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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Algeria

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



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-first session from 7 to 18 November 2022. The review of Algeria was held at the 9th meeting, on 11 November 2022. The delegation of Algeria was headed by Ministre de la justice, Garde des sceaux, Abderrachid Tabi. At its 16th meeting, held on 16 November 2022, the Working Group adopted the report on Algeria.
2. On 12 January 2022, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Algeria: Brazil, Eritrea and Pakistan.
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);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Angola, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Algeria through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. In his statement, the Minister of Justice said that the report submitted by Algeria for the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review reflected the progress that had been achieved since the previous report, presented in May 2017. He reaffirmed the State's firm commitment to strengthening and protecting human rights worldwide, including the rights of colonized peoples and peoples under foreign control, out of a duty of solidarity with victims and the voiceless.
6. The Minister of Justice referred to various events that had taken place in Algeria since the previous cycle of the universal periodic review, including the popular movement known as the Hirak that had begun on 22 February 2019. This movement had been an extraordinary test on account of the peaceful nature of the demonstrations, the scale of the mobilization and the inspiration for the movement, which had transcended partisan differences, the concerns of specific associations, and personal interests. The Hirak had also been the starting point for a process of collective realization that had enabled the people of Algeria to reclaim public space and the political landscape by resolutely opposing the many excesses that had been the norm for too long.
7. The Minister of Justice mentioned the broad consultations that had been launched with a view to responding to the demands of the Hirak regarding State institutions and bringing about gradual change from within while preserving the continuity, territorial unity, independence and stability of the State.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/41/DZA/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/41/DZA/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/41/DZA/3](#).

8. These consultations had made it possible to adopt an approach that was free from the political adventurism of a transition period without deadlines and to opt for the process that would confer constitutional legitimacy on the relevant institutions, by allowing the people to express their will through an electoral process that began on 12 December 2019 and resulted in the election of Abdelmadjid Tebboune as President of the Republic.

9. The newly elected President had proceeded, in line with his campaign promises, to initiate far-reaching reforms, including the preparation of a draft revised constitution, which was approved by the people through a referendum held on 1 November 2020. The new Constitution included important amendments that enshrined fundamental rights, civil liberties and the balanced separation of powers, strengthened the independence of the judiciary, promoted human rights and ensured transparent governance.

10. In this context, numerous texts had been harmonized, new laws had been introduced and many national institutions had been established to help promote and protect collective and individual freedoms.

11. Algeria believed in pluralism, supported the principle of the universality of human rights and rejected any attempt to impose a single unified model of social or political organization or a unilateral vision based on foreign values that did not take into account the philosophical, civilizational, historical, cultural and religious differences between States. Freedom of expression should not be used as a pretext for showing a lack of respect for monotheistic religions, their symbols and the beliefs of different peoples.

12. Democracy was not compatible with behaviour that undermined personal dignity, just as freedom of opinion, expression and assembly could not be based on the logic of subversion, calls for insubordination or even separatism, or attempts to circumvent the electoral process in order to gain access to power through unconstitutional means.

13. Freedom of opinion and expression should not be a tool for subversion or a means of encouraging violence or hate speech that can damage the social fabric.

14. The Minister of Justice also stated that, in Algeria, crimes of opinion and press offences did not exist and journalists were not imprisoned for doing their job. He criticized the deliberate exploitation on social media of a handful of cases involving prosecutions under ordinary law that had nothing to do with freedom of expression.

15. Terrorism was a transnational problem and a real threat both to human societies and to the security and stability of countries.

16. In this context, the Minister of Justice noted that it was pointless to envisage a coordinated legislative response to this type of crime and that democratic societies offered freedom that was exploited by terrorists to promote intolerance, exclusion of the other, and rejection of the notion of living together in peace.

17. Terrorists were developing their capacity for survival and sometimes used human rights as a cover, exploiting legal, political, media and, on occasion, trade union frameworks, especially via social networks, and employing their tools to attack diversity and marginal groups, to feed hatred against institutions and to incite civil disobedience and separatism.

18. With regard to freedom of association, the Minister of Justice noted that a new law guaranteeing freedom to engage in trade union activities had been drawn up and that there were 160 workers' unions.

19. Freedom of worship and religion was enshrined in the Constitution, could be exercised in accordance with the law, without any discrimination, and was protected by the State against any political or ideological influence, pursuant to article 51 of the Constitution. The provisions governing Islamic and other religious worship were in line with article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the allegations of prohibitions, restrictions and prosecutions relating to the performance of religious rituals were unfounded, especially as the prosecutions in question were being brought under ordinary law.

20. Efforts had been made to improve conditions of detention. Over the previous four years, 21 new prisons had been opened and 13 prisons had been closed. In the previous three

years, presidential pardons had been granted to more than 119,000 prisoners, of whom 58,000 had been released.

21. The Minister of Justice also emphasized the importance attached by Algeria to social and economic rights, noting that one third of public revenue was dedicated to welfare payments and that the education system catered for 11 million school pupils and 2 million students.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

22. During the interactive dialogue, 122 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

23. Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, the Congo, France, Côte d'Ivoire, South Africa, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, Costa Rica, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, Cuba, the Sudan, Spain, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda and Mali. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.⁴

24. During the interactive dialogue, several issues were also raised by the delegation of Algeria.

25. Article 87 bis of the Criminal Code was fully compatible with the relevant Security Council resolutions, at least on two points, namely the means used to commit a terrorist act and the purpose of a terrorist act. The lack of international consensus in this regard and the resolutions themselves gave States a degree of discretion over these matters. Article 87 bis defined certain acts as terrorist offences; however, judges, who enjoyed complete independence, could convict or acquit persons accused of such offences after a fair trial in which their right of defence had been fully ensured.

26. Algeria had been the first country in the region to declare a moratorium on the death penalty, in 1993. It was a de facto abolitionist country. For some offences, death sentences were commuted to prison terms by presidential pardon.

27. The Associations Act, which was reflected in the 2020 Constitution, included new provisions that enshrined the freedom to form civil associations simply by making a declaration to that effect. The preliminary draft organic act placed great importance on associations and would strengthen their role at the national level.

