



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
18 May 2017

Original: English/French

UNEDITED VERSION

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Twenty-seventh session
Geneva, 1–12 May 2017

Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Algeria

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	3
I Summary of the proceedings of the review process	3
A. Presentation by the State under review	3
B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review	5
II. Conclusions and/or recommendations.....	12
Annex	
Composition of the delegation	26

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-seventh session from 1 to 12 May 2017. The review of Algeria was held at the 12th meeting on 8 May 2017. The delegation of Algeria was headed by His Excellency Mister Ramtane Lamamra, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. At its 17th meeting held on 11 May 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on Algeria.
2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Algeria: China, Slovenia and Togo.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Algeria:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/DZA/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/DZA/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/DZA/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Mexico, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Slovenia and Norway was transmitted to Algeria through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. Dans sa déclaration introductive, le Ministre d'Etat, Ministre des affaires étrangères et de la Coopération internationale a remercié tous les pays participants à la réunion pour leur intérêt et a expliqué que le rapport a été élaboré par un groupe de travail interdisciplinaire qui a interagi avec la société civile.
6. La démocratisation en Algérie se reflète, notamment, par la tenue régulière d'élections libres et transparentes, par la diversité de la composante du Parlement (36 Partis et une vingtaine de parlementaires indépendants), par le fonctionnement démocratique des institutions, l'expression libre des opinions et le développement prodigieux du mouvement associatif.
7. L'adoption de deux lois en 2012 a permis un accroissement du nombre des partis politiques agréés (71 partis) et d'ONGs (plus de 100.000). Les libertés syndicales sont exercées par 65 organisations et la tripartite qui a été l'occasion pour le patronat, les syndicats et le gouvernement d'examiner et de convenir de formules consensuelles pour préserver l'emploi, renforcer la protection sociale et améliorer la compétitivité.
8. Le Ministre d'Etat a indiqué que les libertés de réunion et de manifestation étaient exercées d'une manière régulière partout en Algérie. La mesure qui s'applique, à titre

exceptionnel, à la manifestation sur la voie publique à Alger est liée à des considérations de préservation de l'ordre et de la sécurité publique.

9. La presse algérienne avec 142 quotidiens, 43 hebdomadaires et 90 autres périodiques mensuels, est, de l'avis unanime des observateurs, l'une des plus libres dans sa sphère géographique. Il n'existe pas de censure, ni de monopole sur l'impression.

10. Il a mentionné la mise en place, le 9 mars 2017, du Conseil national des Droits de l'homme, qui est une instance constitutionnelle, majoritairement composé de représentants de la société civile, tenant compte du principe de parité homme-femme, et doté de prérogatives élargies, de surveillance, d'alerte précoce, d'évaluation, d'information et de sensibilisation en matière de droits de l'homme.

11. La révision Constitutionnelle du 7 février 2016 a consacré des innovations substantielles, en particulier : la promotion de la langue amazighe comme langue officielle et la création d'une Académie pour réunir les conditions de sa pleine concrétisation ; la réélection du Président de la République une seule fois, une disposition exclue de toute révision constitutionnelle; le renforcement des droits reconnus à l'opposition politique au sein du parlement; le renforcement de l'indépendance et de l'autonomie du Conseil Constitutionnel et du Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature; la mise en place d'une Instance Indépendante chargée de la Surveillance des Elections; la promotion par l'Etat de la parité entre les hommes et les femmes sur le marché de l'emploi; l'introduction du principe de la double juridiction en matière criminelle; le renforcement de la prohibition de la violence contre les enfants, la protection et prise en charge des personnes handicapées, âgées et démunies; la mise en place d'institutions consultatives comme l'Organe national de prévention et de lutte contre la corruption, le Conseil National de la Recherche Scientifique et des Technologies et le Conseil Supérieur de la Jeunesse.

12. Dans le domaine de la justice, il a rappelé les amendements introduits dans le Code pénal et le Code de procédure pénale, la simplification des procédures, le renforcement des modes d'exécution des décisions et le principe de la spécialisation et le lancement d'un plan de modernisation visant l'humanisation des conditions de détention y compris dans les lieux de garde à vue, régulièrement inspectés par le parquet. Il a confirmé qu'il n'existait aucun lieu de détention en Algérie qui échappe à la loi.

13. Il a souligné que l'Algérie continue à observer un moratoire effectif de la peine de mort depuis 1993 et qu'elle avait engagé un processus tendant à restreindre les crimes pour lesquels la peine de mort était prévue.

14. Il a réitéré l'attachement de l'Algérie à l'universalité des droits de l'homme qui ne doit aucunement signifier « unicité et/ou uniformité » du modèle d'organisation sociale ou politique. Il a réfuté l'amalgame entretenu dans de nombreux fora à propos de l'orientation sexuelle qui relève de l'intimité des personnes, pour le présenter comme une discrimination.

15. En ce qui concerne la liberté de culte et de religion, garantie par la Constitution, elle est exercée dans le cadre de la loi, sans aucune discrimination. L'entretien et la réhabilitation des lieux de cultes ainsi que les rémunérations des agents de tous les cultes sont pris en charge sur le budget de l'Etat. Les fêtes religieuses, qu'elles soient musulmanes, chrétiennes ou juives, sont célébrées en Algérie et donnent lieu à un repos légal pour les adeptes concernés.

16. En matière de droits des femmes, le Ministre a insisté sur la priorité accordée par les pouvoirs publics à cette question à travers : l'amélioration de la représentation des femmes dans les assemblées élues; la promotion de la femme aux postes de responsabilité dans tous les domaines; la répression de toutes les formes de violences à l'égard de la femme en tous lieux et en toutes circonstances (sphère privée, professionnelle ou sur la voie publique). Les victimes bénéficient d'une assistance judiciaire d'office et gratuite; la création d'un Conseil national de la femme et l'adoption d'une stratégie de prévention de la violence, d'accompagnement et d'insertion des victimes; la création d'un Fonds dédié au versement de la pension alimentaire aux femmes divorcées, dont les ex-conjoints sont défaillants.

17. La traite des personnes et le trafic illicite des migrants sont des actes désormais réprimés par le code pénal. Un organe national « Ad Hoc » est installé pour le suivi de ces questions dérivées essentiellement de la crise migratoire.

18. Partie à la plupart des instruments juridiques internationaux et régionaux des droits de l'homme, l'Algérie a ratifié en Septembre 2016 le Protocole de Maputo relatif aux droits de la femme en Afrique et la Charte africaine de la démocratie, des élections et de la gouvernance. L'Algérie a déposé de nombreux rapports auprès des organes compétents.

