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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review *

Albania

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-third session from 6 to 17 May 2019. The review of Albania was held at the 2nd meeting, on 6 May 2019. The delegation of Albania was headed by Deputy Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, Artemis Dralo. At its 10th meeting, held on 10 May 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Albania.

2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Albania: Czechia, Philippines and Senegal.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Albania:

- (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/ALB/1);
- (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/ALB/2);
- (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/ALB/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Greece, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Albania through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Albania expressed its appreciation for the work of the Human Rights Council and noted that preparation for the review had been a valuable exercise in taking stock of where Albania stood on the implementation of its commitments. Albania was fully committed to protecting and promoting all human rights and, as a member of the Council between 2015 and 2017, it had contributed actively to the Council's work, including the universal periodic review.

6. Albania was taking concrete measures to implement justice reform. Law No. 76/2016 on addenda and amendments to the Constitution and a package of seven organic laws that contained provisions guaranteeing the independence, impartiality, professionalism and integrity of judges, as well as for improved accountability and monitoring mechanisms for the judiciary, had been adopted. In addition, the parliament had approved a package of 23 laws covering all aspects of judicial reform. The judiciary was undergoing a comprehensive and thorough transitional re-evaluation process (vetting) with a view to rebuilding public confidence in the judiciary.

7. Albania had improved its national legal framework on gender equality and the empowerment of women. A law on measures against violence in family relations had been adopted in 2018 and its framework for implementation had been completed. Laws on State legal assistance and on social housing programmes had been adopted in 2018, and in 2015 the Labour Code had been amended to shift the burden of proof in cases of discrimination in employment to the employer. Albania was implementing the National Strategy on

Gender Equality and Action Plan 2016–2020, the National Employment and Skills Strategy 2014–2020, the National Strategy for Social Protection 2015–2020, which prioritized vulnerable families and groups, and the Action Plan for Supporting Entrepreneurial Women 2014–2020.

8. Support services for victims of domestic violence had been improved, in line with the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), through the establishment of the National Centre and Counselling Line for Victims of Domestic Violence and emergency centres in some municipalities, as well as the first crisis management centre for victims of sexual violence.

9. Albania had adopted Law No. 18/2017 on the rights and protection of the child, which extended the scope of children's rights, with a focus on strengthening the system of protection of children from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect. Law No. 121/2016 on social care services also had a focus on the support and empowerment of children. Albania had started transforming its residential social care institutions into alternative services, through foster care and the establishment of multifunctional centres, and had compiled a policy document for the deinstitutionalization of the residential social care system and a three-year action plan for that purpose. Measures had also been taken for parental rehabilitation, with the aim of returning children to their families. A "baby bonus", a cash payment for every newborn child, had been introduced at the start of 2019.

10. Albania had adopted the Code of Criminal Justice for Children aimed at the protection of children in contact and conflict with the law. Under Law No. 18/2017 on the rights and protection of the child, children under the age of criminal responsibility were considered as children in need of special protection. In addition, amendments to the Criminal Code and a decision of the Council of Ministers of 2019 included harsher punitive measures for child abusers, including those responsible for the online abuse of children.

11. A national action plan for the protection of children from economic exploitation, including children in street situations, had been drafted and procedures had been adopted to identify and assist economically abused children and children in street situations.

12. Albania had also made amendments to the law on civil status, addressing the causes of non-registration at birth and statelessness, and empowering courts to regulate the registration of Albanian children coming from other countries with incorrect data. The establishment of an electronic register had enabled the immediate registration of newborns in the hospital.

13. Albania had significantly improved its legal framework for the protection of minorities by adopting a specific law on national minorities in 2017. The secondary legislation was now under preparation. The law provided for the collection of data on persons belonging to national minorities, based on the right to self-identification, the documentation of the Civil Registry and the legislation on the protection of personal data. The law guaranteed the right of individuals to declare whether they belonged to a national minority. Albania would further revise its domestic legislation, including the legislation on the census, in line with the European standards. The next population and housing census would be conducted in 2020. The draft law on the census provided, among others, for the inclusion of questions about ethnic origin, religion and language, with responses to be based on a free and non-mandatory declaration and the option not to respond to the question.

14. In 2018 decisions had been adopted concerning education in minority languages, the promotion of the culture, history, language and religion of national minorities in education and the organization and functioning of the Committee for National Minorities. Persons belonging to national minorities, in self-government units where they lived traditionally or in substantial numbers, could be taught in their minority language. The responsible institutions had prepared a draft decision establishing a threshold of 15 pupils for the opening of a minority class in places where national minorities lived traditionally or constituted over 20 per cent of the population of the administrative unit. In such places, persons belonging to national minorities had the right to use their language in interactions with the administrative authorities in the self-governing units, when relevant conditions permitted and there was sufficient demand.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

15. During the interactive dialogue, 66 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

16. Sweden welcomed the ongoing justice reform and supported the strengthening of human rights through bilateral cooperation, including in the areas of the rights of the child, freedom of expression and gender equality. Sweden nonetheless encouraged further efforts to ensure access to justice for all.

17. Switzerland congratulated Albania for improving its legal framework to protect national minorities and welcomed the adoption of the law on the rights and protection of children. However, it expressed concern regarding the living conditions of psychiatric patients and detainees with mental disorders.

18. The Syrian Arab Republic made recommendations.

19. Ukraine welcomed the commitment of Albania to gender equality and the empowerment of women. It commended the adoption of the National Agenda for Children's Rights and strategies and action plans in the areas of juvenile justice, persons with disabilities and human trafficking, and measures aimed at the integration of Roma and Egyptians.

20. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the endorsement by Albania of the call to action to end forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking and commended progress made towards judicial reform and the establishment of several judicial bodies. It urged Albania to make further efforts to tackle organized crime gangs involved in trafficking in persons.

21. The United States of America welcomed the reforms to protect victims of trafficking in persons but remained concerned about corruption among the police, prosecutors and judges, including complicity in human trafficking. It commended training and vetting for security officials and the creation of the High Judicial Council and the High Prosecutorial Council.

