect them. Develop regulations that guarantee the protection of environmental defenders, indigenous peoples and communities, generating statistical information on conflicts.
Commitment No. 6: Promote responsible production and consumption patterns by strengthening government purchasing systems and the inclusion of sustainable criteria, reducing adverse effects on the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish in the acquisition regulations a differentiated treatment for operations in the environmental sector. Ensure access to public information on responsible production and consumption practices and sustainability criteria in public procurement.



Conclusions References and annexes

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CONCLUSIONS FROM POPULATION GROUP PERSPECTIVES

The CCO has evaluated the degree of compliance of the Uruguayan State with the commitments assumed at the Lima and Los Angeles Summits, applying criteria of effectiveness, relevance and sustainability. Regrettably, Uruguay has shown little progress and, if this trend continues, the country runs the risk of significantly regressing in transparency, the fight against corruption and the protection of civil and political rights.

An alarming aspect is the lack of an intersectional approach in anti-corruption policies, which prevents the full participation of women, LGBTIQ+ people, indigenous peoples, racialized people, sex workers and people with disabilities. The absence of this perspective weakens citizen control and effective transparency. Current regulations have not been adjusted to the international commitments assumed by the Uruguayan State and lack evaluations that consider their impact on these vulnerable groups. Nor has transparent accountability been promoted regarding their real effectiveness in the current national and international contexts.

Although Uruguay has recently made commitments on issues of a green future and environmental protection, it still owes a significant debt to human rights, especially to indigenous peoples and defenders of the environment and territory. The non-ratification of ILO Convention 169 is a clear example of this shortcoming, as it prevents greater transparency, participation, and protection of those who defend environmental and territorial rights.

Red flags have been raised in response to the approval of a legislative initiative aimed at limiting civil and political liberties, especially the right to freedom of expression and freedom of the press, which is contrary to the Constitution of the Republic, current regulations and international standards in this area.

In this context, citizen participation and transparency must be substantially improved. It is essential to involve organized civil society, the business sector, experts, and, above all, the groups most vulnerable to corruption, who have much to contribute to the formulation of anti-corruption policies. The exclusion of sex workers and other vulnerable groups not only affects them as victims of crimes linked to corruption and money laundering but also limits their potential as key actors in the fight against these crimes.

Given the current electoral context, many of these issues are likely to be discussed during the campaign. However, we caution against addressing these issues with urgency and sensitivity, as worrying signs have emerged that call into question the ability of democratic institutions to confront corruption and guarantee the rights of all citizens.

We ask that this debate not be limited to candidates and parties, but include all of society in search of a consensus that strengthens the rule of law. In order to contribute to the discussion, the CCO report includes concrete recommendations for the Uruguayan State, aimed at ensuring greater compliance with the commitments made.



END NOTES

1. The LUC is known as an “omnibus law” because it brings together in a single block a significant number of laws aimed at modifying an equally significant number of public policies. Urgent consideration laws respond to the special type of legislation that, in Uruguay, is sent by the executive to the General Assembly with only 90 days allocated for debate. The bill presented in April 2020 was debated between the months of May and June and was approved in July of that year.
2. According to the Transparency International Report, during 2023, Uruguay was ranked 16/180 with 73/100 points in the ranking, one point lower than its rating in 2022.
3. In Latin America and the Caribbean, Uruguay is the country with the best transparency index, followed by Chile and Costa Rica.
4. When referring to acts of corruption related to drug trafficking -retail- or to human trafficking for sexual exploitation, women and/or children and adolescents are mentioned. While in other regulatory developments related to other crimes associated with corruption, no specific group is identified as vulnerable or the emergence of one due to this.

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ANNEXES

VIII Summit

Theme 1: Strengthening Democratic Governance

Commitment	R	+-	E	+-	S	+-
2. Strengthen judicial autonomy and independence following the inter-American and universal standards applicable in the matter, to promote respect for the rule of law and access to justice, as well as promote and promoting policies of integrity and transparency in the judicial system.	0.75	-0.25	0.75	-0.25	0.00	0.00
7. Promoting gender equity and equality and women's empowerment as a cross-cutting goal of our anti-corruption policies, through a task force on women's leadership and empowerment that will actively promote cooperation among inter-American institutions and synergies with other international agencies.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. Including different vulnerable groups in defining measures to strengthen governance and combat corruption, recognizing the serious impact it has on these populations.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Furthering codes of conduct for public officials that contain high standards of ethics, honesty, integrity, and transparency, using as a point of reference the "Guidelines for the Management of Policies for Probity in the Public Administrations of the Americas" and urging the private sector to develop similar codes of conduct.	1.00	0.00	1.29	-0.71	0.71	-0.29

Theme 5: International Legal Cooperation; Fight Bribery, International Bribery, Organized Crime and Money Laundering