28. Algeria participated in good faith in Human Rights Council procedures. The small number of communications that had been received had been handled promptly and in a timely manner, and detailed and appropriate responses had been provided. Algeria had issued invitations to some special procedure mandate holders, but the visits had not taken place on account of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. They had been rescheduled for 2023 and 2024.

⁴ Available at <https://media.un.org/en/asset/k1x/k1xq17lxl>.

29. Algeria had amended its Criminal Code to criminalize all forms of violence, whether physical, sexual, psychological, verbal or economic. In addition, the 2020 Constitution strengthened the protection of women against all forms of discrimination and violence in the public, professional and private spheres and ensured that victims had access to shelters, mentoring systems and legal assistance.

30. Specific measures had been taken, including the creation of the National Council for Women and the Family and the establishment, in all governorates, of centres dedicated to raising awareness and to providing advice, guidance and support, so as to give all citizens access to the available social and professional integration and empowerment mechanisms.

31. Algeria was pursuing a comprehensive, diversified policy to support persons with disabilities, ensuring respect for their dignity and promoting social inclusion. Special education was provided by 238 institutions, which catered for all children with disabilities free of charge. In collaboration with the United Nations, Algeria continued to promote the integration of all children with disabilities into the mainstream education system. There had been 8,000 students with disabilities in mainstream education in 2022.

32. Trafficking in persons was clearly prohibited in the third paragraph of article 39 of the Constitution. It was severely punishable under the Criminal Code. The National Committee to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons had drawn up a national policy and action plan for 2022–2024 that was focused on raising awareness among and building the capacities of relevant actors such as judges, doctors, journalists, criminal investigation officers and labour inspectors. In addition, a bill on preventing and combating trafficking in persons was under consideration and would be submitted to the parliament. Algeria also cooperated in this area with international partners, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

33. Regarding the protection of minors, article 326 of the Criminal Code did not establish the offence of child rape, which was an act punishable under article 336, but rather the offence of abducting or removing a person under 18 years old, which covered cases in which the perpetrator removed a girl from her family home or place of study and took her to another place, without necessarily committing a sexual act against her. Rapists were therefore prosecuted for the offence of rape under article 336 of the Code and did not benefit from the provisions of the second paragraph of article 326.

34. A working group had been set up to review certain legal texts, including the second paragraph of article 326 of the Criminal Code, which would be repealed by a bill that was to be submitted to the parliament.

35. Regarding the issue of torture, the right to life and physical integrity was guaranteed by positive law. Under article 263 bis 2 of the Criminal Code, any public official who committed, incited or ordered torture in order to obtain confessions and information or for any other reason was liable to a severe penalty. Non-judicial statements made in the context of criminal investigations were taken as an indication only, as they had no probative value and their validity was subject to close scrutiny.

36. Regarding the claims that some individuals had been prosecuted for exercising their freedom of opinion and expression or other rights relating to press and media freedom, it should be noted that their fundamental rights were guaranteed by the Constitution and national law, in line with the relevant international instruments. The prosecutions in question had been carried out under ordinary law and were entirely unrelated to freedom of expression, and no one was being detained or imprisoned for having exercised that right. The persons concerned had been prosecuted in accordance with the law and the guarantees established in the Constitution, as persons subject to legal proceedings.

37. With respect to the alleged harassment of journalists and human rights defenders, it should be noted that such persons were not subject to any discriminatory procedures. The State provided citizens and foreign nationals with legal and judicial protection in the exercise of all their rights and freedoms.

38. The Constitution guaranteed citizens the full and unrestricted exercise of basic collective and individual rights and freedoms, including freedom of expression, assembly and peaceful demonstration, provided that they did not violate the provisions relating to

public safety, order, health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others, within the meaning of article 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

39. Some demonstrators had been prosecuted on charges that were unrelated to the exercise of these rights and freedoms, such as the holding of gatherings and demonstrations without prior notification and authorization, which constituted unlawful assembly and was punishable under the Criminal Code. In addition, the use of social networks and other means to publish posts and statements that constituted abuse, public insults, violations of privacy, dissemination of hate speech or discrimination was punishable by law.

40. Contrary to what had been claimed, the persons concerned had not been prosecuted under article 87 bis of the Criminal Code, which stated that the purpose of terrorism and sabotage was to undermine State security, national unity, territorial integrity and the stability and normal functioning of institutions.

41. Gender equality was enshrined in constitutional law. In the context of balancing marital rights and duties between spouses, the Family Code had been amended to give married women two ways to voluntarily break the marital bond. In addition, there was positive discrimination in favour of women to ensure that they received alimony even if they had an income, that they were granted custody of their children and that they were provided with housing in which to raise their children.

42. Lastly, regarding the criminalization of homosexuality, article 338 of the Criminal Code reflected several moral, religious, philosophical and social considerations that were closely tied to the values and principles of Algerian society. Algeria was not planning to repeal this article.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

43. **The following recommendations will be examined by Algeria, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-second session of the Human Rights Council:**

43.1 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ukraine);**

43.2 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark) (Estonia) (Mauritius);**

43.3 **Intensify efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);**

43.4 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Costa Rica);**

43.5 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and continue efforts to ensure the full incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into domestic legislation (Serbia);**

43.6 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sierra Leone);**

- 43.7 Continue efforts to develop and protect human rights, including the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sudan);
- 43.8 Redouble efforts to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);
- 43.9 Take the necessary measures to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);
- 43.10 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Cabo Verde);
- 43.11 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malawi);
- 43.12 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Benin) (Montenegro);
- 43.13 Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and ratify the Optional Protocol thereto (Belgium);
- 43.14 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence as part of its continuing efforts to fight violence against women (Denmark) (France);
- 43.15 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Botswana);
- 43.16 Withdraw all its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and ratify the Optional Protocol thereto (Iceland);
- 43.17 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Malta);
- 43.18 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia) (France) (Luxembourg) (Mauritius);
- 43.19 Implement previously received recommendations with a view to ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Romania);
- 43.20 Ratify and fully align its national legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);
- 43.21 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and other international human rights instruments pending ratification, particularly those that address racial discrimination (Paraguay);
- 43.22 Ratify the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), of the International Labour Organization (Namibia);
- 43.23 Extend a standing invitation to and fully cooperate with all United Nations special procedures (Vanuatu);
- 43.24 Consider extending a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);
- 43.25 Cooperate fully with the human rights mechanisms, including by receiving the special procedure mandate holders (Norway);
- 43.26 Continue to cooperate with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Bahrain) (State of Palestine);
- 43.27 Strengthen cooperation with all treaty bodies and mechanisms of the Human Rights Council (Senegal);
- 43.28 Update the associations law consistent with the rights afforded in the Constitution and remove the restrictions on international funding for and

cooperation with Algerian civil society organizations included in Law No. 12-06 (United States of America);

