



# General Assembly

Distr.: Limited  
1 June 2012

Original: English/French

## UNEDITED VERSION

**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Thirteenth session**  
Geneva, 21 May–4 June 2012

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

#### **Algeria**

---

\* The final document will be issued under the symbol A/HRC/21/13. The annex to the present report is circulated as received

## Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Introduction .....	1–4	
I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process .....	5–128	
A. Presentation by the State under review .....	5–23	
B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review .....	24–128	
II. Conclusions and/or recommendations.....	129–130	
Annex .....		
Composition of the delegation .....		

## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its thirteenth session from 21 May to 4 June 2012. The review of Algeria was held at the 12th meeting on 29 May 2012. The delegation of Algeria was headed by H.E Mourad Medelci, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères. At its 17th meeting held on 1 June 2012, the Working Group adopted the report on Algeria.
2. On 3 May 2012, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Algeria: Costa Rica, Nigeria, Philippines.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1, 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.6/13/DZA/1);
  - (b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/13/DZA/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/13/DZA/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia and Sweden 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. Présentant le rapport de l'Algérie devant l'Examen périodique universel, le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères a rappelé que l'Algérie accorde un intérêt particulier à ce mécanisme en tant qu'outil universel privilégié d'évaluation et d'amélioration de la situation des droits de l'homme dans le monde.
6. Il a indiqué que depuis la soumission de son premier rapport, le 14 avril 2008, l'Algérie a réalisé d'importantes avancées en matière d'élargissement des espaces de liberté et de respect des droits de l'homme.
7. L'élaboration du présent rapport, a-t-il, souligné, a été le fruit d'intenses consultations interministérielles élargies à d'autres instances consultatives et à des représentants de la société civile, avant de dresser un point de situation général sur la mise en œuvre des principales recommandations acceptées lors du premier examen.
8. Se référant à la lutte contre le péril terroriste pendant la décennie 1990 a nécessité le recours à des mesures exceptionnelles pour protéger les personnes et les biens. Toutefois, l'Etat s'est toujours inscrit dans le respect de la loi, de la dignité humaine et de l'exercice des libertés fondamentales.
9. Outre la levée, en février 2011, de l'état d'urgence, les actes de terrorisme sont désormais jugés par des juridictions de droit commun.
10. Il a indiqué que l'Algérie continue à observer le moratoire sur la peine de mort qu'elle observe depuis 1993.

11. Il a assuré que la protection du détenu en garde à vue est encadrée de manière drastique dans le code de procédure pénale, le code pénal qui criminalise la torture et par d'autres mesures tel que les visites du CICR et de la Commission nationale consultative de promotion et de protection des droits de l'homme dans les locaux de garde à vue.
12. Sur la question tragique des disparus, le Ministre s'est référé au rapport du Groupe de travail qui s'est déclaré «impressionné» par la détermination du Gouvernement algérien de régler les affaires dont le Groupe était saisi.
13. S'agissant du dialogue avec les religions minoritaires, le Ministre a signalé les mesures prises en la matière notamment l'autorisation de l'importation de littératures religieuses chrétiennes aux deux associations catholique et protestante et la facilitation de l'octroi de visas d'entrée et de permis de séjour au profit des religieux.
14. Réitérant l'attachement à la coopération avec les mécanismes des droits de l'homme, il a indiqué qu'une fois toutes les visites en instance réalisées, l'Algérie examinera, en temps opportun, les demandes de visites d'autres titulaires de mandats, en fonction du caractère prioritaire de ces mandats pour l'Algérie.
15. Le Ministre a réitéré l'engagement de l'Algérie en faveur de la promotion des droits des femmes en énumérant des mesures juridiques et pratiques prises pour garantir leur pleine participation dans la vie publique.
16. Il a rappelé le lancement du Plan national pour l'enfance 2008-2015 intitulé «L'Algérie digne de ses enfants», qui cible la promotion d'une vie meilleure, la garantie d'une éducation de qualité et le renforcement de la protection contre la maltraitance, l'exploitation et la violence.
17. Il s'est référé à la pénalisation de la traite humaine. Il a enfin rappelé les avancées qui placent l'Algérie aujourd'hui en bonne position qui atteindre les huit OMD à l'échéance de 2015.
18. A la lumière des évolutions intervenues depuis 2008, le Ministre a évoqué le processus de réformes politiques engagé en 2011, sur décision de Monsieur le Président de la République, devant culminer par l'adoption d'une nouvelle Constitution.
19. Ces réformes découlent d'une ferme volonté d'élargir les espaces démocratiques dans le pays et de répondre aux attentes du citoyen algérien, a-t-il souligné, en ajoutant que les lois adoptées à cet effet consacrent l'Etat de droit et renforcent la démocratie représentative, en s'inspirant des normes les plus avancées en la matière.
20. C'est dans cet esprit que se sont déroulées les élections législatives dans les meilleures conditions de transparence, de liberté, en présence de 500 observateurs internationaux. La nouvelle Assemblée compte 146 femmes sur 426 membres, soit 31,60%.
21. Dans le contexte de ces réformes, de larges et véritables perspectives se sont ouvertes pour une implication accrue de la société civile dans tous les espaces de la vie publique.
22. Le Ministre a réaffirmé la détermination du Gouvernement à consolider les acquis du processus de réforme de la justice, à promouvoir davantage l'épanouissement de la jeunesse et la poursuite de réalisation du développement socio-économique notamment à travers le Plan quinquennal de développement pour 2010–2014.
23. Evoquant la contribution aux efforts internationaux de promotion des droits de l'homme, M. Medelci a confirmé la décision de l'Algérie de se porter candidate pour le mandat 2014 – 2016 du Conseil des droits de l'homme.

## B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

24. During the interactive dialogue, 77 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

25. **Mexico** welcomed the lifting of the state of emergency and trusted that it would lead to all people being able to fully exercise their civil and political rights. It hoped that the justice reform process would be completed as soon as possible and result in better State accountability. Mexico made recommendations.

26. **Mozambique** praised Algeria for initiatives taken to enhance enjoyment of human rights. It recognized Algeria's decision to lift the state of emergency and reforms in politics and the judiciary. It noted Algeria's comprehensive programme to raise awareness of the importance of human rights within the police and law enforcement institutions.

27. **Namibia** commended Algeria on ratifying core international human rights instruments, upholding the moratorium on the death penalty, its continued cooperation with the special procedures, and financial contributions to the OHCHR. It noted Algeria's active participation in the HRC and support of the Saharawi people. Namibia made recommendations.

28. **Netherlands** commended Algeria on legislation concerning women's participation in political decision-making processes. It was concerned about remaining discriminatory provisions in the Family Code and the continued restriction of expression, having received reports of a legal requirement to obtain the approval of a media regulatory authority for all publications. Netherlands made recommendations.

29. **Nicaragua** underlined Algeria's plan to combat poverty and achieve the MDGs, progress made in promoting women's rights and its policy of national reconciliation. National unity was an essential pillar for the foundations of peace and development of a country and Nicaragua urged Algeria to continue in its efforts. Nicaragua made a recommendation.

30. **Norway** supported Algeria's lifting of the state of emergency, but noted that restrictions continued to apply. While welcoming Algeria's moratorium on the death penalty, it observed that death sentences continued to be pronounced even if not executed. It emphasized the need to withdraw its reservations to the CEDAW. Norway made recommendations.

31. **Oman** welcomed Algeria's recent elections, reflecting the efforts to strengthen transparency, participation and the rule of law, which will improve the human rights situation. Oman commended the contributions of the national consultative committee and civil society to the national report as an engagement to uphold human rights. Oman made recommendations.

