

ALGERIA: SHUTTING DOWN CIVIC SPACE

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SUMMARY

This submission was prepared for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Algeria in November 2022. In it, Amnesty International evaluates the implementation of recommendations made to Algeria during its previous UPR, including in relation to the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, gender-based discrimination and women's rights, and the rights of migrants.

It also assesses the national human rights framework and the latest amendments made to the Constitution in December 2020 and to other laws adopted since Algeria's last review in 2017.

With regard to the human rights situation on the ground, the submission highlights the unprecedented crackdown on freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association in Algeria's recent history, since the internal conflict of the 1990s.

It ends with a set of recommendations to Algeria which, if implemented, would contribute to improving the human rights situation.

FOLLOW UP TO THE PREVIOUS REVIEW

1. Out of the 229 recommendations examined by the Algerian authorities during its last review in 2017, at least 59 have not yet been implemented and at least 44 were partly implemented.¹
2. Law No. 12.06 on Associations was not amended or repealed, and no progress was noticed on the adoption of a legislation protective of the rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees.
3. Articles 35 and 40 of the amended Constitution of December 2020 include progressive language on women's rights.²
4. In 2021, Algeria announced it has accepted the visit of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association from 12 to 22 September 2022.³
5. Algeria adopted a "Law on the prevention and fight against discrimination and hate speech", which prohibits racial discrimination (A/HRC/36/13, recommendation 129.58 [Uganda]).⁴

THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK

6. The amended Constitution of December 2020 contained positive steps to ensure more protection for human rights that has yet to be reflected in the national legal framework.
7. Article 52 on the right to peaceful assembly provides that it could be exercised on "simple notification" although it mentions that the Law would fix "conditions and procedures".
8. Article 53 provides that the right to form associations is guaranteed upon "simple declaration".
9. Article 54 guaranteeing freedom of the press is limited by vaguely worded conditions such as respecting "fundamental religious, cultural and moral values." The right to receive and impart information in Article 55, introduces the condition that the exercise of such right shall not infringe on "the private lives of others, on their rights, the legitimate interests of institutions, and the requirements of national security."
10. Article 40 introduces positive language on women's rights by providing that the State "protects women against all kinds of violence and in all spheres and under every circumstance in the public space, the professional sphere and the private sphere."
11. In April 2020, Algerian authorities adopted Law No. 20-05 to prevent and fight against discrimination and hate speech. Article 34 of the law punishes with up to ten years' imprisonment anyone creating, administering or supervising an electronic account" based on the vaguely worded "possibility to produce discrimination and hate speech".
12. That same month, Algerian authorities also adopted amendments to the Penal Code to further restrict freedom of expression and of association by punishing with prison sentences "endangering the lives of others" (Article 290 bis), propagating "fake news" (Article 196 bis) or the "reception of funding" that could be a threat to "national security or the normal functioning of institutions, or the national unity, or the territorial integrity or the fundamental interests of Algeria or security or public order" (Article 95 bis).

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION ON THE GROUND

Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

13. In February 2019, an important protest movement known as the Hirak began, with millions in the streets calling for political change. After some time, Algerian authorities started their repression of the movement, which

intensified following the election of president Abdelmadjid Tebboune in December 2019 and the halting of the Hirak in March 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

14. Throughout the three years of the Hirak, authorities arrested and prosecuted thousands of activists as well as journalists, political leaders and human rights defenders. The crackdown reached unprecedented levels in 2021 and beginning of 2022, with the dissolution of a prominent rights group and threats to dissolve opposition political parties as well as targeted and widespread arrests of Hirak figures.
15. As of March 2022, at least 300 activists, peaceful protesters and journalists remain detained.
16. During Hirak protests, Algerian authorities arbitrarily arrested, and unlawfully prosecuted and detained political and civil society activists and journalists based on vaguely worded Penal Code provisions such as Articles 79 and 100, which criminalize "harming the security of the state" and "armed and unarmed gathering", and which have both been misused against peaceful protesters.⁵ Other articles in the Penal Code such as Articles 97 and 98 also limit the right to peaceful assembly.⁶
17. In May 2021, authorities used Law No. 91-19 on Public meetings and Demonstrations to halt the Hirak protests by requesting prior declaration for every demonstration.⁷
18. In 2021, authorities used Law No.12-06 on Associations to dissolve the Youth Action Gathering association (RAJ).⁸ They also used Law No. 12-04 on Political Parties to suspend temporarily the Workers' Socialist Party (PST) and to threaten the Union for Progress and Change (UCP) with dissolution.⁹
19. Police used unlawful force against peaceful protesters. On 12 April 2019, police injured protester Ramzi Yettou, 22, who died from his injuries a week later in a hospital in Algiers, with authorities not publicizing any result from the investigation on the case.¹⁰
20. Between 2020 and 2021, judicial authorities ordered the pretrial detention of at least eight women who did nothing but express their views online or participate in the Hirak.

Freedom of expression

21. Algerian Courts prosecuted hundreds of activists as well as journalists for exercising their rights to freedom of expression online and offline using Penal Code provisions, including Articles 74, 75, 96, 144, 144 bis and 144 bis 2, 146, 196 and 290 bis.¹¹
22. On 3 March 2022, an appeal Court in Algiers sentenced journalist Khaled Drareni to a six-month suspended sentence and a fine for covering Hirak protests. He had previously been sentenced by a lower court to three years in prison in August 2020. He was detained for 11 months between March 2020 and February 2021.¹²
23. In October 2021, a Court in Tamanrasset in southern Algeria convicted journalist Rabah Karèche to a year in prison of which six months were suspended, for articles he published in the newspaper Liberté about protests in the south of Algeria against the new administrative division of the country.¹³
24. In April 2021, the Court of Algiers sentenced Islamic expert Said Djabelkheir to three years in prison for his online publications commenting on the Quran.¹⁴
25. Between June and August 2021 and based on Law on Audio-visual Activity, The Audiovisual Regulatory Authority (ARAV) decided to suspend two TV channels, to close two others and to withdraw or not respond to the requests of accreditations of foreign media and foreign journalists.¹⁵
26. According to Amnesty International's research on accessibility of news websites, between 30 November and 11 December 2020, Algerian authorities arbitrarily blocked access to at least 18 online news websites with independent editorial lines, including Maghreb Emergent and RadioMPost.

