

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

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

**129.3 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal) (South Africa);**

**129.4 Formally abolish the death penalty, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 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);**

**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);**

**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);**

**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);**

**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);**

**129.9 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Rwanda);**

**129.10 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana) (Portugal) (Spain) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Promptly ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Guatemala);**

**129.11 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ghana) (Sierra Leone); Promptly ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Guatemala);**

**129.12 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ghana) (Portugal);**

**129.13 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Sierra Leone) (Ukraine); Promptly ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Guatemala);**

**129.14 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq) (Portugal) (Ukraine) (Sierra Leone);**

**129.15 Withdraw its reservation to article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Australia);**

**129.16 Withdraw reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Cuba);**

**129.17 Withdraw its remaining reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Rwanda);**

**129.18 Take all necessary measures to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ireland);**

**129.19 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Spain);**

**129.20 Adhere and adapt its national legislation to the Rome Statute, including the incorporation of regulations to cooperate promptly and fully with the International Criminal Court (Guatemala);**

**129.21 Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);**

**129.22 Adhere and adapt its legislation to the Arms Trade Treaty (Guatemala);**

129.23 Ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and incorporate its provisions into national law (Côte d'Ivoire);

129.24 Accede to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and adopt its safeguards in the domestic legislation (Uganda);

129.25 Examine positively the ratification of the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (Cyprus);

129.26 Cooperate with the Human Rights Committee and fully implement its views (Luxembourg);

129.27 Implement the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (Zambia);

129.28 Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

129.29 Reply favourably and without delay to the requests of United Nations human rights experts and mechanisms to visit Algeria (Norway);

129.30 Extend an open invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Uruguay); Issue a standing invitation to all special 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);

129.31 Strengthen the cooperation with special procedures by extending a standing invitation (Peru);

129.32 Adopt laws to implement the conventions it has ratified (Niger);

129.33 Accelerate efforts towards the enactment of domestic legislation to further strengthen human rights (Philippines);

129.34 Bring domestic legislation into conformity with its international human rights obligations (Madagascar);

129.35 Continue incorporating international human rights norms into the national legislation (Uzbekistan);

129.36 Continue to align its legislation with the new constitution and with the provisions of international human rights instruments (Namibia);

129.37 Expedite the amendment of previous legislation that is not in line with the amended Constitution of 7 February 2016 and its human rights guarantees (Ethiopia);

129.38 Expedite the implementation of new constitutional provisions which have included innovative measures in the sphere of human rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);

129.39 Provide the national human rights institution with the necessary means for it to be in compliance with the Paris Principles (Niger);

129.40 Ensure that the National Human Rights Council is fully compliant with the Paris Principles (India);

129.41 Continue strengthening the work of the National Human Rights Council, with the active participation of civil society (Indonesia);

129.42 Continue consolidating the work of the National Human Rights Council to strengthen relevant public policy (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

129.43 Ensure that it (the National Council for Human Rights) effectively performs its tasks and avoid duplication with other human rights bodies (Burkina Faso);

129.44 Strengthen the national legal framework that enables the recently created ombudsman on children to carry out its mandate efficiently and effectively (Honduras);

129.45 Make further efforts to strengthen the capacity of human rights institutions (Uzbekistan);

129.46 Expedite the efforts in combating corruption and in consolidating the rule of law (Islamic Republic of Iran);

129.47 Continue the fight against corruption in order to strengthen the rule of law and good governance (Djibouti);

129.48 Continue its efforts in the framework of the implementation of the national action plan to combat corruption and training programmes directed at public officials in this field (Tunisia);

129.49 Continue intensifying its efforts and measures to consolidate the rule of law and the national human rights protection mechanisms (Viet Nam);