32. **Pakistan** welcomed initiatives such as the lifting of the state of emergency. It noted efforts to achieve the MDGs by 2015 and constitutional and institutional measures to promote women's and children's rights, particularly constitutional amendment to increase women's participation in decision-making. Pakistan made recommendations.

33. **Palestine** welcomed the procedures to criminalise trafficking in persons, the measures to protect child's rights and the steps to improve job and work conditions, which positively impacted on human rights. Palestine noted the strong women representation in the electoral lists and the increase in their status. Palestine made recommendations.

34. **Qatar** welcomed Algeria's achievements and commended its cooperation with various human rights mechanisms and its accession to most treaties. Since the first report, Algeria has taken measures to promote human rights, including political, institutional,

social and economic reforms as will be shown in the new Constitution. Qatar made recommendations.

35. **Republic of Moldova** noted that Algeria had stepped up efforts in the area of economic, social and cultural rights. It encouraged Algeria to pursue its efforts to reduce gender disparities. It took note of Algeria's progress in combating violence against children. The Republic of Moldova made recommendations.

36. **Russian Federation** expressed solidarity with Algeria in fighting terrorism and appreciated efforts to ensure compliance with human rights in that regard. It noted measures to modernize the political system, new legislation on political parties and a programme to reduce unemployment, especially among youth. Russian Federation made recommendations.

37. **Saudi Arabia** commended Algeria's efforts to promote human rights and welcomed the consultations with stakeholders. It commended progress in the rights to education and health. It appreciated the positive interaction with all human rights mechanisms and the efficiency in implementing the UPR recommendations. It made recommendations.

38. **Senegal** noted achievements in social and economic spheres as a result of courageous measures. It also noted measures to ensure women had a greater representation in public institutions and politics, especially in Parliament. Senegal made recommendations.

39. **Singapore** noted Algeria's efforts to achieve the MDGs, particularly access to primary education and health, and a reduction in the spread of HIV/AIDS. It also noted efforts to promote gender equality and empower women, and a higher female enrolment in tertiary education. Singapore made recommendations.

40. **Slovakia** acknowledged Algeria's ratification of the CRPD and the lifting of the state of emergency in 2011. It also noted that Algeria was a de facto abolitionist country, the last execution having been carried out in 1993. Slovakia made recommendations.

41. **Slovenia** welcomed Algeria's commitment to improving its legislation and policies to eliminate discrimination against women and commended it for its commitment to withdrawing the reservation to article 9 of the CEDAW. Slovenia made recommendations.

42. **South Africa** commended Algeria on its support for the African liberation struggle. It congratulated Algeria on its recent elections, especially given the on-going terrorist threats. It asked whether Algeria had considered the recommendations of CESCR on amending legislation to prohibit and criminalize domestic violence and intensifying efforts to combat child labour. South Africa made a recommendation.

43. **Spain** congratulated Algeria on progress made to consolidate democracy in the country. It commended Algeria for implementing a moratorium on the use of the death penalty. Spain made recommendations.

44. **Sri Lanka** commended the adoption of legislation to strengthen democratic institutions. It noted the increased number of women elected to the National Assembly and efforts to combat terrorism. It welcomed the criminalization of human trafficking, measures to promote the rights of women and children, and progress towards achieving the MDGs.

45. **Sudan** applauded the implementation of the majority of recommendations and hoped that Algeria will continue completing the remaining recommendations. Sudan noted the measures and plans to achieve the Millennium Development Goals as they led to improvement of a number of social indicators. Sudan made recommendations.

46. **Swaziland** commended Algeria's efforts to improve the lives of its citizens and its leading role in defending Africa's interests in Geneva, which showed the importance

Algeria attached to the promotion and protection of human rights. It appreciated the financial contributions made by Algeria to the OHCHR and other United Nations institutions.

47. **Sweden** was concerned at reports of torture and ill-treatment in places of detention, particularly in connection with anti-terrorism efforts. It welcomed the new strategy to combat violence against women, but urged funding to be allocated for its implementation. It asked what measures were envisaged to strengthen efforts to combat violence against women. Sweden made recommendations.

48. **Switzerland** expressed concern about discrimination against women in family law and against religious minorities. It noted that there had been no more executions since 1993, and that Algeria had co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 65/2006 calling for a worldwide moratorium on the use of the death penalty. Switzerland made recommendations.

49. **Thailand** encouraged Algeria to consolidate democracy, the rule of law, independence of the judiciary and respect for human rights in its reform process. It welcomed progress made in women's participation in politics and decision-making and in achieving the MDGs in health and education, but noted that regional disparities persisted. Thailand made recommendations.

50. Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de l'Algérie a remercié les délégations qui sont intervenues pour leurs encouragements et leurs recommandations. Il s'est référé à la profession de foi permanente de l'Algérie en direction des tous mécanismes internationaux et des conventions auxquels elle a adhéré dans un sens qui consolide les droits de l'homme. Il a rappelé que l'Algérie a toujours œuvré à la promotion coopération internationale dans ce domaine. Il a souligné que membre fondateur du Conseil des droits de l'homme, l'Algérie s'inscrit dans le cadre des réformes des Nations unies et soutient cette démarche réformatrice en tant que pays et en tant que membre d'organisations régionales. Il a relevé que l'importance accordée par l'Algérie au travail avec les mécanismes conventionnels, ne l'empêchait pas de continuer de coopérer avec les mécanismes non-conventionnels. Il a, à ce titre, évoqué la coopération de l'Algérie avec les procédures spéciales en rappelant que l'Algérie avait invité sept procédures spéciales. Il s'est félicité de la concrétisation de la visite de trois d'entre elles, notamment celle travaillant sur la violence contre les femmes, celle sur la liberté d'expression et d'opinion et celle sur le logement convenable. Il a réitéré l'invitation aux quatre autres rapporteurs qui s'occupent respectivement de l'éducation, de la santé, de l'alimentation et de l'accès à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement. Il a précisé qu'une fois ce programme achevé, le Gouvernement algérien sera disposé à examiner la possibilité de réaliser les visites d'autres rapporteurs spéciaux. Il a souligné que cette coopération déterminée avec les mécanismes universels s'est élargie à la Commission africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples avec deux visites consécutives en décembre 2009 et 2010 de deux délégations de la commission comprenant cinq titulaires de mandats thématiques, en plus de la présentation périodique des rapport de l'Algérie devant ce mécanisme.

51. Le Ministre a rappelé que l'Algérie sort d'une décennie douloureuse et lourde de conséquences pour le peuple algérien et que dans ce contexte extrêmement difficile, l'Algérie a dû amorcer un processus d'unité nationale et de refondation du cadre juridique pour la consolidation des libertés et de la démocratie.

52. Il a souligné que le contexte de la tragédie nationale a nécessité de faire appel aux exigences de la lutte contre le terrorisme, qui n'a pu être vaincu que grâce aux sacrifices des forces de sécurité et à la vigilance et la participation du citoyen. De ce fait, la levée de l'état d'urgence, est une décision importante, mûrement réfléchie qui est un signal de retour à l'ordre et à la sécurité. Il a néanmoins souligné que cette décision n'exclue pas la

nécessité de redoubler de vigilance en prenant des mesures de précaution, lorsqu'il s'agit de l'organisation de marches, consistant à la mise à disposition gratuite de salle de meeting avec la couverture médiatique la plus large possible. Il a précisé que ces mesures de précaution sont sujettes à évolution pour permettre au citoyen de jouir de la plénitude des espaces d'expression.