Counterterrorism and human rights

27. In April 2021, Algerian courts started to prosecute dozens of activists, journalists and human rights defenders based on Article 87 bis of the Penal Code on terrorism. That article was further amended in June 2021 to include vaguely worded new provisions including the criminalization of anyone "attempting to seize power or change the system of governance by unconstitutional means."¹⁶
28. In May 2021, the High Council for National Security designated unregistered groups Rachad and the Movement for the self-determination of Kabylie (MAK) as terrorists, although both groups advocate peacefully for change in Algeria.
29. In October 2021, a Court in Adrar in southern Algeria convicted activist Mohad Gasmi to five years in prison for "glorification of terrorism" for a Facebook publication in which he blamed the Algerian authorities for the radicalization of a former workers-rights activist.¹⁷ His appeal trial is scheduled in October 2022.
30. In April 2021, a Court in Oran, west Algeria, prosecuted human rights defenders Kaddour Chouicha, Djamila Loukil and Said Boudour and 12 others accusing them of ties with unregistered political group Rachad.¹⁸

Torture and other ill-treatment

31. Amnesty International has documented the cases of at least nine activists who were subjected to torture and other ill treatment in custody between October 2018 and April 2021.
32. In April 2021, police in El Bayadh, a city in western Algeria arrested activist Ayoub Chahetou while he was taking part in a protest and sexually tortured him in custody.¹⁹

Prolonged pretrial detention

33. Both Algeria's Code of Penal Procedures as well as the Constitution provide that provisional detention should be exceptional. In practice, Algerian authorities are holding hundreds of activists in pretrial detention. On 31 March 2019, a Court in Ghardaia ordered the provisional detention of political activist and doctor Kamel Eddine Fekhar for his online publications criticizing the authorities. He died on 28 May after 50 days on hunger strike in protest at his arbitrary detention.²⁰

Freedom of religion

34. Between 2017 and 2022, Algerian authorities used the Penal Code and Decree Law No. 03-06 regulating the exercise of a religion other than Islam, to prosecute hundreds of non-Sunni believers and also closed several Protestant churches, undermining the right to freedom of religion.
35. Article 51 of the 2020 Constitution provides that freedom of opinion and the "freedom to practise acts of worship" are protected, whereas both freedom of opinion and of conscience were protected in the Constitution adopted in 2016.
36. In December 2021, a Court in Ain Defla, north of Algeria, convicted Christian convert Foudhil Bahloul to a six-months prison sentence and a fine for "illegally receiving a donation" based on Article 11 of Decree Law No. 03-06.²¹
37. Between January 2018 and July 2021, authorities forcibly closed at least 20 Protestant churches, sealing 16 of them.

Independence of the judiciary

38. The 2020 Constitution does not guarantee sufficient safeguards to ensure the independence of the judiciary and its impartiality, especially regarding the tenure of judges, their appointments and the independence of the High Judicial Council (HJC) from the executive branch of government.
39. In May 2021, the HJC dismissed judge Sadedin Merzoug after a disciplinary procedure was initiated against him about his online publications in support of Hirak protests and his advocacy for democratic change in Algeria.²²

Discrimination based on gender or sexual orientation

40. Despite some improvements with regards to women's rights in the 2020 amended Constitution, Algerian law continues to discriminate against women in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce, child custody and guardianship.²³
41. Adultery is criminalized in Article 339 of the Penal Code and is punishable by one to two years in prison.
42. Despite a 2015 law criminalizing domestic violence, Algeria still lacks a comprehensive legislation for an effective and coordinated response to violence against women.²⁴ The Penal Code makes rape a crime, though it does not provide a definition of the crime of rape and a "forgiveness clause" allows rapists to avoid punishment if their victims pardon them.²⁵
43. In 2021, women's group Feminicides Algérie recorded at least 55 cases of femicide committed in Algeria and claimed that the police and judicial authorities failed to adequately investigate or prosecute those responsible.
44. Same-sex sexual relations are criminalized in Article 338 of the Penal Code.²⁶ In 2020, a group of individuals were sentenced to a year in prison based on accusations as per this article.²⁷

Migrants' rights

45. Irregular migration is punishable by up to two years in prison. In 2021, Algeria's coastguard intercepted Hirak activist Brahim Laalami, who was subsequently sentenced to three months in prison for irregular exit.²⁸
46. Algeria still lacks a national asylum legislation and Algerian authorities do not recognize those determined as refugees by UNHCR under its mandate.²⁹
47. Authorities have arbitrarily expelled hundreds of thousands of migrants without due process.³⁰

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION BY THE STATE UNDER REVIEW

Amnesty International calls on the government of Algeria to:

Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

48. Release activists, journalists and human rights defenders detained solely for exercising their rights to freedom of peaceful assembly.
49. Amend legislation that criminalizes peaceful assembly including Article 79, Article 97, Article 98 and Article 100 of the Penal Code.

50. Amend Articles 15, 17, 19 and 23 of Law No. 91-19 on Public meetings and Demonstrations so that it is in line with the Constitution.
51. Repeal Law No. 12-06 on Associations and elaborate a new law, as previously accepted by Algeria in the 3rd review.³¹
52. Amend Article 95 Bis of the Penal Code criminalizing the "reception of funding" that could be a threat to "national security or the normal functioning of institutions, or the national unity, or the territorial integrity or the fundamental interests of Algeria or security or public order".

Freedom of expression

53. Release activists, journalists and human rights defenders detained solely for exercising their rights to freedom of expression.
54. Amend security-related charges in the Penal Code used to criminalize the right to freedom of expression including Articles 74, 75, 96, 144, 144 Bis, 146, 196 bis and 290 bis.
55. Review the Law on Audio-visual Activity to bring it into conformity with human rights standards.

Counterterrorism and human rights

56. Amend Article 87 bis of the Penal Code to define more precisely the crime of "terrorism" in line with international human rights law and standards so as not to unlawfully limit the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association.

