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Algeria*

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and from other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner due to word-limit constraints. For the full text, please refer to the document referenced. This report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of OHCHR other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

* Late submission.

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

Universal human rights treaties²

	<i>Status in previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	ICERD (1972) ICESCR (1989) ICCPR (1989) CEDAW (1996) CAT (1989) CRC (1993) OP-CRC-SC (2006) ICRMW (2005)	CRPD (2009) OP-CRC-AC (2009)	ICCPR-OP 2 OP-CAT CED (signature only, 2007)
<i>Reservations, declarations and/or understandings</i>	ICESCR: arts. 1, 8, 13, 14 and 23 CCPR: art. 2 CEDAW, arts. 2, 9, 15, 16 and 29 CRC arts. 13, 14, 16 and 17 ICRMW, art. 92.	OP-CRC-AC: art. 3	--
<i>Complaint Procedures³</i>	ICERD, art. 14 (1989) ICCPR-OP 1 (1989) CAT art. 22 (1989)	--	OP-CEDAW OP-ICESCR OP-CRPD (signature only, 2007) CED, art. 31 ICRMW, art. 77

Other main relevant international instrument

	<i>Status in previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
<i>Ratification, accession, succession</i>	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide Refugee and 1954 stateless persons ⁴ Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto ⁵ ILO Fundamental Conventions ⁶ UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education		Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (signature only) 1961 stateless persons ⁸ Additional Protocol III to 1949 Geneva Conventions ⁹ ILO Convention No. 169 on indigenous and tribal peoples ILO Convention No. 189 on domestic workers

 Palermo Protocol⁷

1. In 2010, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) encouraged Algeria to consider ratifying OP-CESCR¹⁰ and the Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW) invited Algeria to consider acceding to International Labour Organization (ILO) Migrant Workers Convention No.143.¹¹ In 2008, the Committee against Torture (CAT) called on Algeria to ratify ICERD, CRPD, OP-CRC-AC, 2OP-ICCPR, OP-CEDAW,¹² and OP-CAT as soon as possible,¹³ and encouraged it to ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC.¹⁴ UNHCR recommended that Algeria accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.¹⁵

2. In 2012, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) encouraged Algeria to accelerate its ratification of OP-CEDAW.¹⁶ CEDAW recommended that it expedite legislative reforms allowing it to withdraw its reservations to articles 2, 15, paragraph 4, and 16 of the Convention.¹⁷

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

3. In 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression raised his concern about article 46 of the Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation, adopted by referendum, which infringed freedom of opinion and expression, according to the Human Rights Committee.¹⁸

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

<i>National human rights institution</i> ¹⁹	<i>Status in previous cycle</i>	<i>Status in present cycle</i>
Commission nationale consultative de promotion et de protection des droits de l'homme (CNCPPDH) ²⁰	A (2003)	B (2009) B (2010)

4. In March 2009, the Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) recommended that the CNCPPDH be accredited with B status and encouraged the CNCPPDH to seek assistance from OHCHR and the regional network of NHRIs.²¹ In October 2010, the Sub-Committee confirmed the B status.²²

5. CESCR recommended strengthening the CNCPPDH to bring it fully into line with the Paris Principles and ensure its independent functioning.²³ CAT made a similar recommendation.²⁴

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies²⁵

1. Status of reporting

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations before the review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
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<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations before the review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	March 2001	--	--	Fifteenth and sixteenth reports overdue since 2003, seventeenth since 2005, and eighteenth since 2007
CESCR	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2007	June 2010	Fifth report due 2015
HR Committee	Nov. 2007	--	--	Fourth report overdue since 2011
CEDAW	Jan. 2005	Third and fourth reports, June 2009	March 2012	Fifth report due in 2016
CAT	Nov. 1996	--	May 2008	Fourth report due 2012
CRC OP-CRC-SC	Sept. 2005	June 2009	--	To be considered Initial OP-CRC-SC and OP-CRC-AC overdue 2009 and 2011 respectively
CMW	--	June 2008	May 2010	Second report due in 2012
CRPD	--	--	--	Initial report due 2012