53. Sur ce dernier aspect, le Ministre a rappelé que le droit à la liberté d'expression est consacré depuis la mutation systémique de 1989 et consolidé récemment par la nouvelle loi de 2012 sur l'information qui renforce la protection du journaliste et ouvre l'audiovisuel au secteur privé national. Se référant à la visite du Rapporteur spécial du Conseil des droits de l'homme chargé de cette question, M. le Ministre a précisé que ce dernier a pu constater de lui-même la totale liberté d'expression dont on jouit en Algérie et l'apport remarquable de la presse écrite. Il a précisé que les recommandations préliminaires exprimées par M. La Rue à l'issue de sa visite, ont déjà été prises en compte dans la loi de 2012.

54. Sur la question de la liberté d'association, en particulier s'agissant de la création d'associations fussent-elles à caractère politique ou pas, les conditions requises ont été améliorées par cette loi, en ce qu'elle oblige l'Administration à répondre dans des délais précis et offre une possibilité de recours judiciaire, en cas de refus d'agrément.

55. Abordant la question de la liberté de culte, le Ministre a mentionné les actions entreprises pour une meilleure garantie de son exercice, notamment par la régularisation administrative de l'Eglise protestante d'Algérie, l'octroi d'autorisations d'importations de littérature religieuse chrétiennes aux deux associations catholique et protestante, ainsi que la facilitation des procédures d'octroi des visas en faveur des religieux. Il a également évoqué les rencontres de haut niveau organisées par l'Algérie qui témoignent de la volonté de l'Algérie de considérer cette thématique comme un sujet de dialogue de civilisations.

56. S'agissant des lois adoptées dans le cadre des réformes politiques engagées depuis avril 2011, le Ministre a insisté sur le fait qu'elles ont toutes été prises en conformité avec les dispositions du pacte international sur les droits civils et politiques lequel prévoit que les seules limitations admissibles aux libertés qu'il consacre sont celles prévues par la loi nationale, ce qui confirme le respect par l'Algérie du Pacte.

57. Au regard de l'importance accordée par les délégations qui sont intervenues aux droits de la femme et de l'enfant, le Ministre a souligné la volonté des autorités publiques de faire participer davantage la femme à la vie politique à la faveur d'une révision constitutionnelle de 2008 qui a ouvert la voie à la tenue des dernières élections législatives qui ont permis d'assurer une présence féminine à l'Assemblée nationale populaire quatre fois plus élevée qu'auparavant. De même, il a souligné que le monde associatif, élément moteur du développement économique et social, est de plus en plus porté par des femmes.

58. Le Ministre a, sur ce point, donné la parole à Mme Bouregghda, membre de la délégation qui a évoqué le Plan national pour la promotion et l'intégration de la femme algérienne 2010-2014 qui vise la réalisation de deux objectifs principaux, à savoir de faire bénéficier de façon égale les femmes et les hommes des programmes de développement national et de contribuer à favoriser un environnement de développement durable fondé sur un partenariat entre les hommes et les femmes. Elle a aussi souligné la coopération avec les agences des Nations unies et le partenariat dans le cadre de la coopération bilatérale qui consistent en plusieurs programmes dont celui relatif à l'égalité des sexes et à l'autonomisation des femmes, celui relatif à la consolidation du leadership féminin et la participation des femmes à la vie publique et politique dans le cadre la coopération avec les organisations internationale. Sur un autre plan, elle a présenté la stratégie nationale de lutte contre la violence à l'égard des femmes et les mesures prises pour sa mise en œuvre, notamment avec la participation de diverses institutions publiques et de la société civile. Elle a notamment illustré son propos en donnant des exemples sur le renforcement des



centres d'accueil d'écoute et d'insertion sociale en faveur des femmes victimes de violences.

59. **Timor-Leste** was confident that the legal, policy and institutional frameworks in Algeria would allow it to consolidate and further enhance its achievements. It underlined concerns raised by civil society on women's and children's rights, disparities in education and services in remote areas and youth participation. Timor-Leste made a recommendation.

60. **Togo** noted with satisfaction the programmes for human rights training, efforts to strengthen further the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, and the organization of civil society forums by the National Economic and Social Council. Togo made recommendations.

61. **Turkey** commended Algeria on conducting its legislative elections in a peaceful and calm atmosphere. It acknowledged the high number of women elected and noted the importance of a strong role of women in society. Turkey made recommendations.

62. **Uganda** noted Algeria's continued engagement with the United Nations treaty bodies and procedures. It also welcomed Algeria's enhanced cooperation with OHCHR. It commended the criminalization of torture and highlighted Algeria's high ranking by UNDP in human development. Uganda made recommendations.

63. **United Arab Emirates** welcomed Algeria's measures to promote human rights and to implement the UPR recommendations. It commended its approach in enforcing the rule of law and good governance; incorporating human rights in its legislative framework; and the achievements regarding women, children, health and education. It made one recommendation.

64. **The United Kingdom** of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed legislation to improve women's participation in public life and the Government's interaction with religious groups, but noted concerns about the implementation of religious laws at local level. It also noted that domestic legislation was not in conformity with international human rights obligations regarding freedom of association and expression. It asked when the Government would facilitate Special Rapporteur visits. It made recommendations.

65. **The United States** of America commended Algeria on partially lifting restrictions on freedom of assembly, but was concerned by remaining restrictions on civil society organizations under the revised Law on Associations and about continued restrictions on free assembly. It was further concerned by reports that many incidents of violence against women were insufficiently investigated and prosecuted. It made recommendations.

66. **Uruguay** welcomed progress made towards achieving the MDGs, legislation introducing quotas for women in legislative and local elections and the criminalization of trafficking in persons, human organs and migrants in the Criminal Code. It noted that corporal punishment was prohibited in schools. It welcomed the signing of the CED. Uruguay made recommendations.

67. **Uzbekistan** welcomed positive steps by Algeria to develop human rights in the educational, health and social security system, the media and in the area of women's rights. It underlined Algeria's good cooperation with OHCHR. It asked what measures had been adopted to achieve further progress in the development of inclusive education for persons with disabilities.

68. **Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)** highlighted the significant progress made by Algeria in social expenditure and human development. It welcomed Algeria's policy on women's rights to ensure their full participation in the country's development and decision-making processes. It noted the reforms of the national health system and improvements in education and school enrolments. It made recommendations.

69. **Viet Nam** commended Algeria on progress made on political, legislative and institutional reform, the extension of rights and freedoms, the recent parliamentary elections and the lifting of the state of emergency. It appreciated measures adopted to combat poverty, provide free education and healthcare, achieve the MDGs and improve the human development index. Viet Nam made recommendations.

70. **Zimbabwe** welcomed the significant achievements made by Algeria in ensuring civil, political, social and cultural rights. It noted the constraints and challenges highlighted in its report and Algeria's resolve to overcome them. Zimbabwe made recommendations.

71. **Angola** welcomed Algeria's reforms, which led to the adoption of a new Constitution, and for the holding of free and parliamentary elections. It noted measures to combat terrorism and poverty; the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights; and the achievement of the MDGs. It made a recommendation.

72. **Argentina** welcomed the Criminal Code reform, criminalizing torture; and the death penalty moratorium. It pointed at the progress concerning women's rights, particularly the National Strategy of Integration and Promotion of Women 2008-2013 and the Shared Programmed for gender equality and empowerment of women 2009-2011. It made recommendations.

73. **Australia** welcomed the state of emergency lifting and Algeria's withdrawal of reservation to article 9 (2) of CEDAW. It remained concerned that Algerians cannot fully exercise their rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association. Australia welcomed the efforts to strengthen the protection of women's rights. It made recommendations.