Torture and other ill-treatment

57. Open independent, impartial and effective investigations into allegations of torture and ill-treatment and make the results of those investigations public to enable anyone found to be responsible to be brought to justice and held criminally accountable, as previously accepted by Algeria in the 3rd review.³²

Freedom of religion and belief

58. Protect the right of people to practise their religion freely.
59. Lift undue restrictions in Decree 03-06 on the practice of a religion other than Islam, including on the conditions to exercise worship, conditions on places of cult, knowledge about other religions and the authorization to collect money so to respect the country's obligations under international human rights law regarding the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly.
60. Repeal Article 144 bis 2 on "offending" the Prophet and "denigrating the creed and precepts of Islam".

Independence of the judiciary

61. Ensure that any disciplinary procedure against a judge is only possible in case of gross misconduct, that discipline is conducted through a fair and impartial mechanism away from any government interference, and that guarantees of due process are respected.
62. Amend Law No. 04-12 of 6 September 2004 on the Supreme Judicial Council to lift the executive branch undue control over the judiciary.

63. Amend Law No. 04-11 of September 2004 regulating the statute of magistrates to avoid the influence of the executive branch on the appointment of judges.

Discrimination based on gender or sexual orientation

64. Amend all articles in the Penal Code and Family Code which discriminate on the basis of gender, namely Articles 326 (excuses rapists if they marry the victim) and 336 (does not provide a definition of rape) of the Penal Code, and Articles 11 (women must marry in the presence of a male relative), 53 and 54 (a husband doesn't need justification to divorce his wife, but a wife does), and 66 (a mother who remarries loses custody of her children) of the Family Code.

65. Decriminalize same-sex sexual relations by repealing Article 338 of the Penal Code that criminalizes "homosexual acts".

66. Adopt comprehensive legislation to prevent and combat violence against women in line with the new Constitution, as previously accepted by Algeria in its 3rd review.

Rights of migrants and refugees

67. Abolish or amend Article 175 bis of the Penal Code, which criminalizes "illicit" exit from Algeria, and ensure that any violations of migration legislation are treated as administrative, not criminal, offences.

68. Amend Law No. 08-11 to decriminalize irregular entry, stay, and exit and ensure they are treated as administrative offences rather than criminal offences.

69. Adopt national legislation implementing the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Optional Protocol, as well as other international law and standards for the protection of people in need of international protection.

70. Grant protection to refugees recognized as such by UNHCR.

71. Stop the practice of arbitrary arrests and summary expulsions of foreign nationals without due process and respect the principle of non-refoulement.

Ratification of key international human rights treaties

72. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

73. Ratify 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.

74. Withdraw the reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

75. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

76. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

¹ UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC), *Report of the Human Rights Council on its 36th session*, 11-29 September 2017, UN Doc. A/HRC/36/2, para. 870.

² UNHRC, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Algeria*, 11-29 September 2017, UN Doc. A/HRC/36/13, recommendation 129.171 (Namibia).

³ UNHRC, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Algeria*, 11-29 September 2017, UN Doc. A/HRC/36/13, recommendation 129.29 (Norway).

⁴ Law 20-05 against discrimination and hate speech (in French), adopted on 28 April 2020.

⁵ Article 79 of the Penal Code of 1966, adopted on 8 June 1966, punishes with up to ten years in prison and a fine anyone "harming the integrity of the national territory" and Article 100 punishes with a prison sentence of two years and a fine "incitement to unarmed gathering", and with up to five years "incitement to an armed gathering".

⁶ Article 97 of the Penal Code of 1966, adopted on 8 June 1966, prohibits "armed and unarmed gathering" and Article 98 of the same law convicts to three years individuals taking part in gatherings.

⁷ Article 15 of Law 90-91 on Public meetings and Demonstrations of 1991, adopted on 21 August 2021, provides that "public gatherings need to be preapproved". Article 17 of Law 90-91 details the formalities for this preapproval. Article 19 of Law 90-91 considers illegal gathering a demonstration that was not authorized or banned. Article 23 of Law 90-91 punishes with a prison sentence and a fine anyone who would make a "false declaration" or who takes part in an "unauthorized gathering".

⁸ Amnesty International, *Algeria: Dissolution of leading rights group RAJ a blow for freedoms*, 13 October 2021.

⁹ Amnesty International, *Algeria: Authorities target political parties in their latest clampdown*, 9 February 2022.

¹⁰ Amnesty International, *Algeria: Authorities must ensure justice for protester beaten by police*, 28 May 2019.

¹¹ Article 74 of the Penal Code of 1966, adopted on 8 June 1966 punishes with five to ten years anyone in time of peace who "obstruct national defense, by impeding the circulation of military material or provoking, facilitating or organizing a violent act that would result in this obstruction". Article 75 of the Penal Code punishes with five to ten years anyone who in time of peace "undermine the morale of the army". Article 96 of the Penal Code punishes with up to three years in prison and a fine anyone who "harms the national interest through the distribution, selling, exposition to the public, or distribution" of publications. Article 144 of the Penal Code provides for up to three years in prison and a fine for "offending" public officials. Article 144 bis of the Penal Code provides for a fine for anyone "offending" the President of the Republic and Article bis 2 with up to five years imprisonment and a fine for "offending" Islam or the Prophet of Islam and "denigrating the creed and precepts of Islam". Article 146 of the Penal Code punishes "offending public bodies" with a fine. Article 196 bis of the Penal Code punishes with up to three years and a fine anyone "sharing false news". Article 290 bis of the Penal Code punishes with up to two years imprisonment anyone who "exposes the life of another human being or his physical integrity by not following a rule or a law. The sentence is of up to five years if the events happen during sanitary lockdown, a catastrophe or another calamity".

¹² Amnesty International, *Algeria: Journalists sentenced to harsh prison terms amid growing crackdown*, 27 August 2020.

¹³ Journalist Rabah Karèche was prosecuted based on Articles 96 and 297 of the Penal Code as well as Article 34 of Law 20-05 of 2020 adopted on 28 April 2020. For more on his case, see Amnesty International, *Algeria – release journalist Rabah Karèche!*, 5 October 2021.