19. Plusieurs titulaires de mandats du CDH ont déjà visité l'Algérie. Le Ministre a lancé une invitation au: Rapporteur Spécial sur les droits des personnes handicapées, Rapporteur Spécial sur l'indépendance des juges et des avocats, Rapporteur Spécial sur les Droits culturels, l'Expert Indépendant sur les droits des personnes âgées, l'Expert Indépendant sur la solidarité internationale, l'Expert Indépendant sur les effets de la dette extérieure.

20. Le Ministre a rappelé les efforts déployés par l'Algérie en matière d'investissement massifs dans les infrastructures, les dépenses de solidarité et les transferts sociaux pour la réalisation des droits économiques.

21. Il a présenté le nouveau modèle de croissance économique 2016-2030, visant la stabilisation du cadre macroéconomique et social, l'optimisation des ressources de l'État et la rationalisation des dépenses.

22. Tout en soulignant les effets des menaces terroristes qui continuent de planer sur des Etats du voisinage il a réaffirmé la détermination de l'Algérie à poursuivre sa lutte contre les groupes terroristes, leurs sponsors politiques et relais médiatiques.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

23. During the interactive dialogue, 101 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

24. Tunisia welcomed the constitutional amendments to the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code and amendments establishing the National Human Rights Council, as well as the efforts on economic and social rights.

25. Turkey noted institutional, policy and socio-economic reforms through amending the Constitution. It enquired about further measures to be taken to improve the quality of education.

26. Ukraine welcomed that the opposition's role and judiciary's independence was strengthened, the Constitutional Council's autonomy and women's rights reinforced and the National Child Protection Ombudsman established.

27. The United Arab Emirates appreciated the enactment of Act No. 15-12, whereby the Office of the National Child Protection Ombudsman was established.
28. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the criminalization of domestic violence and sexual harassment. It further noted that domestic law potentially limited freedoms of conscience and religion.
29. The United States of America expressed concern about the arrests of members of the independent media and Ahmadi Muslims, as well as the lengthy and cumbersome registration process under the Association Law.
30. Uruguay encouraged Algeria to continue increasing efforts for gender parity and women's rights and valued the existence of a *de facto* moratorium on the death penalty.
31. Uzbekistan welcomed recent constitutional amendments leading to the strengthening of the judiciary and establishment of the National Council of Human Rights.
32. Qatar commended the constitutional amendments strengthening human rights and establishing the National Human Rights Council, and the Office of the National Child Protection Ombudsman.
33. Viet Nam welcomed the establishment and consolidation of institutions, measures to combat poverty and promote economic, social and cultural rights and the new Constitution.
34. Yemen appreciated the establishment of the National Human Rights Council and legislative amendments to protect the rights of women and children, as well as increase transparency in elections.
35. Zambia expressed concern that accepted recommendations regarding freedoms of association, assembly and trade union have not been implemented effectively. Instances of extra-judicial killings, use of excessive force by security forces during protests and demonstrations also raised concerns.
36. Zimbabwe welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Council, universal access to free and non-discriminatory healthcare, support for the integration of children with disabilities into their family and environments and free education up to tertiary level.
37. Angola welcomed inclusive and transparent reforms aimed at consolidating rule of law, good governance and human development.
38. Argentina welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Council and noted that it has paid particular attention to freedom of expression in Algeria.
39. Armenia noted the challenges for the protection of women's rights and encouraged further steps combating violence against women and discrimination.
40. Australia acknowledged constitutional amendments and the criminalization of domestic violence and sexual harassment. It remained concerned at allegations curtailing the exercise the right to freedom of expression.
41. Azerbaijan welcomed measures aimed at consolidating the independence of the judiciary, strengthening ethical standards in public affairs, and modernizing public administration.
42. Bahrain praised the acceptance of most of the recommendations from the 2nd cycle, including its own on the rights of women and children.
43. Bangladesh welcomed reforms aimed at consolidating rule of law, good governance and human development, including the establishment of an election oversight authority and the National Human Rights Council.

44. Belarus welcomed legislative measures to combat human trafficking and violence against women, as well as its national strategy on human trafficking.
45. Belgium welcomed the criminalization of violence against women, and encouraged further efforts in its implementation. Challenges related to migration needed determination, notably combating discrimination.
46. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Council, the National Child Protection Ombudsman, and policies for the inclusion and participation of women.
47. Bosnia and Herzegovina welcomed the establishment of the Office of the National Child Protection Ombudsman and the law on child protection.
48. Botswana expressed concern about children being subjected to prolonged pre-trial detention, and not always separated from adults in detention. It encouraged Algeria to address reported high prevalence of maternal and neonatal mortality.
49. Brazil praised achievements in promoting gender equality and the equitable realization of economic and social rights, and the establishment of the National Human Rights Council.
50. Brunei Darussalam commended the achievement of education and health targets in the Millennium Development Goals and encouraged Algeria to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Progress made in providing adequate housing was commended.
51. Burkina Faso welcomed constitutional amendments, the establishment of the National Human Rights Council, and measures for the rights of women. The ratification of the Maputo Protocol was welcomed.
52. Burundi welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Council, and measures to combat violence against women and ensuring gender equality.
53. Canada welcomed measures to prevent and reduce violence against women, enhance women's political participation and free internet access.
54. Chad welcomed the inclusive and transparent reforms aimed at consolidating rule of law, good governance, and further legislative development.
55. Chile regretted that the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance has not been ratified the absence of progress in truth, justice and reparation for victims of the 1990's conflict.
56. China welcomed measures protecting the rights to education, health, housing and safe drinking water, as well as to combat corruption, violence against women, and strengthening judicial mechanisms to protect the rights of vulnerable groups.
57. Congo encouraged Algeria to increase legislative efforts and noted with satisfaction the positive results in the rights to health and education.
58. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed measures strengthening the legislative and institutional framework, including judicial mechanisms to ensure the independence of the judiciary.
59. Cuba welcomed the inclusive and transparent reform process, the establishment of the National Human Rights Council and cooperation with human rights mechanisms.
60. Dans sa réaction, la délégation algérienne a affirmé qu'il n'existait pas de journalistes en prison à cause de leurs écrits. Les poursuites de certains journalistes sont liées à des infractions relevant du droit commun (atteintes à la vie privée, à la considération des citoyens et diffamation). Il n'existe pas de cas d'exécutions extrajudiciaires. Les

activités des forces de sécurité sont strictement encadrées par la loi. La délégation a indiqué que les cas d'interdiction, de présumées restrictions ou de poursuites basées sur la religion, n'avaient aucun rapport avec l'exercice des libertés religieuses puisque toutes les personnes poursuivies le sont pour des infractions relevant du droit commun. La discrimination raciale est réprimée par le Code pénal. Toutes les violences contre les femmes sont couvertes par l'arsenal juridique et le Code pénal et la victime bénéficie de l'assistance juridique gratuite. Les mineurs sont rarement incarcérés; le cas échéant, ils sont séparés des adultes. La loi de 2012 a favorisé l'enregistrement d'associations. La délégation a aussi affirmé que les lois sur le droit de la manifestation étaient conformes au Pacte international sur les droits civils et politiques.