129.50 Promote human rights education in the country (Armenia);

- 129.51 Continue training programmes aimed at human rights awareness, and disseminate it in public institutions and public sectors in accordance with international standards of human rights principles (Lebanon);
- 129.52 Continue efforts to disseminate and raise awareness of human rights through their integration in school and university curricula and in training programmes targeting the public sector and civil society institutions (Qatar);
- 129.53 Continue to promote programmes for human rights education and awareness-raising (Pakistan);
- 129.54 Continue awareness-raising about, and dissemination and teaching of, human rights (Djibouti);
- 129.55 Continue its efforts towards spreading awareness of the culture of human rights in Algerian society (Oman);
- 129.56 Continue initiatives aimed at protecting the rights of vulnerable groups, bearing in mind their specific needs and capacities, and empowering them in the enjoyment of their rights (Ecuador);
- 129.57 Combat the persistence of racist stereotypes and hate speech against the Amazigh, asylum seekers, refugees and sub-Saharan Africans (Peru);
- 129.58 Incorporate a definition of racial discrimination into its legislation and a prohibition of racial discrimination into the Criminal Code (Uganda);
- 129.59 Redouble its efforts to combat the persistence of acts of racial discrimination (Congo);
- 129.60 Repeal article 338 of the penal code, which criminalizes sexual acts between two consenting adults of the same sex (Canada);
- 129.61 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);
- 129.62 Adopt legislation against discrimination, including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and amend provisions with a tendency to maintain discrimination related to gender (France);
- 129.63 Take the necessary measures to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and to repeal legislation criminalizing consensual sexual relations between persons of the same sex, in accordance with the constitutional provision on the elimination of discrimination (Spain);
- 129.64 Ensure the respect for the rights and fundamental freedoms of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer persons, by repealing the norms that criminalize and stigmatize them (Argentina);
- 129.65 Stop arresting people for same-sex relations (Israel);
- 129.66 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, and gradually improve the living standards of the population so as to lay the solid foundation for the enjoyment of all human rights (China);
- 129.67 Strengthen its development efforts in the most disadvantaged regions (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 129.68 Take into account the requirements related to sustainable development and the protection of the environment in the development of public policies (Cuba);
- 129.69 Determine terrorism in a clear manner in the Criminal Code so as to further assist the work of the relevant authorities (Hungary);
- 129.70 Continue efforts to combat terrorism in the framework of respecting human rights norms (Lebanon);
- 129.71 Promote efforts to combat terrorism and to combat human trafficking (Iraq);
- 129.72 Take measures to abolish the death penalty (Togo);
- 129.73 Declare a moratorium on the application of death penalty as a first step towards its abolition (France);
- 129.74 Commute all death penalty sentences with a view to abolishing capital punishment (Italy);
- 129.75 Continue commuting death sentences and continue the de facto moratorium on the application of the death penalty, maintained since 1993, with a view to abolishing it (Namibia);
- 129.76 Continue to forbid and punish torture and torture-related activities, taking all necessary measures to prevent such activity (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 129.77 Strengthen laws and policies to achieve an effective implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, including training programmes on human rights for those responsible for law enforcement (Chile);
- 129.78 Conduct thorough investigations of human rights crimes and abuses perpetrated during the internal armed conflict in the 1990s (Israel);

129.79 Thoroughly and impartially investigate all instances of extrajudicial killings and excessive force committed by security forces (Zambia);

129.80 Continue promoting respect for human rights and conduct investigations into human rights violations (Luxembourg);

129.81 Increase efforts to improve judicial independence by strengthening training programmes for judges and magistrates (Spain);

129.82 Continue strengthening measures to facilitate access by all to justice (Angola);

129.83 Continue its efforts to consolidate rule of law and good governance through reforms in the administration of justice and improvements in the quality of public service (Maldives);

129.84 Continue to combat transnational crime, strengthening the cooperation in this area, in particular with States in the region (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

129.85 Continue its efforts to better promote and protect the rights of persons in custody in places of pretrial detention and in prisons (Burundi);

129.86 Continue efforts to strengthen the judicial and institutional framework regarding human rights by adopting legislation essential to the implementation of the rights prescribed by the new constitutional provisions (Togo);

129.87 Guarantee the freedom of all individuals to practice their religion or belief, and end the arrests and public defamation of the Ahmadi community for practicing their religion (Canada);

129.88 Allow full freedom of belief to all religious groups, especially the Ahmadi minority, which suffers from continued persecution (Israel);

129.89 Work to ensure 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);

129.90 Ensure that international norms on freedom of religion and belief and cult are fully respected, including the rights of religious minorities (Netherlands);

129.91 Build on its success and invest further to ensure that religious minorities can freely exercise their rights and freedoms in all spheres of life (Bangladesh);

129.92 Safeguard rights of religious minorities by institutionalizing interreligious dialogue (Sierra Leone);

129.93 Focus on the training programmes of religious leaders on promoting concepts of dialogue and tolerance (Syrian Arab Republic);

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);

129.95 Implement freedom of association, expression, assembly and peaceful demonstration in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Kenya);

129.96 Take further measures to guarantee the rights to expression, assembly, association and belief (Australia);

129.97 Respect the right to freedom of expression by abolishing the prison sentence for press-related offences, in particular those defined as “insult”, “contempt” or “defamation” (Canada);

129.98 Guarantee the effective exercise of freedom of expression, assembly and association, by reforming its legislation, notably so as not to hamper the legitimate work of non-governmental organizations and human rights defenders (Luxembourg);