¹⁴ Amnesty International, *Algeria: Islamic scholar sentenced to three-year prison term for "offending Islam"*, 22 April 2021.

¹⁵ TV channels *El Hayat TV* and *El Bilad TV* were suspended in relation to programmes they broadcasted. TV channels *El Djazairia One* and *Lina TV* were closed down for not conforming to the Law on Audiovisual according to the Ministry of Communication. The foreign media channels whose accreditations were withdrawn are *Al Arabiya* and *France 24*. Also, there have been no directors of *Agence France Press (AFP)* in Algeria since 2019, when the Algerian authorities refused to grant AFP the necessary accreditation despite its repeated requests.

¹⁶ Article 87 bis of the Penal Code of 1966, adopted on 8 June 1966 includes 14 provisions for sentences ranging up to the death penalty for individuals who commit the crime of "terrorism". Anyone who creates or funds or organizes acts of "terrorism" could be punished with a life sentence. Anyone who participates in "terrorism" could be convicted to a prison sentence of up to 20 years. "Terrorism apology" is punishable by a five-to-ten-year prison sentence and a fine.

¹⁷ Amnesty International, *Urgent Action: Activist Convicted of Terrorism Glorification* (index: MDE 28/4941/2021).

¹⁸ Amnesty International, *Halt Criminalization of Peaceful Dissent in Algeria*, (Index: MDE 28/4264/2021), 24 June 2021.

¹⁹ Same as above.

²⁰ Amnesty International, *Algérie : La mort de Kameleddine Fekhar après 50 jours de grève de la faim est une honte pour le pays*, 29 May 2019.

²¹ Amnesty International, *Algeria: Quash conviction of Christian convert and overturn repressive law used to prosecute him*, 7 December 2021.

²² The judge was first notified by the Ministry of Justice about the disciplinary procedure initiated against him in May 2020 via a summons that he received at the house of one of his family members. The case was transferred to the High Council of Magistracy which initiated disciplinary procedures against him on several grounds, including "breaching the duty of discretion" and "incitement to strike" as provided in the law of the statutes of magistrates of 2004, adopted on 6 September 2004, on the magistrates' status. The evidence used in the case are online publications of Merzoug on Facebook in which he criticized the judicial system and made declarations to media about the Club of Algerian Magistrates' boycott of presidential elections on 4 July

and 18 October 2019. The decision by the High Council of Magistracy to revoke him is the most serious disciplinary sanction for gross misconduct by a judge.

²³ Article 11 of the Algerian Family Code of 1984, adopted on 9 June 1984 provides that a woman of legal age should conclude her marriage contract in the presence of her wali, who can be her father or a male relative or any other person of her choice. According to Article 66 of the Family Code, a mother who remarries loses custody of her children. A husband can freely divorce his wife without justification, but a wife must meet specific conditions in order to initiate a divorce, as set out in articles 53 and 54 of the Family Code. Inheritance remains weighted in favour of sons compared to daughters. The law entrenches a simple mathematic formula with a severely discriminatory effect: one son is equal to two or more daughters.

²⁴ Law no. 15-19 makes assault against a spouse or ex-spouse punishable by up to 20 years in prison, depending on the victim's injuries, and by a life sentence if the attack results in death. It also expanded the scope of sexual harassment, strengthened penalties for it, and criminalized harassment in public spaces. Law No. 15-19, 30 December 2015, amending and supplementing Ordinance No. 66-156 of 8 June 1966 on the Penal Code.

²⁵ Article 326 of the Penal Code makes it an offence punishable by imprisonment for between one and five years if any person "abducts or corrupts" a child under 18 years without using violence, threats or deception, or attempts to do so. However, if the perpetrator marries the child, he is not liable to prosecution or conviction under Article 326 unless the marriage is annulled. In effect, this provision grants impunity to some rapists and may facilitate both rape and the forced marriage of girls. Article 336 of the Algerian Penal Code makes rape a crime punishable by five to 10 years' imprisonment but does not provide a definition of the crime of rape. The Penal Code does not define other forms of sexual violence, such as sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault and inappropriate touching, but such acts may be prosecuted under Penal Code Articles 334 and 335 covering indecent assaults.

²⁶ Article 338 of the Penal Code of 1966, adopted on 8 June 1966 carries up to three years in prison and a fine for "homosexual acts". In June 2016, Algeria was one of 18 members of the UN Human Rights Council to vote against the appointment of an Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

²⁷ Amnesty International, *Annual report 2020/21: Algeria*.

²⁸ Amnesty International, *Annual report 2021/22: Algeria*, p71

²⁹ The Algerian Office for Refugees and Stateless Persons established through Decree No. 63-274 of 25 July 1963 on the application of the 1951 Refugee Convention, has yet to develop into a functioning asylum structure.

³⁰ Amnesty International, *Algeria: Mass racial profiling used to deport more than 2,000 sub-Saharan migrants*, 23 October 2017.

³¹ A/HRC/36/13, recommendation 129.114 [France]

³² A/HRC/36/13, recommendation 129.76 [Bosnia and Herzegovina]

ANNEX 1

KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS FOR FURTHER REFERENCE

Amnesty International, *Annual Report 2021/22: The state of the world's human rights*, 29 March 2022, Index: POL 10/4870/2022, pp 69-71, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/4870/2022/en/>

Algeria: "*Dissolution of leading rights group RAJ, a blow for freedoms*", October 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2021/10/algeria-dissolution-of-leading-rights-group-raj-a-blow-for-freedoms/>

Algeria: "*Authorities target political parties in their latest clampdown*", February 2022, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/02/algeria-authorities-target-political-parties-in-their-latest-clampdown/>

Algeria: "*Authorities must ensure justice for protester beaten by police*", May 2019, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2019/05/algeria-authorities-must-ensure-justice-for-protester-beaten-by-police-2/>

Algeria: "*Journalists sentenced to harsh prison terms and growing crackdown*", August 2020, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2020/08/algeria-journalists-sentenced-to-harsh-prison-terms-amid-growing-crackdown-2/>

Algeria: "*Release journalist Rabah Karèche*", April 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2021/10/algeria-release-journalist-rabah-kareche/>