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Due in</i>	<i>Subject-matter</i>	<i>Submitted in</i>
CAT ²⁶	--	Counter-terrorism measures ²⁷ Control of places of detention ²⁸ Investigations on enforced disappearances ²⁹ Violence against women ³⁰	Partial in 2008

Views

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Number of views</i>	<i>Status</i>
HR Committee	2 ³¹	Follow-up dialogue on-going

B. Cooperation with special procedures³²

	<i>Status in previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
<i>Standing invitation</i>	No	No
<i>Visits undertaken</i>	Special Rapporteur on violence against women (21-31 Jan. 2007)	Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression (April 2011)

	<i>Status in previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
	Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (16-26 Sept. 2002)	SR on housing (10 -19 July 2011) ³³
<i>Visits agreed to in principle</i>		Independent Expert on water and sanitation
<i>Visits requested</i>	Special Rapporteur on the question of torture (2007)	Special Rapporteur on the question of torture
	Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (5 Feb. 2007)	Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (25 Aug. 2000)	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (2008, 2010, 2011) ³⁴
	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism (1 June 2006)	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism (2010)
		WG on arbitrary detention (2009)
		Independent Expert on cultural rights (2010)
		Independent Expert on foreign debt (2011)
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>		During the period under review, 20 communications were sent. The Government replied to 10 of these communications

6. Since its establishment, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID) has transmitted 2,987 cases to the Government; of those, 18 cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the source, nine cases have been clarified on the basis of information provided by the Government, and 2,960 remain outstanding.³⁵

7. CAT encouraged Algeria to grant permission for a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, WGEID and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism.³⁶

C. Cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

8. Algeria has provided financial contributions to OHCHR, as well as to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations in 2008, 2009 and 2010.³⁷

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Equality and non-discrimination

9. CEDAW noted with concern the continued application of the discriminatory provisions contained in the Family Code, enshrining the inferior legal status of women in several areas.³⁸ CEDAW urged Algeria to systematically review its laws to amend or repeal gender-based discriminatory provisions.³⁹

10. In 2011, the ILO Committee of Experts requested Algeria to further its national policy to promote equality of opportunity and treatment for women in respect of employment and occupation.⁴⁰ The Committee hoped that the new Labour Code would prohibit *quid pro quo* sexual harassment and harassment due to a hostile work environment.⁴¹

11. In 2010, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women stated that laws and policies had not been able to remove all obstacles to *de jure* and/or *de facto* discrimination and to transform entrenched attitudes and stereotypes that relegate women to a subordinate position. Patriarchal mentalities and challenges in the areas of the interpretation and implementation of the law, *inter alia*, contributed to heightening women's vulnerability to violence.⁴²

12. CESCR recommended introducing legislative amendments to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women; increasing their representation in public office and decision-making positions; reducing the wage gap and eliminating stereotypical attitudes and traditional norms about women and men.⁴³ CEDAW made similar recommendations.⁴⁴

13. The ILO Committee of Experts urged Algeria to ensure that the new provisions of the Labour Code prohibit discrimination on all the grounds set out in the ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (No. 111), including race, colour, religion and national extraction.⁴⁵

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

14. In 2010, Algeria voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 65/206 entitled "Moratorium on the use of the death penalty" In his 2009 report, the Secretary-General indicated Algeria as one of the *de facto* abolitionist countries, with the date of last execution being 1993.⁴⁶

15. CAT noted the provisions included in the amendments to the Criminal Code, making torture a criminal offence;⁴⁷ the moratorium on the death penalty in force since 1993;⁴⁸ and that Algeria does not engage in the practice of seeking diplomatic assurances from a third State to which it plans to extradite, return or expel an individual.⁴⁹