129.99 Amend administrative and other regulations and practices in order to implement the constitutional provisions regarding freedom of the press and clarify the law on defamation and its application so as to ensure freedom of opinion and expression (Sweden);

129.100 Lift restrictions on 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);

129.101 Facilitate the issuance of visas and accreditations without restriction to representatives of international organizations defending human rights and to foreign journalists (France);

129.102 Complete the procedures related to the establishment of the independent regulatory authority for the broadcast media (Tunisia);

129.103 Amend penal code articles that punish peaceful free expression with prison terms, to conform to Algeria's Constitution (United States of America);

129.104 Avoid and prevent judicial pressure on human rights defenders, journalists and other activists, taking into account international standards in this respect (Republic of Moldova);

129.105 Take urgent measures to amend criminal legislation which criminalizes freedom of expression and opinion online and in different social media (Argentina);

129.106 Bring its legislation into line with the new Constitution to ensure the full exercise of freedom of expression, association and assembly (Spain);

129.107 Align its domestic legislation to international standards so as to fully respect the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as remove any obstacles to the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (Brazil);

129.108 Eliminate obstacles and restrictions to freedom of assembly and peaceful protest, and adopt a law that guarantees the free enjoyment of these freedoms, in conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mexico);

129.109 Take steps to ensure its obligations 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);

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);

129.111 Reform the association law 12-06 of 2012 to provide a clear and unambiguous legal foundation for the work of civil society organizations, including with regard to cooperation with international partners (Germany);

129.112 Review the application of the associations law from 2012 so as to ensure that it strengthens the right to freedom of association, and conduct the legislative consolidation of the law accordingly (Slovenia);

129.113 Amend the law on associations to remove undue restrictions on civil society organizations (United States of America);

129.114 Revise or repeal legislation on associations and elaborate a new organic law on associations in conformity with international human rights norms (France);

129.115 Bring the legal provision on freedom of association and assembly fully into line with international human rights standards and ensure that non-governmental human rights organizations can operate legally in Algerian society (Netherlands);

129.116 Take measures to foster a safe, respectful, enabling environment for civil society, including through the removal of legal and policy measures, which unwarrantedly limit the right to association (Zambia);

129.117 Create a secure and enabling environment for civil society, notably by amending the Law 12-06 of 12 January 2012 to bring it into conformity with its Constitution and international obligations (Switzerland);

129.118 Create and maintain a safe and enabling environment suitable for civil society and human rights defenders (Republic of Korea);

129.119 Continue the legislative reforms it has embarked on regarding participatory democracy and political parties (Azerbaijan);

129.120 Continue the democratic process in which Algeria has committed itself to the full enjoyment of all rights for its people (Chad);

129.121 Continue its efforts to develop programmes to support democracy and protect human rights (Yemen);

129.122 Pursue the promotion of the participation of citizens in the administration of local matters (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

129.123 Develop and publish a national action plan to tackle modern slavery, including ratification of the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, of the International Labour Organization (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

129.124 Establish an effective national policy for combating trafficking in persons and establish appropriate mechanisms for the protection of its victims (Uganda);

129.125 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking through the establishment of an effective national policy to address it (Maldives);