Algeria: "Islamic scholar sentenced to three year prison term for offending Islam", April 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2021/04/algeria-islamic-scholar-sentenced-to-three-year-prison-term-for-offending-islam-2/>

Algeria: "Activist convicted for terrorism glorification", November 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/fr/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/MDE2849412021ENGLISH.pdf>

Algeria: "Halt criminalization of peaceful dissent in Algeria", June 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/MDE2842642021ENGLISH.pdf>

Algeria: "Suppressing free speech and assembly: the targeting of Hirak activists in Algeria", February 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/MDE2837072021ENGLISH.pdf>

Algeria: "Death of human rights activist after 50 day hunger strike a national disgrace", February 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/ar/latest/news/2019/05/algeria-death-of-human-rights-activist-after-50-day-hunger-strike-a-national-disgrace/>

Algeria: "Quash conviction of Christian convert", February 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2021/12/algeria-quash-conviction-of-christian-convert-and-overturn-repressive-law-used-to-prosecute-him/>

Algeria: "Wave of arrests and prosecutions of hundreds of Ahmadis", June 2017, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2017/06/algeria-wave-of-arrests-and-prosecutions-of-hundreds-of-ahmadis-2/>

Algeria: "Annual Report, 2020", <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/algeria/report-algeria/>

Algeria: "Mass racial profiling used to deport more than 2000 sub-Saharan migrants", October 2017, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2017/10/algeria-mass-racial-profiling-used-to-deport-more-than-2000-sub-saharan-migrants/>

ANNEX 2

MATRIX OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE PREVIOUS CYCLE, WITH COMMENTS ON PROGRESS

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Amnesty International's assessment/comments on level of implementation
Theme: A12 Acceptance of international norms			
129.32 Adopt laws to implement the conventions it has ratified (Niger); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms A41 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - general	Partly implemented with the adoption of new progressive amendments in the Algerian Constitution in 2020 and a law to combat discrimination and hate speech in 2021
129.223 Adopt a comprehensive legal framework for refugees and asylum seekers in conformity with relevant international standards (Belgium); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms A41 Constitutional and legislative framework G5 Refugees & asylum seekers Affected persons: - refugees & asylum seekers	Not yet implemented
1. Theme: A13 Reservations			

129.15 Withdraw its reservation to article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A13 Reservations F12 Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	Not yet implemented
2. Theme: A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies			
129.28 Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies D7 Right to participation in public affairs and right to vote Affected persons: - general	Not yet implemented
3. Theme: A23 Follow-up to treaty bodies			
129.26 Cooperate with the Human Rights Committee and fully implement its views (Luxembourg); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A23 Follow-up to treaty bodies Affected persons: - general	Partly implemented (Algeria was reviewed by the Human Rights Committee in 2018)
129.29 Reply favourably and without delay to the requests of United Nations human rights experts and mechanisms to visit Algeria (Norway); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A23 Follow-up to treaty bodies A24 Cooperation with special procedures Affected persons: - general	Partly implemented (after the announcement of the visit of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of association and peaceful assembly in September 2022)
4. Theme: A28 Cooperation with other international mechanisms and institutions			
129.111 Reform the association law 12-06 of 2012 to provide a clear and unambiguous legal foundation for the work of civil society organizations, including with regard to cooperation with international partners (Germany); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A28 Cooperation with other international mechanisms and institutions D7 Right to participation in public affairs and right to vote D43 Freedom of opinion and expression D45 Freedom of association H1 Human rights defenders Affected persons: - general - media - persons deprived of their liberty	Not yet implemented
5. Theme: A41 Constitutional and legislative framework			
129.33 Accelerate efforts towards the enactment of domestic legislation to further strengthen human rights (Philippines); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - general	Partly implemented. Same comment as recommendation 129.32.
129.34 Bring domestic legislation into conformity with its international human rights obligations (Madagascar); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - general	Partly implemented. Same comment as recommendation 129.32.
129.35 Continue incorporating international human rights norms into the national legislation (Uzbekistan); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - general	Partly implemented. Same comment as recommendation 129.32.
129.36 Continue to align its legislation with the new constitution and with the provisions of international human rights instruments (Namibia); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - general	Partly implemented. Same comment as recommendation 129.32.
129.37 Expedite the amendment of previous legislation that is not in line with the amended Constitution of 7 February 2016 and its human rights guarantees (Ethiopia); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - general	Not yet implemented
129.38 Expedite the implementation of new constitutional provisions which have included innovative measures in the sphere of human rights (Islamic Republic of Iran); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - general	Not yet implemented
129.113 Amend the law on associations to remove undue restrictions on civil society organizations (United States of America); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - general	Not yet implemented
129.114 Revise or repeal legislation on associations and elaborate a new organic law on associations in conformity with international human rights norms (France); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - general	Not yet implemented