Commitment	R	+-	E	+-	S	+-
37. Promoting the broadest possible cooperation among judicial, police, and prosecutorial authorities, financial intelligence units, and administrative authorities in investigations and procedures related to offenses of corruption, money laundering, and transnational bribery and corruption.	1.00	-1.00	1.00	0.00	0.83	-1.17
41. Furthering the adoption or strengthening of measures through relevant institutions to enable the freezing, seizure, and confiscation of proceeds of corruption.	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00

Theme 2: Transparency, Access to Information, Protection of Whistleblowers and Human Rights

Commitment	R	+-	E	+-	S	+-
13. Continuing to strengthen national anti-corruption measures or systems and enhancing conditions for the effective participation of civil society, social organizations, academia, the private sector, citizens, and other social actors in monitoring government performance, including the development of prevention mechanisms, channels for reporting possible acts of corruption and facilitating the work of watchdogs including other citizen oversight mechanisms, and incentivizing the adoption of digital means of participation.	2.13	0.13	1.63	-0.37	1.38	-0.62
14. Promoting and or strengthening the implementation of national policies and plans, and as appropriate subnational plans in the areas of open government, digital government, open data, fiscal transparency, open budgeting, digital procurement systems, public contracting and a public registry of state suppliers, considering towards that end the participation of civil society and other social actors.	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	2.83	0.63
15. Consolidating the autonomy and independence of high-level oversight bodies.	0.89	-0.11	0.22	0.22	0.11	0.11
22. Protecting whistleblowers, witnesses, and informants of acts of corruption from intimidation and retaliatory actions.	0.78	-0.22	0.00	-0.80	0.00	-1.00

Theme 3: Financing of Political Organizations and Electoral Campaigns

Commitment	R	+-	E	+-	S	+-
25. Encouraging adoption and/or strengthening of measures that promote transparency, accountability, appropriate accounting, and use of the banking system for income and expenditures of political organizations and parties, especially those related to their electoral campaigns, in order to guarantee the licit origin of the contributions and penalizing anyone involved in accepting illicit contributions.	1.00	0.00	0.00	-2.00	0.00	-1.00

Theme 4: Prevention of Corruption in Public Works, Contracting and Public Purchases

Commitment	R	+-	E	+-	S	+-
29. Promoting the inclusion of anti-corruption clauses in all state and public-private-partnership contracts and establishing registers of natural and legal persons involved in acts of corruption and money laundering with a view to ensuring that they are not contracted.	0.40	0.40	0.20	-0.80	0.00	0.00

IX Summit

Theme 1: Inter-American Action Plan on Democratic Governance				
Commitment	Sub commitment	R	E	S
3. Support free and fair elections with full respect for state sovereignty, through the following measures, in accordance with domestic law:	D. Promote the rights of citizens to choose their leaders in free and fair elections, which are periodic, based on universal suffrage and the secret ballot, and carried out in a transparent manner, by implementing measures to facilitate the ability of all political parties, including those in opposition, to stand for election, promoting the full and equal participation of women, and removing, where applicable, barriers to women running for political office;	1.30	1.30	1.00
4. Protect press freedom and the full exercise of civil rights, including freedom of association, freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of expression, and promote the free exchange of ideas, information, and thought as fundamental principles of representative and participatory democracies, in keeping with international human rights treaties, promoting the establishment, in all areas of government, of mechanisms that promote transparency and access to public information.		2.17	2.00	1.83
7. Take concrete actions, with the participation and collaboration of civil society, to improve the promotion and protection of human rights defenders, including those working on environmental matters, to include:	A. The development of consultative processes, particularly regarding the enactment of laws, public policies, development projects, and the creation of a safe and enabling environment for civil society to work;	0.67	0.67	0.33
12. Continue meeting the commitments undertaken at the Eighth Summit of the Americas, in particular the Lima Commitment on Democratic Governance Against Corruption, while reaffirming our commitment to treaties such as the UN Convention against Corruption, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the InterAmerican Convention Against Corruption, and taking the following actions:	A. Promote gender equity and equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and anti-corruption measures, from the planning process through to implementation, follow-up, and assessment;	0.00	0.00	0.00
	G. Identify, develop, and maintain statistics, including disaggregated statistics on gender and other relevant variables to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of transparency and access to information policies and provide for public access to these statistics for independent evaluation;	0.88	0.88	0.88
13. Continue implementing recommendations received through the Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC); reporting annually to MESICIC on progress made addressing these recommendations; and fostering the participation of civil society, the private sector, and social actors in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including initiatives that encourage public consultations, education and awareness, promote citizen participation in decision-making processes, and enable civil society to engage in monitoring and oversight, as appropriate and according to domestic legislation.		1.20	0.80	0.80
14. Integrate commitments emanating from the Summit of the Americas and from other relevant forums relating to the promotion of transparency and combating corruption into Open Government Partnership National Action Plans, as applicable, including: actions to strengthen fiscal transparency and prevent financial crimes, and strengthen openness of public information and data in open formats from the design stage.		3.00	2.75	2.75
17. Adopt appropriate measures to address the political commitments in the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/S-32-1, which approved the political declaration "Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation," as well as continue to advance the outcomes achieved in the preparatory process for this special period of this General Assembly, including, as appropriate and according to domestic legislation, to:	D. Develop and implement measures consistent with the UN Convention against Corruption that establish criminal or, when applicable, civil administrative liability of legal persons that engage in acts of transnational bribery offenses;	0.25	0.25	0.25
	G. Empower young people to propose ideas with a view to preventing and combating corruption based on outcomes of the Youth Forum in the framework of the preparatory process of the 2021 special period of sessions of United Nations General Assembly Against Corruption.	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. Promote regional mechanisms to facilitate meaningful participation of civil society and social actors, including women's and youth organizations in monitoring the implementation of the Summit commitments.		0.00	0.00	0.00
24. Foster multi-stakeholder forums for dialogue among the public sector, the private sector, and civil society, including women's and youth organizations and social actors, to strengthen democratic practices, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, anticorruption, and open government efforts, including:	F. Promoting parliamentary engagement as an integral part of the Summits process through ParlAmericas, the interparliamentary organization of the Hemisphere, and other parliamentary organizations.	0.67	0.33	0.33