16. CAT recommended that the judicial authorities identify, prosecute and punish the perpetrators of enforced disappearances. Algeria should make public the final report of the *ad hoc* National Commission on Missing Persons.⁵⁰

17. CAT remained concerned at serious allegations of cases of torture and recommended, *inter alia*, establishing a monitoring mechanism.⁵¹

18. CAT recommended ensuring that the maximum period of remand in custody, the access of a detainee to counsel and to a doctor be respected in practice;⁵² establishing a

national register of prisoners, including persons detained by the Intelligence and Security Department;⁵³ ensuring that all places of detention are placed under the control of the civilian prison administration and the prosecutor's office;⁵⁴ and establishing a national mechanism to conduct periodic visits in all places of detention.⁵⁵

19. During her 2010 mission, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women identified numerous challenges that required priority attention: the effective implementation and interpretation of the law; the need for a reinforced institutional protection framework; and the implementation of effective collaborative mechanisms with civil society.⁵⁶ CEDAW urged Algeria to adopt the legislation on violence against women, including domestic violence, and to stipulate in the Criminal Code the definition of rape, including marital rape and other sex crimes.⁵⁷

20. The Special Rapporteur on adequate housing stressed that violence against women and the right to adequate housing were closely linked. She called on the Government to provide for a sufficient number of shelters for victims.⁵⁸

21. CESCR recommended that Algeria amend legislation to prohibit and criminalize domestic violence, including marital rape, and prohibit corporal punishment of children within the family and alternative care settings.⁵⁹ CAT made a similar recommendation.⁶⁰

22. CMW urged Algeria to ensure adequate protection of and assistance to victims of trafficking, in line with the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2002/68/Add.1).⁶¹

23. The ILO Committee of Experts requested Algeria to ensure that all cases of trafficking and sexual exploitation of children give rise to investigations.⁶²

24. UNHCR commended Algeria for criminalizing all forms of human trafficking.⁶³ However, no provisions had been made for shelters for victims.⁶⁴ Many women ended up being victims of human rights abuses in the form of trafficking, sexual exploitation and involuntary servitude.⁶⁵ CEDAW recommended strengthening the mechanisms and procedures for ensuring that refugee women and girls are not subjected to sexual and gender-based violence and abuse.⁶⁶

25. CESCR recommended intensifying efforts to combat child labour, including by employing systematic labour inspections, mandatory training for the police and awareness-raising campaigns for children and parents.⁶⁷

26. The ILO Committee of Experts requested Algeria to ensure that the protection afforded by the ILO Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) would be applied to children engaged in economic activity on their own account.⁶⁸

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

27. CAT recommended that Algeria specify that waivers of prosecution do not apply under any circumstances to crimes such as torture, including rape, and enforced disappearance; that such past or recent cases are investigated systematically and impartially; that the perpetrators are prosecuted and punished and the victims are compensated.⁶⁹

28. CAT recommended ensuring: that the identified perpetrators of several thousand cases of rape of women during the internal conflict are prosecuted and punished; that an independent commission to investigate such acts is appointed and the results of the investigation made public; that all the victims receive adequate compensation and rehabilitation.⁷⁰ CESCR made a similar recommendation.⁷¹

29. CAT stated that Algeria should guarantee to any person who claims to have been subjected to torture the right to an effective remedy. Algeria should also inform the public of its right to refer cases to the Committee.⁷²

30. CESCR recommended establishing the National Anti-Corruption Agency.⁷³

D. Right to marriage and family life

31. CESCR recommended revising the Family Code to ensure that polygamy be outlawed, that the legal requirement of the “marital guardian” institution be abolished and that a marriage concluded between a Muslim woman and a non-Muslim man be recognized by law without exception.⁷⁴ CEDAW made similar recommendations.⁷⁵

32. UNHCR recommended that Algeria issue birth certificates to all children born on its territory, regardless of the status of their parents.⁷⁶

E. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

33. UNESCO stated that the political climate contributed to weakening the full enjoyment of the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly.⁷⁷ During his mission in 2011, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression urged the Government not to use force against peaceful demonstrators and in the case of the relatives of the disappeared, to recognize their right to express themselves publicly.⁷⁸

34. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression stated that journalists faced a number of challenges and legal intimidation that impeded their work.⁷⁹ UNESCO recommended introducing provisions in the existing legislation to guarantee freedom of information,⁸⁰ and removing press offences from the penal and the information code.⁸¹ Noting that in September 2011, the Council of Ministers approved draft legislation which would suppress the imprisonment of press professionals,⁸² UNESCO recommended improving the safety of journalists.⁸³

35. The Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression recommended that Parliament enact legislation on access to public information.⁸⁴ He reiterated the Human Rights Committee’s recommendation that Algeria re-establish an independent journalists’ organization to deal with matters of professional ethics and conduct.⁸⁵ Noting that self-censorship is practised because of the widely used defamation law,⁸⁶ UNESCO recommended that Algeria create an independent audio-visual regulation body.⁸⁷

36. Although the Information Code was amended in 1998 to allow for private broadcasting, no licences had yet been granted to private broadcasters.⁸⁸ UNESCO recommended that Algeria allow private broadcasters and grant licences.⁸⁹

37. CEDAW recommended that Algeria increase the opening quota to a minimum of 30 per cent for the representation of women in electoral lists for elections at all levels.⁹⁰

F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

38. The ILO Committee of Experts requested that Algeria ensure that no worker be sentenced to imprisonment, including the obligation to work for going on strike.⁹¹

39. The ILO Committee recalled that the right to organize must be guaranteed to workers and employers without distinction or discrimination, and that foreign workers must also have the right to establish organizations.⁹² CESCR made a similar recommendation.⁹³

40. CESCR recommended decreasing the unemployment rate among women and younger Algerians and establishing a national mechanism to monitor the implementation of the 2008 Plan of Action for the Promotion of Employment.⁹⁴ CEDAW recommended that Algeria take proactive measures, including temporary, to promote equal opportunities for and equal treatment of women in respect to employment.⁹⁵

G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

41. CESCR recommended that Algeria ensure an adequate standard of living for workers and their families; that it address the low wage levels of public sector employees and, in particular, that it improve the conditions of work and social protection of employees in the health and education sectors.⁹⁶ CEDAW recommended creating income-generating activities for women in rural areas.⁹⁷

42. During her 2011 mission, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing noted that many slums did not provide minimum decent living conditions and that the Government, in 2005, embarked on a policy aimed at a complete eradication of slums by 2014. A considerable period of time may elapse between families' registration in the waiting list and the actual allocation of a dwelling under the public housing programme.⁹⁸ CESCR recommended ensuring that plans to construct new social housing units are implemented.⁹⁹

43. The Special Rapporteur urged the Government to engage in a genuine dialogue in order to define housing policies and institutionalize standing mechanisms to monitor the implementation of those policies. She recommended in particular the establishment of an independent housing agency,¹⁰⁰ and that eviction orders should be subject to appeal or annulment.¹⁰¹ CESCR urged Algeria to ensure that persons who are forcibly evicted are provided with adequate compensation or alternative accommodation.¹⁰²

44. UNHCR stated that in the absence of official recognition of their status, sub-Saharan African refugees and asylum-seekers were denied most of their rights, including access to labor market and adequate shelter.¹⁰³

H. Right to health

45. The 2011 UNICEF draft country programme document indicated that the Millennium Development Goal targets for reduction of neonatal and maternal mortality would be difficult to achieve owing to persistent disparities.¹⁰⁴ The maternal mortality ratio was two to three times higher in the South (182 per 100,000 live births) than in the North (85).¹⁰⁵ Saharawi refugees, who had been living under difficult conditions in the camps in Tindouf for more than 30 years, were also considered to be one of the most vulnerable populations.¹⁰⁶

