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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-eighth session**

24 February–4 April 2025

Agenda item 6

**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 forty-seventh session from 4 to 15 November 2024. The review of Albania was held at the 2nd meeting, on 4 November 2024. The delegation of Albania was headed by the Deputy Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, Ms. Megi Fino. At its 10th meeting, held on 8 November 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Albania.

2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Albania: Bulgaria, Ghana and Japan.

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);[[1]](#footnote-2)

 (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[2]](#footnote-3)

 (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[3]](#footnote-4)

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and 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. Albania highlighted the reform of its judicial system to achieve a more efficient, independent, effective and accountable judicial institutions to strengthen the rule of law, human rights and consolidate democracy. It also underlined the approval of the new judicial map in 2022 to enhance efficiency and accessibility of the judicial system, the constitutional amendments made to extend the operational timeframe of the vetting bodies and the appointment of prosecutors and judges including in the Constitutional Court. Albania stressed the approval of the guidelines for the new Case Management System to streamline case handling. The delegation underscored the approval of the Intersectoral Strategy for Juvenile Justice in 2022 to create a child-friendly justice system and several national plans to increase child protection.

6. Albania highlighted the various strategic measures taken to improve the mental health of the population and in particular the Mental Health Action Plan.

7. Albania underlined the National Strategy on Gender Equality 2021–2030 to harmonize domestic laws with international standards such as CEDAW and the Istanbul Convention. In addition, the Law on Gender Equality in Society was being revised to strengthen it and ensure its implementation. Albania highlighted the role of gender officers in ministries, state police and local administrations as well as the role of officers against domestic violence in 61 municipalities.

8. Albania underscored the National Referral Mechanism as a coordinated network of institutions to prevent domestic violence, facilitate reporting and ensure effective referrals. The delegation also indicated that the Law on Social Care Services guaranteed access to social services for women and girls, improving specialized services for victims of domestic violence, potential trafficking and those facing various forms of abuse. These services included: a national reception centre for victims of domestic violence, emergency-community-based services, a day centre, shelters, helplines, emergency response centres for child victims/survivors and a shelter for LGBTIQ+ individuals.

9. Albania underlined the Law on the Rights and Protection of the Child and the National Agenda for Children's Rights 2021–2026 developed in consultation with children. In addition, a new Child Guarantee Programme was being developed to help children at risk of poverty and social exclusion. Albania also underscored the steady decrease in the number of children in residential facilities. On education, the delegation stated that the pre-university law was aligned with international standards for inclusive education. It also pointed at the transformation of special schools into resource centres. It underscored the increase in the number of qualified assistance teachers for children with disabilities.

10. Albania highlighted the network of Child Protection Workers operating in every municipality to manage cases of violence against children, the establishment of two service centres for child victims of sexual violence, and the increase in the number of security officers in school premises. Yet the government recognised the need to increase the financial and human resources allocated to the protection of the child, including online.

11. On persons with disabilities, Albania highlighted the alignment of its national legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the approval of the Law on Inclusion and Accessibility, the National Action Plan on Disability 2021–2025 and the establishment of the National Council of Disability to advise on social inclusion and accessibility issues. Albania stated its intention to ratify the Optional Protocol to the CRPD by 2027.

12. Albania indicated that age discrimination was addressed in the Labour Code, the amended Law on Protection from Discrimination, and the Law on Measures Against Violence in Family Relations that provided protection against abuse, focusing on vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

13. Albania pointed at the implementation of the National Action Plan for LGBTIQ+ Rights 2021–2027, to raise awareness on equality, inclusion and non-discrimination against LGBTIQ+ people. It also underlined the "Shelter-Streheza" to provide safe housing, psychosocial and legal assistance, and referrals to additional specialized services for LGBTIQ+ individuals facing family exclusion or abuse. In addition, a Medical-Transgender Protocol was presented in April 2024.

14. Albania highlighted the adoption of the National Action Plan for Equality, Inclusion, and Participation of Roma and Egyptians for 2021–2025 and the amendment of the Anti-Discrimination Act in 2020 to strengthen the existing protections. In addition, quotas for food in canteens and dormitories as well as scholarships for children from Roma and Egyptian backgrounds were implemented. Local education offices prioritized the education of minority children and organized activities to promote their language, culture, and traditions. Additional initiatives were taken regarding housing to include Roma families in social programmes.

15. Albania underlined the government actions to fighting human trafficking with the adoption of the National Action Plan 2024–2025.

16. Albania highlighted the adoption of the National Energy and Climate Plan, the national monitoring, reporting, and verification system to ensure transparency and accountability in emission reductions and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy 2023–2030.

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

17. During the interactive dialogue, 79 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

18. Armenia welcomed the initiatives taken to harmonize the national regulatory framework with the international obligations in particular the legislative changes to enhance the participation of women in public life.

19. Australia acknowledged efforts to address issues such as gender equality and the rights of minorities and LGBTQIA+ people. It expressed concern by alleged ongoing political corruption and bribery.

20. Austria welcomed legislative reforms regarding domestic violence and fighting corruption in public administration.

21. Azerbaijan recognized measures taken towards good governance, fighting against corruption and organized crime.

22. Belarus made recommendations.

23. Belgium welcomed progress made on gender equality and participation of women in public affairs. It raised concerns regarding gender-based violence, discrimination of minorities and protection of journalists.

24. Bhutan welcomed Albania`s National Plan for Persons with Disabilities, 2021–2025, as well as progress made on women's participation in governing and decision-making bodies and on addressing domestic violence.

25. Brazil welcomed initiatives to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and encouraged Albania to improve access to education, health and social services for minorities.

26. Bulgaria appreciated efforts to realize and protect the rights of national minorities.

27. Canada welcomed Albania's progress in reducing poverty, promoting non-discrimination and gender equality. It expressed concern regarding conditions of detention.

28. Chile applauded national strategies for gender equality, children rights and LGBTI persons.

29. China expressed concern about human trafficking and the rise of refugees and migrants.

30. Colombia congratulated Albania for its efforts to promote the well-being of its citizens.

31. Costa Rica congratulated progress made on the Ombudsperson's office and on statelessness.

32. Côte d’Ivoire welcomed the adoption of the National Strategy for Development and European Integration 2022–2030 and the actions taken to combat corruption in the public sector.

33. Croatia commended the adoption of the National Action Plan for Combating Human Trafficking and improvements made to the anti-discrimination legislation and on gender-based violence.

34. Cuba recognized the implementation of the National Action Plan for LGBTI people (2021–2027).

35. Cyprus welcomed the ratification of the ILO Convention no. 190 on violence and harassment in the world of work, 2019, the adoption of the National Strategy for European Development and Integration 2022–2030 and the establishment of a one stop centre for the victims of sexual violence.

36. Czechia commended Albania's constructive engagement in the EU accession process and the strengthening of human rights through the adoption of policies and programmes.

37. Denmark welcomed the National Action Plan on LGBTI+ persons although stressed that the right to same-sex marriage continued to be prohibited.

38. The Dominican Republic congratulated Albania on the launching of the National Strategy for Development and European Integration and for the fight against corruption.

39. Egypt welcomed the efforts made to combat corruption and organized crime.

40. Estonia commended the measures taken against organized crime and corruption as well as against gender-based violence and domestic violence. It encouraged further efforts to protect children from violence.

41. France welcomed the measures taken to fight discrimination and corruption.

42. The Gambia commended the anti-corruption efforts as well as those made to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It expressed concern about the human rights implications for migrants deported from third countries to Albania.