61. Cyprus welcomed the efforts to ensure the enjoyment of the right to education, and the policy to welcome more than 40,000 persons fleeing war.

62. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea welcomed measures aimed at strengthening institutional human rights protection mechanisms, as well as continued prioritization of education, child protection and public health.

63. Denmark highlighted that the Convention against Torture Initiative, which works through government to government exchange, stood ready to explore avenues to assist Algeria.

64. Djibouti noted with satisfaction the creation of a National Delegate for the promotion of children and the organic law on information to support information professionals.

65. Ecuador welcomed initiatives to guarantee the integration of children with disabilities in their family, educational and socio-economic environment and the plan of action, "Algeria worthy for children".

66. Egypt welcomed the comprehensive reforms to ensure rule of law, good governance, human rights culture, human development and the improvement in legislative and institutional frameworks.

67. Ethiopia noted the progress in institutional, political and socioeconomic reform including the amendment of the Constitution.

68. France enquired about Algeria's intention to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in the near future.

69. Georgia encouraged the government to pursue efforts regarding the rights of women and children and welcomed the criminalization of violence against women.

70. Germany positively noted the constitutional reform but remained concerned about challenges in the human rights situation.

71. Ghana welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Council and the High Independent Authority for Elections Oversight.

72. Guatemala expressed concern about reports of marginalization of minorities and indigenous peoples in Algeria.

73. Honduras welcomed the consultative process in the revision of its Constitution and the establishment of the National Human Rights Council.

74. Hungary welcomed the national strategy for combating human trafficking and the law criminalizing domestic violence against women and encouraged ensuring their full implementation.

75. India commended the earmarking of 30% of the GDP for social policy and encouraged Algeria to sustain its efforts towards raising the general quality of education by streamlining the selection and training.
76. Indonesia welcomed constitutional amendments providing access to participatory democracy, gender parity in employment, child protection and person with disabilities services.
77. Islamic Republic of Iran appreciated the enactment of provisions setting legal characterization of offences such as using a child to beg, kidnapping and sexual assault of a minor.
78. Iraq commended constitutional amendments encouraging local participatory democracy, the establishment of the High Independent Authority for Elections Oversight and the National Human Rights Council.
79. Ireland urged that a standing invitation to Special Procedures be extended and outstanding visits accepted. De-criminalisation of consensual same-sex relations and create a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders and civil society were also urged.
80. Israel stated that Algeria still needed to address many serious deficiencies, including lack of freedom of religion and rights of women.
81. Italy welcomed the prohibition of child labour, the establishment of a national delegate for child protection, the objective of employment gender parity and criminalisation of violence against women.
82. Jordan commended the establishment of the High Independent Authority for Elections Oversight and the National Human Rights Council.
83. Kenya made recommendations.
84. Kuwait welcomed the measures taken to improve citizens' self-governance, living conditions, and facilitating access to public services.
85. Lebanon commended the constitutional amendments strengthening participatory democracy, freedom of expression and freedom of the media, and its cooperation with the Human Rights Council mechanisms.
86. Libya commended the effort in implementing institutional, political, economic and social reforms and constitutional amendments.
87. Luxemburg welcomed constitutional amendments establishing the National Human Rights Council and the national organization to combat and prevent corruption.
88. Madagascar noted with satisfaction the implementation of the right to education, and improvements in the health sector.
89. Maldives appreciated the establishment of the National Human Rights Council and the Office of the National Child Protection Ombudsman.
90. Mauretania congratulated Algeria on its efforts to combat social scourges and all forms of extremism, indoctrination and radicalization.
91. Mauritius welcomed legislative measures to protect children and criminalize violence against women. It noted the provision free of charge of universal access to education and health.
92. Mexico welcomed the establishment of a National Council on Human Rights and urged Algeria to guarantee its independence, autonomy and impartiality.

93. Montenegro noted more progress and reform measures related to the realization of the rights of the child are needed, particular in the field of the juvenile justice system, violence against children and development of inclusive education.
94. Mozambique welcomed the new Constitution, which inter alia, provides for Presidential term limits and the right to invoke unconstitutionality, thus deepening democracy.
95. En réponse, concernant le Statut de Rome, le Ministre d'Etat a rappelé que la position de l'Algérie était conforme à la décision de l'Union Africaine en la matière. Il n'y a aucune distinction ni discrimination sur une base ethnique entre citoyens algériens en termes de droits et de devoirs. La délégation a indiqué que la Constitution garantissait le libre exercice du culte et de religion sans discrimination. Le développement social du logement a eu pour but de résorber le déficit en logement et éradiquer des bidonvilles.
96. Namibia applauded the legislative reforms culminating into the new 2016 Constitution, which have resulted in the establishment of many institutions, including the National Human Rights Council.
97. The Netherlands welcomed reforms to bring Algeria's legislation in line with its international obligations, in particular the amendments to 2016 Constitution and the Criminal Procedure Code.
98. Niger welcomed measures concerning local participative democracy, strengthening parliamentary opposition, the objective of gender parity in employment and consolidation of the independence of the judiciary.
99. Norway commended legislation against domestic violence and progress to ensure women's rights, as well as recent constitutional revisions establishing human rights principles.
100. Oman commended the comprehensive reforms aimed at strengthening the rule of law and good governance, human rights and human development, including the constitutional reforms.
101. Pakistan welcomed the strengthening of the judiciary, the establishment of National Human Rights Council and laws to protect rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.
102. Paraguay welcomed the law that criminalizes domestic violence and the introduction by law of a 30% quota for women on the lists of parties to legislative and other elections. The removal of its reservation to article 9 of Convention on the Elimination of All Discrimination against Women was welcomed.
103. Peru welcomed the constitutional reform incorporating fundamental rights, such as freedom of expression, gender parity and the recognition as an official language of Tamazight.
104. The Philippines lauded the constitutional amendments, including strengthening of the independence of the judiciary, guarantees of participatory democracy, gender equality and the establishment of an independent elections oversight body.
105. Portugal appreciated the adoption a law criminalizing domestic violence against women and welcomed efforts on education and health. The absence of a legislative framework and administrative institutions regarding the protection of refugees, asylum seekers and Stateless persons was regretted.
106. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela applauded the constitutional reform. It noted that rights to education and health are free and universal and that the Millennium Development Goals were reached before the deadline in these areas.