22. Uruguay welcomed the efforts in recent years to align national legislation with human rights conventions that Albania had ratified, and commended the measures adopted to realize and guarantee the rights of persons belonging to national minorities.
23. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the National Strategy for Social Protection 2015–2020 designed to fight socioeconomic inequality and appreciated the programme to prevent dropout from compulsory education and to provide education for all without discrimination.
24. Yemen welcomed the Cross-Sectoral Justice Strategy 2017–2020 and its action plan aimed at strengthening the independence, efficiency and accountability of the judicial system. It also noted the National Strategy for Social Protection 2015–2020, establishing a unified system of social security.
25. Algeria welcomed steps taken to improve and strengthen human rights, notably by ratifying most of the international human rights instruments. It also welcomed the adoption of laws to consolidate the legal and institutional framework, taking into account the recommendations from the previous review.
26. Argentina congratulated Albania for the establishment of the inter-institutional working group for the preparation of its national report and the adoption of the National Agenda for Children's Rights. It welcomed the fact that Albania was a party to the Safe Schools Declaration.
27. Australia commended the commitment of Albania to human rights and legislative and judicial reform to address corruption. However, it noted that challenges remained, including in ensuring the promotion and protection of the rights of women and girls, people with disabilities and minorities.
28. Austria commended the ratification of international instruments and the adoption of laws and action plans. It noted that progress remained to be made in the area of property rights, the eradication of corruption and the social integration of minorities. It was concerned about reports of the persistence of domestic violence against women and children.
29. Belgium commended Albania for the amendment of the law on domestic violence and the adoption of the law on the rights and protection of the child. It believed, however, that there was room for improvement, in particular regarding the fight against corruption and women's and children's rights.
30. Brazil welcomed the constitutional amendments of 2016 and encouraged Albania to improve the procedures to issue identification and travel documents for refugees and asylum seekers. It also encouraged Albania to promote social inclusion to address the specific needs of vulnerable populations and to make progress in the fight against trafficking in persons.
31. Brunei Darussalam welcomed progressive steps to combat child exploitation and welcomed the work to develop a national action plan for the protection of children from economic exploitation. It commended Albania for the introduction of the National Agenda for Children's Rights.
32. Bulgaria commended the steps taken to reinforce the protection of the human rights of persons belonging to national minorities. It noted with appreciation that the law on the protection of national minorities had recognized for the first time all national minorities in the country, including the Bulgarian national minority.
33. Canada welcomed measures taken to strengthen equality between men and women. It noted, however, that additional measures could be taken to ensure the full respect for the fundamental rights of all.
34. Chile welcomed the implementation of the National Agenda for Children's Rights, the progress on legislation to eliminate discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and the implementation of the third National Strategy on Gender Equality 2016–2020. It also welcomed the ratification of core human rights instruments and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
35. China welcomed the positive promotion of social and economic development and the State's commitment to realizing the Sustainable Development Goals and the promotion and protection of human rights. It noted that Albania had strengthened the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, striven to eliminate domestic violence, raised the level of compulsory education and actively fought trafficking in persons, formulating relevant national strategies.
36. Costa Rica acknowledged the progress in judicial reform and the amendments to the Electoral Code to increase the participation of women. It noted that Albania should strengthen services for women victims of violence and their families and improve access to housing, health care and education for minorities.
37. Croatia positively noted the determination of Albania to continue the fight against corruption and organized crime. It welcomed the adoption of the law on the rights and protection of the child and invited Albania to further improve the protection of children and victims of trafficking in persons.
38. Cyprus welcomed steps taken to implement the recommendations from the previous cycle of the universal periodic review, notably the amendments to the Criminal Code regarding gender violence and the adoption of the National Strategy on Gender Equality. It congratulated Albania for signing and ratifying international and regional conventions.
39. Czechia appreciated the adoption of the Code of Criminal Justice for Children, the Juvenile Justice Strategy, the National Strategy on the Fight against Human Trafficking, the National Strategy on Gender Equality and legislation on persons with disabilities, domestic violence and the integration of Roma.
40. Denmark commended Albania for its progress in combating domestic violence but was concerned about the inadequate number

of shelter spaces for victims and the requirements for obtaining shelter spaces.

41. Egypt welcomed the measures taken to amend legislation and develop institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights. It commended the adoption of the National Strategy on Gender Equality and efforts to fight human trafficking and develop a strategy to protect street children.

42. Estonia welcomed the adoption of several national strategies and action plans, including the National Strategy on the Fight against Human Trafficking and the National Agenda for Children's Rights. It commended the amendments to the law on measures against domestic violence and encouraged further efforts in that regard.

43. Fiji congratulated Albania for being the first country in its region to develop an action plan and online platform on human rights and being a party to the three Rio conventions. Fiji noted the absence of climate change and environmental information in the national report.

44. France welcomed the efforts made by the Albanian authorities since 2013 to harmonize national legislation with its international obligations in the areas of child protection, domestic violence, minorities and persons with disabilities.

45. Georgia welcomed steps aimed at harmonizing the national framework with international human rights instruments and commended Albania for numerous strategies that it had adopted, including the National Strategy on the Fight against Human Trafficking. It also welcomed amendments to laws against domestic violence and on the protection of children's rights.

46. Germany commended the progress made with regard to judicial reform, aimed at strengthening the independence, efficiency and accountability of judicial institutions and fighting corruption. It remained concerned about the freedom of expression and independence of the media and the protection of minorities and individual property rights.

47. Ghana noted the adoption of numerous domestic laws and welcomed the Cross-Sectoral Justice Strategy 2017–2020 and its Action Plan, as well as the Code of Criminal Justice for Children. It encouraged Albania to ensure implementation of those positive measures.

48. Greece expressed appreciation for efforts to implement the recommendations from the second review cycle and for the vetting process of the judiciary. It expressed concern over the police operation to remove bilingual road signs bearing place names in the municipality of Finiq.

49. Honduras commended the ratification of the main international human rights instruments and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. It acknowledged the constitutional amendments of July 2016 leading to a legislative reform aimed at complying with international human rights standards.

50. Responding to the interventions, the delegation of Albania noted that the State aimed to reduce poverty among Roma and Egyptian minorities and discrimination against them. The Social Inclusion Policy Document 2016–2020, a national monitoring framework with indicators on poverty reduction, employment, health, education, basic needs, participation and human rights, tackled social inclusion through a cross-disciplinary approach. The National Action Plan on Roma and Egyptians 2016–2020 aimed at inclusion, civil registration, promotion of employment and entitlement to social benefits.

51. Albania had improved its legal framework against trafficking in human beings by adopting Standard Operating Procedures and the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons 2018–2020. Anti-trafficking structures had strengthened their investigative capacities for early identification inside and outside the country based on the Standard Operating Procedures. The Government was also financing non-governmental organizations that provided social services for victims of trafficking.