43.29 Continue strengthening and applying its successful human rights policies through its national mechanisms on the matter (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

43.30 Continue measures to bring human rights legislation into line with the Constitution and the State's relevant international obligations (Azerbaijan);

43.31 Amend the provisions of the Penal Code, in particular articles 74, 75, 96, 144, 144 bis, 146, 196 bis and 290 bis, in order to bring them into line with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);

43.32 Consider reviewing the Penal Code and other legislation, consistent with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Sierra Leone);

43.33 Continue its efforts in reviewing and aligning the existing laws with the Constitution and international human rights standards (Bhutan);

43.34 Continue efforts to bring national legislation into line with Algeria's international obligations in the field of human rights (Qatar);

43.35 Complete the process of harmonizing pieces of legislations on human rights with the Constitution in line with international obligations (Kenya);

43.36 Continue to prepare policies and programmes that strengthen national reconciliation in accordance with national laws (Libya);

43.37 Review national criminal legislation in order to bring it into line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Lithuania);

43.38 Consider repealing article 338 of the Penal Code to decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Chile);

43.39 Take measures to end harassment and intimidation of LGBTIQI+ persons, and decriminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults (Iceland);

43.40 Take concrete measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence in health settings, including against LGBTI persons and persons with HIV/AIDS, by removing legal provisions criminalizing and stigmatizing them and providing appropriate human rights training to the health workforce (Portugal);

43.41 Amend the Penal Code to decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual acts, and introduce legislation to protect against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Australia);

43.42 Take all necessary measures to decriminalize consensual same-sex relations (Israel);

43.43 Eliminate the criminalization of consensual relationships between people of the same sex by repealing article 388 of the Penal Code (Spain);

43.44 Reform article 87 bis of the Penal Code to end restrictions on constitutionally guaranteed freedom of opinion (Germany);

43.45 Support programmes that aim to ensure a culture of human rights, especially for judicial and security officials and persons working in social areas and in the educational system at the national level (United Arab Emirates);

43.46 Continue to implement the National Youth Plan 2020–2024 to ensure that matters concerning the youth are given the attention that they deserve (United Republic of Tanzania);

43.47 Continue its efforts to fulfil its international obligations by further developing and implementing comprehensive national plans and programmes

towards the Sustainable Development Goals (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

43.48 Support the work of the Ombudsperson (Bahrain);

43.49 Take the necessary measures to guarantee the functioning of the National Human Rights Council in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), with a view to its accreditation by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions with A status (Benin);

43.50 Take further steps to ensure that the National Human Rights Council complies with the Paris Principles (Bulgaria);

43.51 Take the necessary measures to make the National Human Rights Council compliant with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica) (Côte d'Ivoire) (Lithuania);

43.52 Bring the National Human Rights Council into line with the Paris Principles and ensure its independence (Luxembourg);

43.53 Ensure that the National Human Rights Council complies with the Paris Principles (South Africa);

43.54 Continue to build the capacities of the National Human Rights Council in terms of its compliance with the Paris Principles, as well as the promotion of human rights awareness programmes with the participation of civil society (Djibouti);

43.55 Continuing to strengthen the work of the National Human Rights Council and providing it with the necessary means to enhance its role in embodying relevant public policies (State of Palestine);

43.56 Enhance its ongoing efforts to ensure that the National Human Rights Council complies with the Paris Principles (Turkmenistan);

43.57 Consider promoting comprehensive legislation on discrimination (Chile);

43.58 Ensure the rights of people belonging to religious or belief minorities, and refrain from any discriminatory legislation or practice against them (Italy);

43.59 Continue efforts in the field of preventing and combating discrimination and hate speech through the work of the recently established National Observatory for the Prevention of Discrimination and Hate Speech (Jordan);

43.60 Prohibit any form of discrimination in the educational environment (Montenegro);

43.61 Take appropriate measures to prevent and effectively punish the perpetrators of racial and xenophobic hate speech, particularly in public places and in the media, including social networks (Togo);

43.62 Consider abolishing the death penalty (Zambia);

43.63 Abolish the death penalty (Iceland);

43.64 Consider establishing a de jure moratorium on capital executions with a view to fully abolishing death penalty (Italy);

43.65 Consider abolishing the death penalty in all instances (Malta);

43.66 Recommend that the crimes subject to the death penalty not be expanded and that a moratorium be established on the application of the death penalty as a first step towards its abolition (Spain);

- 43.67 **Abolish the death penalty and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Latvia);**
- 43.68 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Slovenia);**
- 43.69 **Formally abolish the death penalty, with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia);**
- 43.70 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France) (Luxembourg);**
- 43.71 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Estonia) (Mexico); Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and commute all death sentences (Romania);**
- 43.72 **Set up independent national preventive mechanisms to examine the treatment of people in detention, make recommendations to government authorities to strengthen protection against torture and comment on existing or proposed legislation (Slovenia);**
- 43.73 **Respond to the hundreds of communications from human rights mandate holders and treaty bodies regarding the abusive repression of the pacific protesters of the Hirak movement, as well as the numerous cases of arbitrary detention, extrajudicial execution and enforced disappearance in the Algerian territory, including Tindouf (Morocco);**
- 43.74 **Bring to justice those who are responsible for the atrocities against hostage people in the camps, who are tortured, murdered or subjected to disappearance, with the complicity of the so-called host country (Morocco);**
- 43.75 **Eliminate the practice of arbitrary arrests and strengthen the justice system to put an end to impunity in this regard (Costa Rica);**
- 43.76 **Continue efforts towards the effective implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, including training programmes for law enforcement officials and for the judiciary to declare inadmissible evidence obtained through torture (Chile);**
- 43.77 **Take the necessary measures to ensure that the definition of the crime of torture in the national legislative framework fully complies with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Argentina);**
- 43.78 **Stop without delay the devolution of power to the armed separatist groups that Algeria hosts, who continue to rape women, conduct kidnappings and enrol children in its militias, which constitutes a war crime (Morocco);**
- 43.79 **Continue combating terrorism in all its forms in accordance with national legislation and relevant commitments (United Arab Emirates);**
- 43.80 **Repeal the amendments to article 87 bis of the Penal Code, which established an overly broad definition of terrorism, and release journalists, human rights defenders and others held under these provisions (United States of America);**