107. Republic of Korea welcomed reinforcing human rights by institutional, socio-economic reform processes and constitutional amendments, criminalizing domestic violence and cooperation with human rights mechanisms.
108. Republic of Moldova welcomed constitutional amendments and noted many remaining challenges particularly the freedoms of expression, religion or belief and peaceful assembly. Concerns were expressed regarding persecution of journalists, limited civil society space, discrimination and violence against religious minorities.
109. Rwanda commended the constitutional review promoting rule of law and consolidating democratic process. While noting progress in combating violence against women, it encouraged full implementation and elimination of loopholes in national legislation.
110. Saudi Arabia commended efforts to reinforce the right to education and considered the constitutional reforms a positive step at the institutional, political, social and economic level. It commended improvements in health indicators.
111. Senegal welcomed the 2016 constitutional revision and the criminalisation of violence against women.
112. Serbia commended the efforts to guarantee access to education and welcomed that gender equality had largely been achieved in all educational levels. It encouraged implementation of policies aimed at protection of women.
113. Sierra Leone welcomed the national action plan aimed at child protection, health and quality education. It encouraged continuing working with UNHCR for effective registration of Saharawi living in precarious conditions.
114. Slovenia welcomed the new constitution, creating the National Human Rights Council and criminalisation of domestic violence against women.
115. South Africa commended the constitutional review process and its steadfast support and courageous defence of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination.
116. South Sudan applauded the conduct of institutional, political and socioeconomic reforms, welcomed establishing the National Human Rights Council and providing training to law enforcement institutions.
117. Spain welcomed the 2016 constitutional reform and the establishment of the National Human Rights Council.
118. Sri Lanka welcomed the constitutional amendments, including the establishment of the Constitutional Council and the High Independent Authority for Elections Oversight.
119. State of Palestine noted the progress in the area of education and welcomed that a large amount of the national budget was dedicated to this right. Amendments to the penal code protecting women were welcomed.
120. Sudan commended the constitutional amendments and the establishment of the High Independent Authority for Elections Oversight and the Office of the National Child Protection Ombudsman.
121. Sweden commended the constitutional guarantees for freedoms of opinion, expression, the press and information, but noted that implementation has been inconsistent.
122. Switzerland welcomed the 2015 law combating violence against women. It noted that the new Constitution guarantees freedoms of expression, association, assembly and peaceful demonstrations, however remains concerned at restrictions and restricted civil society space.

123. Syrian Arab Republic commended efforts to incorporate human rights norms in the programmes, and national plans in accordance with its commitments.

124. Timor-Leste appreciated the constitutional amendments and welcomed promoting education to detainees, as well as criminalizing domestic violence and developing national strategy to combat trafficking in persons.

125. Togo was satisfied about the efforts deployed in education, investing 16% of the budget. The establishment of judicial mechanisms and amendments to the Penal Code and Penal Procedure Code were welcomed.

126. Uganda welcomed the 2016 constitutional amendment and encouraged further improvement through a national implementation framework aligning with its international human rights obligations.

127. La délégation a souligné que le statut du Conseil national des droits de l'homme était constitutionnel et les Principes de Paris sont pleinement respectés. Le financement étranger des associations algériennes est règlementé par la loi et la reconduction des agréments des ONGs ayant bénéficié de financements publics est tributaire de la conformité de leur utilisation avec les objectifs de l'Association. Un groupe de travail est chargé d'examiner la levée des réserves sur la CEDAW. La sensibilisation aux droits de l'homme s'effectue à travers les programmes scolaires et la formation régulière des agents chargés de l'application des lois. L'Algérie a facilité, en tant que pays d'accueil, l'accès du HCDH aux camps des réfugiés sahraouis en réitérant son appel à tous les mécanismes de l'ONU, y compris la MINURSO, de prendre en charge la question des droits de l'homme au Sahara Occidental. Les enregistrements des naissances constituent une obligation y compris pour les cas de naissances hors mariage. Un groupe de travail est installé pour élaborer une loi sur le droit d'asile.

128. En conclusion et tout en remerciant le bureau et les intervenants, le Ministre d'Etat a rappelé les défis auxquels fait face l'Algérie, tels que la réduction des ressources, les attentes de la jeunesse; et affirmé que l'Algérie, qui a vaincu le colonialisme et le terrorisme, tous deux manifestation de la négation absolue des droits de l'homme, ne peut qu'être par vocation une citadelle pour la promotion et de la protection des droits de l'homme.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

129. **The following recommendations will be examined by Algeria which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council in September 2017:**

129.1. **Ratify other human rights conventions to which Algeria is not yet a state party (Philippines);**

129.2. **Ratify the international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, particularly the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (Honduras);**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

- 129.3. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal) (South Africa);**
- 129.4. **Formally abolish the death penalty, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia)/ Move towards the definite abolition of the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Luxemburg);**
- 129.5. **Take all necessary measures to formally abolish the death penalty, including ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ireland)/ Adopt the necessary legal measures to ensure that the death penalty is not applied as a sentence in judgments and consider acceding to the Second Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay);**
- 129.6. **Take all the necessary measures to ratify the second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at abolishing the death penalty (Brazil);**
- 129.7. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aimed at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro) (Portugal);**
- 129.8. **Intensify efforts to accede to the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);**
- 129.9. **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Rwanda);**
- 129.10. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana) (Portugal) (Spain) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) / Promptly ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Guatemala);**
- 129.11. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ghana) (Sierra Leone) / Promptly ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (Guatemala);**
- 129.12. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ghana) (Portugal);**
- 129.13. **Ratify Optional Protocol to Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Sierra Leone) (Ukraine) / Promptly ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Guatemala);**
- 129.14. **Ratify the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq) (Portugal) (Ukraine) (Sierra Leone);**
- 129.15. **Withdraw its reservation to Article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Australia);**
- 129.16. **Withdraw reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Cuba);**