- 129.126 Develop a national policy to address trafficking in persons (Sierra Leone);
- 129.127 Continue to step up efforts to combat human trafficking (Senegal);
- 129.128 Continue its efforts in implementing the national strategy to combat trafficking in persons (Sudan);
- 129.129 Continue efforts to ensure proper application and implementation of legal texts relevant to protection of women and children in particular and family rights in general (Egypt);
- 129.130 Modify the regulations of the Family Code which are discriminatory against girls and women, regarding guardianship of minors, inheritance, divorce, polygamy and rejection (Paraguay);
- 129.131 Continue with efforts to eliminate all barriers to the effective equality of women, including the modification of discriminatory provisions of the family code, and continue to combat gender-based violence (Spain);
- 129.132 Reform the family code to remove remaining discriminations against women (Germany);
- 129.133 Continue efforts to promote economic diversification in order to promote the standard of living of citizens (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 129.134 Take further measures to encourage and facilitate self-employment among the youth, enabling them to play a greater role in national development (China);
- 129.135 Intensify efforts to provide appropriate vocational training and employment for youths (Sierra Leone);
- 129.136 Strengthen ongoing schemes to reduce unemployment, particularly among the youth (Zimbabwe);
- 129.137 Strengthen the introduction of various mechanisms for promoting employment among young people through entrepreneurship in different areas (Ethiopia);
- 129.138 Devote more efforts and resources to programmes aimed at promoting youth employment, notably through education and vocational training of youth (Viet Nam);
- 129.139 Involve social partners in the drafting of the new labour law, which addresses new employment challenges, in line with international labour standards (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 129.140 Continue creating conditions for the effective realization of economic, social and cultural rights in the country (Belarus);
- 129.141 Increase efforts to promote the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights (Qatar);
- 129.142 Continue to strengthen social policy to provide the same opportunities and the same services to all citizens, including peasants and others working in rural areas, in road, education and hospital infrastructure and water supply, sanitation and energy (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 129.143 Pursue measures to eradicate poverty through the implementation of comprehensive public policies with a human rights-based approach (Ecuador);
- 129.144 Continue its efforts to strengthen economic, social and cultural rights, particularly the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Libya);
- 129.145 Take steps to ensure that the housing projects under its programme for 2015-2019 are successfully implemented (Brunei Darussalam);
- 129.146 Remove the obstacles which still exist in the exercise of the right to health, especially regional differences, to allow all people to enjoy quality in health services, which are freely provided in the country (Kenya);
- 129.147 Continue efforts to strengthen the right to health and overcome the obstacles that it is facing in this regard (Saudi Arabia);
- 129.148 Continue to adopt measures to further improve health-care services to ensure greater accessibility, especially in rural areas (Brunei Darussalam);
- 129.149 Continue efforts to improve universal access to primary health care and the right to education (Sri Lanka);
- 129.150 Continue efforts to improve the level of education and health in the country (Iraq);
- 129.151 Take further enhancing measures for the enjoyment of educational and health services by all (Bahrain);
- 129.152 Improve the protection of the health of pregnant women and mothers, especially in rural areas (Serbia);
- 129.153 Strengthen health policies and programmes with a view to reducing preventable maternal mortality and morbidity (Botswana);
- 129.154 Make efforts to reduce regional disparities in access to education and to provide inclusive education for children

with disabilities (Republic of Korea);

129.155 Continue adopting programmes and policies that guarantee education for all, particularly in remote areas (Libya);

129.156 Continue the efforts to combat school dropout, in particular in the countryside (Tunisia);

129.157 Take concrete measures in order to reduce the number of school dropouts by establishing a quality educational and pedagogical system which will also include all children and adolescents (Serbia);

129.158 Take appropriate measures to combat school dropout (United Arab Emirates);

129.159 Increase the right to education by in-service training of teachers and the expansion of high quality education to include the entire country (Kenya);

129.160 Further strengthen cooperation with other countries and relevant international organizations by sharing good experiences in achieving universal access to education and quality education for all (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

129.161 Continue efforts to guarantee access to education for all (Madagascar);

129.162 Implement measures to improve education by way of quality standards and criteria (South Africa);

129.163 Review school textbooks to introduce a gender-equality perspective and promote citizenship and openness to the outside world (Cuba);

129.164 Continue simplification of procedures for entrepreneurs, including initiatives aiming at strengthening the pioneer role of women (Syrian Arab Republic);

129.165 Strengthen women's access to employment and guarantee the promotion and development of their careers in full equality with men (Angola);

129.166 Continue to protect the rights of women and promote their empowerment (Pakistan);

129.167 Accelerate the enactment of laws that promote the role of women (Kuwait);

129.168 Strengthen its steps for enhancing the rights of women and gender equality (Republic of Korea);

129.169 Give full and equal rights to women in all areas (Israel);

129.170 Consider eliminating the differences in the legal condition of men and women regarding marriage, divorce, custody and inheritance (Peru);

129.171 Consider amending discriminatory legislation concerning women's rights (Namibia);

129.172 Eliminate, through awareness programmes and legal precautions, social discrimination against women and girls (Turkey);

129.173 Adopt appropriate legislative measures to prevent any form of discrimination against women (Italy);

129.174 Consolidate measures to ensure gender parity and combat violence against women (Zimbabwe);

129.175 Ensure a full and effective enactment of the provisions of the new law on domestic violence against women and in this regard conduct awareness-raising campaigns on violence against women (Slovenia);

129.176 Take necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the law relating to violence against women, notably by guaranteeing access to justice for victims (Switzerland);

129.177 Adopt effective measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence, ensuring victims' access to justice and to reception and reparation services (Chile);

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);

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);

129.180 Continue to further combat violence against women and adopt necessary legislation to prohibit and criminalize all forms of violence against women and domestic violence (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

129.181 Continue combating violence against women and ensure the full enforcement of the criminal law (State of Palestine);

129.182 Continue combating violence against women by ensuring the application of the law prohibiting domestic violence

against women (Madagascar);