74. **Azerbaijan** urged to strengthen the National Consultative Commission, as recommended by treaty bodies, and commended Algeria cooperation with Special Procedures. It welcomed the measures to protect women's rights. Australia inquired about the establishment and priorities of the National Center for the analysis, information and documentation on family, women and children affairs.

75. **Bahrain** commended measures to promote women's rights and fight violence against women and children, as demonstrated by the national strategy to combat violence against women and the national action plan for children 2008-2015, which focuses on strengthening the protection of children from exploitation, abuse and violence. Bahrain made recommendations.

76. **Bangladesh** appreciated Algeria efforts to guarantee economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights. Bangladesh acknowledged the plans of action and programs on gender equality, promotion of children's rights and protection of children from violence. It applauded Algeria's contribution to OHCHR to assist the least advanced countries. It made recommendations.

77. **Belarus** welcomed the set of international human rights obligations that Algeria has taken upon itself and its cooperation with special procedures. It noted the comprehensive policy on health care and education and the steps to improve employment and social protection. It welcomed progress in providing primary education. It made recommendations.

78. **Belgium** noted Algeria measures to respect human rights. Recalling that freedom of association is an essential component of democracy, it raised concern about the 12-06 Law (2012) regarding associations as it broadens the conditions under which they can be suspended or dissolved by the authorities. It made recommendations.

79. **Brazil** welcomed the increased participation of women in political life and policies to combat violence against women and inquired about Algeria's experience in addressing

this issue. It highlighted progress on the MDGs, particularly the infant mortality reduction rate. Brazil commended Algeria for prioritizing the poverty eradication. It made a recommendation.

80. **Burkina Faso** welcomed Algeria's National Plan of Action for childhood; the National Strategy (2005-2012) for fighting violence against children; and the cooperation with special procedures. It saluted Algeria's efforts towards combating terrorism. It noted the institutional, social and economic reforms and the ratification of international instruments. It made a recommendation.

81. **France** welcomed the lifting of the state of emergency (2011) but noted with concern the persisting restrictions on the enjoyment of fundamental rights. It saluted the death penalty moratorium. France deplored that a large number of enforced disappearances has not yet been resolved. It made recommendations.

82. **Chad** noted Algeria's human rights progress since the first review as well as its cooperation with OHCHR, treaty bodies and special procedures. It made a recommendation.

83. Dans sa réaction à la deuxième tranche des intervenants, le Ministre a répondu aux préoccupations concernant la question des disparus en insistant sur le fait que s'il y avait aujourd'hui à choisir pour le peuple algérien entre la sécurité et l'ouverture la plus totale des libertés pour l'organisation des manifestations publiques, le peuple algérien choisira d'abord la sécurité car il connaît le prix de l'insécurité. Il a ajouté que même les manifestations organisées jusque-là ont été bien gérées par les forces de sécurité qui ont joué leur rôle et que lorsqu'il est arrivé qu'il y ait eu des blessés c'était dans les rangs de ces forces. Il a ajouté que ces dernières ont été fermement instruites de ne pas recourir à l'usage de la force, de ne pas porter d'armes ou de grenades lacrymogènes. Il a estimé que bien qu'étant totalement en faveur de la plénitude de la réalisation des libertés, la vigilance reste de mise tant que la page du terrorisme n'aura été définitivement fermée. Il a insisté sur le caractère impératif de la vigilance pour le peuple algérien qui a dû faire face au phénomène du terrorisme dans la solitude, l'indifférence et l'incompréhension de la communauté internationale.

84. Revenant sur la question de la liberté d'association, le Ministre s'est de nouveau référé à la loi sur les associations de janvier 2012 pour préciser qu'elle est inspirée de l'article 41 de la Constitution qui garantit cette liberté et celle d'expression et de réunion. Il a ajouté qu'au moment de la promulgation de cette loi, plus de 90.000 associations ont été recensées alors qu'il n'en existait pas autant, il y a quinze ans. Il a appelé à relativiser les inquiétudes exprimées par certains quant aux restrictions qui seraient imposées à la constitution des associations.

85. Sur la question du financement étranger des associations, il a précisé que la loi 12-06 du 12 janvier 2012 sur les associations n'interdit pas ce type de financement en faveur de celles-ci, mais bien au contraire, elle encourage le partenariat en exigeant la transparence en tant que mesure de précaution dictée par l'obligation pour l'Etat algérien d'assurer la sécurité de ses citoyens. Il a estimé que le mouvement associatif est aujourd'hui une fierté de l'Algérie indicatrice de progrès dans la longue marche pour la démocratie dans laquelle elle s'est engagée.

86. Sur la question des enfants, le Ministre est revenu sur le Plan national 2008-2015 pour la protection des enfants qui vise à mettre ceux-ci à l'abri de la violence, et le travail illégal. Il a déclaré qu'en plus du cadre législatif existant pour la protection de l'enfant qui prévoit des peines allant jusqu'à la réclusion perpétuelle, des mesures d'accompagnement ont été mises en place notamment, à travers une stratégie de veille coordonnée par une commission interministérielle.

87. Sur le chapitre de l'éducation des enfants, le Ministre a mis en relief les taux record de scolarisation des enfants au niveau de tous les paliers. Il a par ailleurs évoqué la question de la scolarisation des enfants en milieu rural, inscrite dans le cadre des objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement, déjà atteint pour certains par l'Algérie notamment, l'objectif n°4 en termes de taux de scolarisation et de la part des filles au niveau de chaque palier.

88. Sur la question des disparités régionales, le Ministre a souligné que l'Algérie s'est attelée depuis son indépendance à prendre en charge la dimension de l'équilibre régional et des éventuels déséquilibres régionaux dus aux contraintes géographiques, dans tous les programmes de développement notamment, à travers le Plan d'Aménagement du territoire à l'horizon 2025 et le programme de développement des hauts plateaux et du grand sud.

89. Sur la question des contraintes qui seraient imposées par rapport à la liberté de l'exercice du culte, le Ministre a réaffirmé que des décisions ont été prises pour la facilitation d'octroi de visas pour les hommes religieux.

90. Régissant sur les craintes exprimées par certaines délégations sur le fait qu'il y aurait des personnes emprisonnées pour délit d'opinion, le Ministre a nié l'existence de tels cas en Algérie, en rappelant les dispositions de la loi sur l'information qui a dépénalisé le délit de presse.

91. Le Ministre a, ensuite, donné la parole à M. Rezzag Bara, membre de la délégation, pour aborder la question des disparus. Ce dernier a replacé cette question dans le contexte de l'irruption du phénomène de terrorisme entre 1992 et 1996, commis par une multitude de groupes armés, souvent confondus par la population civile avec les agents de maintien de l'ordre.

92. Il a ajouté que cette situation a engendré un nombre important de cas de disparitions forcées et qui font l'objet actuellement d'un suivi entre l'Algérie et le Groupe de travail sur les disparitions forcées ou involontaires. Il a évoqué les diverses situations qui auraient engendré des cas de disparitions, en précisant que dans la majorité de celles-ci la personne est déclarée disparue par ses proches sur la demande du concerné en accusant les services de sécurité, alors qu'en réalité cette personne a rejoint volontairement les groupes armés terroristes. Il a affirmé qu'en dépit de cela toutes les familles des victimes de disparitions forcées ont été prises en compte par les dispositions de la Charte pour la paix et la réconciliation nationale.