- 129.17. **Withdraw its remaining reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Rwanda);**
- 129.18. **Take all necessary measures to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ireland);**
- 129.19. **Ratify the Statute of the International Criminal Court (Spain);**
- 129.20. **Adhere and adapt its national legislation to the Rome Statute, including the incorporation of regulations to cooperate promptly and fully with the International Criminal Court (Guatemala);**
- 129.21. **Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);**
- 129.22. **Adhere and adapt its legislation to the Arms Trade Treaty (Guatemala);**
- 129.23. **Ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and incorporate its provisions into national law (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 129.24. **Accede to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and adopt its safeguards into the domestic legislation (Uganda);**
- 129.25. **Examine positively the ratification of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (Cyprus);**
- 129.26. **Cooperate with the Human Rights Committee and fully implement its views (Luxemburg);**
- 129.27. **Implement the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (Zambia);**
- 129.28. **Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 129.29. **Reply favourably and without delay to the requests of United Nations human rights experts and mechanisms to visit Algeria (Norway);**
- 129.30. **Extend an open invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Uruguay)/ Issue a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders (Belgium)/ Consider extending a standing invitation to Special Procedure mandate holders (Georgia) / Consider extending an open and standing invitation to the Special Procedures (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**
- 129.31. **Strengthen the cooperation with special procedures by extending a standing invitation (Peru);**
- 129.32. **Adopt laws to implement the Conventions it has ratified (Niger);**
- 129.33. **Accelerate efforts towards enactment of domestic legislation to further strengthen human rights (Philippines);**
- 129.34. **Bring domestic legislation in conformity with its international human rights obligations (Madagascar);**
- 129.35. **Continue incorporating international human rights norms into the national legislation (Uzbekistan);**
- 129.36. **Continue to align its legislation with the new constitution and with the provisions of international human rights instruments (Namibia);**

- 129.37. Expedite amendment of previous legislations that are not in line with the amended Constitution of 7 February 2016 human rights guarantees (Ethiopia);
- 129.38. Expedite the implementation of new constitutional provisions which has included innovative measures in the sphere of human rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 129.39. Provide the national human rights institution of the necessary means for it to be in compliance with the Paris Principles (Niger);
- 129.40. Ensure that the National Human Rights Council is fully compliant with the Paris Principles (India);
- 129.41. Continue strengthening the work of the National Human Rights Council, with the active participation of the civil society (Indonesia);
- 129.42. Continue consolidating the work of the National Human Rights Council to strengthen relevant public policy (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 129.43. Ensure that it (the National Council for Human Rights) effectively performs its tasks and to avoid duplication with other human rights bodies (Burkina Faso);
- 129.44. Strengthen the national legal framework that enables the recently created Ombudsman on Children to carry out its mandate efficiently and effectively (Honduras);
- 129.45. Make further efforts to strengthen the capacity of human rights institutions (Uzbekistan);
- 129.46. Expedite the efforts in combating corruption and consolidation of the rule of law (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 129.47. Continue the fight against corruption in order to strengthen the rule of law and good governance (Djibouti);
- 129.48. Continue its efforts in the framework of the implementation of the national action plan to combat corruption and training programmes directed at public officials in this field (Tunisia);
- 129.49. Continue intensifying its efforts and measures to consolidate the rule of law and the national human rights protection mechanisms (Viet Nam);
- 129.50. Promote human rights education in the country (Armenia);
- 129.51. Continue training programmes aimed at human rights awareness, and make it known in public institutions and public sectors in accordance to international standards of human rights principles (Lebanon);
- 129.52. Continue efforts to disseminate and raise awareness of human rights through its integration in schools and university curricula, and in the programs of the University and in training programmes targeting the public sectors and the civil society institutions (Qatar);
- 129.53. Continue to promote programs for human rights education and awareness raising (Pakistan);
- 129.54. Continue awareness-raising, dissemination and teaching of human rights (Djibouti);

- 129.55. Continue its efforts towards spreading awareness of the culture of human rights in the Algerian society (Oman);
- 129.56. Continue initiatives aimed at protecting the rights of vulnerable groups, considering their specific needs and capacities, through the empowerment of their rights (Ecuador);
- 129.57. Combat the persistence of racist stereotypes and hate speech against the Amazigh, asylum seekers, refugees and Sub-Saharan Africans (Peru);
- 129.58. Incorporate a definition of racial discrimination into its legislation and prohibition of racial discrimination into the Criminal Code (Uganda);
- 129.59. Redouble its efforts to combat the persistence of acts of racial discrimination (Congo);
- 129.60. Repeal Article 338 of the Penal Code, which criminalizes sexual acts between two consenting adults of the same sex (Canada);
- 129.61. Decriminalise same-sex sexual relations by repealing Article 339 of the Penal Code and to include LGBT persons in its legal provisions against discrimination (Sweden);
- 129.62. Adopt legislation against discrimination, including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and amend provisions with a tendency to maintain discrimination related to gender (France);
- 129.63. Take the necessary measures to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and to repeal legislation criminalizing consensual sexual relations between person of the same sex, in accordance with the constitutional provision on the elimination of discrimination (Spain);
- 129.64. Ensure the respect for the rights and fundamental freedoms of LGBTIQ persons, by repealing the norms that criminalise and stigmatise them (Argentina);
- 129.65. Stop arresting people for same-sex relations (Israel);
- 129.66. Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, and gradually improve the living standards of the population so as to lay the solid foundation for the enjoyment of all human rights (China);
- 129.67. Strengthen its development efforts in the most disadvantaged regions (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 129.68. Take into account the requirements related to sustainable development and the protection of the environment in the development of public policies (Cuba);
- 129.69. Determine terrorism in a clear manner in the Criminal Code so to further assist the work of the relevant authorities (Hungary);
- 129.70. Continue efforts to combat terrorism in the framework of respecting human rights norms (Lebanon);
- 129.71. Promote efforts to combat terrorism and to combat human trafficking (Iraq);
- 129.72. Take measures to abolish the death penalty (Togo);
- 129.73. Declare a moratorium on the application of death penalty as first step towards its abolition (France);

- 129.74. **Commute all death penalty sentences with a view to abolishing capital punishment (Italy);**
- 129.75. **Continue commuting death sentences and continue the de facto moratorium on the application of the death penalty, maintained since 1993, with a view of abolishing it (Namibia);**
- 129.76. **Continue to forbid and punish torture and torture-related activities, taking all necessary measures to prevent such activity (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**
- 129.77. **Strengthen laws and policies to achieve an effective implementation of the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, including training programs on human rights for those responsible of law enforcement (Chile);**
- 129.78. **Conduct thorough investigations of human rights crimes and abuses perpetrated during the internal armed conflict in the 1990s (Israel);**
- 129.79. **Thoroughly and impartially investigate all instances of extra-judicial killings and excessive force committed by security forces (Zambia);**
- 129.80. **Continue promoting respect for human rights and conduct investigations into human rights violations (Luxemburg);**
- 129.81. **Increase efforts to improve judicial independence by strengthening training programs for judges and magistrates (Spain);**
- 129.82. **Continue strengthening measures to facilitate access of all to justice (Angola);**
- 129.83. **Continue its efforts to consolidate rule of law and good governance through reforms in the administration of justice and improving the quality of public service (Maldives);**
- 129.84. **Continue the combat against transnational crime, strengthening the cooperation in this area, in particular with States in the region (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 129.85. **Continue its efforts to better promote and protect the rights of persons in custody in places of pre-trial detention and in prisons (Burundi);**
- 129.86. **Continue efforts to strengthen the judicial and institutional framework regarding human rights by adopting application legislation indispensable for the implementation of the rights prescribed by the new constitutional provisions (Togo);**
- 129.87. **Guarantee the freedom of all individuals to practice their religion or belief, and end the arrests and public defamation of the Ahmadi community for practicing their religion (Canada);**
- 129.88. **Allow full freedom of belief to all religious groups, especially the Ahmadi minority, which suffers from continued persecution (Israel);**
- 129.89. **Work to ensure constitutional guarantees of the inviolability of freedom of thought, conscience and religions are carried out for all, including for Ahmadi Muslims, and provide that community with the accreditation it needs to worship openly and in compliance with Algerian law (United States of America);**