129.183 Strengthen intersectoral campaigns to counter violence against women (South Africa);

129.184 Take further steps to combat violence against women (Timor-Leste);

129.185 Continue efforts aimed at combating violence against women (Senegal);

129.186 Continue combating violence against women (Turkey);

129.187 Continue efforts to combat violence against women (Bahrain);

129.188 Continue efforts to promote gender equality and criminalize violence against women (Jordan);

129.189 Develop focal points or specialized units on domestic violence, with trained and sensitized personnel, in police institutions throughout the whole country (Mexico);

129.190 Take all necessary measures to effectively implement the legislation on domestic violence and protection from such violence (Egypt);

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);

129.192 Provide the special fund established under the law of 4 January 2015 with sufficient resources to enable it to meet the financial requirements related to the care of victims (Burkina Faso);

129.193 Continue to further its efforts to promote and protect the rights of women and children (Mauritius);

129.194 Continue strengthening its efforts to promote the rights of women and children (Oman);

129.195 Further promote awareness-raising campaigns and educational programmes in order to put an end to social rejection and stigmatization faced by unmarried pregnant women and girls (Timor-Leste);

129.196 Accelerate the procedures of adoption of the code on the protection of children (Georgia);

129.197 Repeal article 326 of the penal code, which allows perpetrators of 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);

129.198 Revise article 336 of the penal code in order to define the crime of rape as a non-consensual sexual relationship (Paraguay);

129.199 Abolish the article in the penal code which allows rapists of underage girls to escape trial by marrying their victims (Israel);

129.200 Consider revisiting the penal code, which allows those who are guilty of rape to escape punishment if they marry the victim (Namibia);

129.201 Enact legislation to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Montenegro);

129.202 Continue its endeavour in combating child abuse (Islamic Republic of Iran);

129.203 Continue efforts to ensure the protection of children from all forms of violence and abuse (Jordan);

129.204 Further strengthen the efforts to promote the rights of the child, in particular to prevent crimes against children (Sri Lanka);

129.205 Expand the scope of protection of children against crimes committed online (United Arab Emirates);

129.206 Take necessary measures to ensure the registration and enrolment of children born out of wedlock (Turkey);

129.207 Guarantee the civil registration of children born out of marriage, as well as of refugee and stateless children (Paraguay);

129.208 Take measures for the systematic registration of children born outside of marriage and of refugee children or migrants (Togo);

129.209 Continue the process of the juvenile justice reform by taking further measures in line with the nature of children and their needs (United Arab Emirates);

129.210 Reform the juvenile justice system and ensure the separation of children from adults in detention places, including by taking measures to reduce prison overcrowding (Botswana);

129.211 Intensify efforts to reform the judicial system, including the juvenile justice system (Georgia);

129.212 Continue to invest in policies and programmes aimed at enhancement of youth development and education



(Philippines);

129.213 Protect the youth from societal dangers (Kuwait);

129.214 Implement the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities to stamp out social stigma, fears and misconceptions affecting persons with disabilities, especially the most vulnerable ones, especially the children and the women (Kenya);

129.215 Continue paying attention to persons with special needs (Oman);

129.216 Continue its efforts to strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities and guarantee equal opportunities in the attainment of education by children with disabilities (Sudan);

129.217 Continue strengthening the child protection and persons with disabilities services in order to provide legal protection against all forms of discrimination (Indonesia);

129.218 Continue providing support in the area of education, and improve quality and ensure equal opportunities in attaining this right, particularly for those children with special needs (State of Palestine);

129.219 Continue strengthening its educational system, guaranteeing the right to education to children and adolescents with disabilities (Chile);

129.220 Further empower the socioeconomic development of the regions inhabited by the Amazigh peoples (Sierra Leone);

129.221 Adopt a legislative framework on minorities and indigenous peoples consistent with human rights (Guatemala);

129.222 Adopt national legislation implementing the 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);

129.223 Adopt a comprehensive legal framework for refugees and asylum-seekers in conformity with relevant international standards (Belgium);

129.224 Enact a law on asylum seekers and refugees to ensure that migrants enjoy a safe legal status (Germany);

129.225 Adopt comprehensive national legislation that allows for compliance with and implementation of its international obligations concerning migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and stateless persons (Mexico);

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);

129.227 Seek support from international partners to assist the Government in continuing its efforts to provide access to education for migrants and asylum seekers (South Sudan);

129.228 Take full responsibility of the Sahrawi refugee camps that are located in Algerian territory, and protect the human rights of all persons present there (Israel);

129.229 Continue to engage under international law in support of the right to self-determination and protection of refugees (Mozambique).

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