93. Il a déclaré que la réparation prévue par la Charte peut prendre soit la forme d'une pension mensuelle soit d'une pension globale en fonction de la situation de la famille. Il a ajouté que sur les 2960 cas recensés par le GTDFI, plus de 1700 cas ont été déclarés disparus par voie judiciaire et les ayants droit indemnisés, plus de 215 cas ont été identifiés comme des terroristes abattus par les forces de l'ordre, plus de 65 cas ont été retrouvés vivants soit dans des prisons soit chez eux. Il a précisé que les recherches se poursuivent pour déterminer le sort de 500 cas en suspens devant le GTDFI. Il a rappelé que l'invitation adressée au GTDFI pour se rendre en Algérie en vue de consulter la documentation sur ces cas et s'entretenir éventuellement avec les familles de ceux qui ont été retrouvés vivants ou ceux qui ont été déclarés judiciairement décédés et dont les familles ont été indemnisées. Il a ajouté qu'une rencontre est prévue en juillet prochain avec le GTDFI pour s'entendre sur les modalités de réalisation de cette visite.

94. **Chile** pointed at Algeria's process of constitutional, political and socio-economic reforms undertaken so far and its commitment to implement the UPR recommendations. It made recommendations.

95. **China** congratulated Algeria for its recent National People's Assembly elections. It noted its fight against terrorism, in conformity with the law, and its measures to protect

women's rights and to combat violence against women and children. It highlighted its promotion of education and public health. It made a recommendation.

96. **Congo** welcomed the lifting of the state of emergency; death penalty moratorium; decriminalization of press offenses; and laws regarding the establishment of political parties and associations. It noted achievements in fighting against poverty, supporting persons with disabilities and improving public health services. It highlighted the laws devoting women's quotas on electoral lists and the program for gender equality.

97. **Costa Rica** congratulated Algeria achievements regarding MDGs. It highlighted the measures to promote women and children's rights. It stressed legislative reforms to improve the political participation of women and the institutional mechanisms to strengthen the education against violence. It made recommendations.

98. **Côte d'Ivoire** applauded Algeria efforts to implement the UPR recommendations and to ratify the international human rights instruments. It made recommendations.

99. **Cuba** noted Algeria efforts to fight poverty; the National Strategy 2005-2012 to combat violence against children; the promotion of women's rights, supporting their social and professional integration; its work to guarantee security in regions where armed groups are operating; and the institutional, political and social reforms. It made a recommendation.

100. **Democratic People's Republic of Korea** commended Algeria's achievements in the realization of MDGs, particularly the right to education and health. It praised the implementation of various development plans, which resulted in a significant improvement in the living conditions of the Algerian population. It made recommendations.

101. **Djibouti** welcomed Algeria's achievements to strengthen human rights, particularly the adoption of legislative provisions devoted to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities. It made recommendations.

102. **Ecuador** welcomed the institutional and political reforms, including the review of the Constitution to consolidate democracy, and inquired about the actions undertaken to bring about a pluralist and inclusive democracy. It acknowledged Algeria's work in the areas of health and education. It made recommendations.

103. **Egypt** appreciated measures to protect and promote human rights, including the criminalization of all forms of trafficking in persons, the protection of child rights and the improvement of working conditions. Egypt also acknowledged efforts to improve the situation of women and their increased representation in parliament. Egypt made recommendations.

104. **Canada** raised questions on the Family Code amendments to remove all discriminatory provisions against women, including the issues of divorce, witness and inheritance. Canada was concern about reports on de facto and de jure restrictions to freedom of religion other than Islam. It made recommendations.

105. **Germany** noted the measures for better opportunities for young people. It inquired about measures to amend existing legislation to strengthen the rights to freedom of expression, information, association and assembly. It asked for the steps to ensure non-discrimination, including sexual orientation, and the right to privacy. It made recommendations.

106. **Ghana** commended the legislative reforms to advance the rights of women and children. It noted Algeria's accession to CRPD but noted with concern that persons with disabilities face many obstacles. It urged to improve their situation, particularly its accessibility and representation in national bodies.

107. **Greece** acknowledged Algeria's efforts to combat ill treatment, torture and its criminalization in the Penal Code. It noted the Law of 2012 providing quotas for women in Parliament. It welcomed the National Action Plan (2008-2015) to protect children against abuses, exploitation and violence, asking about its results. It made recommendations.

108. **Hungary** welcomed the lifting of emergency state; Algeria engagement with Special Procedures; and the death penalty moratorium. It was concerned at the broad definition of terrorism. Hungary urged for a comprehensive study of national legislation and policy to improve child welfare. Hungary made recommendations.

109. **India** welcomed Algeria's accession to the human rights instruments; the promotion of women's rights, such as women quota in political institutions; and the enactment of asylum laws. It commended Algeria for adopting measures to criminalize human trafficking. It made a recommendation.

110. **Indonesia** welcomed the political reform; the Development Plan (2010-2014) ensuring economic, social and cultural rights; the women's rights promotion; the National Action Plan (2008) and National Strategy (2005-2012) to eliminate violence against children. It requested information about measures and policies to address migration and promote job creation. It made recommendations.

111. **Iran (Islamic Republic of)** praised Algeria for the promotion of human rights particularly on education, training and combat of violence against women and children. It acknowledged Algeria for the ratification of the 2000 Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It made recommendations.

112. **Iraq** noted human rights achievements, such as the quota for women in parliament and their right to transmit their nationality to their children. Iraq enquired about reports that, after the lifting of the state of emergency, the Army powers, under the Law on military judiciary, had been retained that they had been expanded in the fight against terrorism. Iraq made recommendations.

113. **Italy** welcomed the elections, following the lifting of the emergency state, and the increased number of women elected in the National Assembly. It commended Algeria for the death penalty moratorium. It noted achievements on the right to education, requesting information on measures to increase girls' schooling. It made a recommendation.

114. **Jordan** noted progress in economic, social and cultural rights, including the rights to health and education, in addition to civil and political rights, especially freedoms of opinion, expression and media. Jordan commended legislative and institutional developments, regarding the rights of women and children, and trafficking. It made recommendations.

115. **Kuwait** acknowledged advances in human rights, noting the amendment of several laws, the lifting of the state of emergency, as well as progress with regard to the rights of women and children. It commended continuing efforts to achieve the MDGs. Kuwait made a recommendation.

116. **Latvia** noted Algeria's invitation to the Special Procedures mandate holders and the visits undertaken by several of them. It expressed its appreciation for the signature of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in 2000. It made recommendations.

117. **Lebanon** praised efforts to improve women rights and their encouragement to become engaged in all fields, like the quota system to ensure their representation in elected bodies. Lebanon further commended consistent efforts to fight violence against women. It enquired about details of the new Media Law. It made a recommendation.

118. **Lesotho** congratulated Algeria for its democratic elections and encouraged the progressive realization of human rights through existing national mechanisms and

institutions. It noted Algeria's National Strategy for combating violence against women, including efforts for the equal participation of both genders in the political sphere and other walks of life.

119. **Libya** commended the constitutional reforms regarding the increased representation of women in elected bodies; and concerning the media and political parties, in addition to the Law on associations. It welcomed the lifting of the state of emergency. Libya highlighted the risks of exploitation and trafficking of illegal migrants, especially of women and children, and enquired about measures taken.

120. **Malaysia** congratulated Algeria for the progress achieved in many human rights areas since 2008, including the constitutional reform, the lifting of the state of emergency (February 2011) and the National Popular Assembly (May 2012). It made recommendations.

121. **Mauritania** commended Algeria's commitment to the highest human rights standards in the areas of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Mauritania positively noted the holding of the last elections according to international standards, highlighting that women had obtained 143 out of the 462 seats.