52. Several measures had been taken against the phenomenon of "blood feud". The General Directorate of State Police had compiled a database of all families affected by blood feud. In 2018, Albania had adopted an action plan on the prevention, detection, documentation and fight against criminal acts committed for motives of blood feud and vengeance.

53. Albania had amended Law No. 69/2012 on the pre-university education system in order to provide a more effective mechanism to implement the right to education for all without distinction. Several activities had been undertaken to ensure quality, equal and inclusive education, including through the integration of children with disabilities into the mainstream educational system of kindergartens and schools. The number of dropouts had also decreased. Roma and Egyptian children were provided with scholarships to attend higher and vocational education.

54. Concerning the rights of persons with disabilities, Law No. 93/2014 provided for independent living and for support in overcoming barriers. It introduced community-based services based on the principles of the social model of disability.

55. Albania had taken measures to enforce the law in penitentiary institutions, including zero tolerance for any forms of abuse of power and significantly improving the conditions of detention. The issue of prison overcrowding had been tackled and at present the country was witnessing prison depopulation, with 900 places available, or a 14 per cent vacancy rate, due to the opening of a new prison in Shkodra, and the construction of two new prison buildings in Tirana.

56. An ad hoc parliamentary committee on electoral reform, established in 2017, was reviewing a draft law on amendments to the Electoral Code, prepared on the basis of recommendations of international and local experts.

57. Albania had a Human Rights Action Plan and Monitoring Mechanism to facilitate monitoring by relevant State authorities of the implementation of recommendations of United Nations human rights mechanisms.

58. Albania was also implementing the National Action Plan for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Persons and

provided support to non-governmental organizations working on the rights of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community. It had established a free helpline for victims of violence, including child victims.

59.The Law on the Establishment of the State Cadastral Agency had been adopted in 2018. It aimed at improved registration of immovable property, correcting inaccuracies and updating data on immovable property.

60.Increased resources had been allocated to the Commissioner for Children's Rights, the People's Advocate and the Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination, including increases in salaries and staff.

61.In conclusion, the delegation highlighted that Albania was among the top five countries in terms of the level of representation of women in the Government, with women accounting for more than 50 per cent of ministers and 40 per cent of members of the parliament. Out of 61 municipalities, 59 had focal points for gender equality.

62.Iceland welcomed steps taken by Albania in enacting criminal and civil laws that addressed domestic violence and noted the increase in criminal prosecutions of domestic violence in recent years, as well as the increase in prosecutions for repeat offences and for violating civil protection orders.

63.India appreciated the midterm review report of Albania and positively noted the establishment of the Permanent Parliamentary Subcommittee on Gender Equality and Prevention of Violence against Women. India commended the adoption of the National Strategy on Gender Equality and the National Agenda for Children's Rights.

64.Indonesia welcomed the organic laws adopted to enhance the judicial reform. It commended the adoption of the law on the rights and protection of the child and the National Agenda for Children's Rights, as well as efforts to increase the number of women representatives in the parliament.

65.The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concern over the continued abuse of the land and sovereignty of Albania by the Monafeghin-e Khalge Organization (MKO), which had violated the human rights of its own members, and questioned the decision of Albania to provide refuge to the organization.

66.Iraq welcomed the Cross-Sectoral Justice Strategy 2017–2020 on strengthening the independence of judicial institutions. It commended the national plans for child protection and the elimination of discrimination and violence against women and the national strategy on the prevention of violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism for 2015–2020.

67.Ireland acknowledged the State's efforts to advance human rights, welcomed the development and implementation of comprehensive reform strategies across the public sector, including the justice system, and encouraged Albania to continue building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels in line with Sustainable Development Goal 16.

68.Israel commended Albania for the progress made since its previous review, including the adoption of national strategies to reform the justice sector, protect children's rights, promote gender equality and fight human trafficking and the introduction of legislation on the inclusion of and accessibility for persons with disabilities.

69.Italy appreciated the improvements to the justice system. It acknowledged steps taken to fight corruption and encouraged Albania to pursue its efforts in that field. It commended the adoption of laws on juvenile justice and progress in the fight against domestic and gender-based violence.

70.Jordan welcomed strategies and legislative amendments adopted by Albania to develop its legislative framework to promote and protect human rights.

71.Lithuania commended Albania for its commitment to human rights and acknowledged the progress made since the previous universal periodic review. It welcomed especially the adoption of the law on the rights and protection of the child.

72.Madagascar welcomed the progress in the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular in the area of discrimination and violence against women and domestic violence. It noted the adoption of the National Strategy on the Fight against Human Trafficking 2018–2020 and other legislative developments.

73.Malaysia welcomed the efforts of Albania to strengthen the protection and promotion of human rights, including by harmonizing national regulations with international obligations and improving the legal framework, particularly in the areas of the rights of children, women, persons with disabilities and minority rights.

74.Maldives commended the adoption of laws and strategies related to education and disability, including the Strategy on the Development of Pre-University Education 2014–2020.

75.Malta welcomed the efforts to increase safeguards against violations relating to domestic and gender-based violence, child protection and exploitation, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and persons with disabilities.

76.Mexico recognized the progress made, particularly the adoption of the Code of Criminal Justice for Children, the law on the provision of free legal aid for children and the national strategy on the prevention of violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism.

77.Montenegro welcomed the Code of Criminal Justice for Children, the National Agenda for Children's Rights and the law on national minorities. It commended the National Strategy on Gender Equality, measures to affirm women's representation in public life and the National Referral Mechanism for cases of domestic violence.

78.Myanmar noted the submission of the universal periodic review midterm report and the establishment of an online platform to

monitor the implementation of human rights. It hoped that the various national strategies adopted would benefit the socioeconomic development of citizens, particularly vulnerable groups.

79. The Netherlands commended the national action plan on women and peace and security and encouraged Albania to streamline the plan with the gender mainstreaming policy and the National Strategy on Gender Equality. It also commended the enhancement of the legal framework on domestic violence but was concerned about its implementation.

80. Pakistan appreciated the efforts to eradicate corruption, particularly the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Anti-Corruption Cross-cutting Strategy for 2015–2020. It welcomed the adoption of the Code of Criminal Justice for Children and the Juvenile Justice Strategy.

81. The Philippines acknowledged the justice reform to bring national human rights guarantees into conformity with international standards, the efforts aimed at protecting the rights of the child and progress in increasing women's representation in public administration and their access to economic support.