129.117 Create a secure and enabling environment for civil society, notably by amending the Law 12-06 of 12 January 2012 to bring it into conformity with its Constitution and international obligations (Switzerland); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - general	Not yet implemented
129.119 Continue the legislative reforms it has embarked on regarding participatory democracy and political parties (Azerbaijan); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - general	Not yet implemented
129.58 Incorporate a definition of racial discrimination into its legislation and a prohibition of racial discrimination into the Criminal Code (Uganda); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B32 Racial discrimination Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Partly implemented, with the adoption of a law to combat discrimination and hate speech in 2020.
129.176 Take necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the law relating to violence against women, notably by guaranteeing access to justice for victims (Switzerland); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B51 Right to an effective remedy F13 Violence against women Affected persons: - women	Partly implemented, with the adoption of a progressive amendment (Article 40) of the 2020 Constitution.
129.178 Establish an assistance mechanism for women and girls who are victims of violence, particularly victims of sexual or gender-based violence, to facilitate the filing of complaints with the police and to provide them with legal, medical and psychological assistance, as well as adequate protection (Belgium); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B51 Right to an effective remedy F13 Violence against women Affected persons: - women	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
129.70 Continue efforts to combat terrorism in the framework of respecting human rights norms (Lebanon); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism Affected persons: - general	Not yet implemented
129.77 Strengthen laws and policies to achieve an effective implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, including training programmes on human rights for those responsible for law enforcement (Chile); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty	Not yet implemented
129.190 Take all necessary measures to effectively implement the legislation on domestic violence and protection from such violence (Egypt); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D29 Domestic violence Affected persons: - women	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
129.180 Continue to further combat violence against women and adopt necessary legislation to prohibit and criminalize all forms of violence against women and domestic violence (Bosnia and Herzegovina); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D29 Domestic violence F13 Violence against women Affected persons: - women	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
129.191 Continue its efforts in addressing the issue of violence against women, building on the adoption of the 2015 law criminalizing domestic violence against women (Cyprus); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D29 Domestic violence F13 Violence against women Affected persons: - women	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
129.99 Amend administrative and other regulations and practices in order to implement the constitutional provisions regarding freedom of the press and clarify the law on defamation and its application so as to ensure freedom of opinion and expression (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D43 Freedom of opinion and expression Affected persons: - media	Not yet implemented
129.105 Take urgent measures to amend criminal legislation which criminalizes freedom of expression and opinion online and in different social media (Argentina); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D43 Freedom of opinion and expression Affected persons: - media	Not yet implemented
129.94 Strengthen efforts to bring national legislation into line with the Constitution and with its international human rights obligations, especially with regard to the right to freedoms of assembly, expression and association (Italy); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D43 Freedom of opinion and expression D44 Right to peaceful assembly D45 Freedom of association Affected persons: - general	Partly implemented, with the adoption of progressive amendments on the Constitutions (Article 52 and Article 53).
129.106 Bring its legislation into line with the new Constitution to ensure the full exercise of freedom of expression, association and assembly (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D43 Freedom of opinion and expression D44 Right to peaceful assembly D45 Freedom of association Affected persons: - media	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.

129.107 Align its domestic legislation to international standards so as to fully respect the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as remove any obstacles to the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (Brazil); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D43 Freedom of opinion and expression D44 Right to peaceful assembly D45 Freedom of association Affected persons: - general - media	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
129.98 Guarantee the effective exercise of freedom of expression, assembly and association, by reforming its legislation, notably so as not to hamper the legitimate work of non-governmental organizations and human rights defenders (Luxembourg); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D43 Freedom of opinion and expression D44 Right to peaceful assembly D45 Freedom of association H1 Human rights defenders Affected persons: - human rights defenders	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
129.108 Eliminate obstacles and restrictions to freedom of assembly and peaceful protest, and adopt a law that guarantees the free enjoyment of these freedoms, in conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mexico); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D44 Right to peaceful assembly Affected persons: - general	Partly implemented, with the authorities allowing national protests in the country for few months and adopting Article 52 and Article 53 of the Constitution in 2020.
129.112 Review the application of the associations law from 2012 so as to ensure that it strengthens the right to freedom of association, and conduct the legislative consolidation of the law accordingly (Slovenia); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D45 Freedom of association Affected persons: - general	Not yet implemented
129.199 Abolish the article in the penal code which allows rapists of underage girls to escape trial by marrying their victims (Israel); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D51 Administration of justice & fair trial Affected persons: - girls	Not yet implemented
129.225 Adopt comprehensive national legislation that allows for compliance with and implementation of its international obligations concerning migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and stateless persons (Mexico); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality G4 Migrants G5 Refugees & asylum seekers Affected persons: - migrants - refugees & asylum seekers - stateless persons	Not yet implemented
129.171 Consider amending discriminatory legislation concerning women's rights (Namibia); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F12 Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	Partly implemented, with the adoption of Article 35 in the 2020 Constitution.
129.173 Adopt appropriate legislative measures to prevent any form of discrimination against women (Italy); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F12 Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	Partly implemented, with the adoption of Article 35 in the 2020 Constitution.
129.167 Accelerate the enactment of laws that promote the role of women (Kuwait); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F12 Discrimination against women E31 Right to work S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Not yet implemented
129.188 Continue efforts to promote gender equality and criminalize violence against women (Jordan); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F12 Discrimination against women F13 Violence against women Affected persons: - women	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
129.179 Fully combat violence against women, protect and support victims and ensure that perpetrators receive penalties in accordance with the newly enacted law (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F13 Violence against women Affected persons: - women	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
129.181 Continue combating violence against women and ensure the full enforcement of the criminal law (State of Palestine); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F13 Violence against women Affected persons: - women	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
129.200 Consider revisiting the penal code, which allows those who are guilty of rape to escape punishment if they marry the victim (Namibia); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F13 Violence against women Affected persons: - women	Not yet implemented

129.184 Take further steps to combat violence against women (Timor-Leste); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
129.185 Continue efforts aimed at combating violence against women (Senegal); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
129.186 Continue combating violence against women (Turkey); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
129.187 Continue efforts to combat violence against women (Bahrain); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
129.222 Adopt national legislation implementing the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, in order to institute a functioning system for the processing of refugees in accordance with international law and to grant protection to refugees determined and recognized as such by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework G4 Migrants G5 Refugees & asylum seekers Affected persons: - refugees & asylum seekers	Not yet implemented
129.224 Enact a law on asylum seekers and refugees to ensure that migrants enjoy a safe legal status (Germany); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework G4 Migrants G5 Refugees & asylum seekers Affected persons: - migrants - refugees & asylum seekers	Not yet implemented
129.226 Grant and recognize refugee status for all persons coming under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in particular by giving them the national documents necessary to that effect (Portugal); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework G4 Migrants G5 Refugees & asylum seekers Affected persons: - refugees & asylum seekers	Not yet implemented

6. Theme: A51 Human rights education – general

129.177 Adopt effective measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence, ensuring victims' access to justice and to reception and reparation services (Chile); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A51 Human rights education - general F13 Violence against women Affected persons: - women	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
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7. Theme: B32 Racial discrimination

129.57 Combat the persistence of racist stereotypes and hate speech against the Amazigh, asylum seekers, refugees and sub-Saharan Africans (Peru); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	B32 Racial discrimination G5 Refugees & asylum seekers Affected persons: - refugees & asylum seekers	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
129.59 Redouble its efforts to combat the persistence of acts of racial discrimination (Congo); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	B32 Racial discrimination S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.