- 43.81 **Step up efforts to effectively implement prevention and deradicalization measures in Algeria's counter-terrorism strategy and provide assistance to victims of terrorism (Indonesia);**
- 43.82 **Step up efforts to combat terrorism in accordance with national legislation and relevant international obligations (Kuwait);**
- 43.83 **Guarantee that Executive Decree No. 21-384 and article 87 bis of the Penal Code, related to anti-terrorism measures, are in line with international human rights obligations (Mexico);**
- 43.84 **Continue efforts to protect its citizens from the scourge of terrorism (Nigeria);**
- 43.85 **Continue unremitting efforts to combat terrorism in all its manifestations in accordance with national legislations and relevant international obligations (Oman);**
- 43.86 **Modify article 87 bis of the Penal Code to define more precisely the crime of "terrorism" in accordance with the norms and standards of international human rights law that prevent the use of anti-terrorist legislation against political opponents, journalists and human rights defenders (Spain);**
- 43.87 **Intensify its efforts to combat terrorism, including considering seeking technical assistance, in accordance with its national needs and priorities (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 43.88 **Continue its unremitting efforts aimed at eradicating the scourge of transnational organized crime in implementation of its national law (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 43.89 **Continue efforts to strengthen the rule of law, good governance and sustainable development (Libya);**
- 43.90 **Continue the efforts made in implementing the national anti-corruption strategy (Saudi Arabia);**
- 43.91 **Continue efforts to combat corruption under the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Bahrain);**
- 43.92 **Put an end to the frequent use of pretrial detention, in accordance with article 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and article 44 of the Constitution (Canada);**
- 43.93 **Continue strengthening its efforts and measures to better promote and protect the rights of persons in custody, in places of pretrial detention and in prisons (Botswana);**
- 43.94 **Apply pretrial detention as an exceptional measure, as defined in article 44 of the Algerian constitution (Netherlands);**
- 43.95 **Amend the laws on the High Council of the Judiciary and on the statute of magistrates in order to guarantee the full independence of the judiciary from the executive (Romania);**
- 43.96 **Take measures to further strengthen the independence of the judiciary (Sweden);**
- 43.97 **Continue taking steps to strengthen the independence and powers of the High Council of the Judiciary (Timor-Leste);**
- 43.98 **Strengthen the processes for appointing judges, public prosecutors and other justice workers, ensuring that they are objective, impartial and transparent (Peru);**
- 43.99 **Continue its successful human rights training programmes for judges and prison staff (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

- 43.100 Continue awareness-raising and training programmes in the field of human rights, especially for judges and law enforcement agencies (Egypt);
- 43.101 Ensure the right to freedom of religion or belief by providing greater clarity and support on the registration process for religious minorities to become recognized associations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 43.102 Pursue laudable efforts in terms of freedom of worship and the practice of religious rites (Mauritania);
- 43.103 Guarantee the full freedom of expression and of the media, as enshrined in the Constitution, without the risk of prosecution (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 43.104 Continue the efforts aimed at improving national legislation in terms of observance of human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);
- 43.105 Continue its unremitting efforts to promote freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association in accordance with its national laws in order to ensure better human rights protection (Yemen);
- 43.106 Take further measures to guarantee the rights of expression, association, assembly and belief, including reforming articles 87, 97 and 98 of the Penal Code to ensure they cannot be used to justify the arrest of religious minorities, journalists and peaceful protestors (Australia);
- 43.107 Review its Penal Code and other instruments on freedom of expression, association and religion, in order to bring them into line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Brazil);
- 43.108 Strengthen the legal framework on freedom of expression notably in accordance with the relevant articles of the new Constitution (Cabo Verde);
- 43.109 Support the International Partnership for Information and Democracy to ensure freedom of the press and access to plural, reliable and free information (France);
- 43.110 Repeal overly broad articles of the Penal Code that allow authorities to penalize the exercise of freedom of expression (Estonia);
- 43.111 Ensure the right to freedom of speech and expression in order to fully reflect commitments under international human rights law (Finland);
- 43.112 Amend the legislation on public meetings and demonstrations to ensure the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association (Finland);
- 43.113 Guarantee access to impartial, non-discriminatory, open, transparent and effective justice and consider reforms to the Penal Code in order to guarantee the rights of free expression, association and peaceful protest (Costa Rica);
- 43.114 Take concrete measures to promote freedom of religion indiscriminately in accordance with international human rights law and provisions of Algeria's national law (Indonesia);
- 43.115 Take all necessary steps to safeguard the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, including by revising the Penal Code to align with international obligations, cooperating fully with the United Nations Human Rights Committee, and facilitating the visit of the relevant special rapporteur at the earliest opportunity (Ireland);
- 43.116 Ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society, as well as freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and media freedom (Italy);
- 43.117 Take the necessary measures to promote freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association in accordance with national laws (Kuwait);