82. Poland noted progress in a wide range of human rights areas and the efforts to strengthen the legal and institutional human rights framework, particularly the release of the National Strategy on the Fight against Human Trafficking 2018–2020.

83. Portugal welcomed the commitment of Albania to respect and protect human rights and made recommendations.

84. Qatar commended legislative measures and national plans on children's rights, including the National Agenda for Children's Rights, the steps taken to enhance access to education for vulnerable children and the adoption of the Strategy on the Development of Pre-University Education.

85. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the midterm report of Albania and commended the National Strategy on Gender Equality and Action Plan, amendments to the Electoral Code, the establishment of the national referral mechanism for cases of domestic violence and efforts to combat human trafficking.

86. Romania welcomed the adoption of the law for the protection of national minorities, which eliminated the distinction between national and linguistic minorities, and the law on the treatment of property and finalization of the process of compensation of property.

87. The Russian Federation noted the difficult human rights situation in Albania and made recommendations.

88. Senegal welcomed the adoption of the national strategy on the prevention of violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism accompanied by a plan of action and the introduction of the pilot school programme on religion and religious coexistence to strengthen pupils' resilience in the face of violent extremist views.

89. Serbia commended the efforts of Albania to implement the recommendations made at the previous review.

90. Singapore commended the emphasis Albania placed on the best interests of the child as a guiding principle, which was well reflected in laws, policies and institutions. It also commended the zero-tolerance policy with regard to violence against women and domestic violence, demonstrated through amendments to its legislation and services to victims of domestic violence.

91. Slovakia commended the constitutional amendments made in 2016, the law on the rights and protection of the child and the National Agenda for Children's Rights. However, it took note of the reports indicating that children continued to be exposed to violence in different settings, including at home.

92. Slovenia commended efforts to address domestic violence and violence against women and encouraged Albania to continue its efforts for the empowerment of women and gender equality. It also commended the efforts to reform the judicial system and encouraged Albania to strengthen the implementation of its legislation on human rights.

93. Spain congratulated Albania on its ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. It noted that the Family Code of Albania prohibited same-sex marriage and that there was no legal recognition of same-sex unions.

94. The delegation of Albania concluded by thanking all the member and observer States that had participated in the universal periodic review of Albania, as well as OHCHR, civil society and the troika, for their constructive cooperation with Albania throughout the process.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

95.1 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (Denmark);

95.2 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);

95.3 Sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Senegal);

95.4 Adhere to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and adopt the necessary measures for its correct and comprehensive implementation (Spain);

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

95.6 Increase budget allocations from the central Government to enable the establishment of ombudsman offices in all regions of the country (Sweden);

95.7 Provide the Office of the People's Advocate with adequate human and financial resources to enable it to deliver on its mandate (Ghana);

95.8 Provide sufficient financial and human resources to the Office of the People's Advocate and guarantee that it is fully independent in its tasks (Mexico);

95.9 Allocate more human and financial resources to the Office of the People's Advocate, as a precondition for the effective promotion of the rights of vulnerable groups (Montenegro);

95.10 Increase resources to independent authorities, especially to the Office of the People's Advocate (Greece);

95.11 Increase financial resources to ensure the adequate functioning of the independent national human rights institution (Ukraine);

95.12 Continue its efforts to strengthen the role of national human rights mechanisms in Albania (Yemen);

95.13 Continue implementing policy measures on human rights promotion and protection and provide sufficient and appropriate human and financial resources to carry out its action plans (Philippines);

95.14 Continue harmonizing national regulations with international obligations in the field of human rights (Qatar);

95.15 Continue its efforts to harmonize national regulations with international obligations in the field of human rights protection (Yemen);

95.16 Continue efforts to promote and protect human rights by strengthening national policies and programmes (Malaysia);

95.17 Take concrete and effective action to eliminate discrimination faced by Roma, Egyptian and other minorities, and ensure access to services, education and employment (Australia);

95.18 Fight discrimination against persons belonging to minorities, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and accelerate the adoption of legislation for the application of the laws on persons belonging to minorities, persons with disabilities and free legal aid (France);

95.19 Promote and protect the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and take measures to combat structural discrimination (Iceland);

95.20 Take effective measures against persisting discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, ensure non-discriminatory access for such persons to health services and introduce education about lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons into the school curriculum (Czechia);

95.21 Ensure that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons are protected from stigma and discrimination in access to health care by, inter alia, introducing training on the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons for all health personnel and awareness-raising campaigns on equal access to health care (Portugal);

95.22 Amend the Family Code to provide legal recognition for same-sex partnerships and adopt provisions that allow for legal gender recognition of trans individuals (Iceland);

95.23 Intensify efforts to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals from acts of violence, discrimination and harassment by fully implementing the National Action Plan for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Persons 2016–2020 and amending the Family Code to provide legal recognition of same-sex partnerships (Ireland);

95.24 Consider amending the Family Code to provide legal recognition of same-sex partnerships and adopt legal provisions that will allow legal gender recognition for transgender individuals (Malta);

95.25 Reform the Family Code so as to give legal recognition to couples of the same sex, fight against discrimination and hate crimes based on sexual orientation and gender identity and guarantee access to health services for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Mexico);

95.26 Develop a legal framework that recognizes at least same-sex civil unions adopt measures so that gender recognition is based on a self-identification process and is free from abusive requirements, and prohibit medical intervention on intersex minors when there is no strict medical necessity (Spain);

95.27 Enhance efforts to implement the National Action Plan for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Persons, particularly the review of academic curricula on gender stereotypes and gender identity, in line with Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 10 (Netherlands);

95.28 Strengthen its national disaster preparedness plans to ensure that appropriate national and local measures are in place to adapt to changing climate conditions and to reduce risks from future disasters (Fiji);

95.29 Take into account the vulnerabilities and needs of women, children, youth, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous persons and other marginalized groups in developing policies on climate change and disaster risk management (Fiji);

95.30 Continue to build institutional capacity, data and knowledge to integrate environmental and climate considerations more fully into the national regulatory framework and develop new capacities and systems for implementation and compliance monitoring across major sectors (Fiji);

95.31 Incorporate policies to meet relevant Sustainable Development Goals when drafting new national strategies (Myanmar);

95.32 Take necessary measures to comply with counter-terrorism resolutions and to prevent recruitment of terrorist combatants in Albania, who travel abroad to join terrorist organizations fighting in other countries (Syrian Arab Republic);

95.33 Comply with international obligations to combat terrorism by stopping the provision of safe haven to the Monafeghin-e Khalge Organization (Islamic Republic of Iran);