43. Georgia commended the measures taken on anti-discrimination, gender equality, juvenile justice, minority rights, and the rights of persons with disabilities.

44. Germany welcomed the efforts taken in favour of victims of domestic violence. It encouraged Albania to improve the human rights situation of persons in detention undergoing compulsory psychiatric treatment.

45. Ghana welcomed the commitment to reform the criminal justice and to ensure citizens have access to water and sanitation. It commended the National Strategy for the Water Supply and Sewerage Sector 2023–2030.

46. Greece welcomed the new National Strategy for European Development and Integration, whose full implementation would contribute to promoting fundamental rights and freedoms.

47. Iceland made recommendations.

48. India appreciated the measures taken to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, strengthen the NHRI, combat corruption and increase the participation of women in governing and decision-making bodies.

49. Indonesia expressed concern about the cases of hate speech and hate crimes and highlighted the importance of addressing these in line with Albania’s obligation under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD).

50. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed its deep concerns the human rights situation in Albania.

51. Iraq made recommendations.

52. Ireland welcomed the creation of referral systems at municipal level for cases of sexual and gender-based violence and the opening of new emergency shelters. It expressed concern about persistent corruption.

53. Israel commended the progress made by Albania since its last universal periodical review.

54. Italy welcomed the reform of the judicial system and the creation of the online portal (E-Albania) to fight corruption and improve the public sector.

55. Japan welcomed the initiatives taken to strengthen gender equality including through the improvements of the legislation on anti-discrimination and on gender-based violence.

56. Jordan expressed appreciation for the commitments taken to the promotion of human rights.

57. Kazakhstan commended the adoption of legislation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

58. The delegation of Albania indicated that its Parliament was in the process of establishing an inter-institutional platform to facilitate communication and coordination between the Parliament, independent institutions and the executive. This platform will serve as a tool to significantly strengthen the national human rights institutions, in particular the People's Advocate, and to give more force to its recommendations and the need for the executive to implement them.

59. Albania stressed that the Parliament had supported every year the increase in budgetary requests of the institutions ensuring the protection and respect of human rights. Regarding the judicial institutions, the Parliament supported measures aimed at ensuring the transition of its functions to the permanent bodies that will continue the periodic control of judges and prosecutors.

60. The new Audiovisual Media Code was adopted in 2023 providing a special section on the prevention of gender discrimination and on gender equality. To coordinate and supervise all institutional actions to combat disinformation, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Parliamentary Committee.

61. Over the past 5 years, several important reforms were implemented to strengthen the rule of law and the protection of human rights, concretely the adoption of the Victim Protection Strategy and the Juvenile Justice Strategy.

62. Albania highlighted the vetting verification process was a significant step in the fight against corruption. The new judicial map of Albania was the result of an in-depth analysis, based on Council of Europe standards and best practices, to ensure a fair balance between the efficiency of the courts and access to justice. The legal aid scheme established guaranteed the provision of legal aid throughout the country.

63. Following the Law on Minors, the Attorney General approved in 2021 a guide to increase the effectiveness of investigations into criminal offences committed against and by minors. Special sections were established to improve the quality of investigations, psychological support and the provision of friendly justice to minors.

64. To increase the effectiveness of the fight against trafficking in persons, the Attorney General approved in 2024 a general instruction on the promotion of proactive investigations, financial investigations, strengthening inter-institutional and international cooperation.

65. Albania reported that the Prosecution relied on two guidelines that clearly expressed its commitment to a tough criminal policy to address any form of violence against women, hate-motivated violence and domestic violence, while ensuring that the victim of a crime had a strong voice and full support during the investigation. Cooperation with civil society and other institutions remained one of the pillars of this policy.

66. Albania indicated that, in recent years, participation in the labour market had shown a steady upward trend. A National Strategy for Employment and Skills 2023–2030 was being implemented.

67. The promotion of youth employment was one of the priorities of the Albanian Government. In this context, the Youth Guarantee Programme and its Action Plan were an integral part of the National Strategy for Employment and Skills 2023–2030.

68. Within the framework of the implementation of Law 96/2017 “On the Protection of National Minorities in the Republic of Albania”, Albania stated it was engaged in the development of two projects that mainly focused on the definition of measures and policies necessary to ensure the participation of national minorities in the public, cultural, social and economic life of the Republic of Albania and on the drafting of the definition of strategies, programmes and action plans to create the necessary conditions for national minorities to preserve and develop their distinct identity in the Republic of Albania. Currently, nine out of 12 regulations had been adopted within the framework of the implementation the Law No. 96/2017.

69. On social housing, Albania indicated that special attention was paid to the Roma and Egyptian minorities to ensure their full inclusion in social housing programmes. Women heads of household, victims of domestic violence, persons with disabilities and LGBTI people were also priority categories in the housing law.

70. Regarding achievements in financing gender issues, Albania stated that for all institutions at local and central levels, the budget document and the medium-term budget programmes were prepared based on a gender analysis.

71. On the environment, Albania indicated that it had taken measures on energy efficiency in public buildings with the renovation of schools and hospitals; air quality by incentivizing tax reductions and promoting eclectic vehicles; and sustainable urban mobility plans in cooperation with local institutions to improve public transport and expand bicycle paths. Finally, Albania launched awareness campaigns on climate change and environmental issues in schools in cooperation with the National Agency for Protected Areas as part of an initiative to reduce plastic pollution and promote recycling.

72. Regarding stateless persons, Albania highlighted the implementation of a module within the National Civil Registry, which special functions to predict all cases of stateless persons.

73. In the field of asylum seekers and migration policy, Albania underscored the adoption of laws and their harmonization with international regulations. The Albanian authorities had improved the reception infrastructure for asylum seekers and strengthened their cooperation with international organizations for the protection of their rights. Harmonization with the Common European Asylum System as part of EU integration efforts was highlighted by a new roadmap 2024–2027 developed with the EU Agency for Asylum. In addition, training was conducted on building the capacity of border workers on rights and implementing standard procedures for irregular migrants, treatment of victims or potential victims of trafficking and management of the migration phenomenon.

74. Albania indicated that persons in custody were treated by the State Police in accordance with the law. These persons had the right to know the reason for pre-trial detention and to communicate immediately with a trusted person or a lawyer. Steps had been taken to implement the recommendations of the Ombudsman and the Committee against Torture of the Council of Europe and the UN. Albania stressed the adoption of cooperation agreements with civil society organizations for the protection of human rights.

75. On the penitentiary system, Albania highlighted the improvement of prison conditions, the fight against overcrowding and some aspects of rehabilitation and the prevention of torture. Of the 20 prisons in the country, 13 were built after 2000 and meet all standards for security, rehabilitation and humane treatment. In 2024, a facility for female prisoners was opened ensuring and strengthening the standards of treatment of women in detention.

76. In the 2023–2024 school year, Albania stressed the significant steps taken to integrate students with disabilities into mainstream and inclusive schools. The number of students with disabilities attending mainstream schools increased by 9%, while the number of students in special schools decreased by 10%. The training of auxiliary teachers was followed by financial support from the budget dedicated to teachers for inclusive education.

77. As part of the National Strategy to Combat Violent Extremism and the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking, a network of 1,200 coordinators for the prevention of extremism in schools and other educational institutions was established in Albania.

78. As part of the National Strategy for Equality between Women and Men 2021–2030, a coordination mechanism had been established in 61 municipalities that were authorized to support and refer victims of violence. Albania had also invested in social protection programs, including by providing monthly economic assistance to victims of domestic violence and trafficking; support integration services for women and girls victims of violence and sexual abuse as well as people with disabilities; the establishment of two one-stop centres for children victims of sexual abuse and other forms of abuse and a centre for LGBTI people.