- 43.118 **Guarantee the effective exercise of freedom of expression, assembly and association by reforming legislation that hinders the legitimate work of non-governmental organizations and human rights defenders (Luxembourg);**
- 43.119 **Uphold the fundamental freedoms of assembly, of expression and of the media to ensure inclusive participation in the political transition to democratic governance (Malawi);**
- 43.120 **Ensure in law and in practice the rights to peaceful assembly, freedom of association and freedom of expression, including freedom of artistic expression, in compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Norway);**
- 43.121 **Continue its unremitting efforts to promote freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association in accordance with national laws (Oman);**
- 43.122 **Fully respect the rights to freedom of expression and media freedom, including by decriminalizing defamation, and ensure that the Audiovisual Regulatory Authority operates with full independence and respect for international human rights standards (Portugal);**
- 43.123 **Further amend legal frameworks and take the necessary administrative measures with a view to ensuring that respect for freedom of expression, of opinion and of association and the right of access to information for journalists, human rights defenders, political parties and civil society organizations is in line with international standards and best practices (Romania);**
- 43.124 **Repeal criminal and regulatory provisions used to unduly restrict freedom of expression, of the press, of peaceful assembly and of association (Spain);**
- 43.125 **Bring the legal framework on religious minority rights into line with Algeria's international obligations on the right to freedom of religion or belief under article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Netherlands);**
- 43.126 **Adopt measures to ensure that international norms on freedom of religion and belief are fully respected (Ghana);**
- 43.127 **Fully respect the right to freedom of religion or belief without discrimination, including for persons belonging to religious minorities (Israel);**
- 43.128 **Reform the Penal Code to safeguard the rights to freedom of expression and opinion as well as media freedom (Sweden);**
- 43.129 **Guarantee and protect the rights to freedom of expression and of the press by repealing the articles of the Penal Code that criminalize expression and by ceasing the practices of censorship and discretionary sanctions against the written press and electronic media, in accordance with its obligations under article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and target 16.10 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Switzerland);**
- 43.130 **Harmonize Law No. 91-19 on public meetings and demonstrations with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by replacing the system of prior authorization with a process of simple notification (Mexico);**
- 43.131 **Finalize the process of adoption of the bill setting the conditions and modalities for the exercise of freedom of expression and peaceful demonstration (Burkina Faso);**
- 43.132 **Ensure that all the necessary actions are being taken at the highest level to repeal restrictions on civic space, including refraining from acts leading to closure of civil society organizations (Greece);**

- 43.133 Sustain efforts to strengthen institutional frameworks to safeguard the fundamental rights and freedom of its people (Nigeria);
- 43.134 Take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society, human rights defenders and journalists, free from persecution, intimidation and harassment (Latvia);
- 43.135 Cease harassment and imprisonment of journalists and human rights defenders and remove language criminalizing actions that “undermine national unity” in article 95 bis, defamation provisions of 144 bis and “false information” provisions of 196 bis of the Penal Code (United States of America);
- 43.136 End the use of custodial sentences for press offences, as stipulated in article 54 of its Constitution (Canada);
- 43.137 Ensure that legislation passed at the highest level does not curtail the work of the media and human rights defenders (Greece);
- 43.138 Strengthen national legislation to ensure full respect for the right to freedom of expression, and avoid arbitrary detention, in compliance with its Constitution and international standards (Uruguay);
- 43.139 Ensure the right to freedom of thought, belief and religion in accordance with the Constitution (Norway);
- 43.140 Further strengthen laws that allow religious plurality and protect religious minorities (Eswatini);
- 43.141 In reference to article 37 of the Constitution, ensure domestic legislation such as the Family Code does not discriminate on the basis of gender (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 43.142 Amend all articles of the Penal Code and the Family Code that discriminate on the basis of gender, namely, in the Penal Code, articles 326 and 336 and, in the Family Code, articles 11, 53 and 54, as well as 66 (Belgium);
- 43.143 Amend all articles in the Penal Code and Family Code which discriminate on the basis of gender (Israel);
- 43.144 Repeal in the Penal Code and the Family Code all discriminatory provisions based on gender (Mexico);
- 43.145 Amend all articles of the Penal Code and the Family Code that discriminate on the basis of gender, particularly articles 326 and 336 of the Penal Code and articles 11, 53, 54 and 66 of the Family Code (Panama);
- 43.146 Review the Family Code with a view to establishing the minimum age for marriage with judicial authorization (Paraguay);
- 43.147 Make efforts to bring in legislation to combat trafficking among foreign workers (Bangladesh);
- 43.148 Encourage the work of the National Committee to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons as part of the implementation of the National Action Plan for 2022–2024 (Belarus);
- 43.149 Advance on the implementation of the National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons 2022–2024 and strengthen the work of the committee created for this purpose on the basis of the pillars of preventing and combating this crime and protecting victims (Cuba);
- 43.150 Adopt a national strategy to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of human beings (Benin);
- 43.151 Finalize the process of adoption of the special bill on preventing and combating trafficking in persons (Burkina Faso);
- 43.152 Proceed with the final adoption of the specific law on preventing and combating human trafficking (Burundi);

- 43.153 **Continue in the fight against human trafficking (Congo) (Egypt);**
- 43.154 **Adopt a national anti-trafficking strategy (Côte d’Ivoire);**
- 43.155 **Take the necessary legal and policy measures to combat human trafficking and consider the provision of shelters for victims (India);**
- 43.156 **Take the necessary measures to implement the national action plan to combat trafficking in persons (Kenya);**
- 43.157 **Intensify efforts to strengthen its policies and strategies aimed at addressing trafficking in persons, especially in women and children (Malaysia);**
- 43.158 **Strengthen its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and protect victims (Nepal);**
- 43.159 **Continue the announced efforts to strengthen the protection and promotion of human rights, in particular those of people on the move, notably through the finalization of the specific bill to prevent and combat human trafficking (Niger);**
- 43.160 **Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons, in particular in persons from sub-Saharan countries, for the purposes of domestic exploitation, begging and prostitution (Peru);**
- 43.161 **Continue to cooperate with relevant global bodies such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to combat trafficking in persons (Singapore);**
- 43.162 **Take further steps to combat gender-based violence, trafficking in persons and smuggling (Timor-Leste);**
- 43.163 **Promote employment and strengthen social security (China);**
- 43.164 **Pursue efforts through the national policy for the promotion of employment and the fight against unemployment (Mauritania);**
- 43.165 **Take measures to strengthen the enjoyment of socioeconomic rights in the most disadvantaged communities (Sierra Leone);**
- 43.166 **Continue promoting sustainable economic and social development and raising living standards so as to lay down a firm basis for the enjoyment of human rights by its people (Somalia);**
- 43.167 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, which will lead to better living conditions for the population and will be a strong foundation for the enjoyment of human rights (Nicaragua);**
- 43.168 **Continue implementing sustainable economic and social development policies to eradicate poverty and improve the living standards of its people (Indonesia);**
- 43.169 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, so as to provide a more solid foundation for people to enjoy all human rights (China);**
- 43.170 **Continue promoting sustainable economic and social development and raising living standards so as to lay down a firm basis for the enjoyment of human rights by its people (Viet Nam);**
- 43.171 **Extend the application of the Government’s action plan on health beyond the year 2022, so that it contributes to the improvement of services and access to health continues to be a national priority (Cuba);**
- 43.172 **Improve and broaden access to affordable health care for all, regardless of their status (Sri Lanka);**
- 43.173 **Reinforce measures to mitigate the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the most vulnerable population groups (Mozambique);**
- 43.174 **Continue to promote access to health-care services (Tunisia);**