95.34 End impunity for acts of terrorism committed by members of the Monafeghin-e Khalge Organization and bring them to justice by either extraditing or prosecuting the culprits (Islamic Republic of Iran);

95.35 Investigate serious and systematic violations of human rights by the Monafeghin-e Khalge Organization against its own members, in particular women (Islamic Republic of Iran);

95.36 Take urgent measures to support those who have managed to free themselves from the horrible Monafeghin-e Khalge Organization training camps, as the defectors are subject to regular harassment and threats and are not allowed to leave Albania (Islamic Republic of Iran);

95.37 Take concrete measures to remedy the grievances of the respectable people of Manez, Durres County, who are inflicted with the scourge of a terrorist cult in their previously peaceful locality (Islamic Republic of Iran);

95.38 Improve prison conditions, particularly overcrowding, and ensure adequate care for prisoners with disabilities and mental health concerns (Australia);

95.39 Improve living conditions, notably at the Zaharia special centre for sick prisoners in Kruja and the prison hospital in Tirana, in line with its international obligations, and develop rapidly a plan to build a new psychiatric penitentiary facility (Switzerland);

95.40 Enhance the protection of the human rights of detainees by ensuring that they have access to decent living conditions and medical care and are not physically mistreated. In this regard, implement the thorough penitentiary reform envisaged in the national report, investigate all allegations of torture or ill-treatment, prosecute those responsible and regularly instruct law enforcement officials that any acts of abuse towards arrested individuals are unacceptable and will be punished (Poland);

95.41 Reform the penitentiary system in order to ensure humane conditions of detention in line with international standards (Russian Federation);

95.42 Appropriate sufficient funds to support the Ministry of Interior's vetting system under the law on vetting of the State Police, the Republican Guard and the Police Internal Affairs Service (United States of America);

95.43 Take steps to finally halt blood feud killings and provide women and children affected by that practice with adequate economic aid and social services (Czechia);

95.44 Consider enacting legislation that promotes the elimination of blood feuds and vendettas (Malta);

95.45 Adopt a strategy to fight blood feuds and eliminate the social, cultural and economic factors that support them (Russian Federation);

95.46 Take steps to combat hate speech allegedly perpetrated by public figures, including politicians, and ensure that data regarding prosecutions and convictions are made public to serve as a deterrent to others (Ghana);

95.47 Investigate and sanction cases of racist hate speech or incitement to racial hatred and punish perpetrators of acts of violence and racially motivated hate crimes, including politicians and representatives of the media (Argentina);

95.48 Take legal and administrative measures to prevent and punish hate speech and hate crimes against migrants and the Roma community and to guarantee the rights of migrants to health, education, housing and other basic services (Mexico);

95.49 Strengthen policies to combat violent offences and hate crimes based on sexual orientation and gender identity by establishing more solid links with civil society and guaranteeing the implementation of legal provisions on hate crimes (Honduras);

95.50 Ensure the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, such as women and children, in particular in the context of digital space (Pakistan);

95.51 Take further steps to combat corruption in the judiciary, law enforcement institutions and all branches of government (Australia);

95.52 Ensure the independence of the judiciary system and address corruption at all levels (Cyprus);

95.53 Strengthen efforts to proactively fight corruption in public administration, inter alia, by improving the efficiency and transparency of public service delivery, training civil servants, establishing more transparent recruitment procedures and strengthening the administration's capacity to undertake merit-based recruitment (Austria);

95.54 Make effective use, as soon as they are established, of the new specialized anti-corruption institutions, such as the special anti-corruption and organized crime structures and the national bureau of investigation, to combat corruption and to ensure the effective conviction of high profile cases (Belgium);

95.55 Enhance the efforts aimed at combating corruption and fully implement the recommendations on transparency of the Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption (Lithuania);

95.56 Take measures to ensure implementation of the new Juvenile Justice Strategy (Ukraine);

95.57 Ensure that mechanisms are in place to bring perpetrators who have verbally or physically threatened or attacked journalists to justice (Sweden);

95.58 Promote media freedom by investigating and taking steps to ensure that anti-defamation and slander laws are not used to launch prosecutions to intimidate journalists (Canada);

95.59 Take effective measures to strengthen the freedom of expression and independence of the media, to ensure a safe environment for investigative journalists and their protection from intimidation and attacks and to improve their working conditions (Germany);

95.60 Strengthen respect for the principles of religious pluralism, universality and inclusion of all communities, groups and individuals (Serbia);

95.61 Guarantee that all government policies respect the principles of religious pluralism, universality and inclusion of all communities and groups on an equal footing, especially with respect to the legal differentiation established in Albania between five legally recognized religious communities and other religious organizations, in light of the recent report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief on his mission to Albania (Poland);

95.62 Expedite the restitution of property confiscated from Albanians, legalize places of worship and ensure that the process is carried out in a fair and transparent manner with the participation of all parties concerned (Syrian Arab Republic);

95.63 Accelerate the restitution of property and the legalization of places of worship and ensure that the process is carried out in an equitable and transparent manner (Senegal);

95.64 Implement the recommendations of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for improving the conduct of elections in Albania (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

95.65 Continue addressing the issue of human trafficking as a matter of urgency and ensure adequate protection of trafficking victims and proactive investigation and successful prosecution of all cases of trafficking (Estonia);

95.66 Reinforce measures to protect victims of human trafficking and all forms of abuse, with due regard to the situation of child and women victims (Croatia);

95.67 Intensify efforts to prevent and detect cases of human trafficking during border surveillance operations and give special attention to unaccompanied children (Syrian Arab Republic);

95.68 Intensify, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 16, efforts against the sale of and trafficking in children through comprehensive investigations and prosecutions of perpetrators with effective and dissuasive sanctions (Honduras);

95.69 Intensify efforts to prevent and address trafficking in persons, particularly women and children (Indonesia);

95.70 Step up efforts to combat trafficking of human beings, particularly women and girls (Iraq);

95.71 Step up efforts to prevent and detect cases of trafficking in human beings during border controls, paying particular attention to unaccompanied children (Ukraine);

95.72 Ensure effective, dissuasive prosecution of all persons involved in trafficking in children (Senegal);

95.73 Continue increasing national actions in the fight against trafficking in persons, especially women and children, reinforcing measures to prevent, detect and punish such offences (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

95.74 Provide training to law enforcement officials in order to improve the identification of victims of trafficking and their protection (Israel);