46. CESCR recommended ensuring universal access to primary health care and an adequate provision and distribution of medicines and material in public health establishments.¹⁰⁷

I. Right to education

47. The 2011 UNICEF draft country programme document indicated that the proportion of youths who went on to enter secondary school after completing primary school was 51 per cent in the south, versus 66 per cent nationally.¹⁰⁸ The influence of traditional values in the southern and highland regions was a major obstacle to girls' schooling.¹⁰⁹ CEDAW

recommended that Algeria reduce the high drop-out rates of girls at the intermediate and secondary levels of education.¹¹⁰

48. CESCR recommended addressing regional disparities in access to education and enrolment rates through the creation of new establishments and the expansion of the school transport system.¹¹¹ CEDAW recommended establishing indicators to measure the impact of the 2007-2016 national literacy strategy.¹¹²

J. Cultural rights

49. CESCR recommended that Algeria recognize the Amazigh language as an official language and strengthen its efforts to ensure the teaching of the Amazigh language and culture in all regions and at all education levels.¹¹³

K. Persons with disabilities

50. UNESCO stated that a legal provision had been adopted to protect persons with disabilities. Law No. 02-09 of May 8, 2002 dedicated all rights provided in this area by international instruments.¹¹⁴

L. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

51. CMW urged Algeria to ensure that migrant, including those in an irregular situation, enjoy the same rights as nationals, in law and in practice, to file complaints about violations of their human rights and have access to redress mechanisms.¹¹⁵ CAT made a similar recommendation.¹¹⁶ CMW recommended that Algeria take steps to ensure that the detention of migrant workers in an irregular situation is only a measure of last resort,¹¹⁷ and urged Algeria to bring its legislation, which criminalizes irregular migration, into conformity with the Convention.¹¹⁸ CEDAW recommended ensuring that refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular women and girls, are not penalized for illegal entry and stay in the country.¹¹⁹

52. UNHCR recommended adopting national legislation to enshrine the right to asylum in Algeria and to strengthen the capacities of the authorities, including the justice system, police force, gendarmerie and border authorities who would deal with persons of concern to UNHCR.¹²⁰

53. UNHCR recommended implementing the 1951 Convention and the national law No. 08-11, which, inter alia, exempted persons in need of international protection from punishment for illegal entry and stay in the country.¹²¹

M. Internally displaced persons

54. CESCR recommended facilitating the return of internally displaced persons to their areas of origin; and increasing the standard of living in rural areas, focusing in particular on access to safe drinking water, general infrastructure and access to quality health-care services.¹²²

N. Human rights and counter-terrorism

55. CAT recommended that counter-terrorism measures be made consistent with the commitments undertaken by Algeria under the Convention,¹²³ and that it raise the minimum

age of criminal responsibility in terrorism cases so that it is consistent with generally accepted international standards.¹²⁴

Notes

- ¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments may be found in Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (ST/LEG/SER.E/26), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation from previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/1/DZA/2).
- ² The following abbreviations have been used for this document
- | | |
|------------|---|
| ICERD | International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination |
| ICESCR | International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| OP-ICESCR | Optional Protocol to ICESCR |
| ICCPR | International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights |
| ICCPR-OP 1 | Optional Protocol to ICCPR |
| ICCPR-OP 2 | Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women |
| OP-CEDAW | Optional Protocol to CEDAW |
| CAT | Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment |
| OP-CAT | Optional Protocol to CAT |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| OP-CRC-AC | Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict |
| OP-CRC-SC | Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography |
| ICRMW | International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families |
| CRPD | Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities |
| OP-CRPD | Optional Protocol to CRPD |
| CED | International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance |
- ³ In the previous compilation a table contained information on Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies namely, Individual complaints: ICERD, art. 14, CAT, art. 22, ICRMW, art. 77, and CED, art. 31; Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, arts. 8 and 9; CAT, art. 20; OP-CRPD, arts. 6 and 7; Inter-State complaints: ICCPR art. 41, ICRMW art. 76, and CED art. 32.
- ⁴ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, and 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.
- ⁵ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); and Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.
- ⁶ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value;

- Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.
- ⁷ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- ⁸ 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness
- ⁹ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III).
- ¹⁰ E/C.12/DZA/CO/4, para.24
- ¹¹ CMW/C/DZA/CO/1, para.11
- ¹² CAT/D/DZA/CO/3, para.21
- ¹³ Ibid., para.22
- ¹⁴ Ibid., para.23
- ¹⁵ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Algeria, p. 5.
- ¹⁶ CEDAW/C/DZA/CO/3-4, para.50
- ¹⁷ Ibid., para.14 (b)
- ¹⁸ Press statement of 17 April 2011
- ¹⁹ According to article 5 of the Rules of Procedure for the ICC Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the different classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: Voting Member (Fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles); B: Non-Voting Member (Not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination); C: No Status (not in compliance with the Paris Principles).
- ²⁰ For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordination Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see AHRC/16/77, Annex.
- ²¹ ICC Sub-Committee on Accreditation Report A/HRC/13/45, January 2010, para. 5.1, pp. 22-23
- ²² ICC Sub-Committee on Accreditation Report A/HRC/16/77, January 2011 para.15, p.6
- ²³ E/C.12/DZA/CO/4, para.6
- ²⁴ CAT/D/DZA/CO/3, para.8
- ²⁵ The following abbreviations have been used for this document:
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| CESCR | Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women |
| CAT | Committee against Torture |
| CMW | Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their families |
- ²⁶ CAT/D/DZA/CO/3, para.26.
- ²⁷ Ibid., para.4
- ²⁸ Ibid., para.6
- ²⁹ Ibid., para.12
- ³⁰ Ibid., para.15
- ³¹ A/65/40 (Vol.I) pp. 112 and 127.
- ³² Abbreviations used follow those contained in the Communications Report of Special Procedures, A/HRC/18/51.
- ³³ A/HRC/19/53/Add. 27.
- ³⁴ See A/HRC/19/58/Rev.1, Annex I, para. 9.
- ³⁵ A/HRC/19/58.
- ³⁶ CAT/D/DZA/CO/3, para.20
- ³⁷ OHCHR 2008 Annual Report, Activities and Results, pp. 174, 186; OHCHR 2009 Annual Report, Activities and Results, pp. 190, 195, 198, 200 ; OHCHR 2010 Annual Report, Activities and Results pp. 79; 83; 101, 102; OHCHR 2011 Annual Report, Activities and Results (forthcoming).
- ³⁸ CEDAW/C/DZA/CO/3-4, para.46
- ³⁹ Ibid., para.20.
- ⁴⁰ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Observation concerning Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), 2011, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 062011DZA111, para. 3.

- 41 ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Observation concerning Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), 2011, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 062011DZA111, para. 2.
- 42 A/HRC/17/26/Add.3, para 12
- 43 E/C.12/DZA/CO/4, para.8
- 44 CEDAW/C/DZA/CO/3-4, para.29
- 45 ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Observation concerning Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), 2011, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 062011DZA111, para. 1.
- 46 Economic and Social Council, Report of the Secretary-General on the capital punishment and implementation of safeguards guaranteeing protection the rights of those facing the death penalty, 18 December 2009, E/2010/10, p. 64.
- 47 CAT/D/DZA/CO/3, para.3 (a)
- 48 Ibid., para.3 (d)
- 49 Ibid., para.3 (e)
- 50 Ibid., para.12
- 51 Ibid., para.10
- 52 Ibid., para.5
- 53 Ibid., para.5
- 58 Ibid., para.6
- 55 Ibid., para.22
- 56 A/HRC/17/26/Add.3, para. 79.
- 57 CEDAW/C/DZA/CO/3-4, para.30 (a) and (b).
- 58 A/HRC/19/53/Add.27, para 67.
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