122. Concernant le Code de la famille, le Ministre a affirmé qu'en dehors des standards internationaux auxquels l'Algérie adhère, il faudrait tenir compte des spécificités et convictions culturelles de la société algérienne. Il a ajouté que c'est le cas également pour la problématique de la peine de mort.

123. Revenant sur la question de la liberté d'expression, il a rappelé le libre accès à internet relevé également par le Rapporteur spécial sur la liberté d'expression.

124. Sur la question des visites des lieux de détention, le Ministre a mis en relief la régularité des visites effectuées par le CICR dans les prisons algériennes. Il a conclu en affirmant que le système carcéral algérien est ouvert.

125. Abordant la question du droit au logement, le Ministre a rappelé que le programme quinquennal de développement 2010-2014 d'une enveloppe de 286 milliards US prévoit la réalisation de 2 millions de logements, dont la majorité est à caractère social. Il a ajouté que 14000 infrastructures seront réalisées au profit de la jeunesse.

126. S'agissant des personnes handicapées, le Ministre a fait savoir que cette catégorie fait partie de la politique de gouvernance du pays et qu'elle bénéficie d'une attention particulière. Il a, à ce titre, annoncé le lancement d'une enquête nationale sur les handicapés et leurs besoins et parmi les mesures les plus récentes celle soumettant toute nouvelle construction à la satisfaction des normes d'accessibilité. Il a ajouté que ce même plan quinquennal prévoit la création de 70 établissements de santé spécialisés.

127. Le Ministre a conclu la présentation du rapport national en mettant l'accent sur l'intérêt que porte l'Algérie pour cet exercice dans le sens des importantes avancées enregistrées depuis 2008 et son engagement à poursuivre les efforts pour mettre en œuvre les recommandations que le Conseil aura à émettre pour alimenter ce processus vertueux.

128. Il a annoncé que l'Algérie prend l'engagement d'honorer les recommandations qu'elle aura acceptées et d'examiner l'ensemble des recommandations avec toute l'attention requise. Il a souhaité que cet exercice soit profitable en notant qu'il l'est surtout pour l'Algérie. Il a précisé que la délégation algérienne éprouve un sentiment de sérénité parce que l'Algérie s'est appropriée cet exercice qu'il ne lui est imposé. Il a déclaré que l'Algérie s'est imposée elle-même cet exercice en le faisant avec l'accompagnement des Etats membres. Il a ajouté que cet exercice est précieux également pour les autres pays, car permettant de partager les expériences pour s'inspirer des bonnes pratiques et les intégrer dans les processus de gouvernance et éviter les mauvaises.

## 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 21<sup>st</sup> session of the Human Rights Council in September 2012.

129.1. Ratify (Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Hungary), or consider ratifying (Costa Rica) the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court including its Agreement on Privileges and Immunities (Slovakia), and fully align its national legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute (Slovenia, Latvia, Hungary) including incorporating the Rome Statute definition of crimes and general principles, as well as adopting provisions enabling cooperation with the Court (Latvia);

129.2. Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);

129.3. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure (Slovenia) or consider an early ratification of the third Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure (Slovakia);

129.4. Ratify OP-CAT (Slovenia, Sweden);

129.5. Ratify CED (Uruguay, Chile, France);

129.6. Complete the accession (Iraq), evaluate the possibility of ratifying (Argentina) the International Convention on the protection of all persons from enforced disappearances (Spain);

129.7. Recognize at the moment of ratification the CED's competence to receive and review communications from individuals, who allege that they are victims of violations in conformity with article 31 of the CED (Uruguay);

129.8. Ratify the ILO Conventions 169 and 189 (Iraq) as well as the ILO Convention on decent work for domestic workers (Burkina Faso);

129.9. Ratify the international human rights instruments to which it is not yet party, especially those relating to migrant workers and members of their family (Burkina Faso);

129.10. Consider taking measures to implement CRPD, including harmonizing domestic legislation with the Convention and promoting public policies to guarantee that persons with disabilities enjoy all their rights on equal conditions (Costa Rica);

129.11. Implement the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression following his 2011 visit (France);

128.12. Review its legislation and practices to guarantee the free exercise of the right to freedom of assembly and freedom of expression, with any limitations other than those under international law (Mexico), review all laws that are restricting freedom of expression and the press ( The Netherlands);

129.13. Further strengthen laws and policies to protect the freedom of religion and belief, as well as the freedom of expression, association and assembly (Namibia);

129.14. Lift restrictions on the right to freedom of assembly, in line with the ICCPR (Norway);



- 129.15. Lift restrictions on the right to freedom of assembly and freedom of information that are contrary to the ICCPR (France);
- 129.16. Promote, protect and respect the right to freedom of expression, assembly and association in compliance with country's international human rights obligations (Slovakia);
- 129.17. Lift de jure and de facto the state of emergency in the Algiers Wilaya and fully guarantee the enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression and assembly for all citizens (Belgium);
- 129.18. Following the lifting of the State of Emergency in February 2011, promptly take measures to bring all other legislation and decrees in conformity with its international obligations aimed at fully ensuring freedom of expression, including on the internet, and freedom of peaceful assembly and of association (Canada);
- 129.19. Replace the Law 12-06 of 12 January 2012 by a law on association that will be more in conformity with international standards on this issue (Belgium);
- 129.20. Continue to take measures for the holding of public meetings and assemblies in keeping with the newly adopted laws of the country (Russian Federation);
- 129.21. Release all persons who are detained solely for having exercised their freedom of expression and to revoke all legal provisions penalizing the right of freedom of expression (Switzerland);
- 129.22. Prior to the next elections in 2014, review legislation in the areas of freedom of expression, association, assembly and religion to ensure full compatibility with Algeria's international obligations (United Kingdom);
- 129.23. Remove impermissible barriers to free assembly and expression, including those prohibiting demonstrations in Algiers (United States), take further measures to guarantee the right to freedom of expression, the right of peaceful assembly, and the right to freedom of association (Australia);
- 129.24. Reinforce its legal measures on strengthening political parties and electoral system (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 129.25. Repeal all legislative measures criminalising the exercise of the right of freedom of religion (Switzerland);
- 129.26. Develop a comprehensive Women Rights Plan, aimed at eliminating discriminatory practices, as is reflected in CEDAW's report of February 2012 (Spain 3), examine systematically its laws with the aim of putting them in conformity with CEDAW (Switzerland) and continue to promote initiatives to empower women of the country at an economic, political and social level, doubling efforts to eliminate discriminatory practices which still affect them, as reflected in CEDAW's report of February this year (Chile);
- 129.27. Continue addressing the special needs of women in their strategy for the promotion and protection of human rights of its people (Uganda);
- 129.28. Continue efforts in order to increase participation of women in political, public and professional spheres (Greece) and enhance its efforts to strengthen women's leadership and participation in politics and public service (Indonesia);