79. On issues related to Roma minorities and Egyptians, Albania reported an improvement in monitoring based on the ROMALB system. It had increased awareness in the community about physical health, mental health, reproductive health, sexually transmitted diseases, vaccination, and medical mobility services.

80. Within the framework of the legislation on social services, Albania reported on the implementation of the National Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2021–2025. This reform continued with the implementation of the biopsychosocial assessment in accordance with the WHO recommendations.

81. Regarding the elderly and within the framework of the social fund, Albania reported on the establishment of 18 services for the elderly, including nine day centres, three family support services and six multifunctional community services. The state contributed financially to the proper functioning of these centres.

82. To successfully carry out the 2023 population and housing census, Albania indicated that the INSTAT cooperated closely with various representatives of minorities and vulnerable groups through consultations. The census law granted individuals the right to self-determination on ethnicity, religion and language. The census results had been published in 2024.

83. Albania underlined it succeeded in contributing to the sustainable development of rural areas, notably through improving the living and working conditions of farmers, supporting rural women, and promoting gender equality in the agricultural sector. These achievements were part of Albania’s overall efforts to promote human rights and improve well-being in rural areas, with a view to more sustainable and inclusive development.

84. Liechtenstein made recommendations.

85. Lithuania noted the actions taken to improve the protection of the rights of the child.

86. Luxembourg congratulated Albania on its recent reforms in the EU accession process.

87. Malawi made recommendations.

88. Malaysia underlined the key legislative measures taken by Albania to reform its judicial system, improve the welfare of persons with disabilities and to combat human trafficking.

89. Maldives commended the efforts made to improve the services offered to persons with disabilities.

90. Malta positively noted progress made on cross-sectoral justice and juvenile justice strategies, children's rights, gender equality and the action plan for LGBTI persons.

91. Mauritius commended the ratification of the ILO Convention no. 190 on violence and harassment in the world of work, 2019.

92. Mexico recognized the efforts made to promote gender equality, the rights of persons with disabilities and children, as well as the fight against corruption and discrimination.

93. Montenegro welcomed the legislative framework against discrimination and gender-based violence as well as the adoption of the National Strategy for Gender Equality 2021–2030, the National Agenda for Children's Rights (2021–2026) and the Juvenile Justice Strategy (2022–2026). It encouraged Albania to continue advancing the representation of women at all levels of public administration and addressing negative gender stereotypes in the political discourse and media.

94. Morocco welcomed the ratification of international instruments, the promotion of human rights in public policies and programs, and the adoption of legislative and regulatory frameworks on these issues. It also commended the adoption of a National Strategy 2022–2030.

95. Nepal took positive note of the National Strategy for European Development and Integration 2022–2030 and the Strategic Document and National Plans for mitigation of greenhouse gases emissions.

96. The Kingdom of Netherlands noted that true progress was achieved through the implementation of the National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

97. North Macedonia applauded the creation of the new position of Minister of State for Public Administration and Anti-Corruption and the Special Parliamentary Committee for the deepening of reforms for good governance, the rule of law and anti-corruption.

98. Oman commended the efforts made to promote children's rights and to address climate change.

99. Pakistan appreciated policy and legislative measures taken to strengthen human rights mechanisms in the country.

100. Panama made recommendations.

101. Paraguay urged Albania to strengthen measures to address human trafficking, universal access to public services, social protection, and domestic violence.

102. The Philippines acknowledged the efforts made to align domestic laws with international human rights instruments.

103. Poland praised the adoption of the Law on the Execution of Criminal Decisions and the Law on the Rights and Treatment of Prisoners and Detainees.

104. Portugal commended the adoption of the National Gender Equality Strategy 2021-2030.

105. The Republic of Moldova commended the application of a gender-responsive budgeting and ensuring women's participation in decision-making.

106. Romania welcomed progress made in good governance, anti-corruption reforms, social inclusion and gender equality.

107. The Russian Federation expressed concerned about repressive methods to combat political opponents and the cleansing of information spaces by the authorities.

108. Slovakia expressed appreciation for the adoption of the National Agenda on the Rights of the Child for years 2021–2026 and advances made so far in the field of child protection. It shared its readiness to share its experience in the empowerment of children.

109. Slovenia highlighted the progress made in women's participation in governance and decision-making bodies.

110. Spain congratulated Albania for its National Action Plan for LGBTI people and for the legal, political and institutional improvements in the protection of women against domestic violence.

111. Sri Lanka noted measures taken to strengthen the human rights framework including cross-sectoral strategies.

112. Sweden welcomed anti-corruption improvements while it expressed concern about freedom of expression, the independence of the media and constraints faced by civil society.

113. Switzerland welcomed the progress made in applying the law on national minorities.

114. The Syrian Arab Republic expressed concern about the wide-ranging forms of discrimination and about the participation of ethnic minorities in the representative institutions.

115. Togo noted progress in the institutionalization of women's participation in decision-making bodies and in the provision of free legal aid.

116. Türkiye welcomed the measures taken to combat human trafficking and violence against women through the adoption of laws and a national strategy.

117. Ukraine commended the efforts taken to protect children's rights and to combat human trafficking through legislative reforms and strategic frameworks.

118. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the establishment of the special structure against corruption and organized crime as well as the national strategy for gender equality. It urged further efforts to address these issues.

119. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed the actions taken to adapt to climate change, prevent gender-based violence and domestic violence and to improve services for persons with disabilities and access to drinking water and hygiene.

120. The United States of America commended Albania for addressing high-level crime and corruption, for increasing funding for shelters for victims of trafficking and for re-establishing the anti-trafficking hotline.

121. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the Law on Protection against Discrimination, the Law on Citizenship, the Law on Civil Protection and the Law on Foreigners. It noted with concern the existence of corruption, intimidation against journalists, human trafficking and the lack of institutional authorities such as the Ombudsman and the Commissioner for Protection against Discrimination.

122. Viet Nam commended the National Strategy for European Development and Integration 2022–2030 and the enhanced measures taken to ensure gender equality and anti-discrimination.

123. In conclusion, Albania expressed gratitude for the participation, insightful comments, and constructive recommendations from member states and underlined its commitment to review each recommendation as it moves forward. Albania reiterated its Albania's unwavering commitment to human rights.

**II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

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

124.1 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Côte d’Ivoire);**

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

124.3 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ghana);**

124.4 **Expedite and accomplish the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Montenegro);**

124.5 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and repeal legislation allowing for the deprivation of liberty, forced hospitalisation and forced treatment of persons with disabilities (Spain);**

124.6 **Consider ratifying the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention 2011 (Malawi);**

124.7 **Consider acceding to the International Convention against Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (Armenia);**

124.8 **Ratify the amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Liechtenstein);**

124.9 **Fully implement the reform of the judicial system, also in the context of the Albanian accession to the European Union (Italy);**

124.10 **Consider ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on the Avoidance of Statelessness in relation to state succession (Republic of Moldova);**

124.11 **Strengthen human rights commitments and align domestic laws and procedures with international law (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

124.12 **Refrain from initiating or joining unilateral coercive measures that have a negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights (Belarus);**

124.13 **Appoint a new Ombudsperson and a new Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination as soon as possible, taken into account the end of previous mandates (Chile);**

124.14 **Initiate the corresponding actions for the appointment of the Ombudsperson and the commissioner for protection against discrimination, while guaranteeing the independence of their functions (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