95.75 Ensure that police officers are properly trained so that they can identify potential or actual victims of trafficking (Jordan);

95.76 Strengthen the capacities of first line officers, including border and immigration police and those working in centres for irregular migrants and asylum centres, so as to improve the situation of victims of trafficking and their access to justice (Honduras);

95.77 Ensure that the State Police consistently identify and protect potential victims of trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation, and make sure that the crimes are investigated and that those found responsible are convicted and held to account (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

95.78 Ensure that measures are taken against perpetrators of human trafficking and public employees involved in committing such crimes, as well as ensure that they are prosecuted and brought to justice (Syrian Arab Republic);

95.79 Vigorously investigate, prosecute, and convict traffickers, including complicit officials, under articles 110 (a) and 128 (b) of the Criminal Code and increase the number of judges and district prosecutors trained on victim-centred approaches to trafficking in persons (United States of America);

95.80 Ensure effective investigation, prosecution and sentencing for all incidents of trafficking in human beings and ensure due accountability, including for State officials who are involved in crimes related to trafficking in human beings (Russian Federation);

95.81 Step up the fight against trafficking in women and girls, especially cases relating to tourism in coastal areas, by conducting investigations, undertaking prosecutions and obtaining convictions of traffickers, including State officials complicit in this crime (Serbia);

95.82 Intensify efforts to foster multisectoral cooperation on programmes to combat trafficking in persons (Philippines);

95.83 Provide support and protection to the family as a natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);

95.84 Further protect women's rights and raise the female employment rate (China);

95.85 Take measures to combat exploitation of women in the informal labour market and ensure adequate labour and social protection in the private sector (India);

95.86 Continue to promote economic and social development, further raise people's living standard and lay a solid foundation for its people to enjoy all human rights (China);

95.87 Adopt a national strategy to tackle extreme poverty (Cyprus);

95.88 Continue to strengthen social policies to combat poverty and social inequality by consolidating national programmes to promote employment and access to education, food, health care and social assistance for national minorities and other vulnerable groups of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

95.89 Reinvigorate efforts to support the promotion of access for individuals in need of social care and social inclusion (Qatar);

95.90 Further consolidate the entrenchment of property rights, notably by advancing the revision of property deeds, implementing the compensation scheme and advancing the digitalization and mapping of property (Austria);

95.91 Take further measures to put an end to legal uncertainty and informality in the area of property rights, particularly in rural areas, by clarifying the criteria for obtaining property rights and remedying cases of unregistered properties (Canada);

95.92 Protect and strengthen individual real estate property rights by adopting balanced legislation that would provide for a fair settlement between the original owners, those who have received property titles within the process of legalization and State interests (Germany);

95.93 Revise the 2015 legislation on strategic investments so that "public interest" is defined in a more restrictive manner that does not legitimize expropriation for commercial purposes (Greece);

95.94 Allow for the registration of property titles of rightful landowners who are members of national minorities (Greece);

95.95 Step up efforts to regularize illegal housing, including by ensuring that any action taken in this area addresses the housing needs of the Roma and Egyptian communities (Ghana);

95.96 Continue the consolidation of legislation on the restitution of and compensation for properties confiscated during the communist period (Romania);

95.97 Expand the sewage network and water treatment plants throughout the country, and improve the performance and

connections of wastewater systems (Spain);

95.98 Adopt policies that ensure the right to health of the population without any discrimination (Uruguay);

95.99 Ensure access to health care for all of its population, including by addressing health personnel deficiencies in rural areas (Indonesia);

95.100 Intensify measures to guarantee access to health care, education and decent housing for people belonging to the Roma and Egyptian communities (Costa Rica);

95.101 Improve access to health services and prevention in public health, in particular with regard to access to care for persons belonging to minorities, young persons and women, HIV prevention and the development of sexual education (France);

95.102 Consider strengthening efforts to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS through regular screening, early diagnosis and the distribution of antiretroviral drugs (Ghana);

95.103 Make improvements in the health sector to address the concern raised by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women regarding mother-to-child transmission of HIV (Malaysia);

95.104 Conduct awareness and prevention campaigns on HIV/AIDS, providing access to appropriate therapies for people living with the virus or disease (Uruguay);

95.105 Implement measures that effectively protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons against discrimination in access to medical care (Uruguay);

95.106 Increase and improve, through the plan for assistance to victims of mines and unexploded ordnance, the policies related to the rehabilitation and health of victims, the availability of services for them in remote areas and income generation (Argentina);

95.107 Continue the efforts to maintain the near-universal enrolment rate in basic education and to foster enrolment in pre-primary education and non-discrimination in education (Qatar);

95.108 Allocate sufficient financial resources for better social integration and protection of children in vulnerable situations in the education system (Algeria);

95.109 Strive to facilitate access to compulsory and full-time education for all girls and boys, including members of minority groups, those with disabilities and those living in rural and remote areas, including, inter alia, through the improvement of school infrastructure, teacher training and the provision of human, technical and financial resources (Serbia);

95.110 Establish a national programme to support children living in poverty and their integration in the country's education system, aiming, inter alia, to reduce the number of out-of-school children (Portugal);

95.111 Continue efforts to promote compulsory education and to reduce school dropout, especially among children from minorities and children with disabilities (Slovenia);

95.112 Facilitate access to compulsory and mainstream education for all boys and girls, including those belonging to minority groups, those with disabilities and those from the remote rural areas (Montenegro);

95.113 Continue its efforts to ensure equal access to education, including physical and mental, by children with disabilities and children of minority groups (Myanmar);

95.114 Guarantee full access to education to children with disabilities (Jordan);

95.115 Continue with successful measures to facilitate access to compulsory education for girls and boys, including those belonging to minority groups (Estonia);

95.116 Promote and ensure equal access to education for all children, particularly focusing on children from minority groups (Germany);

95.117 Promote and facilitate access to compulsory and mainstream education for all girls and boys, including those belonging to minority groups and those living in rural and remote areas (Pakistan);

95.118 Strengthen the protection of minorities' rights by enhancing and improving access to education in minority languages (Cyprus);

95.119 Apply the 20 per cent threshold for the use of, and education in, minority languages to smaller local communities instead of the municipalities enlarged since 2014 (Greece);

95.120 Develop programmes in schools to eliminate harassment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex children and adolescents, and implement psychological support measures to reduce the dropout rates of such students (Chile);

95.121 Ensure that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals are protected from bullying and discrimination in the educational system (Israel);