- 43.175 Continue to work on strengthening the process of updating legislation related to rights and freedoms, following up on the implementation of recently issued laws, especially those related to health, penal procedures, the electoral system and judicial organization (Jordan);
- 43.176 Continue efforts to integrate persons with disabilities into the process of facilitating access to health care and education (Cameroon);
- 43.177 Continue to create an enabling environment for the improvement of public health through the national health strategy (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 43.178 Continue taking concrete measures to reduce maternal mortality in rural areas (Angola);
- 43.179 Guarantee the right to health for women and girls so that they can exercise their sexual and reproductive rights (Argentina);
- 43.180 Continue its efforts to guarantee women's access to information on maternal and reproductive health and to means of contraception (Canada);
- 43.181 Accelerate efforts to respect and protect the right to health of women and girls by removing barriers to their sexual and reproductive rights (South Africa);
- 43.182 Continue the efforts undertaken to improve universal access to primary health care, particularly in rural areas, in particular to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity (Djibouti);
- 43.183 Decriminalize abortion and ensure the right to universal, safe access to sexual and reproductive health services (Iceland);
- 43.184 Continue efforts to address violence against women, including by revising the Penal Code to include a comprehensive definition of rape and improving access to sexual and reproductive health information and services (Ireland);
- 43.185 Uphold women's right to sexual and reproductive health and establish a comprehensive normative framework on violence against women (Luxembourg);
- 43.186 Strengthen health policies and programmes to reduce preventable maternal mortality and neonatal deaths (Malaysia);
- 43.187 Continue investing in and improving the delivery of public health services, especially in the field of maternal and child health (Philippines);
- 43.188 Continue to strengthen its measures to improve the standard of and access to education for all its children and youth (Singapore);
- 43.189 Continue to adopt effective measures to address development challenges in the disadvantaged regions that experience inadequate standards of living and public health resources (Bangladesh);
- 43.190 Strengthen efforts for the achievement of greater access to higher education, especially for persons with disabilities (Brunei Darussalam);
- 43.191 Increase investment in education and further reduce the dropout rate (China);
- 43.192 Continue efforts to boost education and reduce school dropout rates (Tunisia);
- 43.193 Continue to focus on the issue of education to ensure accessible and high-quality education for all (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 43.194 Ensure that education is accessible to all people, with gender equity and respect for freedom of religion or belief, political opinion, and ethnic and social origin (Costa Rica);

- 43.195 Continue to develop programmes and policies that ensure universal access to education, especially in remote areas (Iraq);
- 43.196 Continue the work of awareness-raising campaigns in schools and universities and as part of training programmes for civil society (Ethiopia);
- 43.197 Conduct training programmes on human rights aimed at raising awareness in the public sector institutions in accordance with international standards (Maldives);
- 43.198 Enhance the human rights training throughout the national education system, ensuring its accessibility in all regions of the country (Azerbaijan);
- 43.199 Continue with training programmes to ensure public awareness on human rights in public institutions and sectors in line with international human rights standards (Nicaragua);
- 43.200 Strengthen human rights-related awareness-training and training programmes (Pakistan);
- 43.201 Continue the promotion and protection of human rights by strengthening the rights and guarantees of citizens, raising awareness and disseminating and teaching human rights (Senegal);
- 43.202 Continuing its efforts to enhance awareness, capacity-building programmes and skills training aimed at raising awareness of human rights (State of Palestine);
- 43.203 Continue the training programmes aimed at raising awareness of human rights, and disseminate them in public institutions and public sectors in accordance with international standards for human rights principles (Somalia);
- 43.204 Continue efforts aimed at improving access for persons with disabilities to education, vocational training and health care (Viet Nam);
- 43.205 Continue efforts to improve access for persons with disabilities to education, vocational training and health care (Pakistan);
- 43.206 Continue to expand access for persons with disabilities to quality education (Philippines);
- 43.207 Reverse the policy of institutionalization of persons with disabilities, and adopt legislation and specific measures to protect children with disabilities from abuse and neglect, while ensuring they have access to quality and affordable inclusive education (Portugal);
- 43.208 Continue efforts aimed at improving access for persons with disabilities to education, vocational training and health care (Somalia);
- 43.209 Promote access to education for all persons, including for those with disabilities (Sri Lanka);
- 43.210 Strengthen the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights (Cameroon);
- 43.211 Implement effective policies to prevent and address the negative impact of climate change and reduce disaster risk, especially for vulnerable people living in remote areas (Vanuatu);
- 43.212 Identify technological and capacity needs to address the human rights implications of the impact of climate change, and ensure that assistance is provided in areas where international support is needed (Samoa);
- 43.213 Ensure adequate measures for the protection of the environment in legal and regulatory frameworks pertaining to economic development (Samoa);
- 43.214 Continue promoting sustainable economic and social development as a vehicle to accelerate the enjoyment of human rights by all of its people (Pakistan);