124.15 **Fill the positions of People’s Advocate and Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination (Luxembourg);**

124.16 **Appoint the head of the National Human Rights Institution without delay and strengthen its oversight role, including by ensuring adequate human and financial resources and the implementation of the NHRI’s recommendations (Liechtenstein);**

124.17 **Provide adequate human and financial resources to strengthen the capacity of the National Human Rights Institution and ensure effective implementation of its recommendations (Kazakhstan);**

124.18 **Guarantee the independence of the national human rights institution and allocate sufficient human and financial resources to strengthen its capacity and to ensure the effective implementation of its recommendations (Switzerland);**

124.19 **Continue strengthening the NHRI-People’s Advocate- in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);**

124.20 **Increase the budgetary resources allocated to the Ombudsman to enable it to carry out its mission in good conditions (Morocco);**

124.21 **Empower the Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination to promote the full implementation of the anti-discrimination and the anti-hate speech legislation, and ensure effective legal remedies for victims (Gambia);**

124.22 **Establish a permanent National Mechanism for the Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up of Human Rights Recommendations and consider the possibility of receiving cooperation assistance for this purpose (Paraguay);**

124.23 **Fully implement anti-discrimination and anti-hate speech legislation, ensuring that all incidents of hate speech are prosecuted (Brazil);**

124.24 **Continue to fully implement national anti-discrimination and anti-hate speech legislation and ensure that all incidents are investigated and prosecuted (Romania);**

124.25 **Adopt stronger measures to implement the law on protection from discrimination to prevent, deter and punish all forms of racism, including racist hate speech and hate crimes, online and offline (Indonesia);**

124.26 **Develop legal provisions to prosecute hate crimes, both physical and online (Spain);**

124.27 **Strongly combat racism and hate speech, improve and implement relevant legislation and ensure effective remedies and legal aid for victims (China);**

124.28 **Strengthen enforcement mechanisms for the prevention of hate speech (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

124.29 **Pay additional attention to and take appropriate measures in connection with the persistent problem of racist hate speech, combat manifestations of racism in all its manifestations (Belarus);**

124.30 **Ensure the full enforcement of laws including the new broadcasting code for audiovisual media to combat hate speech and all forms of discrimination affecting minorities, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, especially women and children (Philippines);**

124.31 **Protect media freedom and fully implement anti-discrimination and anti-hate speech legislation (Greece);**

124.32 **Cooperate with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to ensure that effective investigations are conducted into all incidents involving hate speech and that those responsible are prosecuted (Syrian Arab Republic);**

124.33 **Strive for the full implementation of anti-discrimination legislation and combat hate acts and speech, including against LGBT+ people, with the reinforcement of the resources allocated to the 2021–2027 action plan (France);**

124.34 **Criminalize hate speech and hate crimes against persons of diverse sexual orientation and gender identities and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Iceland);**

124.35 **Improve enforcement of and responsiveness to complaints under existing anti-discrimination laws, including for LGBTQI+ persons and persons with disabilities (United States of America);**

124.36 **Ensure full and effective implementation of anti-discriminatory laws, particularly for marginalised groups like the Roma community (Malaysia);**

124.37 **Enhance the public awareness campaigns to educate citizens about existing anti-discrimination laws and mechanisms, including the role of the Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination (North Macedonia);**

124.38 **Review the legal procedures related to discrimination cases in order to prevent them effectively (Syrian Arab Republic);**

124.39 **Continue advancing measures to ensure comprehensive support and integration for vulnerable groups, particularly women victims of gender-based violence, children in need of protection and persons with disabilities (Georgia);**

124.40 **Take effective measures to combat blood feuds and eradicate the social, cultural and economic factors fuelling them (Russian Federation);**

124.41 **Continue efforts to ensure the conditions of prisons and detentions in conformity with the international standards (Indonesia);**

124.42 **Improve prison and detention system infrastructure to reduce overcrowding and ensure access by detainees to adequate health care (Australia);**

124.43 **Reform the penitentiary system in order to address the problem of prison overcrowding and ensure that detention conditions are in line with international standards (Russian Federation);**

124.44 **Allocate sufficient resources to address overcrowding and poor physical conditions in prisons (United States of America);**

124.45 **Address prison overcrowding and infrastructure problems in order to prevent cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and to ensure suitable living conditions to convicts and pre-trial detainees as well as establish a special medical institution to accommodate and treat individuals subjected to measures of compulsory treatment (Poland);**

124.46 **Cooperate with the Sub-committee on Prevention of Torture to take effective steps to combat prison overcrowding and prevent detention without trial (Syrian Arab Republic);**

124.47 **Strengthen existing measures, such as building new prisons, to tackle prison overcrowding in a sustainable manner (Republic of Moldova);**

124.48 **Redouble efforts to limit the use of pretrial detention measures and shorten the length of detention before trial (Côte d'Ivoire);**

124.49 **Continue efforts to improve the situation of detained persons, in particular by establishing an institution for forensic psychiatric patients under the Ministry of Health, and by improving psychiatric and psychosocial services in other places of detention (Germany);**

124.50 **End the activities of Mojahedin Khalgh terrorist organization currently sheltered in Albania (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

124.51 **Continue to implement actions arising from the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Albania with the aim of preventing and combating radicalism and violent extremism (Cuba);**

124.52 **Intensify measures to address and prevent corruption at all levels (Cyprus);**

124.53 **Intensify measures to address and prevent corruption at all levels, putting an end to impunity, and raise awareness on the direct impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights (Liechtenstein);**

124.54 **Strengthen measures taken to combat and prevent corruption at all levels, namely by ending impunity (Luxembourg);**

124.55 **Implement effective measures to combat widespread corruption (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

124.56 **Continue efforts to proactively fight corruption in public administration, inter alia, by ensuring the timely conclusion of the vetting of judges and prosecutors, the full-staffing and adequate financial resources of anti-corruption institutions (Austria);**

124.57 **Strengthen efforts to effectively implement the vetting process for judges and legal prosecutors (Egypt);**

124.58 **Take concrete action to combat existing corruption in public administration (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

124.59 **Continue its efforts to fight against corruption by finalising and adopting the new draft strategy (Türkiye);**

124.60 **Continue implementing the Strategy against Organized Crime and Serious Crimes and its Action Plan, and swiftly adopt the new draft 2024–2030 Strategy for the Fight against Corruption (Estonia);**

124.61 **Address corruption within the State Police through the Police Oversight Agency’s inspections, investigations, and police vetting (United States of America);**

124.62 **Take effective measures to ensure accountability for public officials and to combat corruption, including the proper implementation of Constitutional Court judgments (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

124.63 **Intensify measures to address and prevent corruption and bring the electoral processes in line with OSCE commitments and international standards (Greece);**

124.64 **Address corruption through a multi-faced and inclusive approach, including further legal reforms and by increasing the budgets for responsible institutions and actors (North Macedonia);**

124.65 **Ensure that the judicial system is equipped with sufficient financial and human resources, including magistrates, to enable the judiciary to function efficiently and independently (Sweden);**

124.66 **Implement reforms aimed at strengthening the rule of law, emphasizing the combat of corruption, which is the basic condition for successful implementation of all human rights policies (Czechia);**

124.67 **Further enhance the transparency and efficiency of public services by expanding initiatives such as e-governance and digital inclusion, building on Albania's efforts under the Digital Agenda of Albania 2022–2026 (Viet Nam);**

124.68 **Continue efforts to promote good governance through effective implementation of cross-sectoral strategies (India);**