95.122 Make the implementation of the government programme on the introduction of a module on religion in schools as transparent as possible in order to preserve interreligious understanding and social harmony, with full respect for the rights of ethnic and linguistic minorities (Serbia);

95.123 Continue the fight against inequalities between men and women, in particular by allocating the necessary resources to combat violence against women (Canada);

95.124 Continue efforts to change the prevalent gender stereotypes, combat domestic violence and further promote the participation of women in political and public life (Czechia);

95.125 Step up measures to reduce domestic and gender-based violence, including through awareness-raising in Albanian society (Australia);

95.126 Improve institutional mechanisms for the protection of victims of domestic violence and fully implement, without further delay, the provisions of the national action plan on gender equality and domestic violence (Austria);

95.127 Strengthen efforts to implement legislation and national action plans on domestic violence and violence against women (Slovenia);

95.128 Ensure effective implementation of the recommendations of the Council of Europe Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Belgium);

95.129 Continue its efforts to bring the national legal framework into compliance with the Istanbul Convention (Georgia);

95.130 Put into effect a follow-up plan for the implementation of the Istanbul Convention, specifically on the prevention of domestic violence, rehabilitation of victims and engagement with perpetrators, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Netherlands);

95.131 Strengthen measures to address the issue of domestic violence and ensure the full enforcement of the law on measures against violence in family relations (Indonesia);

95.132 Ensure the full implementation of the law on measures against violence in family relations through the development of by-laws, the allocation of sufficient funding and the training of staff to ensure adequate support to victims of violence (Sweden);

95.133 Ensure the full implementation of the law on measures against violence in family relations, prohibiting the use of mediation or conciliation in cases concerning domestic violence (Iceland);

95.134 Take further measures to combat domestic violence, including by fully implementing the existing legislation and by guaranteeing that women victims of violence can access legal aid and social services (Italy);

95.135 Continue endeavours aimed at combating domestic violence and ensure that all reports of domestic violence are thoroughly investigated and perpetrators are brought to justice (Lithuania);

95.136 Fight against domestic violence through preventive and punitive measures, identification and elimination of the obstacles to filing complaints for victims of violence and by raising the awareness of the population (France);

95.137 Implement fully the normative framework and policies aimed at preventing violence against women, particularly by addressing factors that prevent denunciations of cases of gender-based violence (Honduras);

95.138 Guarantee better protection for women and children by putting in place mechanisms that provide early warning of signs of violence (Algeria);

95.139 Contribute financially to the free consultation helpline for girls and women victims of gender-based violence (Switzerland);

95.140 Ensure that police are adequately trained and have skills to respond, investigate and properly manage cases of violence against women, as well as to seek orders of protection for victims (Iceland);

95.141 Step up efforts to provide its duty bearers with training on assisting victims of gender-based violence (Philippines);

95.142 Provide ongoing training for police, judges, health professionals, victim support services and other professional institutions dealing with victims of gender-based and domestic violence (Republic of Moldova);

95.143 Adopt the necessary legislative and administrative measures, including through the sensitization and training of law enforcement officials, in order to prevent impunity for acts of domestic violence and provide proper assistance and support to victims (Brazil);

95.144 Provide continuing training to police, judges, health professionals, victim support services and other professional institutions working with victims of violence against women and domestic violence (Iceland);

95.145 Provide adequate training for law enforcement agencies to respond, investigate and efficiently manage cases of gender-based violence, including domestic violence (Maldives);

95.146 Train law enforcement officers to recognize the signs of domestic violence and to enforce the laws on rape and amendments to the law on domestic violence effectively, including in cases of spousal rape (United States of America);

95.147 Better protect victims of domestic violence, in particular women and children (Germany);

95.148 Continue providing adequate resources for prevention and rehabilitation services for victims of domestic violence (Malaysia);

95.149 Take further steps to enhance policies to protect and provide psychosocial support to vulnerable groups, particularly those facing domestic violence and sexual violence and for victims of human trafficking (Myanmar);

95.150 Continue strengthening its referral mechanism to adequately and promptly assist victims of gender-based violence, in particular women and children (Philippines);

95.151 Ensure the effective implementation by the State of the law on legal aid guarantees, especially with regard to victims of domestic violence and sexual violence, and ensure that victims are informed of their right to access legal aid (Republic of Moldova);

95.152 Implement preventive measures against the phenomenon of forced marriage and effectively apply the sanctions established by law for cases of gender-based violence (Spain);

95.153 Increase the coordination between the institutions that provide prevention and rehabilitation services to victims of domestic violence and ensure the resources for the operation of those institutions (Chile);

95.154 Increase the number of reception and orientation centres available to assist women victims of domestic violence, sexual violence and trafficking in human beings (Costa Rica);

95.155 Strengthen the support for victims of domestic violence, especially women and children, by increasing the number of shelter spaces, in line with article 23 of the Istanbul Convention (Denmark);

95.156 Ensures that services to victims of violence against women and domestic violence are made available to the most marginalized communities, including women in rural areas, women with disabilities and women from ethnic minority groups (Singapore);

95.157 Continue to promote and protect the rights of the child (Brunei Darussalam);

95.158 Advance in the effective implementation of the National Agenda for Children's Rights 2017–2020, especially with respect to eliminating all forms of violence against children (Uruguay);

95.159 Allocate more resources to increase its share of funding for the National Agenda for Children's Rights to ensure more sustainable programmes to support the development and protection of its children (Singapore);

95.160 Increase funds so that newly established mechanisms, such as the child rights protection and promotion section, can function effectively (Malta);

95.161 Continue its efforts to accelerate the implementation of its legal and policy framework on child protection (Georgia);

95.162 Ensure the effective implementation of legal provisions on child protection (France);

95.163 Continue efforts towards the implementation of its legal and policy framework on child protection (Slovakia);

95.164 Ensure that all mechanisms and State institutions mandated by Law No. 18/2017 to promote, protect and fulfil the rights of children, including the Office of the People's Advocate, are appropriately funded and adequately resourced (Ireland);

95.165 Continue conducting training and awareness-raising activities in the field of children's rights (Philippines);

95.166 Continue to implement policies to systematically and effectively combat violence against children (Chile);

95.167 Continue its awareness-raising programmes and campaigns against violence in all environments and the promotion of good practices of family conflict resolution and positive parenting (Slovakia);

95.168 Prohibit corporal punishment at schools and in public institutions (Cyprus);

95.169 Take effective measures to fight child poverty, child slavery, forced labour and sexual exploitation of children (Belgium);