- 129.29. Continue its national policy to promote equal opportunities and treatment of women in respect of employment (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 129.30. Review and eliminate laws that discriminate against women, especially in issues of inheritance, and bring in line with international standards (Mexico);
- 129.31. Repeal laws that discriminate against women in order to strengthen gender equality (Namibia);
- 129.32. Uphold women's rights so that women can fully participate in the social, cultural, economic and political spheres of their society (Namibia);
- 129.33. Continue to adopt legislation and strengthen policies to promote the protection of, and respect for the rights of women and their role in society and in the development process, and review related legislation in order to ensure that there is no deterioration in the legal status of women (Egypt);
- 129.34. Continue efforts aiming at empowering women in the society (Turkey);
- 129.35. Continue its efforts to promote and protect the rights of women (Pakistan);
- 129.36. Continue to promote women's rights as well as their participation in the society and decision making process (Palestine);
- 129.37. Continue to strengthen (Republic of Moldova) and promote gender equality and to safeguard the rights of women (Singapore);
- 129.38. Introduce efficient legislative and policy measures that would promote gender equality and eliminate gender-based discrimination, including conducting appropriate awareness-raising campaigns to combat traditional negative stereotypes and attitudes on the role of women in society, with particular focus on rural areas (Slovakia), repeal all discriminatory provisions in national law based on gender (The Netherlands);
- 129.39. Intensify its efforts in promoting equal opportunity and treatment for women in other aspects, such as employment, education and family life, as well as to adopt necessary legislation to prohibit and criminalize all forms of violence against women and domestic violence (Thailand);
- 129.40. Continue to strengthen its consistent efforts to combat violence against women (Lebanon) and its efforts support to women victims of domestic violence and to bring offenders to justice (Brazil);
- 129.41. Consider the adoption of new legislation on violence against women, suggested also by CEDAW (Italy) covering inter alia domestic violence and sexual crimes against women (Uganda);
- 129.42. Conduct an awareness-raising campaign to ban violence against women (Jordan);
- 129.43. Decriminalise domestic and marital violence (Togo);
- 129.44. Produce the necessary funding in order to concretizing the strategy with the aim of eliminating violence against women and to criminalize such offence (Sweden) and continue the national strategy that was set up by the government of Algeria to combat violence against women by setting up adequate legislative and judicial guarantees (United Arab Emirates);

- 129.45. **Take robust measures to ensure incidents of violence against women are prosecuted and that protection for victims from retaliation is assured (United States);**
- 129.46. **Pursue efforts to fight violence against women (Bahrain);**
- 129.47. **Further strengthen law enforcement and judicial system in the effort to address impunity and prevent the incidence of violence as well as sexual abuse of women and girls (Malaysia);**
- 129.48. **Continue their endeavors and engagement with all stakeholders for an effective implementation of the programs for the promotion and protection of the rights of women and children (Indonesia) and continue its legal actions on their protection (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
- 129.49. **Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of women and children (Kuwait);**
- 129.50. **Take into account its international human rights commitments when conducting the process of institutional and national policies reforms started in 2011 (Nicaragua);**
- 129.51. **Advance the reform and the transformation process in accordance with the aspirations of the fraternal Algerian people (Turkey);**
- 129.52. **Further the on-going reform process in order to consolidate democracy and rule of law (Pakistan);**
- 129.53. **Allocate more resources to support the on-going reform process aimed at consolidating democracy and the rule of law (Malaysia);continue to consolidate the process (Oman), to further strengthen the country's democratization and the Rule of Law, with special focus on human rights (Spain);**
- 129.54. **Strengthen the existing mechanisms for combating corruption (Turkey);**
- 129.55. **Promote the measures and reforms to consolidate the rule of law and national human rights protection mechanisms (Viet Nam);**
- 129.56. **Intensify efforts aimed at realizing further progress in the process of strengthening economic, social and cultural rights, and in particular the rights of children and persons with disabilities (Egypt);**
- 129.57. **Consolidate economic, social and cultural rights (Palestine) and pursue its efforts in this area, particularly in the area of the right to education (Republic of Moldova);**
- 129.58. **Address the geographic inequalities in access to education and school enrolment rates by creating new institutions and expanding the school transport system (Iraq);**
- 129.59. **Continue social and economic reforms aimed at the creation of new jobs (Russian Federation);**
- 129.60. **Carry on its efforts on education and training for the population (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
- 129.61. **Develop the industrial and social infrastructure (Russian Federation);**
- 129.62. **Continue the development programmes and programmes to fight poverty by correcting the urban/rural gaps (Senegal);**

- 129.63. Continue to work towards achieving gender equality and the attainment of the MDGs for all Algerians, especially for the rural poor (South Africa) continue these efforts (Democratic People's Republic of Korea 1) to improve the quality of living of its people (Singapore);
- 129.64. Continue to consolidate its legislative reform as well as programmes aimed at improving the basic standard of living of its people (Zimbabwe) and promote social security and labour policy (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 129.65. Continue efforts to consolidate and deepen the judicial reform process so as to improve the quality of the civil service and facilitate access to justice (Angola);
- 129.66. Take the appropriate measures to give response to the concerns raised by the civil society (Timor-Leste) to develop a social environment conducive to the empowerment of civil society, in particular, by opening up new channels aimed at reflecting the expectations of young people when it comes to structures and socioeconomic processes (Turkey);
- 129.67. Encourage efforts undertaken by the Government to increase the involvement of the Civil Society in the public sphere (Djibouti);
- 129.68. Modify its new law on associations, by lifting the limits on their establishment, their functioning and their financing, so as to bring this law in conformity with its obligations and in order to ensure that civil society can function freely (Canada);
- 129.69. Implement legal measures to limit the government's ability to deny an organization's license for political, religious, or arbitrary reasons and to not unnecessarily restrict the ability of Algerian NGOs to receive funding from foreign partners (United States);
- 129.70. Enhance access to primary health care and education for people in the South, with an aim to achieve universal access for all (Thailand) and continue to work on providing health and education services for remote areas (Oman);
- 129.71. Continue with its project on providing health services (Palestine) and improve the health services (Russian Federation);
- 129.72. Take additional positive measures to ensure that all citizens can enjoy basic health care, and provide the public medical institutions with sufficient medicines and medical equipment (Egypt), continue to consolidate its successful health policy, which responds to the health needs of its people (Venezuela) to implement measures that will allow to respond to health needs and guarantee universal access to these services (Cuba);
- 129.73. Continue to promote its excellent education policy in order to eradicate school drop-out during mandatory basic education (Venezuela);
- 129.74. Strengthen its efforts to reduce the high school drop-out rates of girls at intermediate and secondary school levels (Côte d'Ivoire) and reinforce girls' education, notably in the rural areas (Togo);
- 129.75. Continue its efforts to provide appropriate education opportunities to persons with disabilities (Ecuador) taking into account the specific needs of persons with disabilities, either in education or on health (Saudi Arabia);
- 129.76. Continue its efforts aimed at improving access to health services and education (Bangladesh);

- 129.77. Continue its efforts to bridge the gaps in the field of health and education in remote areas (Qatar);
- 129.78. Continue with its education policy to ensure that children, and particularly girls, get a quality education that promotes equality and non-discrimination (Ecuador);
- 129.79. Continue the necessary efforts in order to strengthen the right to education, and include within the education process a culture of human rights (Saudi Arabia) step up efforts to strengthen public education, awareness and capacity building programme and skill training particularly aimed at increasing awareness on human rights in the country (Malaysia);
- 129.80. Step up efforts to provide greater access to education and health (Senegal);
- 129.81. Promote and support programs for the youth (Djibouti), keep on its effort on health services policy and promoting the employment of youth (Iran (Islamic Republic of)); develop training programmes for the youth so as to improve their access to the labour market (Sudan) step up its efforts in the field of vocational training for them as a way to lower the unemployment rate and to promote comprehensive economic and social development (China) create jobs in order to reduce unemployment amongst them (Sudan) and provide more resources for strategies and programs aimed at fighting against unemployment, especially among young people and to reduce disparities between regions and social groups, especially regarding access to education and health care (Viet Nam);
- 129.82. Overcome its delay in the submission of its reports to the Treaty Bodies (Chad);
- 129.83. Systematically review the family Code in order to amend and repeal all gender-based discriminatory provisions (Germany);
- 129.84. Undertake legislative reforms, and review especially of the 1984 Family Code, to withdraw / to allow it to withdraw all its reservations to the CEDAW (Norway, Slovenia) and fully implement CEDAW by lifting its reservations (France);
- 129.85. Withdraw its reservation to Article 2 of CEDAW and accede to the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (Australia);
- 129.86. Consider (Slovenia, Latvia) issuing a standing invitation to Special Procedures mandate holders (Uruguay, Hungary);
- 129.87. Respond favourably to UN Special Rapporteurs' outstanding visit requests and facilitate them when necessary (United Kingdom);
- 129.88. Elaborate a timeframe for visits by the UN Special Procedures who have requested to visit Algeria, and extend invitations accordingly (Norway);
- 129.89. Continue cooperation with the Special Procedures of the Council on the basis of its national priorities (Belarus);
- 129.90. Take all necessary measures to abolish the death penalty and ratify , the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Norway) consider ratifying it aiming to abolish the death penalty (Belgium);