124.69 **Pursue the implementation of the Intersectoral Strategy for Justice 2021–2025 and its action plan (Morocco);**

124.70 **Strengthen the independence of its judicial authorities to operate without undue interference or political oversight (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

124.71 **Develop mediation in the judicial field in order to allow better access to justice for vulnerable people, by integrating mediation into the free legal aid system (France);**

124.72 **Allocate the sufficient financial and human resources to ensure the sustainability of the free legal aid services, and to build the capacity of lawyers (Togo);**

124.73 **Strengthen efforts to safeguard freedom of expression and independence of the media, to ensure a safe environment for investigative journalists and their protection from intimidation and attacks (Austria);**

124.74 **Take effective measures to strengthen freedom of expression and independence of the media by ensuring a safe environment for investigative journalists, their protection from intimidation and attacks, as well as by improving their working conditions (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

124.75 **Fulfil its obligations to protect freedom of expression, media freedom and the independence of journalists (Canada);**

124.76 **Implement effective measures to promote media plurality and to safeguard freedom of expression and independent reporting, particularly by ensuring the protection of journalists against intimidation and harassment (Germany);**

124.77 **Continue the efforts to implement the legal framework to protect freedom of expression and shield the journalists against intimidation, death threats and attacks, as well as investigate and punish these attacks against journalists (Czechia);**

124.78 **Enhance efforts to ensure secure working conditions for journalists and other media workers, in collaboration with journalists' organizations (Lithuania);**

124.79 **Align Albanian legislation with the recently adopted EU anti-strategic lawsuits against public participation directive and ensure that journalists are protected from intimidation and harassment, and that incidents are thoroughly investigated and prosecuted, and victims receive proper compensation (Belgium);**

124.80 **Continue guaranteeing fundamental freedoms and rights, including freedom of expression and the media, as enshrined in the country’s Constitution and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Japan);**

124.81 **Promote and protect independent media, eliminating all forms of intimidation against journalists (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

124.82 **Promote and protect independent media and eliminate all forms of discrimination against journalists, including women journalists (Togo);**

124.83 **Create a safe and supportive environment for the activities of independent media and civil society (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

124.84 **Continue to reform the legal and regulatory framework, in accordance with Albania’s international obligations, concerning the right to freedom of expression and media, particularly by ensuring the safety of journalists and the transparency of media ownership (Sweden);**

124.85 **Take measures to protect human rights defenders from threats and attacks, especially those working to protect the rights of the LGBTIQ+ community, victims of trafficking and domestic violence, as well as investigative journalists (Chile);**

124.86 **Ensure that the current legal framework concerning civil society is fully implemented, in particular regarding the registration procedures as well as consultation processes for civil society organizations (Sweden);**

124.87 **Revise the regime for the establishment of civil society organisations to make it easy, fast and inexpensive, so that underrepresented communities in particular can be better represented in various consultation processes, including those essential to Albania’s EU accession process (Ireland);**

124.88 **Amend the framework governing the creation of civil society organisations so that it is quicker and less costly, in order to increase the representation of communities in consultation processes (Switzerland);**

124.89 **Establish conscientious objection to military service for professional soldiers and reservists in accordance with international human rights standards (Costa Rica);**

124.90 **Take effective measures to prevent vote-buying in elections, as well as to ensure the secrecy of the vote and protect the editorial freedom of the media (Russian Federation);**

124.91 **Implement all outstanding OSCE-ODIHR recommendations for improving the conduct of elections in Albania (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

124.92 **Continue efforts on implementation of legislation on property rights and registration, inter alia, by digitalization and publication of cadaster maps, as well as implementing decisions by the European Court of Human Rights (Austria);**

124.93 **Consider adopting legislative measures to reduce evasion of child support and alimony payments (Chile);**

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

124.95 **Support, through economic and social policies, the institution of the family and the preservation of family values, in line with provisions of international human rights covenants (Pakistan);**

124.96 **Intensify its focus on combating human trafficking within the framework of its National Action Plan for the Fight against Human Trafficking and the implementation of the National Strategy on Migration (Brazil);**

124.97 **Strengthen the efforts to prevent trafficking in persons, especially women and children, for the purpose of sexual and labour exploitation (Croatia);**

124.98 **Strengthen law enforcement actions to effectively combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, including through increased budget allocation for prevention and prosecution (Indonesia);**

124.99 **Strengthen mechanisms to prevent, combat and punish human trafficking and to intensify awareness-raising and sensitization measures, as well as victims' access to justice and support services (Paraguay);**

124.100 **Ensure the effective investigation and prosecution of those involved in human trafficking, including officials who aid and abet the perpetration of human trafficking offences (Russian Federation);**

124.101 **Vigorously investigate and prosecute human trafficking crimes and convict traffickers, including complicit officials, under Article 110(a) and 128(b) of the criminal code rather than under lesser offenses (United States of America);**

124.102 **Strengthen efforts to combat human trafficking, particularly allocating required resources and training of relevant public officials (Sri Lanka);**

124.103 **Ensure the full implementation of National Action Plan for the Fight against Human Trafficking, with a focus on protecting children (Ukraine);**

124.104 **Intensify measures to combat human trafficking as well as to increase victim support services and to ensure adequate medical care and psychosocial counselling (Armenia);**

124.105 **Take more effective measures to combat human trafficking and provide assistance to victims of this crime (Belarus);**

124.106 **Increase the number and funding of inclusive and accessible shelters for victims of trafficking (Dominican Republic);**

124.107 **Intensify measures to prevent and eradicate trafficking in persons, creating support programmes for victims, especially women and children (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

124.108 **Further reinforce measures for the enhancement of people’s right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work, especially for the most vulnerable groups (Pakistan);**

124.109 **Adopt an adequate legal framework to regulate unpaid and care work (Panama);**

124.110 **Promote economic and social development, improve the social security system and effectively protect the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children and persons with disabilities (China);**

124.111 **Continue efforts to support the promotion of the well-being of individuals in need of social care and their families and their social integration (Iraq);**

124.112 **Implement a comprehensive social protection system that articulates existing plans, programmes and strategies with a systemic approach and addresses the root causes of poverty and social exclusion to ensure an adequate standard of living for all without discrimination (Paraguay);**

124.113 **Continue to promote national programmes to reduce poverty and ensure the implementation of the Law on Social Security (Cuba);**

124.114 **Introduce financial assistance programmes to alleviate the economic burden on vulnerable families, ensuring that all children and youth, including those living in poverty, have access to educational resources and opportunities (Panama);**

124.115 **Address all existing gaps and challenges in providing equal access to health, education, adequate housing and improving the living conditions of the minority communities (Sri Lanka);**

124.116 **Pursue its efforts to ensure access to universal health care (Mauritius);**

124.117 **Redouble efforts to address, as appropriate, obstacles to access to universal and free health care, in particular for Albanian children and youth and migrants (Paraguay);**

124.118 **Establish more specialized centres for the treatment of people with mental health problems to ensure that more people in need receive assistance (United Republic of Tanzania);**

124.119 **Implement comprehensive policies and a national plan of action to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV and provide access to quality health services for women, children and families, particularly the minority groups such as the Roma community (Malaysia);**

124.120 **Continue efforts to effectively implement laws prohibiting prenatal selection based on the sex of the foetus (Côte d'Ivoire);**

124.121 **Strengthen and ensure the effective enforcement of laws prohibiting prenatal sex selection, including amending Law No. 8876 on Reproductive Health and developing programmes that raise awareness of the value of the girl child (Gambia);**