- 129.90. **Ensure that international norms on freedom of religion and belief and cult are fully respected, including the rights of religious minorities (Netherlands);**
- 129.91. **Build on its success and invest further to ensure that religious minorities can freely exercise their rights and freedoms in all spheres of life (Bangladesh);**
- 129.92. **Safeguard rights of religious minorities through institutionalizing inter-religious dialogue (Sierra Leone);**
- 129.93. **Focus on the training programmes of the religious leaders on promoting concepts of dialogue and tolerance (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 129.94. **Strengthen efforts to bring national legislation in line with the Constitution and with its international human rights obligations, especially with regard to the right to freedoms of assembly, expression and association (Italy);**
- 129.95. **Implement freedom of association, expression, assembly and peaceful demonstration in accordance to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Kenya);**
- 129.96. **Take further measures to guarantee the rights of expression, assembly, association and belief (Australia);**
- 129.97. **Respect the right to freedom of expression by abolishing the prison sentence for press-related offences, in particular those defined as “insult”, “contempt” or “defamation” (Canada);**
- 129.98. **Guarantee the effective exercise of freedom of expression, assembly and association, by reforming its legislation, notably so as not to hamper the legitimate work of NGOs and human rights defenders (Luxemburg);**
- 129.99. **Amend administrative and other regulations and practices in order to implement the constitutional provisions regarding freedom of the press and clarify the law on defamation and its application so as to ensure freedom of opinion and expression (Sweden);**
- 129.100. **Lift restrictions on registration of associations and freedom of assembly, decriminalize defamation, adopt a framework to protect journalists from intimidation and harassment, and implement the best practices on peaceful assembly put forward by the Special Rapporteur to ensure compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ireland);**
- 129.101. **Facilitate the issuance of visas and accreditations without restriction to representatives of international organizations defending human rights and to foreign journalists (France);**
- 129.102. **Complete the procedures related to the establishment of the independent regulatory authority for the broadcast media (Tunisia);**
- 129.103. **Amend Penal Code articles that punish peaceful free expression with prison terms, to conform to Algeria’s Constitution (United States of America);**
- 129.104. **Avoid and prevent judicial pressure on human rights defenders, journalists and other activists, taking into account international standards in this respect (Republic of Moldova);**

- 129.105. Take urgent measures to amend criminal legislation which criminalises freedom of expression and opinion online and in different social media (Argentina);
- 129.106. Bring its legislation into line with the new Constitution to ensure the full exercise of freedom of expression, association and assembly (Spain);
- 129.107. Align its domestic legislation to international standards so as to fully respect the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as remove any obstacles to the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (Brazil);
- 129.108. Eliminate obstacles and restrictions to freedom of assembly and peaceful protest, and adopt a law that guarantees the free enjoyment of these freedoms, in conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mexico);
- 129.109. Take steps to ensure its obligations of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are upheld when it comes to article 21 and 22 regarding the right of peaceful assembly and the right to freedom of association (Norway);
- 129.110. Avoid the application of severe restrictions on freedom of assembly and prohibiting peaceful demonstrations and take the necessary measures to make procedures for the registration of NGOs more flexible and to ensure that they can carry out their work without undue interference (Uruguay);
- 129.111. Reform the association law 12-06 of 2012 to provide a clear and unambiguous legal foundation for the work of civil society organizations, including with regard to cooperation with international partners (Germany);
- 129.112. Review the application of the Associations Law from 2012 so as to ensure that it strengthens the right to freedom of association, and conduct the legislative consolidation of the law accordingly (Slovenia);
- 129.113. Amend the Law on Associations to remove undue restrictions on civil society organizations (United States of America);
- 129.114. Revise or repeal legislation on associations and elaborate a new organic law on associations in conformity with international human rights norms (France);
- 129.115. Bring the legal provision on freedom of association and assembly fully into line with international human rights standards and ensure that nongovernmental human rights organisations can operate legally in Algerian society (Netherlands);
- 129.116. Take measures to foster a safe, respectful, enabling environment for civil society, including through the removal of legal and policy measures, which unwarrantedly limit the right to association (Zambia);
- 129.117. Create a secure and enabling environment for civil society, notably by amending the Law 12-06 of 12 January 2012 to bring it in conformity with its Constitution and international obligations (Switzerland);
- 129.118. Create and maintain a safe and enabling environment suitable for civil society and human rights defenders (Republic of Korea);

- 129.119. Continue the legislative reforms it has embarked on regarding participatory democracy and political parties (Azerbaijan);
- 129.120. Continue the democratic process in which Algeria has committed itself for the full enjoyment of all rights for its people (Chad);
- 129.121. Continue its efforts to develop programmes to support democracy and protect human rights (Yemen);
- 129.122. Pursue the promotion of the participation of citizens in the administration of local matters (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 129.123. Develop and publish a national action plan to tackle modern slavery, including ratification of the 2014 ILO protocol to the Forced Labour Convention (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 129.124. Establish an effective national policy for combatting trafficking in persons and establish appropriate mechanisms for the protection of its victims (Uganda);
- 129.125. Continue its efforts to combat human trafficking through the establishment of an effective national policy to address it (Maldives);
- 129.126. Develop a national policy to address trafficking in person (Sierra Leone);
- 129.127. Continue to step up efforts to combat human trafficking (Senegal);
- 129.128. Continue its efforts in implementing the national strategy to combat trafficking in persons (Sudan);
- 129.129. Continue efforts to ensure proper application and implementation of legal texts relevant to protection of women and children in particular and family rights in general. (Egypt);
- 129.130. Modify the regulations of the Family Code which are discriminatory against girls and women, regarding guardianship of minors, inheritance, divorce, polygamy and rejection (Paraguay);
- 129.131. Continue with efforts to eliminate all barriers to the effective equality of women, including the modifying discriminatory provisions of the Family Code, and continue to combat gender-based violence (Spain);
- 129.132. Reform the family code to remove remaining discriminations against women (Germany);
- 129.133. Continue efforts to promote economic diversification in order to promote the standard of living of citizens (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 129.134. Take further measures to encourage and facilitate self-employment among the youth enabling them to play a greater role in national development (China);
- 129.135. Intensify efforts to provide appropriate vocational training and employment of youths (Sierra Leone);
- 129.136. Strengthen ongoing schemes to reduce unemployment, particularly among the youth (Zimbabwe);
- 129.137. Strengthen introducing various mechanisms for promoting employment among young people through entrepreneurship in different areas (Ethiopia);