- 129.91. Commute all the death sentences to prison sentences and ratify the second Protocol to the ICCPR in view of the definitive abolition of death penalty (France);
- 129.92. Take all necessary measures to abrogate in its legislation the provisions allowing the application of death penalty (Switzerland), study the possibility to repeal death penalty (Argentina) and abolish it as a punishment under criminal law (Hungary);
- 129.93. Adopt measures to combat impunity in cases of enforced disappearances during the internal conflict which took place between 1992 and 1998 (Spain);
- 129.94. Redouble its efforts to shed light on the cases of enforced disappearances that have remained unresolved (France) investigate the enforced disappearances cases that have not yet been clarified, in order to ensure the enjoyment of the right to truth and justice for the relatives of disappeared persons (Argentina);
- 129.95. Respond positively to the visit request by the WGED and invite the Special rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence (France);
- 129.96. Intensify efforts to promote and protect the rights of the child (Bahrain);
- 129.97. Improve the procedures for the protection against child abuse (Qatar);
- 129.98 Pursue its efforts to fight against violence against children (Republic of Moldova) and further combat violence against children in the school environment (Togo);
- 129.99. Continue efforts aimed at the protection of children from violence (Jordan);
- 129.100. Prohibit specifically and by law all corporal punishment of children at home, care institutions, penitentiary centres and any other settings, in conformity with article 19 of CRC (Uruguay ), take all necessary steps to prohibit corporal punishment in all settings and align its national legislation with the provisions of the CRC (Hungary);
- 129.101. Pay particular attention to protect childhood, as established in the strategic framework 2008-2015, through intensifying actions to enact a Children Protection Code (Chile) and fully implement the National Action Plan for Children 2008-2015 entitled “Algeria worthy of children” (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);
- 129.102. Ensure that all cases of trafficking and sexual exploitation of children are investigated (Slovenia);
- 129.103. Step up efforts to fight trafficking of persons and in this regard consider the possibility of developing a comprehensive national strategy for the fight against trafficking in persons (Belarus) strengthen its efforts in combating it and consider the provision of shelters for such victims (India);
- 129.104. Extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on Torture (Sweden);
- 129.105. Establish a monitoring mechanism against torture and all other forms of ill-treatment and to allow the conduction of periodic visits in all places of detention (Germany);

129.106. Pursue to further its politics regarding human rights education and training for law enforcement officials in the field of combating torture and ill-treatment (Greece);

129.107. Eliminate legislation criminalizing sexual relations between persons of the same sex, as well as discriminatory legislation on the ground of sexual orientation (Spain) and guarantee the right to the protection of privacy to all persons and take measures to ensure equality and non-discrimination on all grounds, including sexual orientation, in conformity with articles 17 (1) and 26 of the ICCPR, by revising article 338 of its Penal Code, which criminalizes sexual acts between consenting adults of the same sex (Canada);

129.108. Guarantee the effective and independent functioning of autonomous trade unions from the public sector, based on the right of all persons to establish trade unions and the right of trade unions to establish federations and national confederations (Uruguay);

129.109. Continue to build new social housing in order to improve the housing of its population (Djibouti);

129.110. Continue to support the Saharawi people so that they can exercise their right to self-determination (Namibia);

129.111. Continue contributing to the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights (Bangladesh);

129.112. Accept the visit request made by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism (Mexico).

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 S.E.M Mourad Medelci and composed of the following members

- S.E.M Mourad Medelci, Ministre des Affaires étrangères, Chef de délégation
- S.E.M Boudjemâa Delmi, Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent, Mission permanente d'Algérie à Genève;
- S.E.M Mohamed Kamel Rezzag Bara, Conseiller de S.E.M le Président de la République;
- S.E.M Mohamed El Amine Bencherif, Directeur général par intérim des Affaires politiques et de sécurité internationale;
- M. Aïssa Halimi, Chef de Cabinet, Ministère de la Santé, de la Population et de la Réforme hospitalière;
- M. Boualem Chebihi, Ministres Conseiller, Représentant permanent adjoint, Mission permanente d'Algérie à Genève;
- M. Ahmed Hamed Abdelwahab, Chargé d'Etudes et de Synthèses au Ministère de la Justice;
- M. Abdelaziz Lahlou, Directeur des programmes de développement solidaire, de l'insertion et de l'aide sociale, Ministère de la solidarité Nationale et de la Famille;
- M. Saïd Chabani, Chargé d'Etudes et de Synthèses, Ministère de la Communication;
- Mme Faïza Melhani, Chargée d'Etudes et de Synthèses, Ministère de la Défense nationale;
- Mme Tassadit Saheb, Chargée d'études et de Synthèses, Ministère de l'éducation nationale;
- M. Amar Rezki, Directeur des Etudes juridiques et de la Coopération, Ministère des Affaires Religieuses et des Wakfs;
- Mme Ouahida Bouraghda, Chargée d'Etudes et de Synthèses, Ministère délégué, chargé de la Famille et de la condition féminine;
- M. Larbi Moulay Chaalal, Chargé d'Etudes et de synthèses, Ministère de la Jeunesse et des sports;
- M. Rabah Riah, Chargé d'Etudes et de synthèses, Commandement de la Gendarmerie nationale;
- Mme Saida Kies, Inspectrice centrale, Ministère du travail, de l'Emploi et de Sécurité sociale;
- M. Ahmed Saadi, Sous-Directeur des droits de l'homme et des Affaires humanitaires, Ministère des Affaires étrangères;
- M. Salah-Eddine Toudert, Commissaire principal de Police à la Direction générale de la Sûreté nationale;
- M. Abdellah Zitouni, Administrateur, Ministère de l'intérieur et des Collectivités locales;



- M. Mahfoud Smati, membre du Haut Conseil Islamique;
  - Mme Messaouda Chader, Chargée d'Etudes et de Synthèses, Conseil Economique et Social;
  - Mme Selma Malika Hendel, Secrétaire des Affaires étrangères, Mission permanente d'Algérie à Genève;
  - Melle Zahira Abed, Secrétaire des Affaires étrangères, Mission permanente d'Algérie à Genève;
  - Melle Sim Mellouh, Secrétaire des Affaires étrangères, Mission permanente d'Algérie à Genève;
  - M. Mohamed Djalal Eddine Benabdoun, Attaché des Affaires étrangères, Mission permanente d'Algérie à Genève;
  - Melle Selma Mansouri, Chargée du Bureau du Conseil des droits de l'homme, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères;
-