- 43.215 Address the issue of the digital divide, in particular the gap between individuals, households, businesses and geographic areas at different socioeconomic levels with regard to their opportunities for access to information and communications technology (Armenia);
- 43.216 Support efforts to empower women, especially in the fields of work, training, rehabilitation and social services (United Arab Emirates);
- 43.217 Strengthen the country's commitment to gender equality, promoting the withdrawal of the reservations made to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Uruguay);
- 43.218 Continue with legislative and policy measures to further ensure gender equality (Uzbekistan);
- 43.219 Recommend that the authorities eliminate all obstacles to effective equality of women through the preparation of a national strategy for gender equality (Spain);
- 43.220 Remove its reservation to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women concerning article 2 (Vanuatu);
- 43.221 Consider withdrawing its reservation to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women concerning article 2 (Eswatini);
- 43.222 Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Namibia);
- 43.223 Continue the progress made in promoting and protecting the rights of women and girls (Cameroon);
- 43.224 Strengthen the sectoral programme launched in early 2021 to promote the socioeconomic integration of rural women and housewives (Ethiopia);
- 43.225 Reform family law to end legal discrimination against women and to ensure gender equality as stipulated in article 37 of the Constitution (Germany);
- 43.226 Revise the Penal Code to introduce a comprehensive definition of rape (Iceland);
- 43.227 Revise article 326 of the Penal Code to ensure that it can never be used to excuse rape (Canada);
- 43.228 Take all necessary measures, both in law and in practice, to ensure gender equality and eliminate any form of discrimination against women, including by ensuring equal rights between the two spouses (Latvia);
- 43.229 Continue to work on protecting and supporting women's acquired rights and promoting the principle of equal opportunities between women and men (Lebanon);
- 43.230 Further promote the participation of women in national economic development through processes and measures that provide financial and logistical support and assistance (Sri Lanka);
- 43.231 Continue to enhance mechanisms to ensure the election of more women to leadership and political roles (Uganda);
- 43.232 Ensure women's equal rights to inheritance, marriage, divorce and child custody (Australia);
- 43.233 Take measures to improve the legal protection of women with a view to ending discrimination when it comes to inheritance, marriage, divorce, child custody and guardianship (Sweden);
- 43.234 Undertake legal reforms in order to eliminate discrimination against women in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce, child custody and legal guardianship (Romania);

- 43.235 Pursue efforts to improve the economic and social empowerment of women and girls in rural areas (Lebanon);
- 43.236 Strengthen the economic integration of women, particularly in rural and remote areas (Mozambique);
- 43.237 Adopt comprehensive legislation to combat all forms of gender-based discrimination and violence in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Lithuania);
- 43.238 Continue efforts aimed at combating violence and discrimination against women, promoting equal opportunities, especially with regard to employment, and increasing their participation in political fields (Sudan);
- 43.239 Repeal the discriminatory provisions against women contained in the Family Code, as well as articles 279 and 330 bis of the Penal Code relating to the pardon clause for perpetrators of violence and criminal offences (Switzerland);
- 43.240 Strengthen the legal framework to combat all forms of violence against girls and women in the private sphere (Uganda);
- 43.241 Allocate sufficient resources to reduce preventable maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity and end unmet demand for family planning (Panama);
- 43.242 Continue efforts to prevent and combat acts of violence against women (Georgia);
- 43.243 Consolidate measures to ensure gender parity and combat violence against women (Ghana);
- 43.244 Strengthen national institutions responsible for preventing and combating violence against women and girls (Iceland);
- 43.245 Take concrete measures to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, and provide victims with adequate assistance (Italy);
- 43.246 Take all necessary measures, both in law and in practice, to combat violence against women and girls, and domestic violence (Latvia);
- 43.247 Adopt comprehensive legislation to prevent and combat violence against women with policies for implementation in line with the Constitution (Norway);
- 43.248 Redouble efforts to prevent and combat violence against women, reinforcing the capacity of the institutions in charge, and expanding shelter and care services for victims (Paraguay);
- 43.249 Adopt comprehensive legislation to prevent and combat violence against women and girls, in line with the new Constitution (Uruguay);
- 43.250 Amend existing legislation on violence against women and criminalize domestic violence (Zambia);
- 43.251 Continue its efforts in combating violence against women through capacity-building programmes, strengthening the relevant institutions and providing them with the necessary resources (Bhutan);
- 43.252 Strengthen the institutions responsible for applying the legislative framework to prevent and combat acts of violence against women (Brazil);
- 43.253 Continue to prevent and combat acts of violence against women, by strengthening the institutions responsible for applying the legislative framework, providing them with the necessary resources, bolstering awareness-raising and training State officials (South Africa);

- 43.254 **Adopt comprehensive legislation to prevent and combat violence against women and guarantee the implementation of the laws on gender equality and women's rights (Finland);**
- 43.255 **Pursue its efforts to prevent and combat violence against women, in particular by strengthening the institutions responsible for applying the legislative framework in force, providing them with the necessary resources, stepping up awareness-raising action and organizing training for government officials (Gabon);**
- 43.256 **Institute policies and initiatives to address issues relating to sexual and gender-based violence (Gambia);**
- 43.257 **Continue its efforts to prevent and combat acts of violence against women, strengthening the institutions responsible for applying the existing legislative framework and providing them with the necessary resources (South Sudan);**
- 43.258 **Continue the efforts to strengthen and promote the rights of the child (Saudi Arabia);**
- 43.259 **Consider reforming legislation to set the minimum age for the recruitment of young people to the armed forces or other defence organizations at 18 years (Peru);**
- 43.260 **Strengthen cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations entities in the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Panama);**
- 43.261 **Amend Executive Decree No. 97-04 of 4 January 1997 to set the minimum age for enrolment in the national defence forces at 18 years of age (Malta);**
- 43.262 **Continue ongoing initiatives for the protection of the rights of children and women (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 43.263 **Ensure that the right to education of all children in all regions is met, with a special focus on out-of-school and illiterate children (Armenia);**
- 43.264 **Intensify efforts to enact a law to prohibit corporal punishment (Zambia);**
- 43.265 **Take the necessary measures to establish favourable conditions for the employment of vulnerable groups, especially persons with disabilities (Uzbekistan);**
- 43.266 **Continue to make progress in protecting the rights of vulnerable groups, in particular persons with disabilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 43.267 **Take further initiatives to tackle discrimination against persons with disabilities (Angola);**
- 43.268 **Develop a national strategy, in close consultation with civil society organizations, to improve the employment opportunities of persons with disabilities, and raise awareness among employers (Bulgaria);**
- 43.269 **Redouble efforts to ensure that persons with disabilities have optimal enjoyment of their rights (Congo);**
- 43.270 **Mainstream disability rights into the national implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (South Africa);**
- 43.271 **Finalize the adoption of the draft law on the protection and promotion of persons with disabilities as well as of the bill setting the conditions and**

procedures for exercising the freedom of assembly and peaceful demonstration (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