- 129.138. Devote more efforts and resources to programmes aimed at promoting youth employment, notably through education and vocational training of youth (Viet Nam);
- 129.139. Involve social partners in the drafting of the new Labour Law, which addresses new employment challenges, in line with the international labour standards (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 129.140. Continue creating conditions for the effective realisation of economic, social and cultural rights in the country (Belarus);
- 129.141. Increase efforts to promote the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights (Qatar);
- 129.142. Continue to strengthen social policy to provide the same opportunities and the same services to all citizens, including peasants and others working in rural areas, in road, education and hospital infrastructure and water supply, sanitation and energy (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 129.143. Pursue measures to eradicate poverty, through the implementation of comprehensive public policies with a human rights-based approach (Ecuador);
- 129.144. Continue its efforts to strengthen economic, social and cultural rights, particularly, the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Libya);
- 129.145. Take steps to ensure that the housing projects under its Programme 2015-2019 are successfully implemented (Brunei Darussalam);
- 129.146. Remove the obstacles which still exist in the exercise of the right to health especially regional differences to allow all people to enjoy quality in health, which is freely provided in the country (Kenya);
- 129.147. Continue efforts to strengthen the right to health and overcome the obstacles that it is facing in this regard (Saudi Arabia);
- 129.148. Continue to adopt measures to further improve healthcare services to ensure greater accessibility, especially in rural areas (Brunei Darussalam);
- 129.149. Continue efforts to improve universal access to primary healthcare and the right to education (Sri Lanka);
- 129.150. Continue efforts to improve the level of education and health in the country (Iraq);
- 129.151. Take further enhancing measures for the enjoyment of educational and health services by all (Bahrain);
- 129.152. Improve the protection of the health of pregnant women and mothers, especially in rural areas (Serbia);
- 129.153. Strengthen health policies and programmes with a view to reducing preventable maternal mortality and morbidity (Botswana);
- 129.154. Make efforts to reduce regional disparities in access to education and to provide inclusive education for children with disabilities (Republic of Korea);
- 129.155. Continue adopting programmes and policies that guarantee education for all, particularly in the remote areas (Libya);

- 129.156. Continue the efforts in order to combat school drop-out, in particular in the country side (Tunisia);
- 129.157. To take concrete measures in order to reduce the number of school dropouts by establishing a quality educational and pedagogical system which will also include all children and adolescents (Serbia);
- 129.158. Take appropriate measures to combat school drop-out (United Arab Emirates);
- 129.159. Increase the right to education by in-service training of teachers and the expansion of high quality education to include the entire country (Kenya);
- 129.160. Further strengthen cooperation with other countries and relevant international organizations by sharing good experiences in achieving universal access to education and quality education for all (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 129.161. Continue efforts to guarantee access to education for all (Madagascar);
- 129.162. Implement measures to improve education by way of quality standards and criteria (South Africa);
- 129.163. Review school textbooks to introduce a gender equality perspective and promote citizenship and openness to the outside world (Cuba);
- 129.164. Continue simplification of procedures for entrepreneur, including initiatives aiming at strengthening the pioneer role of women (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 129.165. Strengthen women's access to employment and guarantee the promotion and development of their careers in full equality with men (Angola);
- 129.166. Continue to protect rights of women and promote their empowerment (Pakistan);
- 129.167. Accelerate the enactment of laws that promotes the role of women (Kuwait);
- 129.168. Strengthen its steps for enhancing the rights of women and gender equality (Republic of Korea);
- 129.169. Give full and equal rights to women in all areas (Israel);
- 129.170. Consider eliminating the differences in legal condition of men and women regarding marriage, divorce, custody and inheritance (Peru);
- 129.171. Consider amending discriminatory legislation concerning women's rights (Namibia);
- 129.172. Eliminate, through awareness programmes and legal precautions, social discrimination against women and girls (Turkey);
- 129.173. Adopt appropriate legislative measures to prevent any form of discrimination against women (Italy);
- 129.174. Consolidate measures to ensure gender parity and combat violence against women (Zimbabwe);
- 129.175. Ensure a full and effective enactment of the provisions of the new law on domestic violence against women and in this regard conduct awareness-raising campaigns on violence against women (Slovenia);

- 129.176. **Take necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the Law relating to violence against women, notably by guaranteeing access to justice for victims (Switzerland);**
- 129.177. **Adopt effective measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence, ensuring victim's access to justice and to reception and reparation services (Chile);**
- 129.178. **Establish an assistance mechanism for women and girls victims of violence, particularly victims of sexual or gender-based violence, to facilitate the filing of complaints with the police and to provide them with legal, medical and psychological assistance, as well as adequate protection (Belgium);**
- 129.179. **Fully combat violence against women, to protect and support victims and to ensure that perpetrators receive penalties in accordance with the newly enacted law (Sweden);**
- 129.180. **Continue to further combat violence against women and adopt necessary legislation to prohibit and criminalize all forms of violence against women and domestic violence (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**
- 129.181. **Continue combating violence against women and ensure the full enforcement of the criminal law (State of Palestine);**
- 129.182. **Continue combatting violence against women by ensuring the application of the law prohibiting domestic violence against women (Madagascar);**
- 129.183. **Strengthen inter-sectoral campaigns to counter violence against women (South Africa);**
- 129.184. **Take further steps to combat violence against women (Timor-Leste);**
- 129.185. **Continue efforts aimed at combating violence against women (Senegal);**
- 129.186. **Continue combatting violence against women (Turkey);**
- 129.187. **Continue efforts to combat violence against women (Bahrain);**
- 129.188. **Continue efforts to promote gender equality and criminalise violence against women (Jordan);**
- 129.189. **Develop focal points or specialized units on domestic violence, with trained and sensitized personnel, in police institutions throughout the whole country (Mexico);**
- 129.190. **Take all necessary measures to effectively implement the legislation on domestic violence and protection from it. (Egypt);**
- 129.191. **Continue its efforts in addressing the issue of violence against women, building on the adoption of 2015 law, criminalizing domestic violence against women (Cyprus);**
- 129.192. **Provide the Special Fund established under the Law of 4 January 2015 with sufficient resources to enable it to meet the financial requirements related to the care of victims (Burkina Faso);**
- 129.193. **Continue further its efforts to promote and protect the rights of women and children (Mauritius);**