95.170 Continue efforts to combat child exploitation through a national action plan for the protection of children from economic exploitation, including children in street situations (Brunei Darussalam);

95.171 Update and strengthen the normative and institutional framework to protect all children from online risks

(Maldives);

95.172 Discontinue the practice of temporary placement of children in institutions and develop and implement a comprehensive deinstitutionalization strategy (Bulgaria);

95.173 Implement its plan for the deinstitutionalization of children, and reunite them with their biological families or place them in a family-type setting, while ensuring that no child is left without protection (Switzerland);

95.174 Set a minimum legal age of marriage of 18 years (Cyprus);

95.175 Introduce a legislative ban on early child marriages and hold accountable those violating such a ban (Russian Federation);

95.176 Strengthen the efforts to prevent and combat child, early and forced marriage (Italy);

95.177 Strictly prohibit child marriage, criminalize violations of that prohibition and increase efforts to raise awareness of child marriage (Slovakia);

95.178 Develop tailored policy responses at the national level, especially in rural areas, aimed at protecting children from the phenomenon of blood feud (Croatia);

95.179 Continue to devote primary attention to guaranteeing the full enjoyment of the rights of children, including the right to access education, including for those involved in episodes of blood feud (Italy);

95.180 Continue government efforts to guarantee equal and non-discriminatory treatment of individuals belonging to national minority groups (Egypt);

95.181 Continue efforts to strengthen the protection of minorities and combat discrimination, in particular through additional legislation to make the existing law on the protection of minorities effective and to bring it into conformity with international human rights standards (Germany);

95.182 Take further measures to fully implement the law on the protection of national minorities in Albania, to ensure that the rights of persons belonging to national minorities are protected, including their rights to self-identification, to learn their mother tongue and to use their minority language (Bulgaria);

95.183 Strengthen its efforts so that the law on the protection of national minorities can be effectively applied by adopting additional legal provisions (Switzerland);

95.184 Revise the law on national minorities and enact implementing legislation so that the right to self-identification is not curtailed by the use of civil registry data with regard to ethnicity (Greece);

95.185 Further improve the existing legal framework and policies for guaranteeing non-discriminatory treatment for national minorities, by enhancing a broad consultation process with representatives of minorities and taking into account the recommendations contained in the 2014 resolution of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (Romania);

95.186 Ensure that the law on the 2020 census does not reintroduce a fine for self-identification statements that do not correspond with civil registry data and address relevant concerns of Albania's minorities through information campaigns (Greece);

95.187 Address institutional discrimination against Roma and take measures to achieve equal access for Roma women, girls and infants to medical care (Syrian Arab Republic);

95.188 Consider implementing targeted measures to facilitate access to personal identity documents and employment for persons belonging to minorities, particularly the Roma and Balkan-Egyptian communities (Brazil);

95.189 Further promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities in accordance with its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Lithuania);

95.190 Continue efforts to improve the situation of persons with disabilities and ensure their full integration into society (Egypt);

95.191 Take further steps to provide accessibility, welfare services and social assistance to all persons with disabilities, especially children (Bulgaria);

95.192 Promote full implementation of the legislation regarding access of persons with disabilities to quality health, education and employment (Israel);

95.193 Ensure effective implementation of national legislation to address structural problems in providing social care services and access to quality education and employment to persons with disabilities (India);

95.194 Guarantee the full implementation of the Action Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, thus ensuring the right to inclusive education for all children with disabilities (Italy);

95.195 Respect the rights of persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including by combating institutionalization, stigma, violence and overmedicalization, and by developing community-based and people-centred mental health services that promote their inclusion in the community and respect their free and informed consent (Portugal);

95.196 Adopt additional measures to protect migrants and asylum seekers (Iraq);

95.197 Strengthen the measures to avoid statelessness, especially for groups in vulnerable situations, facilitating the process of naturalization for refugees and Roma (Argentina).

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

Annex

[French Only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Albania was headed by Mme. Artemis Dralo, Deputy Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, and composed of the following members:

- Mme. Ravesa Lleshi, Ambassadeur de l'Albanie auprès UNOG, Membre;
- Mme. Brunilda Peci (Minarolli), Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires Etrangères, Direction des Organisations Internationales, Membre;
- M. Ilir Nezaj, Conseiller en charge des Droits de l'Homme près de la Mission de l'Albanie auprès UNOG, Membre;
- Mme Merita Xhafaj, DG, Direction générale des politiques et du développement de la santé et de la protection sociale, Ministère de la Santé et de la Protection sociale, Membre;
- Mme Mimoza Arbi, Directrice du service juridique, Parlement albanais, Membre;
- Mme Iva Seseri, Conseillère, juriste au Parlement albanais, Membre;
- M. Bekim Murati, DG, Agence de Soutien à la Gouvernance Locale, Ministère de l'Intérieur, Membre;
- M. Kujtim Luli, Bureau du Procureur général, Membre;
- Mme Alida Mici, Directrice, Direction de l'intégration, de la coordination, des accords et de l'assistance, Direction générale de la conformité réglementaire, de la santé et de la protection sociale, Ministère de la Santé et des Affaires Sociales, Membre;
- Mme Alma Tandili, Présidente de l'Agence Nationale pour les Droits et la Protection de l'Enfant, Membre;
- Mme Brunilda Dervishaj, Spécialiste, Secteur des politiques et stratégies pour l'inclusion sociale et l'égalité des genres, Direction des politiques et stratégies de développement pour la santé et la protection sociale, Ministère de la Santé et des Affaires Sociales, Membre;
- Mme Silvana Alimadhi, Responsable de la protection des mineurs et de la violence domestique, Direction générale de la police d'État, Membre;
- M. Lavdim Durbaku, Direction générale de la police d'État, Membre;
- Mme Dikensa Topi, Chef de secteur, Ministère de l'Education et des Sports Membre;
- Mme Flutura Agaj, Ministère de la Culture, Membre;
- Mme Jetmira Sula, Direction générale des prisons, Ministère de la Justice, Membre;
- M. Gramoz Sokolaj, DG, Agence de Soutien à la Gouvernance Locale, Ministère de l'Intérieur, Membre;
- Mme. Klodiana Kamberi, Commissaire à la protection contre la discrimination, Membre;
- Mme. Gloria Çarkaxhiu, Spécialiste, Direction générale de la codification et de l'harmonisation des législations, Ministère de la Justice, membre de la délégation.