124.122 **Consider creating conditions for at least one year of free pre-school education and free secondary education (Bulgaria);**

124.123 **Increase investment in education, through large-scale reforms in pre-school education (Dominican Republic);**

124.124 **Intensify the reforms of pre-primary education, increase investments in education and ensure the inclusion of young people in educational and vocational opportunities (Switzerland);**

124.125 **Adopt comprehensive measures to respect, protect and fulfil the right to education for all, including by ensuring that Roma and Egyptian children have access to equal and inclusive quality education (Portugal);**

124.126 **Undertake all necessary measures to provide good quality and affordable education to all (Mauritius);**

124.127 **Further strengthen education against hate speech and discrimination through adopting human rights based national curricula for pre-university education for the majority of the population (Israel);**

124.128 **Continue measures to further improve the political and legal framework in the field of climate change to reach its objectives (Azerbaijan);**

124.129 **Continue to encourage media and awareness campaigns on climate change (Oman);**

124.130 **Increase investment to harmonize school and extracurricular activity programmes for the local implementation of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, including the construction and updating of recreational, sports and green space facilities in schools (Costa Rica);**

124.131 **Ensure effective implementation of climate change and disaster risk reduction normative frameworks and adopting specific mitigation measures for children, rural women and vulnerable groups (Maldives);**

124.132 **Continue to innovate in the fields of renewable energy (Oman);**

124.133 **Continue to strive to achieve the goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Oman);**

124.134 **Maintain its attention to strengthen woman's rights, equality and non-discrimination (Türkiye);**

124.135 **Continue its efforts in order to accelerate the implementation of its legal and policy framework for the advancement of women (Azerbaijan);**

124.136 **Implement fully its National Gender Equality Strategy 2021–2030 including revising relevant legislation such as law no. 9970/2008 "On Gender Equality in Society" (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

124.137 **Continue promoting increased women’s representation at all levels of public administration and their participation in the private sector (Bhutan);**

124.138 **Continue to promote increased representation of women at all levels of public administration and to encourage their representation in management positions in the private sector (Togo);**

124.139 **Continue to promote and introduce positive measures regarding equal participation of women, including gender equality in public and political life (Cuba);**

124.140 **Continue with the progress made to guarantee and mainstream the participation of women in government and decision-making bodies (Dominican Republic);**

124.141 **Continue its efforts to allocate public funds towards gender focused policies aimed at reducing gender gaps (Bhutan);**

124.142 **Increase the employment rate for women (United Republic of Tanzania);**

124.143 **Implement comprehensive programmes to promote gender sensitivity in educational institutions and address societal norms that contribute to gender inequalities (Cyprus);**

124.144 **Address harmful gender stereotypes in political discourse and in the media (Dominican Republic);**

124.145 **Continue to address gender inequality and violence against women, particularly by enhancing the application of the National Strategy for Gender Equality 2021–2030 and by allocating the necessary resources for its implementation (Romania);**

124.146 **Improve coordination between national entities responsible for the protection of women's rights and strengthen policies to address the stigmatisation of survivors of domestic violence (Spain);**

124.147 **Strengthen specialised gender-based violence units in the courts, the Office of the Public Prosecutor and the police (Australia);**

124.148 **Invest in building the capacity of first responders to complaints of domestic violence and encourage reporting of domestic violence against women and girls by raising awareness among women and men about the criminal nature of gender-based violence against women (Maldives);**

124.149 **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);**

124.150 **Take legislative and institutional measures to comprehensively address all forms of violence against women, particularly femicide (Austria);**

124.151 **Take legislative and institutional measures to comprehensively address all forms of violence against women and particularly femicide (Cyprus);**

124.152 **Take legislative and institutional measures to address comprehensively all forms of violence against women and particularly femicide (Liechtenstein);**

124.153 **Take legislative and Institutional measures to comprehensively address all forms of violence against women, including the femicide (North Macedonia);**

124.154 **Implement the 25th International Conference on Population and Development commitment aiming to strengthen and operationalize the multi-sectoral response and referral mechanism for gender-based violence in the 61 municipalities and adopt the law on gender-based violence (Luxembourg);**

124.155 **Continue taking legislative and institutional measures to comprehensively address all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Nepal);**

124.156 **Continue national efforts to address gender-based violence and discrimination in all its forms and manifestations (Cuba);**

124.157 **Continue efforts to combat gender-based violence and discrimination (India);**

124.158 **Strengthen further efforts addressing harmful gender stereotypes and to improve reporting, investigation and prosecution of gender-based violence, including domestic violence (Slovenia);**

124.159 **Implement comprehensive programmes for state institutions to address forms of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls, and combat the prevalence of stereotypical gender norms in men and boys based on traditional and patriarchal customs (Costa Rica);**

124.160 **Intensify education and awareness programmes to address patriarchal norms and customs that perpetuate gender inequalities and violence against women and girls (Philippines);**

124.161 **Encourage reporting on violence against women and girls by raising awareness about the criminal nature of gender-based violence (Croatia);**

124.162 **Amend the Criminal Code to incorporate a definition of rape based on lack of consent (Ireland);**

124.163 **Amend the definition of rape for it to be based on lack of consent, instead of force or threat, in line with international standards and further strengthen the fight against gender based and domestic violence, including prevention and protection measures for survivors (Belgium);**

124.164 **Amend the Criminal Code with a view to incorporating a definition of rape based on lack of consent, in line with article 36 of the Istanbul Convention (Denmark);**

124.165 **Incorporate a definition of rape based on lack of consent into the Criminal Code and ensure that criminal legislation is wholly aligned with international standards (Iceland);**

124.166 **Amend the Penal Code to specifically criminalise femicide and cyber-violence and to incorporate a definition of rape based on lack of consent (Spain);**

124.167 **Adopt comprehensive legislation criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence, including femicide and cyberviolence (Iceland);**

124.168 **Adopt legislative measures to combat all forms of violence against women, with a particular focus on domestic violence (Chile);**

124.169 **Close gaps in the implementation of laws on violence against women, domestic violence, child poverty, child sexual violence and abuse, and promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights (France);**

124.170 **Ensure adequate training of police and other relevant actors in order to increase their capacity to deal with domestic violence cases, and take further steps to raise public awareness of domestic violence as a criminal offence (Czechia);**

124.171 **Provide training to law enforcement and the judiciary on violence against women, intimate partner violence and the rights of LGBTQI+ persons (Canada);**

124.172 **Improve the infrastructure and financial and human resources to combat cases of domestic violence against women and promote training for law enforcement and justice operators to be able to recognize situations of risk (Paraguay);**

124.173 **Strengthen efforts to combat domestic violence, in line with the recommendations of the CEDAW Committee, by ensuring the effective enforcement of relevant laws and enhancing support services for survivors (Gambia);**

124.174 **Improve infrastructure and human and financial resources allocated to referral mechanisms for cases of violence against women and girls (Morocco);**

124.175 **Increase availability of legal aid, shelter and counselling services for victims of domestic violence, and ensure that all regions have access to at least one specialized centre (Estonia);**

124.176 **Reform the legal framework in order to prevent, investigate and sanction political gender violence, and adopt the necessary measures to guarantee that victims and survivors of trafficking and sexual and gender violence have access to shelters and to legal, medical and psychosocial assistance free of charge (Mexico);**

124.177 **Increase the number of shelters for women and girls who are victims of domestic violence, especially in rural areas. (Malta);**

124.178 **Consider providing inclusive and accessible shelters for victims of domestic violence with expertise in treatment and rehabilitation (Sri Lanka);**