8. Theme: D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment

129.76 Continue to forbid and punish torture and torture-related activities, taking all necessary measures to prevent such activity (Bosnia and Herzegovina); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment A41 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty	Not yet implemented
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9. Theme: D29 Domestic violence

129.182 Continue combating violence against women by ensuring the application of the law prohibiting domestic violence against women (Madagascar); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	D29 Domestic violence F13 Violence against women Affected persons: - women	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
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10. Theme: D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

129.90 Ensure that international norms on freedom of religion and belief and cult are fully respected, including the rights of religious minorities (Netherlands); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion D45 Freedom of association Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Not yet implemented
129.96 Take further measures to guarantee the rights to expression, assembly, association and belief (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion D45 Freedom of association Affected persons: - general	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
11. Theme: D43 Freedom of opinion and expression			
129.95 Implement freedom of association, expression, assembly and peaceful demonstration in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Kenya); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	D43 Freedom of opinion and expression D44 Right to peaceful assembly D45 Freedom of association Affected persons: - general	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
12. Theme: D44 Right to peaceful assembly			
129.109 Take steps to ensure its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are upheld when it comes to articles 21 and 22 regarding the right of peaceful assembly and the right to freedom of association (Norway); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	D44 Right to peaceful assembly D45 Freedom of association Affected persons: - general	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
129.110 Avoid applying severe restrictions on freedom of assembly and prohibiting peaceful demonstrations, and take the necessary measures to make procedures for the registration of non-governmental organizations more flexible and to ensure that they can carry out their work without undue interference (Uruguay); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	D44 Right to peaceful assembly D45 Freedom of association Affected persons: - general	Partly implemented. Same as above.
129.115 Bring the legal provision on freedom of association and assembly fully into line with international human rights standards and ensure that non-governmental human rights organizations can operate legally in Algerian society (Netherlands); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	D44 Right to peaceful assembly D45 Freedom of association Affected persons: - general - human rights defenders	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
129.116 Take measures to foster a safe, respectful, enabling environment for civil society, including through the removal of legal and policy measures, which unwarrantedly limit the right to association (Zambia); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	D44 Right to peaceful assembly D45 Freedom of association Affected persons: - general	Not yet implemented
13. Theme: D51 Administration of justice & fair trial			
129.80 Continue promoting respect for human rights and conduct investigations into human rights violations (Luxembourg); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	D51 Administration of justice & fair trial S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions Affected persons: - judges, lawyers and prosecutors	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
Theme: F12 Discrimination against women			
129.166 Continue to protect the rights of women and promote their empowerment (Pakistan); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	F12 Discrimination against women E31 Right to work S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
129.168 Strengthen its steps for enhancing the rights of women and gender equality (Republic of Korea); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	F12 Discrimination against women E31 Right to work S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
129.193 Continue to further its efforts to promote and protect the rights of women and children (Mauritius); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 6	Supported	F12 Discrimination against women F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection Affected persons: - women - children	Partly implemented, regarding the rights of women. Same comment as above.
Theme: F13 Violence against women			
129.174 Consolidate measures to ensure gender parity and combat violence against women (Zimbabwe); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	F13 Violence against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment B31 Equality & non-discrimination Affected persons: - women	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.

Theme: A12 Acceptance of international norms

129.2 Ratify the international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, particularly the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Honduras); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 32	Supported/Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment E1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation F12 Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	Not yet implemented
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Theme: A24 Cooperation with special procedures

129.100 Lift restrictions on the registration of associations and freedom of assembly, decriminalize defamation, adopt a framework to protect journalists from intimidation and harassment, and implement the best practices on peaceful assembly put forward by the Special Rapporteur to ensure compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ireland); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 47	Supported/Noted	A24 Cooperation with special procedures A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D43 Freedom of opinion and expression D44 Right to peaceful assembly Affected persons: - media	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
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Theme: A41 Constitutional and legislative framework

129.103 Amend penal code articles that punish peaceful free expression with prison terms, to conform to Algeria's Constitution (United States of America); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 47	Supported/Noted	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D26 Conditions of detention D43 Freedom of opinion and expression Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty	Not yet implemented
129.89 Work to ensure that constitutional guarantees of the inviolability of freedom of thought, conscience and religions are carried out for all, including for Ahmadi Muslims, and provide that community with the accreditation it needs to worship openly and in compliance with Algerian law (United States of America); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 42	Supported/Noted	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Not yet implemented
129.197 Repeal article 326 of the penal code, which allows perpetrators of the rape of minors to escape justice by marrying their victims, and amend the family code in order to grant women the same status and legal capacity as men (Canada); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 50	Supported/Noted	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D8 Rights related to marriage & family F13 Violence against women Affected persons: - women	Not yet implemented
129.62 Adopt legislation against discrimination, including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and amend provisions with a tendency to maintain discrimination related to gender (France); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 36	Supported/Noted	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.

Theme: D21 Right to life

129.75 Continue commuting death sentences and continue the de facto moratorium on the application of the death penalty, maintained since 1993, with a view to abolishing it (Namibia); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 39	Supported/Noted	D21 Right to life D23 Death penalty A41 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - general - persons deprived of their liberty	Partially implemented, with the commutation of a number of death sentences to life imprisonment.
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Theme: D26 Conditions of detention

129.97 Respect the right to freedom of expression by abolishing the prison sentence for press-related offences, in particular those defined as "insult", "contempt" or "defamation" (Canada); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 47	Supported/Noted	D26 Conditions of detention D43 Freedom of opinion and expression Affected persons: - media - persons deprived of their liberty	Not yet implemented
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Theme: D41 Freedom of movement