- 129.194. Continue strengthening its efforts to promote the rights of women and children (Oman);
- 129.195. Further promote awareness-raising campaigns and educational programmes in order to put an end to social rejection and stigmatization faced by unmarried pregnant women and girls (Timor-Leste);
- 129.196. Accelerate the procedures of adoption of the code on the protection of children (Georgia);
- 129.197. Repeal Article 326 of the Penal Code, which allows perpetrators of rape of minors to escape justice marrying their victims, and amend the Family Code in order to grant women the same status and legal capacity as men (Canada);
- 129.198. Revise article 336 of the Penal Code in order to define the crime of rape as a non-consensual sexual relationship (Paraguay);
- 129.199. Abolish the article in the Penal Code which allows rapists of underage girls to escape trial by marrying their victims (Israel);
- 129.200. Consider revisiting the Penal Code that allows those who are guilty of rape to escape punishment if they marry the victim (Namibia);
- 129.201. Enact legislation to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Montenegro);
- 129.202. Continue its endeavor in combating child abuses (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 129.203. Continue efforts to ensure child protection from all forms of violence and abuse (Jordan);
- 129.204. Further strengthen the efforts to promote the rights of the child, in particular to prevent crimes against children (Sri Lanka);
- 129.205. Expand the scope of protection of children against crimes committed online (United Arab Emirates);
- 129.206. Take necessary measures to ensure the registration and enrolment of children born out of wedlock (Turkey);
- 129.207. Guarantee the civil registration of children born out of marriage as well as refugee and stateless children (Paraguay);
- 129.208. Take measures for the systematic registry of children born outside of marriage and refugee children or migrants (Togo);
- 129.209. Continue the process of the juvenile justice reform by taking further measures in line with the nature of children and their needs (United Arab Emirates);
- 129.210. Reform the juvenile justice system and ensure the separation of children from adults in detention places, including taking measures to reduce prison over-crowding (Botswana);
- 129.211. Intensify efforts to reform the judicial system, including the juvenile justice system (Georgia);
- 129.212. Continue to invest in policies and programs aimed at enhancement of youth development and education (Philippines);
- 129.213. Protect the youth from societal dangers (Kuwait);

- 129.214. **Implement the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities to stamp social stigma, fears and misconceptions affecting persons with disability especially the most vulnerable ones, especially the children and the women. (Kenya);**
- 129.215. **Continue paying attention to the persons with special needs (Oman);**
- 129.216. **Continue its efforts to strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities and guarantee equal opportunities in attaining education to children with disabilities (Sudan);**
- 129.217. **Continue strengthening the child protection and persons with disabilities services in order to provide legal protection against all forms of discrimination (Indonesia);**
- 129.218. **Continue providing support in the area of education and improve quality and ensure equal opportunities in attaining this right, particularly for those children with special needs (State of Palestine);**
- 129.219. **Continue strengthening its educational system, guaranteeing the right to education to children and adolescents with disabilities (Chile);**
- 129.220. **Further empower the socioeconomic development of the regions inhabited by the Amazigh peoples (Sierra Leone);**
- 129.221. **Adopt a legislative framework on minorities and indigenous peoples consistent with human rights (Guatemala);**
- 129.222. **Adopt national legislation implementing the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Optional Protocol, in order to institute a functioning system for the processing of refugees in accordance with international law and to grant protection to refugees determined and recognized as such by UNHCR (Sweden);**
- 129.223. **Adopt a comprehensive legal framework for refugees and asylum-seekers in conformity with relevant international standards (Belgium);**
- 129.224. **Enact a law on asylum seekers and refugees to ensure that migrants enjoy a safe legal status (Germany);**
- 129.225. **Adopt a comprehensive national legislation that allows for compliance and implementation of its international obligations concerning migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and stateless persons (Mexico);**
- 129.226. **Grant and recognize refugee status to all persons coming under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in particular by giving them the national documents necessary to that effect (Portugal);**
- 129.227. **Seek support from the international partners to assist the government to continue its efforts to provide access to the education of migrants and asylum seekers (South Sudan);**
- 129.228. **Take full responsibility of the Sahrawi refugee camps that are located in Algerian territory, and protect the human rights of all persons present there (Israel);**
- 129.229. **Continue to engage under international law in support of the right to self-determination and protection of refugees (Mozambique).**

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

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Algeria was headed by His Excellency Mister Ramtane Lamamra, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Ramtane Lamamra, Ministre d'Etat, Ministre des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération internationale, Chef de délégation;
- H.E. Mr. Boudjemâa Delmi, Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent, Mission permanente d'Algérie à Genève;
- H.E. Mr. Rachid Bladhene, Directeur général des Affaires politiques et de sécurité internationale, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères;
- H.E. Mr. Lazhar Soualem, Directeur des Droits de l'Homme, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères;
- Mr. Toufik Djouama, Ministres Conseiller, Représentant permanent adjoint, Mission permanente d'Algérie à Genève;
- Mr. Mohamed Abbas Maherzi, Directeur Central, Ministère des Finances;
- Mr. Salim Djalal, Directeur, Ministère de la Solidarité, de la Famille et de la Condition féminine;
- Mr. Mustapha Medjahdi, Directeur, Ministère de l'Education;
- Ms. Salima Guellab, Directrice d'étude, Ministère de l'Habitat, de l'urbanisme et de la Ville;
- Mr. Mokhtar Naoun, Sous-directeur, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères;
- Mr. Ahmed Merchichi, Sous-directeur, Ministère du Travail, de l'emploi et de la Sécurité sociale;
- Mr. Sid Ahmed Mourad, Sous-directeur, Ministère de la Justice;
- Ms. Khadidja Adda, Sous-directrice, Ministère des Affaires Religieuses et des Wakfs;
- Mr. Abbes Boubakeur, Chargé d'Etudes et de Synthèse, Conseil National Economique et Social;
- Mr. Fethi Merdas, Commissaire principal, Direction générale de la Sûreté nationale;
- Mr. Walid Riad Boukabou, Commandement de la Gendarmerie nationale;
- Mr. Antar Hassani, Secrétaire des Affaires Etrangères, Mission Permanente d'Algérie à Genève;
- Ms. Ahlem Sara Charikhi, Chargée du Bureau du Conseil des droits de l'homme, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères;
- Ms. Faiza Melhani, Administrateur, Présidence de la République;
- Mr. Abdellah Zitouni, Ministère de l'intérieur et des Collectivités locales;
- Mr. Mme Farida Yacef, Haut-commissariat à l'Amazighité;

- Mr. Ahmed Zerrouk, Chargé d'Etudes et de Synthèse, Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme.
-