124.179 **Expand the availability and accessibility of shelters and support services for victims of domestic and sexual violence, particularly in rural areas (Malaysia);**

124.180 **Expand assistance and protection programmes for the victims of trafficking and domestic violence (Ukraine);**

124.181 **Establish more shelters and specialized centres for prevention, diagnosis and rehabilitation for victims of domestic violence (Costa Rica);**

124.182 **Collect and analyse detailed data on the types and use of weapons in incidents of femicide, domestic violence and gender-based violence in order to facilitate evidence-based policy-making and improve prevention mechanisms (Panama);**

124.183 **Improve the implementation of measures to combat domestic violence, particularly in the care of victims, and apply appropriate sanctions to the perpetrators of these crimes (Switzerland);**

124.184 **Conduct a full review of the Family Code and enact legislation to prohibit child, early and forced marriage, ensuring that exceptions to the minimum marriage age of 18 are eliminated (Austria);**

124.185 **Revise the Family Code to repeal provisions allowing marriage before the minimum legal age and to introduce a legal prohibition of forced marriages and prosecute those responsible for its violation (Russian Federation);**

124.186 **Adopt legislative measures to exclude any possibility of exception to the minimum age of 18 for marriage and prohibit forced marriages (Costa Rica);**

124.187 **Enact legislation to prohibit child, early and forced marriage, ensuring that the minimum age for marriage is set at 18 years (Estonia);**

124.188 **Take legal measures to end child marriage by removing any exception to the minimum legal age of 18 and to prohibit forced marriage (Liechtenstein);**

124.189 **Amend existing laws to remove all exceptions that allow marriage for children under the age of 18 and prohibit forced marriage (Philippines);**

124.190 **Remove all exceptions that allow marriage for children under the age of 18 (Cyprus);**

124.191 **Step up the efforts to full implementation of the legal and policy framework regarding child protection, namely child marriages, child abuse and child trafficking (Slovakia);**

124.192 **Further enhance efforts to prevent and combat early and forced marriages (Georgia);**

124.193 **Strengthen efforts to implement the national agenda for the rights and protection of the child (Kazakhstan);**

124.194 **Redouble its efforts to protect the rights of the child, including through improving access to education and implementing the National Agenda for Child Rights and Protection and the Justice for Children Strategy 2022–202124 (Japan);**

124.195 **Fully implement the current National Agenda for Child Rights and Protection and the legal provisions prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings (Estonia);**

124.196 **Consider fully implementing the National Agenda for Child Rights and Protection (Malawi);**

124.197 **Ensure the effective implementation of the National Agenda for Children's Rights 2021–2026 with further efforts of tackling early marriages including by developing relevant awareness raising campaigns and programmes and establishing protection schemes for victims of children marriage who file complaints (Republic of Moldova);**

124.198 **Take further measures to implement legal provisions prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings and provide adequate resources for their implementation (Liechtenstein);**

124.199 **Continue implementing comprehensive measures to promote and protect the rights of the child and ensure the safety of children in schools (Lithuania);**

124.200 **Take further measures to prevent abuse and violence against children (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

124.201 **Introduce effective procedures to protect children from all forms of violence both in schools and family environment, informing both institutions and citizens about the legal obligation to report and respond to cases of violence against minors as well as the legal prohibition of corporal punishment (Poland);**

124.202 **Strengthen the enforcement of child protection laws and anti-violence measures to safeguard vulnerable children (Ukraine);**

124.203 **Ensure the effective and full implementation of court decisions in cases of international child abductions and to ensure compliance with its international commitments (Belgium);**

124.204 **Consider applying new models of administration, restorative justice and diversion measures in the new Juvenile Justice Code and Law on the Rights of the Child (Malawi);**

124.205 **Reduce further the number of children deprived of liberty and shorten the length of detention and make the most of diversion measures and restorative justice for children as part of the juvenile justice reform (Luxembourg);**

124.206 **Provide adequate financing for the juvenile justice reform (Montenegro);**

124.207 **Devote further attention in order to guarantee the full enjoyment of the rights of children, including by granting access to education and health, especially in rural and remote areas (Italy);**

124.208 **Strengthen the prevention of child pregnancies through educational initiatives on sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as promote the continuous training of educational personnel (Mexico);**

124.209 **Protect children from all forms of economic exploitation including child labour through necessary legislative, policy and other interventions (Sri Lanka);**

124.210 **Increase education campaigns to combat instances of child labour and other forms of exploitation of minors (Malta);**

124.211 **Continue advancing accessibility and inclusion in education, ensuring equal opportunities for all, especially for marginalized communities as well as people with disabilities (Viet Nam);**

124.212 **Continue its efforts in ensuring inclusive education, and in increasing the number of children with disabilities in public and private educational institutions (Bhutan);**

124.213 **Continue to implement the Action Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, thus ensuring the right to inclusive education and public spaces for all children with disabilities (Italy);**

124.214 **Continue efforts towards fully integrating persons with disabilities by improving the accessibility to public spaces, including schools (Lithuania);**

124.215 **Continue to implement measures to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities, through the effective implementation of the National Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities (India);**

124.216 **Further increase the number of assistant teachers for students with disabilities (United Republic of Tanzania);**

124.217 **Take further steps for protecting the rights of the persons with disabilities (Pakistan);**

124.218 **Pursue efforts to strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Azerbaijan);**

124.219 **Improve care centres for persons with disabilities and enhancing the infrastructure of these centres (Jordan);**

124.220 **Take concrete steps to ensure that all public buildings are accessible to persons with disabilities, allowing for independent and equal access to essential services, in line with the promotion of accessibility enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and furthermore ratify its Optional Protocol (Portugal);**

124.221 **Expressly criminalize the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of disability (Chile);**

124.222 **Review legislation to incorporate a clear prohibition against disability-based discrimination (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

124.223 **Strengthen endeavours to protect individuals with disabilities by improving legal protection against discrimination, safeguarding their autonomy, legal capacity and access to justice (Armenia);**

124.224 **Repeal current legislation that allows for the forced deprivation of liberty, hospitalization and forced treatment of persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities (Colombia);**

124.225 **Repeal regulations that allow the deprivation of liberty, hospitalization and forced treatment of persons with psychosocial disabilities and establish independent mechanisms to monitor internment centres (Costa Rica);**

124.226 **Implement in full the National Action Plan for the Equality, Inclusion and Participation of Roma and Egyptians to reduce these communities’ out-of-school rates (Australia);**

124.227 **Combat discrimination and violence against Roma and Egyptian minorities (Chile);**

124.228 **Eliminate any form of discrimination that persists in relation to ethnic minorities, particularly in the case of boys and girls, and ensure inclusive pre-school education that includes all children without discrimination, in particular Roma children (Colombia);**

124.229 **Take additional measures to eliminate discrimination against national minorities, including Roma (Belarus);**

124.230 **Implement the necessary reforms to eliminate all forms of discrimination against the Roma community and the ethnic minorities (Sri Lanka);**

124.231 **Develop the necessary administrative and legislative measures to end discrimination against minorities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

124.232 **Establish policies that enhance public services for minorities and support cultural diversity (Jordan);**

124.233 **Step up efforts to resolve civil registration issues faced by minority populations in the interest of inclusion and equality (Philippines);**

124.234 **Take concrete measures to ensure the swift adoption and implementation of by-laws relating to the 2017 framework Law on the Protection of National Minorities, including in particular the right to self-identification and the use of minority languages in the administration (Greece);**