129.101 Facilitate the issuance of visas and accreditations without restriction to representatives of international organizations defending human rights and to foreign journalists (France); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 47	Supported/Noted	D41 Freedom of movement H1 Human rights defenders Affected persons: - media - human rights defenders	Not yet implemented
Theme: D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion			
129.87 Guarantee the freedom of all individuals to practice their religion or belief, and end the arrests and public defamation of the Ahmadi community for practicing their religion (Canada); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 42	Supported/Noted	D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion D43 Freedom of opinion and expression Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Partially implemented
129.88 Allow full freedom of belief to all religious groups, especially the Ahmadi minority, which suffers from continued persecution (Israel); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 42	Supported/Noted	D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion D43 Freedom of opinion and expression Affected persons: - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Not yet implemented
Theme: D8 Rights related to marriage & family			
129.131 Continue with efforts to eliminate all barriers to the effective equality of women, including the modification of discriminatory provisions of the family code, and continue to combat gender-based violence (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 36	Supported/Noted	D8 Rights related to marriage & family F12 Discrimination against women F13 Violence against women Affected persons: - women	Not yet implemented
129.132 Reform the family code to remove remaining discriminations against women (Germany); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 36	Supported/Noted	D8 Rights related to marriage & family F12 Discrimination against women F33 Children: protection against exploitation S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Not yet implemented
Theme: F12 Discrimination against women			
129.169 Give full and equal rights to women in all areas (Israel); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 36	Supported/Noted	F12 Discrimination against women F14 Participation of women in political and public life S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Partially implemented. Same comment as above.
129.1 Ratify other human rights conventions to which Algeria is not yet a State party (Philippines); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms Affected persons: - general	Not yet implemented
129.20 Adhere and adapt its national legislation to the Rome Statute, including the incorporation of regulations to cooperate promptly and fully with the International Criminal Court (Guatemala); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B11 International humanitarian law B52 Impunity D51 Administration of justice & fair trial Affected persons: - general	Not yet implemented
129.18 Take all necessary measures to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ireland); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms B11 International humanitarian law B52 Impunity D51 Administration of justice & fair trial Affected persons: - general	Not yet implemented
129.19 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms B11 International humanitarian law B52 Impunity D51 Administration of justice & fair trial Affected persons: - general	Not yet implemented

129.4 Formally abolish the death penalty, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia); Move towards the definite abolition of the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Luxembourg); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation D23 Death penalty Affected persons: - general	Not yet implemented
129.5 Take all necessary measures to formally abolish the death penalty, including ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ireland); Adopt the necessary legal measures to ensure that the death penalty is not applied as a sentence in judgments and consider acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation D23 Death penalty Affected persons: - general	Not yet implemented
129.6 Take all the necessary measures to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Brazil); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation D23 Death penalty Affected persons: - general	Not yet implemented
129.7 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro) (Portugal); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms D1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementation D23 Death penalty Affected persons: - general	Not yet implemented
129.8 Intensify efforts to accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty	Not yet implemented
129.9 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Rwanda); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty	Not yet implemented
129.10 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana) (Portugal) (Spain) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Promptly ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Guatemala); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment Affected persons: - persons deprived of their liberty	Not yet implemented
129.14 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq) (Portugal) (Ukraine) (Sierra Leone); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms D32 Enforced disappearances Affected persons: - disappeared persons	Not yet implemented
129.11 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ghana) (Sierra Leone); Promptly ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Guatemala); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms F12 Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	Not yet implemented
Theme: A13 Reservations			
129.16 Withdraw reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Cuba); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 34	Noted	A13 Reservations F12 Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	Not yet implemented
129.17 Withdraw its remaining reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Rwanda); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 34	Noted	A13 Reservations F12 Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	Not yet implemented
Theme: A24 Cooperation with special procedures			

129.30 Extend an open invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Uruguay); Issue a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Belgium); Consider extending a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders (Georgia); Consider extending an open and standing invitation to the special procedures (Bosnia and Herzegovina); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A24 Cooperation with special procedures Affected persons: - general	Partially implemented. Same comment as above.
129.31 Strengthen the cooperation with special procedures by extending a standing invitation (Peru); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A24 Cooperation with special procedures Affected persons: - general	Partly implemented. Same comment as above.
Theme: A41 Constitutional and legislative framework			
129.198 Revise article 336 of the penal code in order to define the crime of rape as a non-consensual sexual relationship (Paraguay); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F13 Violence against women Affected persons: - women	Not yet implemented
129.65 Stop arresting people for same-sex relations (Israel); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F14 Participation of women in political and public life S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	Not yet implemented
129.63 Take the necessary measures to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and to repeal legislation criminalizing consensual sexual relations between persons of the same sex, in accordance with the constitutional provision on the elimination of discrimination (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	Not yet implemented
129.64 Ensure the respect for the rights and fundamental freedoms of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer persons, by repealing the norms that criminalize and stigmatize them (Argentina); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	Not yet implemented
129.60 Repeal article 338 of the penal code, which criminalizes sexual acts between two consenting adults of the same sex (Canada); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	Not yet implemented
129.61 Decriminalize same-sex sexual relations by repealing article 339 of the penal code, and include lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons in its legal provisions against discrimination (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S10 SDG 10 - inequality Affected persons: - lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)	Not yet implemented
Theme: D21 Right to life			
129.72 Take measures to abolish the death penalty (Togo); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	D21 Right to life D23 Death penalty A41 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - general - persons deprived of their liberty	Not yet implemented
129.74 Commute all death penalty sentences with a view to abolishing capital punishment (Italy); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	D21 Right to life D23 Death penalty A41 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - general - persons deprived of their liberty	Not yet implemented
Theme: D8 Rights related to marriage & family			
129.130 Modify the regulations of the Family Code which are discriminatory against girls and women, regarding guardianship of minors, inheritance, divorce, polygamy and rejection (Paraguay); Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52	Noted	D8 Rights related to marriage & family F12 Discrimination against women F33 Children: protection against exploitation S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment Affected persons: - women	Not yet implemented
Theme: F12 Discrimination against women			

<p>129.170 Consider eliminating the differences in the legal condition of men and women regarding marriage, divorce, custody and inheritance (Peru);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/36/13/Add.1 - Para. 52</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>F12 Discrimination against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment A41 Constitutional and legislative framework Affected persons: - women</p>	<p>Not yet implemented</p>
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