43.272 Adopt laws and take special measures to protect children with disabilities from abuse and neglect, and investigate and punish perpetrators of such acts (Gabon);

43.273 Mainstream disability rights into its national policies and programmes and ensure their full incorporation into the domestic legal order (Gambia);

43.274 Strengthen measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Georgia);

43.275 Strengthen efforts to make public spaces accessible to persons with disabilities, including through the adoption of a suitable disability rights law and national plan of action (India);

43.276 Continue efforts to mainstream the rights of persons with disabilities into legislation and national awareness-raising programmes (Islamic Republic of Iran);

43.277 Continue efforts to promote economic, social and cultural rights, especially the rights of women and children and of persons with disabilities (Iraq);

43.278 Increase protection for individuals with disabilities, including the application of accessibility laws (Maldives);

43.279 Continue its efforts towards the social integration of persons with disabilities (Nepal);

43.280 Continue the efforts being made to ensure access for persons with disabilities to education (Nicaragua);

43.281 Strengthen efforts to ensure that all children have access to free, quality education, with special consideration for children with disabilities (Qatar);

43.282 Redouble efforts to take specific measures to protect children with disabilities from all forms of abuse (South Sudan);

43.283 Continue to promote the social integration of persons with disabilities (Tunisia);

43.284 Take further measures to promote and protect women's rights, the rights of the child and the rights of persons with disabilities by improving and developing national strategies (Turkmenistan);

43.285 Step up its efforts to implement its legal mechanism for the protection of migrant workers (Mali);

43.286 Redouble efforts to enhance the protection of migrants and refugees (Cabo Verde);

43.287 Adopt an asylum law to ensure protection (Germany);

43.288 Continue to provide support, with the assistance of the international community, to vulnerable groups of refugees on its territory (Islamic Republic of Iran);

43.289 Accelerate the approval process of the draft law on refugees and stateless persons in order to establish a global regulatory framework that is adequate to international standards (Paraguay);

43.290 Authorize urgently the census of the population's hostages in the Tindouf camps, in conformity with Algeria's international obligations, following the relentless requests from the Security Council and the Secretary-General (Morocco).

44. **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 Abderrachid TABI, Ministre de la Justice, Garde des Sceaux and composed of the following members:

- S.E.M Lazhar SOUALEM, Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent, Mission Permanente d'Algérie à Genève;
- Mme Habiba KHERROUR, Directrice des Affaires Humanitaires, Sociales, Culturelles, Scientifiques et techniques Internationales, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Communauté Nationale à l'Etranger;
- M. Nabil MOSTEFAL, Directeur de la Vie Associative, Ministère de l'Intérieur, des Collectivités Locales et de l'Aménagement du Territoire;
- Mme Amina Harbi, Directrice d'Etudes, Ministère des Finances;
- Mme Nora BENABBAS, Chargée d'Etudes et de Synthèse, Présidence de la République;
- M. Arezki Si Hadj Mohand, Chef de Cabinet de Monsieur le Ministre de la Justice.
- Mme Rachida SAIDANI, Directrice d'Etudes, Ministère de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme et de la Ville;
- M. Ahmed Amine BOUGHABA, Procureur General, Ministère de la Justice;
- M. Hakim BOUAZIZ, Ministre Conseiller, Représentant permanent adjoint, Mission Permanente d'Algérie à Genève;
- M. Mostefa DJALOUT, Directeur de la Coopération et des Relations Internationales, Ministère de l'Education Nationale;
- M. Abdeljalil DJEGHADER, Directeur de la Coopération, Ministère de la Communication;
- M. Abdelkrim SI YOUCEF, Directeur des Relations Professionnelles, Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Sécurité Sociale;
- M. Yacine ABDELGUERFI, Directeur de l'Education et de l'Enseignement Spécialisé, Ministère de la Solidarité Nationale, de la Famille et de la Condition de la Femme;
- M. Salem SAIT, Directeur de la Coopération et des Relations Internationales, Conseil National Economique, Social et Environnemental;
- Mme Nawel BOUKHETALLA, Ministère de la Défense Nationale;
- M. Walid Riad BOUKABOU, Commandement de la Gendarmerie Nationale;
- Mme Yasmina KHAOUAS, Direction Générale de la Sureté Nationale;
- Mme Kenza NECHAR, Sous Directrice des Relations Internationales, Observatoire National de la Société Civile;
- M. Mohammed SAYEB, Sous-Directeur de la Coopération, Ministère des Affaires Religieuses et des Wakfs;
- Mme Khadidja BENKOUIDER, Sous Directrice, Ministère de la Jeunesse et des Sports;
- M. Rochdi Fethi MOUSSAOUI, Conseiller, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères;
- M. Charif DEHIMI, Secrétaire des Affaires Etrangères, Mission Permanente d'Algérie à Genève;
- Mme Sabrina MOKHTARI, Attachée des Affaires Etrangères, Mission permanente d'Algérie à Genève;

- M. Hichem AYADAT, Attachée des Affaires Etrangères, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et de la Communauté Nationale à l'Étranger;
 - Mme Kenza RAZEM, Cheffe d'Études, Organe National de la Protection et de la Promotion de l'Enfance;
 - Mme Hadjira BENSADOK, Cheffe de Bureau, Haut-Commissariat de l'Amazighité;
 - M. Mhamed AMROUN, Ministère de la Formation et de l'Enseignement Professionnels;
 - M. Karim KHEDDACHE, Chargé du Protocole.
-