124.235 **Expedite the adoption of the three remaining by-laws that ensure the full and effective implementation of the Framework Law on the Protection of National Minorities (Romania);**

124.236 **Continue the adoption of the remaining by-laws to ensure the full and effective implementation of Law No. 96/2017 on the Protection of National Minorities (Bulgaria);**

124.237 **Ensure access to public education in minority languages, by applying the 20% threshold requirement to local communities (Greece);**

124.238 **Establish transparent and fair legal processes for registration of property titles of the rightful owners belonging to national minorities and ensure that expropriation procedures for commercial purposes in the name of “public interest”, undertaken with compensation far below the actual market price, cease infringing on the property rights of minority owners (Greece);**

124.239 **Legally recognize same-sex marriages, civil unions and domestic partnerships (Canada);**

124.240 **Amend the Family Code to provide legal recognition for same-sex partnerships and marriages (Denmark);**

124.241 **Recognise same-sex unions, marriages and registered unions (Ireland);**

124.242 **Consider enacting legislation to legally recognise same-sex partnerships. (Malta);**

124.243 **Guarantee equal rights for same-sex partnerships through legislative measures (Iceland);**

124.244 **Legally recognize same-sex unions or marriages, as well as gender identity on the basis of the principle of self-determination, and strengthen independent monitoring mechanisms and accountability measures of the Action Plan for LGBTI+ People (2021–2027) (Mexico);**

124.245 **Ensure legal recognition of gender identity based on the self-determination principle and allow individuals to update their official documents to reflect their gender identity without necessary medical or legal barriers (Iceland);**

124.246 **Redouble efforts to implement the National Action Plans on LGBTIQ+ persons, with adequate resources and a timeline that includes specific actions and timeframes to facilitate their monitoring (Colombia);**

124.247 **Continue progress in the fight against discrimination against the LGBTI community and increase the capacity of the authorities and the relevant budget to ensure the implementation of the Plan of Action for LGBTI persons (Spain);**

124.248 **Ban all non-consensual and non-therapeutic surgeries on intersex children and ensure their rights to bodily autonomy and integrity (Iceland);**

124.249 **Implement national strategies and action plans to protect the rights of refugees and migrants effectively and ensure their integration into society without discrimination (China);**

124.250 **Strengthen the measures to ensure that the rights of migrants and asylum seekers are protected in accordance with international obligations (Egypt);**

124.251 **Take concrete and effective measures to safeguard the rights of migrants (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

124.252 **Take the necessary measures to ensure respect for the human rights of all migrants and those transiting through Albanian territory (Syrian Arab Republic);**

124.253 **Develop and implement measurable and targeted support programmes to address specific barriers faced by vulnerable groups, particularly migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, including by ensuring that their treatment meet international human rights standards (Ghana).**

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

**Annex**

**Composition of the delegation**

The delegation of Albania was headed by the Deputy Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, Ms. Megi FINO, and composed of the following members:

• Mme. Vasilika HYSI, Ambassadeur de l’Albanie auprès UNOG;

• M. Tedi DOBI, Vice – Ministre de la Justice;

• Mme. Ira SALATAJ, Ministère de l’Europe et des Affaires Etrangères, Responsable de la Section des Droits de l`Homme, Direction des Organisations Internationales;

• M. Ilir NEZAj, Conseiller en charge des Droits de l’Homme près de la Mission de l’Albanie auprès UNOG;

• Mme. Jona DERVISHALIAJ, DG, Direction générale du développement de la protection sociale, Ministère de la Santé et de la Protection sociale;

• Mme. Eni DICI, Conseillère, Ministère de la Santé et de la Protection sociale;

• Mme. Evis FICO, Chef du Cabinet de la Présidente du Parlement albanais;

• Mme Mimoza ARBI, Directrice du service juridique, Parlement albanais;

• Mme. Sonila KADAREJA, Conseillère au service juridique, Parlement albanais;

• Mme. Anisa POLLO, DG commandée, Direction général des politiques du développement culturelles, Ministère de l’Economie, de la Culture et de l’innovation;

• M. Bledar TAUSHANI, Directeur, la Direction des politiques de l’emploi et de la migration, Ministère de l’Economie, de la Culture et de l’innovation;

• Mme. Kejn BERLIKU, Responsable du secteur des relations de travail, Ministère de l’Economie, de la Culture et de l’innovation;

• Mme. Dardana GRABOVAJ, Directrice du département du logement, Ministère de l’Economie, de la Culture et de l’innovation;

• Mme. Mimoza KONDILI, Responsable du secteur du suivi et de la mise en œuvre des projets, Direction du logement, Ministère de l’Economie, de la Culture et de l’innovation;

• Mme. Eralda SHTYLLA, Responsable du secteur de la compétitivité, Direction des Politiques de Promotion des Entreprises, Ministère de l’Economie, de la Culture et de l’innovation;

• Mme. Zamira GJINI, Directrice générale, Direction générale des politiques et du développement de l'éducation, des sports et de la jeunesse, Ministère de l'Education et des Sports;

• M. Ilirjan TAVANXHIU, Spécialiste, Secteur de la gestion du personnel militaire et civil, Direction de la gestion des ressources humaines et des services, Ministère de la Défense;

• Mme. Elda OKETA, Spécialiste, Secteur du développement du personnel, de l'éducation et de la qualification, Direction de l'administration des ressources humaines et des services, Ministère de la Défense;

• Mme. Mariana SHEHI, Directrice, Direction de l'intégration, de la coordination, des accords et de l'assistance technique, Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural;

• M. Shpetim ҪOKAJ, Directeur, La Direction de l'administration des archives, La Direction générale de l'état civil, Ministère de l'Intérieur;

• Mme. Dorina META, Responsable du secteur de l'asile et des étrangers, Ministère de l'Intérieur;

• M. Lavdim DURBAKU, Responsable du secteur de l'ordre public, Direction de l'ordre public, Direction générale de la police d'État;

• Mme. Ornela XHEMBULLA, Officier de police judiciaire, Direction de la coordination institutionnelle, Bureau du Procureur général;

• M. Femi SUFA, Directeur général adjoint, Direction générale des prisons;

• Mme. Klotilda KAREÇI, Directrice, Direction des affaires sociales, Direction générale des prisons;

• M. Ergys SHEHU, Responsable, Secteur du support sous la direction générale, Direction générale des prisons;

• M. Eljo MUÇAJ, Inspecteur en chef, Inspection nationale du travail;

• M. Hasimin KECI, Membre de la commission des minorités nationales, Commission pour les minorités nationales;

• M. Maldi DEMA, Directeur, Direction de la coordination du système des statistiques nationales, de l’alignement et des projets, Institut des statistiques d'Albanie (INSTAT);

• Mme. Anisa MUCA, Directrice, Direction des statistiques sociales, Institut des statistiques d'Albanie (INSTAT);

• Mme. Laureta SPIROLLARI, Directrice, Direction de la migration, Ministère de l’Intérieur,

• Mme. Uendi BUSHATI, Responsable de secteur, Direction de la bonne administration des ressources humaines, des biens et des services, Ministère du Tourisme et de l’Environnement,

• Mme. Alda NDOJ, Spécialiste, Ministère du Tourisme et de l’Environnement,

• Mme. Elidona DURMISHI, Responsable de secteur, Section des relations fiscales intergouvernementales, Ministère des Finances ;

• M. Ergys BEZHANI, Traducteur/Interprète;

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1. A/HRC/WG.6/47/ALB/1 and A/HRC/WG.6/47/ALB/1/Corr.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/47/ALB/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/47/ALB/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)