Theme 2: Action Plan on Health and Resilience in the Americas			
Commitment	R	E	S
9. To promote the use of public and pooled procurement mechanisms for medicines, diagnostics, and supplies to further affordability, sustainability, expertise, and development of existing health budgets in an effective, efficient, and inclusive manner, taking into account national legislation and regional and sub-regional commitments.	1.50	1.00	0.67

Theme 5: Our Sustainable Green Future				
Commitment	Sub commitment	R	E	S
1. To advance the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use, national deforestation and conservation commitments, and regional efforts to halt and reverse deforestation and conserve, sustainably manage, and use ecosystems, we commit to strengthen our efforts to:	F. Strengthen the protection of human rights defenders, particularly indigenous peoples and local communities working on environmental matters, in collaboration with stakeholders, to draw up and approve plans by the Tenth Summit of the Americas to: 1) respond to and collect information from environmental defenders about threats or incidences of violence, in keeping with domestic legislation; 2) enact, as appropriate, and enforce laws to protect human rights defenders working on environmental matters and the resources they defend; and 3) carry out and implement environmental assessments, according to existing domestic legislation;	1.00	1.00	0.75
6. To promote responsible production and consumption patterns, consistent with domestic laws, through the strengthening of government procurement systems and the inclusion of sustainability criteria, as appropriate, in the procurement of goods, services, and public works; as well as through the promotion of initiatives to strengthen market capacities that reduce adverse effects on the environment.		1.00	0.67	1.00

Theme 3: Regional Agenda for Digital Transformation			
Commitment	R	E	S
3. Develop a set of public policies that will allow us to promote digital inclusion, citizen cybersecurity, and access to education and culture, to digital services provided in trustworthy and secure conditions, to open and public information, and to financial services to promote universal access and accessibility to digital content and products, as well as promote citizen participation through digital tools and means.	2.67	2.67	2.67
17. Accelerate digital government transformation and support the simplification of administrative procedures and modernization of public services, as well as strengthen the quality of digital literacy and digital citizenry, always taking into consideration the protection of citizens' personal data.	3.00	2.67	2.67
21. Further a strategy of open data and public information that facilitates interoperability in the region, strengthening collaboration and active participation among States, civil society, the private sector, and academia towards an open-government approach.	3.00	3.00	3.00
30. Foster the discussion of standards and the exchange of best practices in the areas of cybersecurity and protection of users and consumers, as well as citizens in general, on cybercrime prevention in line with the provisions of international and regional instruments, such as the Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe (Budapest Convention), where applicable, with participation of the private sector, academia, and other stakeholders.	2.00	1.60	1.40

Theme 4: Accelerating the Clean, Sustainable, Renewable, and Just Energy Transition			
Commitment	R	E	S
2. Emphasize the need to incorporate an inclusive approach in the processes of digitalization, democratization, and decentralization, within the sustainable and just energy transition strategies of our countries, taking into account gender equity and equality, empowerment of women, and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples, people of African descent, and persons with disabilities.	2.75	2.50	2.50
3. Advance implementation among participants of the Global Methane Pledge, through international cooperation including by strengthening technical and financial support, and the development of comprehensive and sectoral, transparent, and verifiable country-level methane mitigation action plans.	1.00	1.00	1.00

